



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Updating the national biodiversity strategy and developing the action plan to support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Peru		
Country(ies):	Peru	GEF Project ID:	4808
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4835
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)	Submission Date:	January 30, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	32,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By mid of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By October 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets and country priorities 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 participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In line to the global Aichi Targets, and country priorities, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Peru reality and which has been approved by the National Committee of Biodiversity (CONADIB).</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, Peru taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data.</p>	50,100	70,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of 2013, the Peru'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. 	<p>2.1 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Peru, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Peru is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP¹, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic</p>	165,000	150,000

¹ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Peru, not UNDP.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local-level TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity²): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the Department of Huancavelica ▪ Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru 		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end, 2012 complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By end 2013, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment - By 2013, the Fifth National Report to the CBD has been submitted to the CBD COP - By 2013 a communication strategy of the results achieved with the Project has been implemented at national level 	3.1 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 institutional arrangements and operational mechanism for updating the CHM are established and agreed upon the main stakeholders involved 3.2 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional 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 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Peru in a timely manner: (1) The Fifth National Report to the CBD 3.4. An appropriate communication strategy of the outcomes and outputs achieved with the Project is developed and implemented by the end of 2013	89,300	80,000
Subtotal				304,400	300,000
EA Management Cost ³				15,600	44,000
Total EA Cost				320,000	344,000

^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	General Directorate for Biological Diversity, Ministry of Environment (<i>Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica– Ministerio Ambiente</i>)	Grant	320,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Lima	Grant	24,000
Total Co-financing			344,000

² www.teebweb.org

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (Focal Area Set Aside)	Peru	220,000	22,000	242,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR allocation)	Peru	100,000	10,000	110,000
Total Grant Resources				320,000	32,000	352,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	24	10,000	29,000	39,000
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,000	10,000	14,000
Travel*		0	0	0
Other: Banking charges, insurance and miscellaneous expenses.		1,600	0	1,600
Other: Project assistance and accounting services		0	5,000	5,000
Total		15,600	44,000	59,600

* Details to be provided in Annex A.

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:

Most of expenses for the office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications will be borne by the Ministry of Environment with own funds and by UNDP. The government will provide staff time, including that of the National Project Director (estimated at approx. \$5K and equivalent to an input of 5 weeks, or 25 working days throughout the duration of the project at a value of \$500/week), plus office space and facilities (whose usage over 2 years is valued at \$10K) and the engagement of project assistance and accountancy services at the host institution (estimated at \$5K throughout the project duration). UNDP will finance the Project Admin and Finance Assistant for a total of \$24K.

GEF project management funds are being requested to finance the managerial part of the salary of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, computers (including software licenses and peripherals) copy machine for the project unit (\$4K). Other management costs funded by GEF will include bank charges, insurance and other miscellaneous expenses (\$1.6K).

Refer to Annex C (Total Budget and Workplan) for details on the GEF's and UNDP's financing of management costs.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Peru is known as one of the world's 10 "megadiverse" countries, for its rich diversity in ecosystems, species, genetic resources and culture. It is home to the second-greatest share of Amazonia and the fifth-largest contiguous area of rainforest in the world. This rainforest makes up 74 per cent of the country's area and 14 per cent of Amazonia as a whole. About 84 of the 104 existing ecosystems or "life zones" identified in the world and 28 of the 32 climates on the planet are present in Peru. They range from the cold Pacific waters in the south to the warm tropical seas in the north, from the dry coastal desert to the high Andean mountains and Altiplano, from the mountainous tropical forest to the deep humid Amazon basin. These varieties of climates make Peru one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world. Scientists estimate that the country is home to 25,000 plant species or 10% of the world total (with 30% endemism), 472 species of mammals (about a third are different types of bats), 20% of the world's butterfly species and 1,816 bird species. Almost one fifth of all migrating bird species fly through Peru. It is also a culturally diverse country, it has 14 linguistic families, and 44 distinct ethnic groups, of which, 42 are found in the Amazon. Of all the know biological species in Peru, 4,400 have known properties and are used by the population. In terms of fauna, Peru is one of the highest ranking countries in terms of biological diversity; first in number of fish species (close to 2,000 species, 10% of the world total); second in bird fauna

(1,736 species); third in amphibians (332 species); third in mammals (460 species); and fifth in reptiles (365 species). About 5,528 plant species and 760 animal species endemic to Peru.

Peru is a developing country with a market-oriented economy; its 2010 per capita income was estimated by the IMF at US\$5,195. The country is ranked high in terms of its Human Development Index score of 0.723, based on 2010 data. With about 29.5 million inhabitants, Peru is the fourth most populous country in South America. Its demographic growth rate declined from 2.6% to 1.6% between 1950 and 2000; population is expected to reach approximately 42 million in 2050. As of 2007, 75.9% lived in urban areas and 24.1% in rural areas. According to 2010 data, 31.3% of its total population is poor, including 9.8% that is extremely poor. Historically, the country's economic performance has been tied to exports, which provide hard currency to finance imports and external debt payments. Although export income has provided substantial revenue, self-sustained growth and a more egalitarian distribution of income have proven elusive. Despite the global economic crisis Peru's economy has maintained a relatively strong performance supported by sound macroeconomic policies. Real GDP grew steadily by over 5 percent per year on average in 2002–2006 and to a remarkable 9 percent in 2007 and 2008. Following the onset the international economic crisis, economic growth slowed down sharply as private investment plummeted. Still, the economy posted a positive rate of growth in 2009, 0.9 percent, supported by public investment and consumption as well as by net exports - which contributed positively to GDP growth in 2010.

According to the World Bank's Country Environmental Analysis (2006), degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources cost more than 3.9% of the country's GDP per year as a result of increased population morbidity and mortality and decreased economic productivity. This cost estimate excludes the reduction in ecosystem services and biodiversity caused by habitat destruction, though it would be highly important to account for those.

Direct threats to biodiversity may be divided through the following categories:

(i) Habitat / land use change: Currently the country has more than 133 million acres of old rainforest, representing only 58% of the original forest. Deforestation contributes half of Peru's greenhouse gas emissions. In the past ten years alone, over a million hectares of tropical forest have been destroyed. The main reasons for rising deforestation rates are heavy population migration into the Amazon region and the associated encroachment of agricultural land, as well as road building and illegal logging. The expansion of agricultural frontier is another important cause for habitat degradation, currently causing 81 percent of deforestation in Peru, mainly due to migratory slash-and-burn farming. Highland ecosystems are severely affected given the prevalence of slash-and-burn agriculture, extraction for lumber and overgrazing.

(ii) Overexploitation: There are a total of 222 endangered species of which, 31 are facing extinction, 89 are classified as vulnerable, 22 are rare species and 80 have an indefinite status. In marine-coastal areas, over-fishing is one of the main threats to the integrity of marine species populations. Escalating gold prices (rising approximately 18% each year) have led to increase deforestation in the megadiverse Amazon region of Madre de Dios.

