



# 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 Uruguay		
Country(ies):	Uruguay	GEF Project ID:	4871
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4814
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Environment Agency (DINAMA) of the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)	Submission Date:	16, 22
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Resubmission Date:	March 2012
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Project Duration (Months)	24
		Agency Fee (\$):	22,080

#### A. EA FRAMEWORK

**EA Objective:** To integrate Uruguay'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 <sup>1</sup>	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirm Cof (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2012, the Project Operative Team is consolidated</li> <li>- By April 2012 the National Project Steering Committee and a multi-sectorial/multi-stakeholder working group and sub-groups are consolidated</li> <li>- By mid 2012 a common view among stakeholders on main threats and challenges to biodiversity, and a better knowledge on existing biodiversity initiatives is in place</li> <li>- By October 2012 stakeholders better informed on the economic and non economic values of biodiversity and its relation with development</li> <li>- By 2012, Uruguay has made progresses in the establishment of national targets in light of the Aichi Targets</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. An appropriate institutional framework, including procedures and mechanisms (including a National Project Steering Committee and National Working Group) is in place that ensure the sustainability of this initiative and the commitment of the different stakeholders</p> <p>1.2. Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity initiatives at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.</p> <p>1.3. In response to the global Aichi Targets, progresses are made in the establishment of national biodiversity targets in a manner that is attuned to Uruguay's reality, and baseline values are estimated/calculated</p>	43,560	21,000

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes <sup>1</sup>	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirm Cof (\$)
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By the end of 2013, Uruguay'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</li> <li>- By the end of 2012, better capacities are in place to strengthen the National Protected Area System</li> <li>- By mid 2013, better capacities are in place to prevent and manage invasive species (IS)</li> <li>- By the end of 2013 there are progresses in the agreement upon a roadmap to implement economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</li> <li>- By the end of 2013 there are progresses in the agreement upon a roadmap to comply with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol</li> </ul>	<p>2.1. The National Biodiversity Strategy for Uruguay, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised and 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 Uruguay is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p> <p>2.3. Action Plans and/or roadmaps in strategic areas, i.e. invasive species, national protected area system, financial mechanism and genetic resources have been developed</p>	89,720	90,000
3) National frameworks for CDB reporting and information exchange mechanisms	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2014 there is plan for implementing the NBSAP</li> <li>- By early 2014, Uruguay completes the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanism</li> <li>- By the end of 2013, immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Uruguay in a timely manner</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized implementation plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2. An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange networks on biodiversity at national and international level.</p>	68,600	55,000

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes <sup>1</sup>	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirm Cof (\$)
			3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Uruguay in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Subtotal				201,880	166,000
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				18,920	58,800
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220,800</b>	<b>224,800</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente	In-kind	70,000
National Government	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente	Cash	154,800
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>224,800</b>

#### 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 (STAR)	Uruguay	0	0	0
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Uruguay	220,800	22,080	242,880
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>220,800</b>	<b>22,080</b>	<b>242,880</b>

#### D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	13.2	7,920	28,800	36,720
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		7,000	30,000	37,000
Travel*		0	0	0
Others**	Audit	2,000	0	2,000
	Miscellaneous	2,000	0	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,920</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>77,720</b>

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

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

Most of expenses for the office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications will be borne by the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment. Furthermore, the Project Director and the Project Assistant will also be a contribution from this Ministry. The co-financing from the EA Management Cost will be \$58,800.

The bulk of the GEF's portion of project management costs will go to engage the managerial services of the Project Technical Secretary – Specialist on Strategic Planning for approx 13,2 weeks (\$7,920) (refer to Annex A). This is equivalent to 15% of the person's time. A number of expenses related to information technology equipment (laptop computer, printer and photocopier – \$ 3,000) and office supplies (e.g. stationary, printer cartridges, and fuel, among others – \$4,000) are also included. A further \$2,000 is budgeted for the Financial Audit and \$2,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

## **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):

### **Bio-geographical context**

Uruguay is located on the south-eastern side of South America, between 30 and 35° S and 53 -58° W. It has a land area of 176, 251 km<sup>2</sup>, and 138,000 km<sup>2</sup> of jurisdictional waters.

Uruguay has terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biodiversity of global significance, including key transition ecosystems and the distributional limits of a large number of species (including tropical, subtropical, Andean, and Patagonian species). Natural grasslands cover more than 70% of the territory and constitute a significant portion of one of the last temperate grassland eco-regions in South America: the *Uruguayan Savannas*<sup>3</sup>, considered one of the richest grasslands worldwide<sup>4</sup>.

Regarding freshwater ecosystems, the country is included in three Freshwater Ecoregions of the World<sup>5</sup> (FEOW): *Lower Uruguay*, *Lower Parana*, and *Laguna dos Patos*. A large part of Uruguay is in the Guaraní Aquifer, one of the largest groundwater reservoirs in the world.

The marine domain of Uruguay comprises the La Plata River and the adjacent coastal shelf and sea basin in the Atlantic Ocean. It encompasses a large coastal and estuarine influenced area, a wide continental shelf, and a deep basin situated at the confluence of the Brazil Current and the Falkland (Malvinas) Current. The coastal, estuary and marine ecosystems of Uruguay are included within the "*Patagonian Shelf*" *Large Marine Ecosystem* considered a Class I, highly productive ecosystem<sup>6</sup>. They are also part of the *Subtropical Convergence Ecosystem* where warm, cold and temperate waters mix and generate an area of high productivity, favoring a rich marine biodiversity. According to the world vegetation map of NASA<sup>7</sup>, the productivity (biomass production) in the marine, coastal and estuary areas of Uruguay attains the highest possible values at global scale.

In line with habitat diversity, Uruguay shows an interesting species diversity with numerous species of outstanding global importance, in ecological, economic and social terms. In fact, the country hosts two Ramsar sites, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, 22 Important Bird Areas and two Endemic Bird Areas for 3 restricted-range *Sporophila* seedeaters<sup>8</sup>.

### **Socio-economic context**

Uruguay has a population of 3,241,003. Of this, 91.7% is concentrated in the capital and about 20 towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, resulting in extensive rural areas with very low population density particularly in the North of the territory. Almost 70% of the population is concentrated in the coastal departments.

The country's economic structure is heavily based on activities related to primary production and agro industries and those connected with tourism and commerce (22% and 14% of the total GDP, respectively)<sup>9</sup>. Currently these sectors are undergoing an important growth, being Uruguay one of the countries with major economic growth of the region despite the global economic crisis (4,3 and 6,0 % GDP Annual Real Variation in 2011, global and national respectively)<sup>10</sup>. However, the country has been unable to reverse the social consequences derived from the economic downturn experienced by the country during the period 1999-2002 (HDI 0,765, 57th position<sup>11</sup>; Gini coefficient between 0,40 - 0,44)

### **Threats to biodiversity**

Following the economic major downturn of 2002, the regional and international context generated a strong inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) whose value almost multiplied by 10 that of the previous years to the 2002 crisis in absolute value; furthermore, it tripled the ratio FDI/GDP between 2008 and 1999.<sup>12</sup> An important proportion of that investment was diverted to the agricultural and agro-industrial activity, generating an unprecedented pressure over the land, with remarkable increases in its value.