(iii) Invasive Alien Species: At least 69 introduced or exotic species have been identified as representing varying degrees of threats to ecosystems, habitats and native species, both fauna and flora native to Peru.

(iv) Pollution: Air pollution is a problem, especially in Lima, due to industrial and vehicle emissions. Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial sources total over 26.1 million metric tons per year. Water pollution is another concern, as industrial waste, sewage, and oil-related waste keep contaminating water sources. Only 87% percent of city dwellers and 62% of the rural population have access to pure drinking water. The nation's cities produce about 3.0 million tons of solid waste per year. Not only are the forests being flattened and the land degraded because of small-scale gold mining industry, mercury contamination of the environment is also on the rise. Mercury is used in the processing of gold ore, but once it is used, it can easily seep into the soil and water which not only jeopardizes the health of the environment, but human health too. Finally, chemical spraying in order to eradicate coca plants is another source of deforestation that affect the local flora and fauna.

(v) Climate Change. Peru is seen as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. It is regularly exposed to devastating natural disasters, in particular floods, landslides, droughts and cold fronts. The coastal and highland regions are most affected by climate-related natural disasters. More than 50 % of the population live in the narrow desert belt along the Pacific coast, where shortfalls in water supplies are a growing problem. The effects of climate change are keenly felt in the highlands of Peru: major water shortages, coupled with waves of extreme cold and droughts are putting the livelihoods of the local community at risk.

Institution responsible for managing biodiversity:

On April 30, 1993, Peru ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (RL 21681) and delivered it duly signed to the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization on June 7, 1993. This Convention entered into force as of December 1993. Since then the government of Peru established the National Commission for Biodiversity (CONADIB), as commission is in charge of coordinating

the activities required in order to implement the Convention on Biodiversity. CONADIB is a multi-disciplinary and intersectoral organism presided by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and integrated by 24 institutions, including government, NGOs, universities, international organizations, and national experts.

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) is the national environmental authority of Peru whose mission is to articulate sectoral policies into a cross-sectoral unified environmental policy. It was established by decree in 2008. A specific subdivision of MINAM has a mandate for biodiversity management, the General Directorate for Biological Diversity. MINAM seeks to promote sustainable development by fostering a balance between socio-economic development, the use of natural resources and environmental conservation. MINAM chairs several National Commissions in charge of implementing the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Climate Changes, Desertification and Droughts and also heads a special Commission on the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

The Protected Area system in Peru:

Since 1990, the National Natural Protected Areas System (*Sistema Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado*–SINANPE) had existed. SINAPE congregates all protected areas in the country, their categories, the different governance arrangements that apply to different protected areas, the finance that is dedicated to the management of protected areas, including the revenue that the system generates, and the biodiversity these areas harbor. The establishment of SINAPE was an important milestone for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in Peru. SINANPE covers over 19 million ha or 15.21% of the national territory in 74 protected areas at the national level. Currently it has 61 protected areas which include national parks, national reserves, national sanctuaries, historical sanctuaries, protected rain forests, hunting areas, community reserves and reserved areas. In order to manage and oversee SINAPE, the National Service for Natural Protected Areas (*Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas*–SERNANP) was created under the purview of MINAM in 2008.

The existing **barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan** at the national level may be summarized as follows:

1. Weak enforcement of existing policy and regulations: Although Peru has several regulations to protect its natural heritage, the enforcement of these policies has been weak primarily due to institutional capacity constraints and low level of awareness. For example, mining activities lacking proper environmental safeguards have threatened critical ecosystems including rivers and streams.
2. The prevailing model of infrastructure development, including hydropower and road development, have caused severe habitat fragmentation and provided access to areas that were previously untouched and that hold ecosystems critical for conservation.
3. There is evidence that the exploitation of forest land has increased recently. In response to the 2002 Forest law, the average area of forest management units increased, as did the participation of foreign companies and the duration of title allocation (to 40 years). All these developments favour large-scale commercial operations and rapid deforestation.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	July 2001	Submitted	Approved by government in 2001, the strategy has many good elements, but it is today largely outdated. In 2004, a specific biodiversity strategy for the Madre de Dios Region was submitted to the CBD.
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	To be prepared	Funds are being applied through this project for preparing it.
1 st National Report	December 1998	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	2001	Submitted	
3 rd National Report	2009	Submitted	
4 th National Report	May 2010	Submitted	
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date: 2000		End Date: 2008	
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
Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity for: 1) Designing and implementing economic incentive measures for biodiversity protection. 2) Developing and implementing a national program for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity important to agriculture. 3) Developing and operating national monitoring programs including taxonomy.			2000 - 2007
National Capacity Self-Assessment: See http://nca.undp.org/report_detail.cfm?ProjectId=355&statusId=1			2002 - 2008

and http://ncsa.undp.org/docs/599.pdf	
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	Not established / not linked to global CHM network
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?	n/a
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	n/a
Note: Currently, Peru has no functional National CHM site as such, nor a designated CHM focal point. MINAN's site is www.minam.gob.pe , while the site of the protected area authority is SERNANP (<i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado</i>) is www.sernanp.gob.pe . Both sites are well maintained and widely visited.	

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

The most recent NBSAP for **Peru** was completed in **June 2001**. 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)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

As the last NBSAP updating process concluded in 2001, there is the need to have an effective, participatory and updated National Strategy and Action Plan development that is in line with the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 and its Strategic Goals adopted in decision IX/9, as well as with current national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biodiversity in today's Peru. New and emerging challenges will be considered in the design of the NBSAP; but also the progresses and remaining gaps in the implementation of the national and international agreements, as well as the identification of the and emerging issues, should be identified.

The NBSAP will aim to plan in a coordinated and integrated manner, the current and future public and private actions, needed for the prevention of habitat and landscapes loss and degradation, maintenance and improvement of biodiversity resources under the framework of the sustainable development

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

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

- **Outcome 1** – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets and national priorities
- **Outcome 2** – The NBSAP is revised and updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan and national priorities
- **Outcome 3** – National frameworks for convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

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

The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depends 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)⁴ 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)⁵:

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

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

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

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Peru in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Peru, 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 fully incorporated into this proposal.
Organizational	UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation

⁴ 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.