Similarly, and in line with global trends, the tourists flow has increased consistently, in terms of number of travelers and capitals invested in coastal areas. These investments, in areas of particular relevance due to the presence of PA and global and national

outstanding biodiversity values, had increased land value to exceptional rates, putting pressure on politicians and decision makers.

The main pressure over biodiversity is associated with landscape transformation and natural habitat degradation due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier. The transformation rate of natural grasslands to agricultural systems during the last 20 years has been about 125,000 ha/year<sup>13</sup>. This transformation is mainly associated with the expansion of (genetically modified) soybean plantations and extensive forestry with exotic species for export and paper industry. Associated with this, non point sources pollution, caused by the extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers, has been identified as another pressure particularly affecting aquatic ecosystems.

The industrial sector is also having new and large scale developments, for example the paper mill industry or the likely development of open-pit mining initiatives. Also in the marine and coastal areas new and large scale projects are foreseen, possible hydrocarbons prospection (and exploitation), deep water ports, safe waters corridors, new deep-sea fishing, and a continuous increase in tourism. Associated with these developments there is an increased development of civil works and infrastructure, and its related impacts on ecosystems integrity. These new developments have initiated heated public debates on the sustainability of the country's strategy and practice with respect to the use of natural resources.

Unsustainable fishing systems, overexploitation and poaching are main pressures and threats of estuarine, inshore and offshore coastal ecosystems. Commercial fishing impacts include the capture (by-catch) of non-target species, such as non-commercial fish, marine mammals, turtles, invertebrates, and seabirds<sup>14</sup>

Invasive alien species have been recognized in several studies<sup>15</sup> as significant threat to biodiversity, main productive sectors, and public health. Furthermore, ecosystems degradation, climate change and variability increase ecosystem's vulnerability to IAS introduction and propagation.

To the pressures exerted by the current developments, the real and potential threats of climatic change and variability should be added; being Uruguay a vulnerable country to climate change and variability<sup>16</sup>.

### **Institutional framework**

While the law assigns to DINAMA overall responsibility for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, other institutions of central government have mandates that are highly relevant for Uruguay's biodiversity. These include DINOT, mandated to design and implement land-use planning policies; the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) that through its General Directorate of Renewable Natural Resources (DGRNR) is currently responsible for policies related to agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, hunting and the use and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources; the Ministry of National Defense responsible for several PA and responsible for navigable waters; the Ministry of Industry and Mining regulating mining activities through DINAMIGE; the Ministry of Tourism, responsible for national and regional tourism policies including the promotion of the brand image of "Natural Uruguay"; the Ministry of Education and Culture responsible for public education, and the care of historic and cultural heritage; ANEP in charge of primary and secondary education; and the Ministry of Economy and Finances (MEF) responsible of national financial and economic policies. Local governments are involved with land planning and management and other environmental matters set forth in the Municipal Organic Law and other norms and in some cases in protected areas management.

### **Protected areas in Uruguay and implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas**

Progress in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas has not been as robust in Uruguay as in some neighboring countries – less than 1% of the terrestrial area is under protection, compared with over 20% across Latin America. All but a small handful of the existing protected areas are along the Atlantic Coast, and there is much work to be done in implementing Target 11 of the Strategic Plan – developing representative, well connected and integrated protected area networks that are effectively managed and adequately financed. However, there is a very robust legal framework in place for the protection of biodiversity, as noted in the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report. These two factors are the major drivers of an ongoing GEF-funded project entitled Catalyzing the Implementation of Uruguay's National Protected Area System. In particular, the main priorities, as identified in the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report, are to: strengthen the financial sustainability of the protected area system; promote innovative governance types and arrangements, including with local communities, local governments and NGOs; strengthen capacity to effectively manage existing and new protected areas, and to increase the representativeness, size and connectivity of the protected area network.

### **Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan**

Even though the efforts to fulfill its obligations under the CBD, a number of barriers hamper the implementation of the CBD

Strategic plan at the national level, including policy obstacles, capacity constraints, weak collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders, gaps in scientific/technical knowledge, and the widespread lack of understanding and awareness of the key role of biodiversity in underpinning development.

**Political/societal obstacles.** Although the Uruguayan National Constitution reform of 1996 and the General Environmental Protection Act (Law N° 17.283) state that the protection of the environment, water, soil, and landscape quality, as well as the conservation of biodiversity is of “general interest”<sup>17</sup>, little progress has been made regarding mainstreaming of biodiversity issues within development policies and strategies. This stems from a number of causes:

- In the *agenda setting* phase of policy making, biodiversity conservation is not perceived as a priority, compared to other social, economic, and environmental issues which are considered to be “more pressing”<sup>18</sup>.
- A main cause underlying this situation is an installed false dichotomy between “development vs. conservation” characterizing the prevailing development paradigm, which focuses on GDP, prioritizes short-term economic growth, and considers environment as an economic externality.
- This is aggravated by a widespread lack of understanding and awareness regarding the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human welfare and the economic and social costs of non-sustainable ecosystem use. In addition, there is a poor knowledge/understanding of alternative resource management and development options that can deliver biodiversity and livelihood benefits. This can be associated with insufficient data, information, skills and weak institutional capacity to work on environment-development links.
- Also there are flaws in the *formulation processes* of biodiversity initiatives and strategic documents. In most of the cases they are developed as a purely technical processes, rather than political processes informed by technical inputs; managing to influence policy only to a limited extent beyond the remit of the national agency directly responsible for biodiversity. There seems to be insufficient knowledge among key stakeholders not only about the commitments of the country regarding the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan, but also regarding the implications for not complying with them.

**Institutional, technical and capacity-related obstacles.** Despite advances made in the normative and institutional framework regarding biodiversity issues since the beginning of the 1990s (including the creation of DINAMA), biodiversity related competencies are somehow fragmented over different institutions generating overlaps and gaps, inconsistencies and so on.

In addition, within the government structure, DINAMA has a limited capacity to influence other line ministries. For example, the MVOTMA is not part of the Production Cabinet, an interministerial structure integrated by the MEF, MGAP, MIEM, MTOP, MTSS, and OPP. This might be an indicator that the environment is also considered an institutional externality.

Furthermore, there are inadequate institutional, technical and financial capacities. For example, institutions involved with natural resource management lack the necessary skills and institutional capacity to design and implement mainstreaming approaches and strategies, or to perform adaptive management. Mainstreaming tools are confined basically to the requirements of the mandatory EIA system. At the local level, capacity constraints are aggravated by lack of local level funding and poor access to multilateral resources.