⁵ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Peru'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	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal (excl. mgt costs)
1	I. Preparation	7%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	10%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	54%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	12%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	17%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Peru's reality and which has been approved by the National Committee of Biodiversity (CONADIB).
- 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, Peru taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership⁶, Global Biodiversity Information Facility⁷ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre⁸, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁹, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

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

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru
- Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- Project Technical Team and Project Steering Committee establishment and project staff recruitment: In accordance with institutional arrangements described in Section "Project Implementation Arrangements", the Project Technical Team will be established.
- Establishment of the National Working Groups: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups (according to the strategy described on the "Project Implementation Arrangements" of the present document). 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. More specifically, this project will count on several working groups, both at the national as well as at the regional level. Under the guidance from National Committee of Biodiversity (CONADIB), working Groups will be established for supporting the target development and the NBSAP preparation process, in particular with the respect to: (i) the work on economic valuation with focus on the department of Huancavelica; and (ii) Biodiversity & Climate. Furthermore, other working groups will be formed under the Output-based consultancies described in Annex E. The coordination of the work of the working groups will be lead by the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator with support, where needed, from the Lead International Consultant on NBSAP .
- 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. An Output-based consultancy will be engaged to produce a 'Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru'. This product will be 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. It will also including the appraisal of conservation and sustainable use knowledge gaps. TOR are described in Annex E-1.
- 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. Refer to section on stakeholder engagement section further down for more details.

II. Setting national targets, principles & main priorities of the strategy

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

⁶ www.bipindicators.net

⁷ www.gbif.org

⁸ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁹ geodata.ricap.unep.org

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 (or before) CoP-11. An Output Based consultancy, under which a Technical Support Working Group for Target-setting will be engaged to contribute substantively to this activity. This working group, under the guidance from the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and the Lead International Consultant on NBSAP, will be primarily responsible for: (i) assessing the relevance of different Aichi Targets to Peru's reality; (ii) defining the national biodiversity targets that will be set, as a form of national commitment in front of the international community for the period 2011-2020; (iii) assessing the availability of data and the needs for further data sourcing; and (iv) consolidating the contributions from the different regions to the process of setting targets and monitoring on them.

- Baseline values and means of verification for national targets are established and guidelines for their periodic assessment are prepared: This activity focuses on developing guidelines for the calculation or estimation of national target values, and estimating or calculating their baselines values. Given that the Republic of Peru is administratively divided in 25 regions plus the Lima Province, there is a need for validating the national commitments that the biodiversity targets will represent at the regional level. An output based consultancy tasked with setting up and engaging regional working groups for contributing to and reviewing national targets will be contracted for ensuring the anchoring of the target setting exercise in the regions. This same consultancy will later ensure the local engagement in NBSAP process and the region's contributions to CHM and to national reporting process. Refer to TOR in Annex E-2.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Peru, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Peru is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP¹⁰, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:
 - Local-level TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity¹¹): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the Department of Huancavelica
 - Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru

Key Outcomes:

- By early 2013, Peru'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

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020)
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru

III. Developing the NBSAP

This activity will seek to achieve a long term vision (10 years) related with the sustainable use and conservation of biological resources of Peru, a vision and strategy that are shared among key stakeholders and that is both in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, as it is anchored into national development frameworks.

This will include: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed biodiversity 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 Peru's existing NBSAP, and have been

¹⁰ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Peru, not UNDP.

¹¹ www.teebweb.org

recognized as national priorities through activities under Component 1. 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, Peru has barely begun to link the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods.

Some work on economic valuation has in fact started in Peru through the '*Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Biodiversity Superpower Initiative*'.¹² In 2009/2010, Peru's Case Study was produced¹³ and started the process of data gathering and analysis on economic valuation of biodiversity assets and biodiversity loss. However, a number of key aspects remained to be brought into light, e.g. the role of forest to Peru's economic growth and equity or the role of incentives and subsidies in this respect.

Through this activity and based on the foundation that has been laid by the *LAC Biodiversity Superpower Initiative*, Peru 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. More specifically, the proposed study will focus on Department of Huancavelica, which includes seven (07) provinces and 94 districts. The region's rough geography with highly varied elevation produces a number of micro-climatic and ecologically important habitats. The choice of Department of Huancavelica to feature this study is based not just on its biodiversity and cultural importance, but from the fact that local people are by-and-large dependent on ecosystems and the services that these render for their livelihoods. At the same time, these ecosystems and services are highly threatened, not least also by climate change and mining activities.

By engaging national (including local) specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country's and Huancavelica's 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 Peru to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples. The Environmental Economist Consultant will play a key role in guiding the Economic Valuation Working Group on the development of the NBSAP Sub-Product 1 ("Local TEEB"). The Economic Valuation will support the preparation of the expected key products: (1) contributions to the economic chapter of the NBSAP and (2) the report 'Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica'.

✓ 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. This activity will further develop the previous one on biodiversity economic valuation and still engage the

The Priority sectors and development areas / topics will be identified along the consultation process.

¹² The *LAC Biodiversity Superpower Initiative* was sponsored by UNDP in partnership with UNEP, ECLAC, UNCTAD and the CBD Secretariat with support from the Government of Spain. See e.g. www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower

¹³ Elgengen (2009): *Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Why these are Important for Sustained Growth and Equity in Latin America and the Caribbean Peru Country Case Study*.

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. The Biodiversity & Climate Working Group will play a leading role in the development of this key aspect of Peru's new NBSAP under the guidance from the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, the full involvement of the CBD and UNFCCC focal points, and the support from the Lead International Consultant on NBSAP. More specifically, 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.

Other issues to be incorporated into the NBSAP according to national and international priorities will be defined in accordance with the results obtained with Component 1.

Component 3. National frameworks for CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 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 institutional arrangements and operational mechanism for updating the CHM are established and agreed upon the main stakeholders involved
- 3.2 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional 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
- 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Perú in a timely manner: (1) The Fifth National Report to the CBD
- 3.4 An appropriate communication strategy of the outcomes and outputs achieved with the Project is developed and implemented by the end of 2013

Key Outcomes:

- By 2012, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):

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

Key Activities

IV. Developing the National Action Plan and sectorial/thematic plans

The work under this activity will be lead by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the support from (1) the Environmental Economist Consultant for supporting the Financing Plan Development, who will be leading the capacity assessments and resource mobilisation elements, and from (2) the Lead International Consultant on NBSAP, who will ensure compliance with best international practices. In addition, the activity will count on the involvement of the Protected

Areas, Economic Valuation and Biodiversity & Climate Working Groups and the support from an Output-based consultancy. The later will look in particular into Capacity Needs Assessment and Resource Mobilization for the NBSAP, among other elements.

The National Action Plan will be a strategic, participative, dynamic and flexible tool for implementing the NBS. The Plan will include:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
- b) 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
- c) 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 sectorial 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 gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps.
- d) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the Medium Term Plan 2010-2014 of the National System of Protected Areas or Peru: In 2010 the Medium Term Plan 2010-2014 of the National System of Protected Areas or Peru was elaborated, this stage will ensure that Peru’s 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. Also, the final evaluation of the National Government Project “Catalyzing the implementation of Peru’s National Protected Areas System” (to be finished by July 2011) will be considered in the development of the NBSAP.