Furthermore, protocols and other tools to consider biodiversity issues in the implementation of environmental management related instruments, i.e. Environmental Impact Assessment Law (Law 16.466, 1994), Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Law (Law 18.308, 2008), are sometimes lacking.

Weak technical capacities, in turn, are the result of lack of appropriate training programs and inadequate information management systems.

**Gaps in scientific and technical knowledge.** Biodiversity information is scattered over different institutions or addresses different information; and frequently the information is not accessible, not enough or not adequate to support the different stages of the policy cycle.

In the last years important advances have been made in relation to the generation of biodiversity related information: a natural ecosystem mapping, developed under the framework of the Project PPR, executed by CIEDUR, Faculty of Sciences, Zoological Society of Uruguay and the NGO Vida Silvestre; a mapping of terrestrial landscape of Uruguay developed under the “Project C” executed by the OPP, United Nations-Uruguay, MGAP and MVOTMA; a IAS data base developed by the Faculty of Sciences in collaboration with the OAS and funded by IABIN. In addition the Universidad de la República (UdelaR), Botanic Garden Prof. Atilio Lombardo, and Natural History Museum also generate information.

Even though these advances, available information is related to ecological rather than to social, cultural or economic aspects;

biodiversity loss and the corresponding services it provides are not properly understood and documented. Furthermore, information priorities for planning activities and mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, programs and plans are not defined.

The creation of the Innovation Cabinet (Law 18.084, 2005), the National Agency for Research and Innovation (Budget Law 2005-2009), and the National Strategic Plan for Science, Technology and Research (Decree 82/10) offers an opportunity to improve the existing situation in relation to information and knowledge. Under this framework, new regulations were approved increasing the resources available for research activities, i.e. national budget increases, incentives in the private sector and loans and cooperation activities with international cooperation. In 2008 the South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies (SARAS), a joint venture between the Wagenigen University, Resilience Alliance and UdelaR was installed.

Other opportunities related to information management are offered by the Protected Areas Information System that is being developed by DINAMA and the SNAP Project, a biodiversity database looking to integrate precise and updated information on the species' conservation status and distribution; and the National System of Environmental Information (SisNIA), that is being developed within the framework of the Project URU/07/012, as an updated and integrated decision making support system and information exchange tool.

**Economic policy and financial resources.** Insufficient economic resources exacerbate the inability of environmental related institutions to cope with the environmental legislation and the obligations this brings for national and local environmental authorities. The support received by international and bilateral cooperation has been crucial in assisting the country to cope with these financial gaps and start working in crucial sectors as the agriculture, e.g. the GEF Small Grant Program working with MVOTMA since 2005 or the GEF Responsible Production Program (PPR) (and an attached World Bank loan) chaired by the MGAP; or the fishing sector, e.g. GEF project for the development of sustainable fisheries, chaired by DINARA and FAO. Furthermore, allowing to work on crosscutting issues, e.g. the ECOPLATA Program (1997 – to present) aiming to strengthen the integrated management of the coastal zone by means of a governance model or the GEF Project “Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay”. Nevertheless, the lack of national priority actions makes financial resources to be somehow fragmented.

In relation to self sustained mechanism for financing conservation activities, the current legal framework enables several tools to finance conservation activities inside and outside the PA, e.g. the Protected Areas Fund, Foundation Law 17.163, Trust fund Law 17.703; however, the mechanisms for their effective implementation are not in place.

A similar situation is in place in relation to economic incentives for biodiversity conservation; although the LGPA identifies economic incentives and environmental taxes as instruments for environmental management, this type of mechanism are not being used. Furthermore, the Investments Promotion Law, which regulates the use of tributary exoneration mechanisms in those investments contributing to reach the objective of the economic policy; although, currently they are not implemented in areas related to biodiversity conservation.

**Weak collaboration/cooperation** Progresses have been made fostering regional and international coordination. In 2006 a Declaration of the MERCOSUR Ministries of Environment was made establishing main components of a Biodiversity Regional Strategy; currently, the MERCOSUR's SGT6 is exploring to update the strategy. However, it can be argued the effectiveness of the strategy in promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Furthermore, under the GEF Project FREPLATA a binational (Uruguay-Argentina) initiative a national biodiversity strategy for the marine area was developed, although partially implemented. The recently initiated GEF Project “A Framework for the Sustainable Management of la Plata Basin Water Resources with Respect to the Hydrological Effects of Climatic Variability and Change”, the component related to management of basin's ecosystems, opens up an opportunity to advance on the harmonization of biodiversity principles over the region.

At national level, even though coordination structures formally exist, e.g. the Advisor Committees of MVOTMA Directorates; or ad hoc groups, i.e. the IAS National Committee (Decree 261/93), the National Committee of Phytogenetic Resources (Decree 151/95)<sup>19</sup>, and the Biosafety Cabinet (Decree 353/08)<sup>20</sup> they have limited political and cross-sectoral ownership, as well as limited ownership at the sub-national level. As a result, there is neither a shared vision and common goals among the main actors in relation to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, nor a sustained and overarching political commitment to do so.

Additionally, partnerships to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral policies are restricted to specific efforts, e.g. between DINAMA and DNE to incorporate biodiversity issues into wind farms developed under the framework of the Energy Policy (2010); the National Plan for Nautical Tourism, executed by the MINTURD and funded by the IDB, where DINAMA is part of the Steering Committee, sometimes driven by personal initiatives and hardly institutionalized.

A similar situation exists in relation to the academic and political platform. Even though concrete initiatives with the UdelaR, it is

only recently that a research agenda was developed considering management needs. The creation of the ANII was a crucial step in strengthening the technical-political platform, although the hierarchical position of biodiversity issues in the research agenda reflects the one existing at political level.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	December 29, 1999	Submitted	Outdated
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not started	Funding being applied through this proposal
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	May 5, 1998	Submitted	Outdated
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	June 12, 2001	Submitted	Updated information from 1 <sup>st</sup> NR
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	November 28, 2007	Submitted	Updated information from 2 <sup>nd</sup> NR
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	September 13, 2010	Submitted	Updated information from 3 <sup>rd</sup> NR; needs to be updated to incorporate Aichi Targets in 5 <sup>th</sup> NR
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES X	NO
Start Date: 2003		End Date: 2005	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions (see e.g., <a href="http://www.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncsa/ncsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncsa-uruguay-fr-ap.pdf">http://www.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncsa/ncsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncsa-uruguay-fr-ap.pdf</a>)</li> </ul>			2003-2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: (Agricultural biodiversity, Forest biodiversity, Inland waters Marine and coastal biodiversity, Global strategy for plant conservation, Invasive alien species, Protected areas Sustainable use of biodiversity)</li> </ul>			2008-2010
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):			NA
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			NA
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			NA
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			NA
Note: This proposal includes the establishment of an effective, comprehensive and up-to-date CHM that can be used to exchange information nationally, regionally and internationally.			

## 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 1999 NBS generated important results. Since 1999 legal gaps have been filled, the SNAP has been developed increasing the PA coverage, advances have been made in the protection of endangered species and ecosystems and in specific biodiversity issues (i.e. invasive species, biosafety and genetic resources), among others. Even though these achievements, there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programs; and the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been addressed significantly.

The barriers impeding to effectively mainstream biodiversity into broader policies, strategies and programs were introduced in the previous section. Furthermore, and similarly to other first generation strategies, the 1999 NBS was highly prescriptive, while lacking of an action plan and a strategy for financing its implementation and monitoring; it lacked of endorsement at high political levels<sup>21</sup>, remaining with little political ownership; and even though developed in a participative manner, participation was mostly at technical level and key stakeholders (i.e. local communities, private sector, among others) were under-represented.

The 1999 NBS lost its momentum and it is not anymore a strategic framework guiding the implementation of some of the current CBD decisions, particularly the new biodiversity strategic plan, and key areas such the adoption of national goals and targets, as well as several thematic and cross-cutting issues such as: climate change, financial mechanism, valuation of biodiversity goods and services, etc. Also, the 1999 NBS does not consider the new Uruguayan conjuncture, i.e. the new socioeconomic structure, the new legal, institutional and policy framework. Therefore, a new strategy is needed to move forward in the new context.



Therefore, and in order to comply with the new CBD Strategic Plan Target 17, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, Uruguay needs to update its NBS and develop the corresponding action plan (NBSAP). Furthermore, decision X/10, COP-10 states that the fifth national report, due by 31 March 2014, should focus on the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and progress towards the Aichi Targets

This second generation strategy aims to comply with these international requirements, at the same time that advances on the remaining gaps in the implementation of the national and international agreements and upgrades the achievements of the 1999 NBS and addresses unsolved, new and emerging challenges. Key issues for implementing the Strategic Plan that were not addressed in Uruguay's 1999 NBSAP include:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development strategies and planning processes incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (*Target 2*) – the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report stresses the importance of biodiversity to the national economy and sustainable development, but these studies have not yet been completed.
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (*Target 3*) – the 1999 NBSAP does not mention incentives and barriers, and while the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report identified the need for incentives for incorporating biodiversity into specific sectors (e.g., energy), a comprehensive plan for positive and negative incentives and removing harmful subsidies has not been completed;
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (*Target 11*) – as noted earlier, Uruguay is still in early stages in developing a robust protected area plan. Furthermore, the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report identified the need for improving climate resilience and adaptation measures, and efforts to improve the protected area network are likely to be a key factor in these plans.
- 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*) – the issue of ecosystem-based livelihoods is critical in Uruguay, yet this issue is not adequately addressed in the 1999 NBSAP.
  
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (*Target 20*) –the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report highlights as a priority the need to develop comprehensive sustainable finance mechanisms for implementing the Strategic Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

**How the project plans to build national capacity:**

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

This project will build national capacity in Uruguay in the following manner:

Individual	<p>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 Uruguay in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Uruguay, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are part and parcel of this proposal.</p>
Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation</li> <li>▪ Setting targets and priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs</li> <li>▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD</li> </ul>
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 Uruguay'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"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs</li> <li>▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation</li> </ul>

## C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

### 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.

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	Preparing for the NBSAP revision Stocktaking exercise and biodiversity assessment Setting national targets, principles & main priorities of the strategy	19.7%
2	Developing the NBSAP	40.60%
3	Development of an implementation plan Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting	30.2%
4	Project Management	9.50%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>

#### **Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**

A first sub-component is the establishment of the project technical team and institutional framework (described in section "Project Implementation Arrangements"). A second sub-component includes the stocktaking exercise, with the aim of identifying key threats, understand the underlying causes and drivers behind these threats, and the key aspects of the policy framework that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use; identifying key gaps and unmet needs as well as the lessons learned from the previous NBS and related biodiversity initiatives. Also, as part of this sub-component is the assessment of economic and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the cost of unsustainable use. A third sub-component is the establishment of national targets, principles & priorities in line with Aichi Targets and country priorities are developed and agreed at national level, including the estimation or calculation of baselines values.

#### **Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 1.1 An appropriate institutional framework, including procedures and mechanisms (including a National Project Steering Committee and National Working Group) is in place that ensures the sustainability of this initiative and the commitment of the different stakeholders.
- 1.2 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity initiatives at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.3 In response to the global Aichi Targets, progresses are made in the establishment of national biodiversity targets in a manner that is attuned to Uruguay's reality, and baseline values are estimated/calculated

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By early 2012, the Project Operative Team is consolidated
- By April 2012 the National Project Steering Committee and a multi-sectorial/multi-stakeholder working group and sub-groups are consolidated
- By mid 2012 a common view among stakeholders on main threats and challenges to biodiversity, and a better knowledge on existing biodiversity initiatives is in place
- By October 2012 stakeholders better informed on the economic and non economic values of biodiversity and its relation with development
- By 2012, Uruguay has made progresses in the establishment of national targets in light of the Aichi Targets

#### **Key Products or publications resulting from activities:**

- An agreed document on procedures and mechanism governing the National National Project Steering Committee and the multi-sectorial/multi-stakeholder working group and subgroups

- An agreed document on the Biodiversity Planning Process to be carried out in Uruguay
- A report with the finding of the stocktaking exercise
- A final report of the study on economic and non economic values of biodiversity and its relation with development
- Document including progresses in the establishment of national targets in light of the Aichi Targets (and when possible baselines values, and guidelines for their measurement or estimation)

## **Key Activities:**

### ***I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision***

- Project Operative Team and National Project Steering Committee establishment and project staff recruitment: In accordance with institutional arrangements described in Section “Project Implementation Arrangements”, the Project Operative Team will be established. The POT will be constituted by members of DINAMA Division of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, and strengthened with specialists in core areas, namely: specialist on strategic planning – Technical Secretariat, specialist on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and a specialist on strategic communication and information management. An administrative assistant will be hired.
- Establishment of the National Working Group: 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.

This stage will look at identifying main stakeholders and definition of the different structures and mechanism in which they will be involved (considering three different levels: political endorsement and approval, working group, advising and consultation). Section II describes the overall institutional structure. A First National Launching Workshop will be developed in order to bring the stakeholders into the process and agreed upon work plan, procedures and mechanisms.

### **II. Stocktaking exercise and biodiversity assessment**

- 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 Uruguay-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps and unmet needs as well as the lessons learned from the previous NBS and related biodiversity initiatives; understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges. A first step on this stage will be data gathering based on existing studies and analyses; followed by regional workshops with roundtables addressing main biodiversity issues.

As part of this sub-component a study on economic and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the cost of unsustainable use will be carried on. A specialist on biodiversity economics will be hired in order to support this activity. This study will provide information to decision makers and general public on the values of biodiversity, but also it will provide with element to consider during the prioritizing exercise.