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, Peru will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates not just climate change, but also development and economic issues as they relate to biodiversity. The Lead International Consultant on NBSAP will play a key role in the development of monitoring and reporting system that is technically strong and robust. This will be done under the guidance from National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and support from different working groups.
- 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. Peru is no exception. 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. Both national and regional working groups (under output based consultancies, whose TOR are described in Annex E) will make a significant contribution to Peru’s CHM development, under the guidance from the national CHM focal point and the National Enabling Activity

Technical Coordinator. 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, Peru 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. A specific working group on reporting will play a key role in the activity.

Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD

The project departs from previous biodiversity planning processes, including those that produced Peru's current NBSAP in 2011 and the national CBD reports that were submitted to the COPs. Furthermore, the project is aligned with a number of overarching national policies, plans and strategies, which recognise the importance of the environment in general and of biodiversity assets in particular, noting Peru's classification as a megadiverse country. These include the Constitution, which has a whole chapter on environment and natural resources, and the country's multi-annual macroeconomic framework (2012-2014), which recognises the important of natural resources in general for the economy.

More specifically, the project is aligned with National Environmental Policy (2009) and its Action Plan (2011-2021). The aim of the policy is to achieve responsible and sustainable use of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as a long-term development strategy that favours public health, social well-being and competitiveness of private and public sectors. It is guided by four core principles: (1) Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity; (2) Comprehensive management of environmental quality; (3) Environmental Governance; (4) International environmental commitments and opportunities. and it builds on Peru's "National Agreement" policy on *Sustainable Development and Environmental Management*, where one of the objectives is to institutionalize public and private environmental management to protect biodiversity.

More recently, Peru has embarked on the implementation of an ambitious forest protection programme with a focus on climate change mitigation (*Programa Nacional de Conservación de Bosques para la Mitigación del Cambio Climático - "Programa Bosques"*), recognising that 60% of the country is covered by tropical rain forests.

The project will benefit from the fact that the Assessment, Valuation and Financing Unit has recently been created in MINAM with special reference to the legislation proposal for payment of ecosystem services currently being debated in Congress.

In addition, several legal frameworks at the national level have relevance for biodiversity and will be considered during project implementation:

- Biodiversity Law 26839 and its regulations.
- Biosecurity Act and Regulations 27104.
- Protected Natural Areas Act and Regulation Law 26834 ANP.
- Rules governing access to genetic resources
- Planning instruments
- Monitoring Program Management Strategy DB
- General Environmental Law. Art.97 °° Art.98, Article 99.1, Article 99.2, Article 99.3, Article 100, Art.102, Art.105 °° Art.106, Art.107 °° Art.110, Art.112 and Art 111 °° (03/10/2005). law 28611
- National Environmental Policy. D.S No. 012-2009-MINAM (22/05/2009).
- Convention on Biological Diversity approved by RL No. 26 181 (04/30/1993).
- National Biodiversity Strategy-ENDB. DS 102-2001-PCM. 8 °, 15 ° and 16 °.
- Legislative Decree No. 1013, Law establishing the Ministry of Environment (MINAM).
- Supreme Decree No. 007-2008-MINAM, Organization and Functions Regulations (ROF) Ministry of Environment.
- Legislative Decree 1079
- ILO Convention 169
- Law 29763 Law of Forestry and Wildlife
- National Environmental Policy. D.S No. 012-2009-MINAM (22/05/2009).
- Law No. 26839 on the conservation and sustainable use of diversity biological
- Regulation of the Law on Conservation and Utilization of Biodiversity (Supreme Decree No. PCM 068-2011)

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

Peru is gradually building a relevant GEF portfolio of Biodiversity and related projects. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies with other related initiatives. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects and in the following manner:

1) The lessons from the previous UNDP/GEF projects *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Peruvian Amazon by the Indigenous Ashaninka Population* and *Community-based Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Atiquipa and Taimara Lomas Ecosystems*, noting that both these projects explored the links between traditional knowledge and biodiversity; this being an important theme in biodiversity planning under the current project. These two projects in question are examples of how this link can be strengthened with mutual benefits.

2) The on-going UNDP Initiative '*Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Biodiversity Superpower*', by building upon the data collection and analysis with respect to economic valuation of biodiversity and protected areas in particular.

3) The Regional UNDP/GEF Project *Biodiversity Conservation in Coffee: transforming productive practices in the coffee sector by increasing market demand for certified sustainable coffee*, given its innovative work on biodiversity mainstreaming into the agricultural sector and the coffee market; this will be important for the NBSAP mainstreaming aspects foreseen under Component 2 of this project. This will be particularly relevant for the mainstreaming activities under Component 2, as it represents a concrete example and model involving Peru.

4) The UNDP/GEF Land Degradation project *Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Las Bambas*, given its excellent work on ecosystem services, which is the theme of one of the specific studies, which is the theme of one of the specific studies. The SLM project will provide data and analysis to the EA project on a specific case of ecosystem services restoration in Peru.

5) The recently approved WB/GEF project *Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through the National Protected Areas Program*. Together with the national government's project "*Catalyzing the implementation of Peru's National Protected Areas System*" the work under the mentioned WB project and the stakeholders engaged by it will have direct relevance for the PoWPA and Aichi Target 11 integration work under the present project.

4) Another recently approved GEF project with IFAD as the Agency, *SFM Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Forests of the Northern Highlands of Peru*, to the extent that lessons on funding mechanisms, carbon accounting data and know-how on the use of forest biodiversity are useful for the NBSAP review process. This SFM project is gathering essential data on forests and the ecosystem services that they render. This is relevant for the work on resilience and climate under the NBSAP review process.

Project implementation arrangements

The project will be implemented over a period of two (02) years. The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Implementing Partner*. UNDP is the *GEF Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 2010) between the UNDP and the Government of Peru, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012.

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

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project and establish, in close collaboration with the UNDP Representation, the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The Committee will serve as the 'Project Board', as this is a UNDP requirement. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. This arrangement will ensure the effective involvement of national focal points for the CHM and Cartagena Protocol, as well as RAMSAR, CITES, the PoWPA, UNFCCC, UNCCD among others

The NPD will be technically supported by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (functioning as the 'Project Manager' for approximately 25% of his/her time) and by the project's technical team (refer to Annex A for more detail).

The project will also count on UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible

for the project and by the Environment Focal Point at the UNDP Country Office in Lima (CO).

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

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

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

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

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Peru 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 at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Peru in the preparation of its existing NBSAP and its First, Second, Third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Peru has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in support of the country's PA system. It has an established national office in Lima with a dedicated senior environment officer and well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence in Panama of the UNDP Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Peru

In the preparation of UNDAF biodiversity has been recognized as a priority area for UN support to the Government. The project fits the current UNDAF and contributes to the achievement of the Outcomes related to environmental protection and natural resource management. UNDP has provided support to the government to integrate global environmental concerns and commitments into national and regional planning. Biodiversity and land management represent one of the three sub-areas of environmental assistance that UNDP is providing to Peru within the UNDAF.