### **III. Setting national targets, principles & main priorities of the strategy**

- Setting national priorities and advancing on targets: This activity focuses on setting national priorities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and making progresses in identifying specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets and national priorities and needs, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. The national targets will be in line with national priorities and global targets established at COP10 and also realistic in terms of attaining them within the time frame, available resources and socio-economic and political reality of the country, avoiding spreading efforts and resources too thinly with the risk of being ineffective in all fronts. A participatory approach will be used for carrying on this activity.
- Baseline values for national targets are calculated or estimated, and guidelines for their calculation/measurement are established: In cases where targets have been defined, this activity, focused on developing guidelines for the calculation

or estimation of national target values, and estimating or calculating their baselines values, will be done mainly as a desk work with bilateral communication with experts, authorities, among others.

## **Component 2. Strategy and action plan(s) updated**

During this stage biodiversity planning stakeholders are expected to agree on a long term vision and principles that will be guiding the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBSAP). With respect to the mainstreaming of biodiversity into productive sectors and development topics, the following sectors will be prioritized: economic sectors (agriculture and large scale developments); strategic areas (marine and coastal area, and protected areas system); and strategic crosscutting themes (invasive alien species, land use planning, financing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and climate change). On a second stage, Action Plan(s) will be developed, where principles and priorities from the strategy will be turned into specific sets of activities to be carried out in order to meet its goals, objective and targets. As a result of this stage, it is expected to have defined:

- a) An Action Plan for the National Protected Areas System that integrates the NBSAP implementation plan with the Medium Term Plan 2010-2014 of the National System of Protected Areas: In 2010 the Medium Term Plan 2010-2014 of the National System of Protected Areas or Uruguay was elaborated, this stage will ensure that Uruguay's work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. Uruguay 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 of protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. Also, the final evaluation of the Project "Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay's National Protected Areas System" (finished July 2011) will be considered in the development of the NBSAP.
- b) Invasive Alien Species Action Plan. The National Action Plan will include the development of a coordinated and integrated national action plan for the prevention, early detection, rapid response and management (eradication, containment and control) of invasive alien species. At the same time, will put in place the institutional arrangements and mechanisms needed for its implementation.
- c) Financial Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use An Action Plan for the implementation of economic incentives to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the NBS will be developed during this stage. 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 and this Action Plan will look at going further in implementing this tools.
- d) Proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol). Even though, there are some initiatives regarding the access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (i.e. the International Treaty on Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture was ratified by Uruguay by law in 2006), the country does not have yet a legal as well as institutional framework to comply with the recently signed Nagoya Protocol<sup>22</sup>; furthermore, there are limited capacities to develop and appropriate framework with effective and efficient procedures and mechanisms. Under this framework, a consultant will be hired in order to develop a roadmap that will assist Uruguay in meet the required need to fulfill its obligation under the Protocol.
- e) Other sector/thematic Action Plan may be developed as needed

### **Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:**

- 2.1. A National Biodiversity Strategy for Uruguay, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised and 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 Uruguay is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.
- 2.3. Action Plans and/or roadmaps in strategic areas, i.e. invasive species, national protected area system, financial mechanism and genetic resources have been developed

**Key Outcomes:**

- By the end of 2013, Uruguay'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
- By the end of 2012, better capacities are in place to strengthen de National Protected Area System
- By mid 2013, better capacities are in place to prevent and manage invasive species (IS)
- By the end of 2013 there are progresses in the agreement upon a roadmap to implement economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- By the end of 2013 there are progresses in the agreement upon a roadmap to comply with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy (2012-2022)
- Guidelines for considering climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues in to the NBSAP
- An Action Plan for the National Protected Area System
- Proposal of an Invasive Species Action Plan
- Proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of financial mechanism for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol)

**Key Activity (IV)****IV. Developing the NBSAP**

- Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy. This step will seek to achieve a long term vision (10 years) related with the sustainable use and conservation of biological resources of Uruguay, shared among stakeholders. This step will include: (i) developing the strategy to implement the agreed targets, and (ii) sectorial integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectorial consultations.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of the NBS, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and have been recognized as national priorities. Among other issues it will include mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectorial 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. Priority sectors and development areas / topics will be identified along the consultation process, though the following sectors will be prioritized:

1. Main economic sectors (agriculture and large scale developments);
2. Strategic areas (marine and coastal area, and the National Protected Areas System); and
3. Strategic crosscutting themes (invasive alien species, land use planning and management, financing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, poverty alleviation and rural development and livelihoods and climate change).
4. Other issues to be incorporate to the NBSAP according to national and international priorities will be defined in accordance with the results obtained with Component 1.

This stage will be carried out on the basis of the information gathered on the previous stage, followed by a consultation process of stakeholders and experts, probably under the form of interviews, focus group discussion and national, sub-national and/or thematic workshops. Once a first draft is developed, the proposal will be submitted to the Biodiversity Steering Committee for their study and approval. A second stage of this activity will be the transfer and adaptation of the NBS to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations;

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

As part of this component and in line with the recommendations derived from the National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC), a Local Consultant will be hired to carry out a study on biodiversity and climate change. The outputs from this consultancy will be used as input from the strategy and the specific action plans.

- Developing specific Actions Plans. This stage implies the development of action plans (who does what, where, when and how) necessary to achieve established targets in priority sectors, namely: national protected area system, invasive species, and financial mechanisms, as part of the overall biodiversity national strategy. Other action plans could be developed if considered necessary.

For developing this action plans, Sectorial Advisory Groups (SAG) will be established, this SAG maybe developed as the case of the SAG related with economic and financing issues, where a high level national inter-institutional and multidisciplinary biodiversity financing task force (MVOTMA, MGAP, MINTUR, MEF and OPP), with the assistance of an expert in financial and economic affairs hired by the Project; or based on existing groups, as it can be the COTAMA ad hoc working group “Technical Assessment Committee on Invasive Species”, with the assistance of team of experts in invasive species hired by the Project; or the existing Protected Area National Committee. Once the first drafts are developed, the proposals will be submitted to the Biodiversity Steering Committee for their study and approval.

### **Component 3. National framework for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting, exchange and communication mechanisms**

This stage aims to set-up an enabling environment to carry out the NBSAP. As a result of this stage it is expected to have defined, the coordination structures for ensuring implementation and following-up of the proposed activities, a Plan for capacity development and technology need assessment; a Plan for Financial resources mobilization; the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including indicators of progress assessment. A second activity within this component will seek to develop the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). This CHM website will be nested in the SisNIA, and will be a high quality, effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM, making possible to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally; and to different users' categories. It will also serve as a tool for monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and progresses made under the framework of the NBSAP. The third activity of this component will be related to publishing the V National Report to the CBD, which Parties to the CBD committed to submitting it by 2014. In this project, Uruguay will submit a V National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation. All the information gathered and generated during the implementation of this project, as well as the institutional structures developed, will be used to generate the V National Report.

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By early 2014 there is plan for implementing the NBSAP
- By early 2014, Uruguay completes the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanism
- By the end of 2013, immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Uruguay in a timely manner

#### **Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized implementation plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange networks on biodiversity at national and international level.
- 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Uruguay in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD

#### **Key Products or publications:**

- Set of feasible implementation plans that includes: institutional and legal mechanism, resources mobilization, timeline, etc

- Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism webpage and supportive information system
- Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism webpage operation and maintenance manuals
- Fifth National Report to the CBD

## Key Activity (V-VI)

### V. *Development of an implementation plan*

This activity will include:

- 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 timelines.
- 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.” This activity will be tightly linked to the Financial Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Action Plan, and will focus on the following:
  - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
  - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps (national as well as international)
  - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
  - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and 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.

### VI. *Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting*

- Developing a 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). Uruguay CHM is largely out dated. Even more, several initiatives related with biodiversity information management are being developed by different institutions. Even though advances were made in information development, information is scattered over different institutions or addresses different information needs; and frequently the information is not accessible, not enough or not adequate to support the different stages of the policy cycle. Departing from this scenario, the project will develop a Biodiversity CHM.

This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM, harmonized with the SisNIA and related initiatives. This will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally. The CHM will be developed following the guidelines presented in the CBD Document UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2010/1/3. Among the activities to be carried out under this stage are the definition of scope, roles and responsibilities for the design, operation and maintenance of the CHM; to design the web page and the necessary protocols and manual for the web page operation and long-term maintenance, together with capacity building activities. The national position in relation to other global initiatives related with biodiversity information will be agreed.

The specialist on information management will develop the CHM (See Annex A for further details on the Term of Reference), this specialist will coordinate with an ad hoc working group for the SisNIA development; and its work will be supported by a specialist on computer programming contracted on a short term basis. Furthermore, a national working group comprised by all those institution that will be articulating with the CHM, will be established.

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is



a key aspect of several Programs 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. With this project, Uruguay will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, through generating the institutional arrangements and mechanism to incorporate and update biodiversity information into the CHM-SisNIA platform in a sustainable manner.

- Reporting to the CBD (V National Report): Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a V National Report by 2014. In this project, Uruguay will submit a V National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation. The content and structure of the report will be established by the Project Operative Team, though a consultancy service will be hired for editing and proofreading.

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:**

The project will be implemented over a period of two years using the UNDP modality of national implementation (NIM)]. The DINAMA-MVOTMA is the designated national institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds.

The process will be organized at three levels: (i) *National Project Steering Committee*; (ii) *Project Operative Team*; (iii) *Project Advisory Group & Sectorial Advisory Groups*.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by DINAMA-MVOTMA implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. DINAMA-MVOTMA will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The DINAMA-MVOTMA will nominate a high level official who will serve as the *National Project Director* (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) to be constituted for advising the project on policy matters and overseeing implementation of the project. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a *Project Operative Team* as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

The *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by DINAMA-MVOTMA, and will serve as the project's coordination and political decision-making body. The PSC will include representative of all line ministries, namely: MVOTMA, MGAP, MIEM, MINTURD, MEC, MEF, OPP; a representative of the Parliament and from the Congreso de Intendentes. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet as needed, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The *Project Operative Team* (POT) will be constituted by members of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Division of DINAMA-MVOTMA, and will be strengthened by specialists in core areas, namely: specialist on strategic planning, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, strategic communication and information management. Furthermore an administrative assistant will be hired. The expert in strategic planning will act as a technical secretary (TS) of the Project. The TS is accountable to the Director of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Division and DINAMA-MVOTMA for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The POT will also be technically supported by contracted national consultants and service providers.

Recruitment of project staff and specialist services for the project will be coordinated by the TS, in consultation with the UNDP and the DINAMA-MVOTMA using standard UNDP recruitment procedures.

Working closely with the DINAMA-MVOTMA, 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; (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.

A *Project Advisory Group* (PAG) within the framework of the Comisión Técnica Asesora de Ambiente (Law N°16.122) and the Comisión Nacional Asesora de Áreas Protegidas (Law N° 17.234) will be established. The PAG will be appointed regularly as a

consultative body, to provide advice to the POT and PSC when requested. If needed, Sectorial Advisory Groups will be established to address particular topics. Other stakeholders should be invited to be part of the PAG and sub-groups.

As part of these institutional arrangements the following stakeholders will be considered:

- Advisor Committees of MVOTMA Directorates (Environmental Technical Advisory Commission, Territorial Planning Technical Advisory Commission, Water and Sanitation Technical Advisory Commission)
- Biosafety Cabinet and Consultive Committees
- Botanic Garden Prof. Atilio Lombardo
- Clemente Estable Biological Research Institute
- IAS National Committee
- Environmental Education National Network
- GEF Small Grant Program (SGP)
- Innovation Cabinet
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the Río de la Plata Programme (ECOPLATA)
- Local Governments
- Maritime Front Technical Commission
- Ministry of Economy and Finances
- Ministry of Education and Culture and Directorates
- Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment and Directorates
- Ministry of Industry, Mining and Energy and Directorates
- Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries and Directorates
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Tourism and Sports
- Ministry of Transport and Public Works
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- National Advisory Protected Areas Commission
- National Agency for Research and Innovation
- National Agricultural Research Institute
- National Commission for Rural Development
- National Committee of Phytogenetic Resources
- National Institute of Agriculture Research
- National Museum of Natural History and Anthropology
- National Public Education Administration
- National System to Respond to Climate Change
- NGOs and CSOs related with development and environmental issues:
  - Red Uruguay de ONGs Ambientalistas
  - Asociación Nacional de ONGs para el Desarrollo
  - Vida Silvestre-Uruguay
  - Aves Uruguay
  - Casa Bertolt Brecht
  - Cotidiano Mujer
  - CIEDUR
  - CLAES
  - Guayubira
  - Redes AT-Uruguay
  - World Rainforest Movement (among others)
- Oceanographic, Hydrographic and Meteorological Services of the Uruguayan Navy
- Park Services of the Army
- Planning and Budget Office
- Power Energy National Company
- Programme for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Eastern Wetlands
- Rural Association of Uruguay
- South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies
- Spanish International Cooperation Agency
- Specific Advisory Committee for PAs

- State Water Utility
- Thematic Network on the Environment
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environmental Programme
- University of the Republic of Uruguay
- Others to be defined during the project development

**Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises**

Uruguay ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 1993 (Law 16.408). The country has made important efforts to fulfill its obligations under the CBD, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programs of Work. The project will build upon previous biodiversity planning processes, which produced the 1999 NBSAP, national reports to the CBD and related conventions, plus capacity assessments relevant for biodiversity management in Uruguay (refer to matrix in Part II, Section A).