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 operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Peru to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- Ministry of Environment / *Ministerio del Ambiente* (MINAM)
- Ministry of Agriculture / *Ministerio de Agricultura* (MINAG)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
- Ministry of Production (Industry and Fisheries) / *Ministerio de la Producción* (PRODUCE)

- Ministry of Energy and Mines / *Ministerio de Energía y Minas* (MINEN)
- Ministry for Foreign Trade and Tourism / *Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo* (MINCETUR)
- National Institute for Research on the Peruvian Amazon / *Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana* (IIAP)
- National Committee of Biodiversity / *Comite Nacional para la Diversidad Biológica* (CONADIB) (which congregates most of the here-mentioned institutions)
- Gobiernos Regionales
- Dirección General de Fauna y Flora Silvestre DGFyFS -MINAG
- Environmental Assessment and Enforcement Body / *Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental* (OEFA)
- Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana (IIAP)
- *Instituto Tecnológico Pesquero del Perú* (ITP)
- National Agrarian Research Institute / *Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agraria* (INIA)
- National Council for Science and Technology / *Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología* (CONCYTEC)
- National Geophysics Institute / *Instituto Geofísico del Perú* (IGP)
- National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA)
- National Meteorological and Hydrological Service / *Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología* (SENAMHI)
- Peruvian Institute for the Sea / *Instituto del Mar del Perú* (IMARPE)
- *Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos* and *Universidad Ricardo Palma*, plus the Natural History Museum from both
- Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA)
- Center for Conservation and Management of Protected Areas / *Centro de Conservación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales* (CIMA)
- Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle / *Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana* (AIDSESP)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Confederation of Nations from the Peruvian Amazon / *Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú* (CONAP)
- Lima Economists Association / *Colegio de Economistas de Lima* (CEL)
- National Natural Protected Areas Service / *Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado* (SERNANP)
- Nature and Culture International / *Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional* (NCI)
- Peruvian Association for Adventure and Tourism Ecotourism / *Asociación Peruana de Turismo de Aventura y Ecoturismo* (APTAE)
- Peruvian Association for the Conservation of Nature / *Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza* (APECO)
- Peruvian Environmental Law Society / *Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental* (SPDA)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

A thorough stakeholder involvement plan will list the key stakeholders that are expected to participate in the project and propose a role for them in line with what they have to offer and gain from the project. This list will be complemented by including additional representatives from sectors that are typically relevant for matters of biodiversity management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries). It will include those sectors that impact biodiversity, e.g. mining, urban development and transport. The involvement of these sectors in the project is important for ensuring the strengthening of biodiversity mainstreaming into policies and practices of these sectors. Equally, the participation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be an important due to the project's approach of anchoring the new NBSAP in national development. The project will involve the technical and academic sector.

The project will also put specific emphasis on CSO/NGO participation, including indigenous groups and women's groups. This is particularly important, considering that indigenous peoples in Peru comprise about 45% of the total population. Many of these groups live traditional lifestyles deeply linked to the use biodiversity as an intrinsic part of their livelihoods. The Confederation of Nations from the Peruvian Amazon (CONAP), which is already included in the preliminary and indicative list further up, is a key umbrella organization for ensuring the inclusion of various groups and their representations.

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. Special attention will be paid to CBD's guidance on the engagement of traditional and indigenous peoples in biodiversity planning processes. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.¹⁴

A number of NGOs are active in environmental education relating to biodiversity, and have an important role in raising public awareness, including among indigenous groups. Among them, are scientific groups undertaking basic biodiversity research; as well as water related NGOs, environmental law promotion entities, biodiversity, environmental monitoring & assessment, and ecotourism interest groups.

¹⁴ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

NGOs and CSOs that participated in the preparation of previous national report and which remain relevant for biodiversity planning in Peru will be surveyed again to confirm their location and continued activities in the field, as well as to share information relevant for the preparation of the new NBSAP, the development of the CHM and the completion of the 5th national report.

Gender marking

The Peruvian Constitution upholds the principle of equality between men and women. Discrimination of women is a crime punished by penalties requiring offenders to provide 30 to 70 days of community service. Yet, long-standing social prejudice and discrimination against women has resulted in women experiencing higher levels of poverty and unemployment than men. In addition, Peruvian tradition prevents women from holding senior positions in both the public and private sectors. Also, women are typically underrepresented in key decisions in Peru, and there are still fewer women in parliament and as executive officers of institutions

Therefore, consultation under this project will make a particular emphasis on including women from the beginning of the project, with an emphasis on women's NGOs (similar to the process of involving women's NGOs during the 44th session of the UN's CEDAW¹⁵ in July 2009).

The project coordination will ensure that that gender consideration become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁶ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

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

Furthermore, gender marking 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:

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

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government investment in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government's contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the MINAM a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MENR, Academy of Science and other state agencies regularly over 3 years of project duration.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of Peru wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. This requires expertise that is not immediately found

¹⁵ "Gender Mainstreaming: The Role of Civil Society. Results of Monitoring the National Gender Mechanism" report by the Public Union for Gender Equality and Women's Initiatives, Baku, August 2010, paper copy

¹⁶ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Peru source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

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

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception 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
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
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	Printing costs, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		~ US\$ 4,000	

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

Peru's challenge is to update the NBSAP and incorporate the Aichi targets into a large array of biodiversity planning processes to be conducted in the country at various levels. This means the Aichi targets should specifically be detailed in the procedures, tools, principles, methodologies and approaches lead by the different sub-regional offices of the institutions related to biodiversity management. This will require extensive consultation in all of the 25 regions of the country (plus the Lima Province) to ensure regional differences are taken into consideration by the planning process. A key challenge will also be to coordinate and consolidate all of the different inputs into final products.

Furthermore, Peru prioritised two strategic studies as part of the NBSAP development process. This is because of the need to explore certain aspects of biodiversity management that require a more sophisticated analysis, which would otherwise not be possible if funds were extremely limited.

Also, the NBSAP updating process needs to take place in record timeframe, and this means investing beyond the typical

cost ranges of GEF for NBSAP updating. A number of policy drivers in Peru which are gearing the country towards accelerated growth may generate new threats to biodiversity due to infrastructure development, the construction of roads, including inter-oceanic roads, as well energy and mining sector development. In turn, the development of policies that protect and sustainably use biodiversity for the benefit of Peruvians and of all the world are not being developed as fast. Therefore immediate action to improve understanding about biological diversity is required for the next two years.

Peru is a large, megadiverse country, with a number of social challenges and regional disparities. The development of the NBSAP needs to be inclusive and equitable, in terms of the representation of the interests of biodiversity rich regions and the participation of traditional and indigenous groups. Achieving this is generally more costly than in countries that are smaller, that harbour less biodiversity and that do not face the same biodiversity planning challenges that Peru faces.

Finally, it is worth considering that (1) management costs were kept low and are being co-financed by both UNDP and government; (2) the government is matching up the GEF funding with an equally-sized investment; and (3) access to the 'Focal Area Set-Aside' resources from the GEF's Biodiversity funding window has been kept within the cost benchmarks established by the GEF of \$220K per country, through a co-investment from STAR funds of \$100K. The inclusion of STAR is an indication of the priority that the government of Peru attaches to the project and a measure of its expectations vis-a-vis the results.

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)
José Antonio Gonzalo Norris	Peru GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	December 26 2011


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	June 7 th 1993	Mr. Augusto Arzubiaga

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		February 8, 2012	Lyes Ferroukhi, Regional Technical Adviser on Encosystems and Biodiversity	+507 302- 4576	lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (managerial inputs - 25% of time)	416.6666	24	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to the management of the project and its funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop detailed Annual Work Plans and Budgets (including activity descriptions and a chronogram), and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Steering Committee or other applicable instance. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, field visits, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Steering Committee and UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Steering Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.
National Project Director (estimated at approx. \$5K, equivalent to an input of 5 weeks, or 25 working days throughout the duration of the project, at a value of \$500/week)	n/a	n/a	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the national executing agency, the Ministry of Environment (MINAM).</p> <p><i>Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of the government. - Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP; - Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds under the project, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders. - Ensure the active engagement of focal points for CHM and Cartagena Protocol, as well as RAMSAR, CITES, the PoWPA, UNFCCC, UNCCD in the project, among others. - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government and that they are both in line with and effectively contribute to government policies, in particular with respect to the transformative character of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities project.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Project Admin and Finance Assistant (financed by UNDP @ \$250/week over 96 weeks)	n/a	n/a	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics; - Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance; - Provide input into finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget (which also includes activity descriptions and a chronogram) in a timely manner, reviewing and analysing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals; - 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 Coordinator 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 3.5-10 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. Good writing English skills is an asset. Computer literacy, in particular experience with Microsoft Office products.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (technical inputs - 75% of time)	416.66666	72	<p><i>Objective (technical):</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, the maintenance of the CHM and the production of the 5th National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>of the document for submission to UNDP, the GEF and the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the International NBSAP Advisor, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. - Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP International Advisor, key national implementing partners and consultants and to UNDP technical staff for review and support in finalisation. - Play a pivotal role in developing the substantive part of the project’s work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. - Ensure that implementation adheres to the approved work plans and that it reaches the desired results. - Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. - Play a leading role in keeping the CHM up-to-date. - Prepare the project’s monitoring reports, more precisely, the Abridged PIR, the Risk Log, the Terminal Report and the Lessons learned reporting. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020) ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems’ goods and services in the department of Huancavelica ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru ➤ 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 Peru, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a relevant university degree, preferably with specialisation in environmental natural sciences, environmental planning, economics, social sciences, management, administration or related field, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues in Peru. 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 Peru, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem management theme (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs is a plus.</p>
Working Group(s) on Protected Areas, Economic Valuation	500	30	This working group (or three sperate working groups, if so preferred) will count on 10-15 national experts within different fields of biodiversity management. These may indicatively include biology, including different fields of ecology, protected areas management, as well as biodiversity finance management, and the interface climate change &

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
and Biodiversity & Climate			<p>biodiversity. The purpose of the group is to serve as the primary consultation forum and events' organisation support group for the EA team. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator to design a thorough activity workplan for the project and to monitor it. ▪ Provide policy and technical advice on the matters being discussed within the working groups, e.g. in those formed under the output-based consultancies, and in project events. ▪ Provide written and review inputs to different reports and products expected from the project, with focus on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020) ▪ Be the main authors of the following Studies in connection with the new NBSAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica ➢ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru
Environmental Economist Consultant for supporting the Financing Plan Development	500	32	<p><i>Objective:</i> To lead the overall process of economic valuation of ecosystem services from biodiversity and from sustainable environmental management through sectoral scenario analysis.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <p><u>Component 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to the regional consultations <p><u>Component 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contributions to human wellbeing. - Draw up a cost estimate for implementing NBSAP. <p><u>Component 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out research to identify appropriate institutional donors, including trust funds, non profits and government agencies. - Identify funding opportunities and follow-up on them. - Establish links with potential donors (communicate with them, invite them to participate in project activities, submit concept papers or proposals) - Collaborate with associate organizations in fund raising and promote the development of joint proposals - Survey national and provincial agencies, civil society organizations, institutions and other funding sources to obtain short and long-term funding. - Develop a structured database to manage information on all prospects and donors to enable follow-up and evaluation. - Develop a financing plan with specific mechanism for ensuring revenue and fund raising in the short, medium and long term. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru ➢ Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➢ Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru, including the following sub-products: (1) Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica; and (2) Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</p> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental economics, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation planning. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials related to ecosystem service valuation (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.</p>
<i>International</i>			
Lead International Consultant on NBSAP	3,000	10	<p><i>Objective:</i> To provide high quality technical advice and guidance to project stakeholders, primarily through the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, for the overall process of stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP. In addition, make contributions to the CHM on an advisory capacity.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be overall responsible for the quality control of document being drafted, in particular those being prepared for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to. ▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the Project Manager, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator in finalising a detailed ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting. ▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Submit a final draft to the Project Manager, 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 Peru ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru, including the following sub-products: (1) Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems’ goods and services in the department of Huancavelica; and (2)

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week – GEF only</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks – GEF only</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 Peru, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation. Proven track record of developing monitoring systems of CBD compliance tools (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Component	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	I. Preparation	1. Project Technical Team and Project Steering Committee establishment and project staff recruitment	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness, and establishment of the National Working Group	X								
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	3. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	X	X							
		4. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being	X	X							
		5. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations		X	X						
		6. Establishment of national objectives, principles and key priorities of the strategy, in line with the Strategic Plan to 2020 and the goals of Aichi, although national consultations									
		7. Baseline values for national targets are calculated or estimated, and guidelines for their calculation/measurement are established			X	X	X				
2	III. Updated national strategy through its action plan for implementation	8. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures	X	X							
		9. Developing and implementing a participatory strategy to revise, improve and update the NBS according to the settled targets.	X	X	X	X	X				
		10. Developing the strategy and plan the actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations			X						
		11. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations			X	X	X				
		12. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations			X	X	X				
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	13. Development of a plan for capacity development Technology needs assessment for NBSAP implementation.					X	X	X	X	
		14. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							X	X	
		15. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation				X	X	X			
		16. CHM development.		X	X	X	X				
		17. Development of indicators and monitoring approach				X	X				
		18. Fifth national reports				X	X	X			