Furthermore, the proposed Project will be in line with the National Environment Protection Act (“LGPA”) (No 17.283, 2000), the Law for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (Law No 18.308, 2008), the National Protected Areas System (Law 17.234 and Decree 52/005), the Environmental Impact Assessment Law (16.466, Decree 349/005), among others. The Project will further build forth on -and contributes to- new legislation relevant to the CBD.

Furthermore, it will be in line with national strategies and plans relevant for the CBD, as for example the National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC, 2010) developed under the framework of the National System to Respond to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC); the Medium Term Plan 2012-2014 of the National System of Protected Areas developed under the GEF Project “Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay’s National Protected Areas System” (2011); the National Action Plan for Environmentally Sustainable Production and Consumption 2010-2015 (2010) developed by DINAMA.

**Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

The project will complement and build on the advances of other GEF-funded projects. The GEF/UNDP project “Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay’s National Protected Area System” (GEF ID 2545) will have placed the SNAP on a firm operational footing and generated initial lessons regarding the application of a regional approach to PA planning and management. Furthermore, the SNAP project will develop the Action Plan for the National Protected Areas System (EA Component 2). The GEF/World Bank project “Integrated Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management” (GEF ID 1538), which is implemented by MGAP and is due to finish in August 2012, has generated important lessons regarding biodiversity-friendly natural resource management options in production landscapes throughout the country, which will where possible be incorporated into the design of this project. Similarly, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) will be an important source of lessons regarding biodiversity-friendly natural resource management options in production landscapes to be considered.

Also of importance will be the coordination with the World Bank (IBRD/IDA)/MGAP project “Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Climate Change” (2012-2017) and the Adaptation Fund Project/ANII “Uruguay: Helping Small Farmers Adapt to Climate Change”, initiatives that will promote the adoption of an integrated approach to natural resources management practices in agriculture and livestock production systems, as a measure for climate change adaptation and resilience. There are therefore expected to be important opportunities for the guidelines and actions generated by the NBSAP to be implemented in private lands in which this project will work. The mechanisms for coordination between the two projects will be defined along the elaboration of the NBSAP.

In relation to the coastal and marine area, the project will complement and build on the advances of other GEF-funded projects. The GEF/UNDP project “Implementing Pilot Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Coastal Areas of Uruguay” (GEF ID 3134), which seeks to promote adaptation measures necessary to protect coastal wetlands and international waters of the Rio La Plata Estuary from the impacts of climate change, through the sustainable use of coastal resources, the GEF/FAO funded project “Piloting of an Ecosystem-based Approach to Uruguayan Coastal Fisheries” (GEF ID 3410), will play a key role as a source of lessons on small-scale natural resource management initiatives that will be taken into account during the development of the NBSAP. Similarly, the ECOPLATA Program (1997 – to present) aiming to strengthen the integrated management of the coastal zone by means of a governance model has more than 10 years of experience in the coastal area, that will assist us in the development of the NBSAP.

At regional scale, the GEF/UNDP “A Framework for the Sustainable Management of La Plata Basin Water Resources with Respect to the Hydrological Effects of Climatic Variability and Change” (GEF ID 2095) has as one of its activities the protection and restoration of riparian ecosystems of transboundary rivers, this project and the regional platform that has generated between the countries, represents an opportunity to harmonize national strategies of the region (also in a process of updating).

In April 2012 under the Spain-Uruguay cooperation framework, DINAMA will start a project will start aiming to develop a decision making support tool to incorporate ecosystems’ fragmentation issues in the implementation of EIA, SEA, and training national and local actors; mechanisms and procedures that will be considered on the NBSAP; a second part of this cooperation framework (April 2014) will seek to implement priority actions of the Invasive Species Action Plan to be developed under the framework of this Enabling Activity. Being that DINAMA is the executing agency of both initiatives, the initiatives will be highly coordinated.

Currently, the MVOTMA under a IDB loan is implementing the “Programa de Modernización de la Institucionalidad para la Gestión y la Planificación Ambiental” (Project URU/07/012) aiming to strengthen MVOTMA technical and operative capability, the development of the Clearing House Mechanism to be developed under the EA will be closely related with the IDB loan, in particular the development of a National System of Environmental Information (SiSNIA), the coordination between both initiatives will be given through an ad hoc working group in information management.

For the above mentioned projects, collaboration will focus on key baseline data both on the PA system and on the ecosystems, data that has been gathered by these projects. The profiles of threats to biodiversity are equally important information for the NBSAP. Also, the work under the projects are worth showcasing in the final NBSAP publication.

#### **COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF UNDP IN URUGUAY WITH RESPECT TO THIS PROJECT:**

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project ‘Biodiversity Support 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.

The Government of Uruguay has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP’s track record in Latin America. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in numerous other countries throughout Latin America (e.g., Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Ecuador). UNDP has an established national office in Montevideo with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to biodiversity in Panama. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

UNDP has an established national office in Montevideo with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. The Montevideo UNDP Country Office counts on four professional staff to cater for the Environment and Energy portfolio, plus operational, senior management and support staff.

#### **Fit with UNDP and UN programming in Uruguay**

This project is aligned with the United Nations Development assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2011-2015 and the Country Program Document (CPD) for 2011-2015 of the UNDP. This project will contribute mainly to the environmental sustainability area of the UNDAF and will be part of the environment and vulnerability reduction component of the UNDP Country Program Document. This area of work move towards the implementation of sustainable development models that will foster conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the use of renewable sources of energy with the aim of reducing social and environmental vulnerabilities and thus achieving greater social equity and environmental justice. Within this area, the project will contribute mainly to the outcome that fosters the sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.

In terms of conservation of biodiversity and land management, UNDP is currently supporting GEF financed and other initiatives aimed at institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment (MVOTMA), country’s environmental institutionalization and the development of new environmental management instruments. Supported is being provided to consolidate the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), a model of integrated management of the coastal zone

and the bi-national handling of the “Rio de la Plata” waters. This project complements the existing portfolio.

### **GENDER MARKING**

Uruguay has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, in 2007, passed a law on equal rights and opportunities for men and women. The country’s law against racism, xenophobia and discrimination provides a precise definition of discrimination that is in line with international conventions. By legal doctrine, all human rights recognised within international treaties that Uruguay has ratified become constitutional rights within the country.<sup>23</sup>

Rural women in Uruguay play an important role in the management of natural resources. This role and its links to biodiversity management remain to be more specifically analysed. Previous biodiversity planning processes have not taken gender issues more specifically into consideration. This will be corrected in the current round.

The project coordination will ensure that that gender considerations become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>1</sup> More specifically two pieces of guidance are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision IX/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:**

The project will use a tried and tested successful method based on cross-sectorial consultations to plan for BD conservation. This method has been used by UNDP and UNEP in other countries for NBSAP preparation, and was found to be cost effective and far superior to having various sectors develop isolated plans.