ANNEX C. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

ANNEX D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing 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	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	22,000	12,000	10,000	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	7,000		b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,200	3,000	2,200	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	8,000	5,000	3,000	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	900	450	450	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	1,000	1,000	g
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						50,100	33,450	16,650
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						50,100	33,450	16,650	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	35,000	20,000	15,000	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,000	3,000	10,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	15,000	10,000	5,000	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	10,000	5,000	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,200	10,000	5,200	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	36,000	18,000	18,000	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72300	Materials & Goods	4,800	2,800	2,000	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	10,000		j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	11,000	5,000	6,000	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	5,000	5,000	l
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						165,000	93,800	71,200	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						165,000	93,800	71,200	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	16,000	10,000	6,000	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,400		12,400	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	18,000		18,000	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	7,000	5,000	2,000	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,600	4,400	5,200	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	16,000	8,000	8,000	n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,800	3,000	4,800	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,500		2,500	o
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						89,300	30,400	58,900	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						89,300	30,400	58,900	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	10,000	5,000	5,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	4,000	4,000	0	p
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,600	800	800	q

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget Notes
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						15,600	9,800	5,800	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,000	12,000	12,000	r
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						24,000	12,000	12,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						39,600	21,800	17,800	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						320,000	167,450	152,550	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						24,000	12,000	12,000	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						344,000	179,450	164,550	

Budget Notes	
a	Output Based Consultancy: State of National Biodiversity (Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru, including the appraisal of conservation and sustainable use knowledge gaps). See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-1 (includes consultations and meetings). Budget corresponds to \$22K.
b	Output Based Consultancy: Regional working groups for reviewing targets, local engagement in NBSAP process, contributions to CHM and national reporting drafts. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-2 (includes consultations and meetings). Budget corresponds to \$32.4K.
c	Int. Consultant: Lead International Consultant on NBSAP (10 weeks @ \$3K spread over Components 1,2 and 3 on a pro-rata basis).
d	Individual Contract: National Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, for whom managerial tasks are equivalent to approx 25% (\$10K) and technical tasks are equivalent to 75% (\$30K); the latter is spread over Components 1, 2 and 3 on an approximate pro-rata basis.
e	Project team domestic and international travel .
f	Stationary supplies and fuel.
g	Stocktaking Review Documentation
h	Output Based consultancy: Technical Specialist Support Working Groups for Target-setting, NBSAP development, Capacity Needs Assessment, CHM development and National Reporting and Resource Mobilization. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-3 (includes consultations and meetings). Budget, corresponding to \$51K, is spread over Components 2 and 3 on a pro-rata basis.
i	Protected Areas, Economic Valuation and Biodiversity & Climate Scientific Working Group(s): Inputs from up to 10 prominent scientists from different fields of biodiversity management, engaged as a group to provide data, substantive inputs and review services with respect to the NBSAP and its sub-products. Lump-sum \$15K.
j	Laptops and projection equipment for project team.
k	Professional translation services, audit services.
l	NBSAP typesetting, printing and distribution.
m	Services and sub-contracts: (1) CHM webhosting and technical HTML development (2) 5th National Report Write Up.
n	Medium-term individual consultancy contract: Environmental Economist Consultant for supporting the Financing Plan Development (lump-sum \$16K).
o	Report typesetting, printing and distribution.
p	Computer, software licenses, peripherals and copy machine for the project unit.
q	Banking charges, insurance and miscellaneous expenses.
r	Project Admin and Finance Assistant: local consultant at \$250/week over 96 weeks.

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

Knowledge and Capacity Building Services for integrating new global biodiversity guidance into Peru's sectoral planning frameworks, climate change response and biodiversity planning and management practices

Introduction

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex D of this proposal, three output-based consultancies are planned under the project. This Annex describes the work under each of them. The content herein will form the basis for prepare complete **Requests for Quotes**¹⁷ for each of them. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	TBW Budget Note reference
1	Assessing the state of National Biodiversity: Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru, including the appraisal of conservation and sustainable use knowledge gaps	22,000	a
2	Regional working groups for reviewing targets, local engagement in NBSAP process, contributions to CHM and national reporting drafts	32,400	b
3	Technical Specialist Support Working Groups for Target-setting, NBSAP development, Capacity Needs Assessment, CHM development and National Reporting and Resource Mobilization	51,000	h

Consultancies #1 and #3 will combine national and international expertise, while #2 will be primarily national and may be assigned to a centre of excellence, NGO or consultancy company that can avail or put together the required specialist staff.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1 of the TOR is the same for all three output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed in Section 2, though this is not included here (may be prepared later or suppressed). Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all four output-based consultancies and are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 may be completed before launching the tenders (included here for Consultancy #3).

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

¹⁷ With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

(1) Summary

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

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project:

- 1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- 2) Peru's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The development of the NBSAP will be supported by the development following key studies:
 - Local-level TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity¹⁸): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the Department of Huancavelica
 - Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru
- 3) National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms, including the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD, are established and strengthened

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

Hence, a **Request for Quote**¹⁹ is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialized consultants within the following areas of expertise:

[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]

(2) Background

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

(5) Duty station:

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

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

(6) Requirements to the documents

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

- May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes -

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator;
- Works in close collaboration with the remainder teams of experts and consultants involved in the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference (after due finalisation, validation and agreement); and

¹⁸ www.teebweb.org

¹⁹ Should be qualified as "international" for Consultancies #1 and #2 and "national" for Consultancy #3.

- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract.
[The above is generic and may be expanded as needed]

Specific Sections for each of the three TORs

[Annex E-1] OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 1: Assessing the state of National Biodiversity: Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru, including the appraisal of conservation and sustainable use knowledge gaps

Areas of expertise: Ecology, conservation, policy analysis.

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

(3) Objective of the Consultancy

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Peru, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the process of reviewing the country's previous biodiversity planning processes, producing a faithful and up-to-date analysis of the state of biodiversity – and biodiversity planning – in the country. This will include an analysis of direct threats and risks to biodiversity, as well as barriers of different character to an effective protection, safeguarding and sustainable use of the country's biodiversity. The study will also highlight knowledge gaps for the effect.

(4) Scope of Work

To the extent possible, the work under this consultancy will be based on existing studies and analyses. It will depart from the existing NBSAP, but it will also look at any advances in knowledge development in the field of biodiversity in Peru. This is particularly important, as the existing NBSAP dates from 2001.

In 2004, a specific biodiversity strategy for the biodiversity rich region of Madre de Dios was prepared and later submitted to the CBD. This highlighted the need for a more in-depth approach to biodiversity planning in Peru, in particular a process that takes into account the specificities and varied context from Peru's different regions. The proposed study will approach the task in a manner that overcomes this barrier. Key activities will include:

- Stocking of existing plans, policies and practices in Peru that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. Much of the focus will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP and related studies, policies and practices. The focus should be on a review of implementation of the 2001 NBSAP to date.
- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Peru by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. There can be talk of direct threats to biodiversity. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment classified them within the following five broad categories: (i) habitat / land use change; (ii) overexploitation; (iii) invasive alien species; (iv) pollution; and (v) climate change. This should serve as a guide. Yet, there is a need to be specific about how these apply to specific ecosystems or biomes of Peru. Also, it is important to identify emerging threats and risks (i.e. potential threats). An analysis of direct threats (and risks) lead to the an analysis of threat drivers (or indirect threats) and anthropogenic activities and economic sectors are making a contribution to the problem of biodiversity loss. The analysis needs to be thorough and have national scope. Partial sub-national analyses may corroborate to the overall analysis.
- Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. Based on the threat and threat driver analysis, the following step is the identification of barriers and challenges based on the current and potential response to threats. This includes formal policies, legal frameworks and mechanisms (e.g. taxation, subsidies, incentives) affecting biodiversity, but also practices (whether legal, illegal, formalised or not).
- From a biodiversity knowledge perspective, assuming that the knowledge on Peru's biodiversity has expanded since the previous NBSAP, identifying the means of overcoming existing knowledge barriers and challenges.

- Based on the preceding activities and a thorough literature review of relevant studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP in each region, biome and thereafter nationally.
- Finally, make concrete recommendations for the structure and blueprint of Peru's new NBSAP, including for the process of setting targets, which follows the stock-taking activity.

(4) Expected Results

Be primarily responsible for the following deliverable:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru

Make a significant contribution to the following deliverables:

- Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020)

[Annex E-2]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:

Regional working groups for reviewing targets, local engagement in NBSAP process, contributions to CHM and national reporting drafts

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

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies a centre of excellence or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs.

(3) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to provide regionally-based stakeholder engagement support to the entire Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru outlined in the Enabling Activities project.

(4) Scope of Work

Under the purview of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the National Commission for Biodiversity (CONADIB) was established with the of coordinating the activities required in order to implement the Convention on Biodiversity in Peru. CONADIB is a multi-disciplinary and intersectoral organism presided by the by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and integrated by 18 government institutions, 8 NGOs, 4 universities, 3 international organizations, and two national experts.

This consultancy will allow CONADIB to carry out its roll in full within the Biodiversity Activity Project, by providing logistical and regionally-based support to consultation activities and the preparation of key expected products under the project.

The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.

(4) Expected Results

Regional working groups will be in a position to make a significant contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru
- Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020)
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru
- 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 Peru, based on best international practice on the matter

[Annex E-3]
OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3:
Technical Specialist Support Working Groups for Target-setting, NBSAP development, Capacity Needs Assessment, CHM development and National Reporting and Resource Mobilization

In order to complement national expertise enshrined in working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

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

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

(3) Objective

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Peru, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project, with the following specific sub-objectives:

- (A) To identify opportunities for incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience into Peru's national biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.
- (B) Identify and assess the full value of biodiversity and ecosystem services within Peru, and promote, through the national target-setting exercise and the revision of the country's NBSAP, the incorporation of economic valuation of biodiversity into various sectors, including development plans and sectoral plans.
- (C) To provide web-design and editorial support for the finalization and publication (including electronically) of documents in Spanish and English produced by Peru's Biodiversity Enabling Activities project and for the development of an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site for the country.

(3) Scope of Work

Block of Services (A) The interface between biodiversity & climate change

Specific Tasks will include:

- Identify important areas for carbon sequestration in Peru and make suggestions, including target-oriented ones (in line with the Aichi Targets), for protecting and appropriately managing these areas with a view to biodiversity conservation, besides carbon sequestration;
- Assess the extent to which the country's ecological gap assessment include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion;
- Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
- Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
- Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- Explore and develop to the extent possible costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru. Against this background, evaluate the benefits that Ecosystem-based adaptation may generate, comparing these with the costs.
- Based on the above data (which should include both economic and geographically-based data), make recommendations for target-setting, NBSAP development, development of national capacity, CHM inputs, National CBD Reporting and resource mobilization e.g. through the carbon-market and innovative biodiversity/climate finance – always with a view to protecting Peru's biodiversity.

Block of Services (B) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming

- Identify and estimate, to the extent possible, the full range of values of key ecosystem services in Peru, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services. This may also include comparing valuation studies from ecosystems in neighbouring countries. Special focus will be put on assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the Department of

Huancavelica, for which a specific report will be prepared. The methodology can and should build further from the one used in UNDP's initiative 'Latin America and Caribbean Biodiversity Superpower'²⁰.

- Highlights any areas of data paucity both at the national level, as well as with respect to the Department of Huancavelica, requiring further studies / data gathering.
- 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.
- 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.
- Identify mechanisms for incorporating these values into national accounting practices.
- 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.
- Develop a written report that summarizes all findings.

Block of Services (C) To objectively outline and analyse Peru's capacity to effectively implement the obligations deriving from the ratification and accession of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

- Assess extent of role clarity and/or CBD implementation at the national level as it relates across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government.
- Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled.
- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.
- Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings.
- Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD.
- Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government.
- Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels.
- Generate recommendations to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs.
- Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the district and central government levels.

The above services comprise a minimum of 30 persons-week in total.

Service providers will work together with the team of national consultants for the project in Peru, in particular the National Enabling Activity Technical Manager, who will play a coordinating role vis-a-vis project activities, as well as the International Consultant.

(4) Expected Results

Contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Peru
- Biodiversity Targets for Peru: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (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 Peru, based on best international practice on the matter

Leading role in the preparation of the following deliverables:

- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in the department of Huancavelica
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Peru

– Number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –

(8) Qualification requirements

- As minimum 5 years of work experience (preferably more, given the complexity of the services in question) in the relevant

²⁰ www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower. See also: www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower/English_Peru.htm.

field for the three blocks of services: (a) environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation; (b) national biodiversity valuation studies, payment for ecosystem services, sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy development, national accounting practices and methods; (c) human resource management or public administration, skills assessment, capacity development and training.

- Valid certificates and licenses for consulting services in the field of biodiversity.
- Available qualified personnel with university degrees in the field of biodiversity management, economics, human resource / public administration.
- Outline of proposed approach for the three blocks of services
- List of rendered consulting services for the past 3 years.
- Ability to submit the 2 reference letters confirming the successfully rendered services for the last 2 years.
- Ability to hold the trainings in Spanish

(9) Available information:

Complete Project Document for the UNDP/GEF PIMS 4835 “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Peru”

– Relevant hyperlink to the project document to be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –

(10) Selection Process

The selection of the company will follow an open competitive process in line with UNDP procurement standards. The successful company would be required to enter into a standard UNDP Institutional Contract. The contract will be awarded according to the cumulative analysis scheme: proposal with the overall highest score after adding the score of the technical proposal and the financial proposal will be chosen.