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 Uruguay 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. Hence, the GEF’s financing of specialized 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 Uruguay source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

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

<sup>1</sup>See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

**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	None	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	None	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>		\$2,000	

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

-- n/a--

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Maria Valeria Perez Güida	National Director Advisor	DINAMA-MVOTMA	February 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2012


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
CBD	08/18/1993	DINAMA-MVOTMA

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

## B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP/GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		March 22, 2012	José Troya, Regional Technical Adviser Environment and Energy Group	+507 302 4636	Jose.Troya@undp.org

1The deadline for expected outcomes has been developed considering that the project will begin in April 2012 and last until April 2014. The Chronogram of activities (Annex B) has been divided in quarters, each quarter having a duration of 3 months

2This 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.

3 Dinerstein, E.; Olson, D.; Graham, D.; Webster, A.; Primm, S.; Bookbinder, M.; Ledec, G. (1995). "A conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean. The World Bank & World Wildlife Fund, World Bank". Washington, DC. USA.

4 Groombridge, B. (ed.) (1992) Global biodiversity. Status of the earth's living resources. London: Chapman & Hall.

5 <http://www.feow.org/> Freshwater Ecoregions of the World, (FEOW)

6 With >300 gC/m<sup>2</sup>-yr, based on SeaWiFS global primary production estimates (LMEW 2005).

7 It measures photosynthetic production at world level with information compiled over three years of satellite data. See: <http://www.hcs.ohio-state.edu/hcs300/planet.htm>.

8 BirdLife International

9 PBI 2011 (Asesoría Económica, Áreas de Estadísticas Económicas, Banco Central del Uruguay)

10 Tendencias y Perspectivas de la Economía Uruguay 2011 (Instituto de Economía, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y de Administración, Universidad de la República)

11 The Human Development Index (UNDP 2010)

12 Paolino, Lanzilotta, Perera. Tendencias productivas en Uruguay. Los sectores agroindustriales, turismo y minería. Aportes para la definición de áreas protegidas

13 Evia (2007). Evia, G. (2007). Dinámica de las amenazas y consecuencias sobre las políticas de la conservación. Unpublished.

14 FREPLATA (2005) Propuesta para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad Costera y Acuática del RPFM. Unpublished

15 MVOTMA-UNESCO (2009) Management Guidelines for Invasive Species from the Technical Assessment Committee on Invasive Species

16 National System to Respond to Climate Change and Variability (2010) National Plan on Climate Change , Uruguay

17 A status that under Uruguayan law gives collective interests preeminence over private/individual ones

18 For example, a survey of political stakeholders identifies as main issues of concern among politicians and general public: social insecurity and delinquency, social problems, hunger and poverty, the economic situation and unemployment. In relation to environmental issues specifically, the main issues of concerns are waste management, water pollution, pesticides and air pollution ("Estudio de Opinión Medio Ambiental a Lideres políticos Nacionales" (Equipos Mori, 2009)

19 In 1995 the National Committee of Genetic Resources was conformed chaired by the MGAP and with the participation of MVOTMA (Vice-president), MRREE, INIA, UdelaR, with the objective of developing the First National Report of Genetic Resources. Since 2001 the legal framework related to genetic resources is being (irregularly) discussed. In 2006, Uruguay ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; recently, June 2011, Uruguay became the 39th nation in signing the Nagoya Protocol.

20 In 2008 the Biosafety Cabinet was developed as a result of the project for the development of the proposal for a biosafety legal framework developed in line with UNEP National Biosafety Framework. The "Biosafety Clearing House" (UNEP) was implemented; and in 2011, Uruguay ratified the Cartagena protocol.

21 In fact it should be mentioned that the 1999 NBS has the title of a "Proposal" and it was never approved by Law

22 19th July 2011, Uruguay became the 39a Part in signing the Protocol of Nagoya on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing

23 [www.genderindex.org](http://www.genderindex.org)

## ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>[GEF] \$ / Person weekly</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
<b>National Project Director (Government financed)</b>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<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 CONAP. The NPD will give support throughout the duration of the project. <i>The value of the NPD's time was estimated at \$20,880.</i></p> <p>Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of the government.</li> <li>- Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Be responsible for the conduct of National Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>- Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Specialist on Strategic Planning &amp; Technical Secretary</b>	600	13.2	<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. <i>A 15% of the consultant's time will be dedicated to managerial activities.</i></p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval.</li> <li>- Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP.</li> <li>- Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the PSC.</li> <li>- Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.</li> <li>- Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the PSC and the UNDP.</li> <li>- Maintain records of PSC meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the PSC that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Assistant</b>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Project Specialist on Strategic Planning &amp; Technical Secretary with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project. <i>This position will also be financed by the government</i></p>



Position Titles	[GEF] \$ / Person weekly	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p>the value of the PA time was estimated at \$28,800.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics;</li> <li>- Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Assists the Project Specialist on Strategic Planning &amp; Technical Secretary in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Enabling Activity Technical Manager that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
<b>Project Specialist on Strategic Planning &amp; Technical Secretary</b>	600	74.8	<p><i>Objective (technical):</i></p> <p>To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP in Uruguay and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP, the maintenance of the CHM and the production of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD. <b>(technical inputs, corresponding to 85% of the consultant's time)</b></p> <p><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i></p> <p>The Project Technical Secretary (TS) will be accountable to the Director of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Division DINAMA-MVOTMA for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds; and will be in charge of the planning, execution, monitoring, administration and supervision of project activities. The PTS will develop the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to UNDP, the GEF and the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</li> <li>- Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the NBSAP advisors, stakeholders, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>- Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NPD, the Project Operative Team, relevant working groups, key national implementing partners and consultants and to UNDP technical staff for</li> </ul>

<b>Position Titles</b>	<b>[GEF] \$ / Person weekly</b>	<b>Estimated Person Weeks</b>	<b>Tasks to be Performed</b>
			<p>review and support in finalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Ensure that implementation adheres to the approved work plans and that it reaches the desired results.</li> <li>- Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>- Prepare the project’s monitoring reports, more precisely, the Abridged PIR, the Risk Log, the Terminal Report and the Lessons learned reporting.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Responsible of the following deliverables</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An agreed document on procedures and mechanisms governing the NPSC and the multi-sectorial/multi-stakeholder working group and subgroup</li> <li>➤ An agreed document on the biodiversity planning process</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uruguay</li> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Uruguay</li> <li>➤ Set of feasible implementation plans that includes: institutional and legal mechanism, resources mobilization, timeline, etc</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a relevant university degree, preferably with specialization in environmental natural sciences, environmental planning, economics, social sciences, management, administration or related field, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues in Uruguay. Minimum of 10 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 Uruguay, 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 analyse 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>
<b>Project Specialist on Conservation Biology</b>	450	88	<p><i>Objective:</i> The provide the technical guidance to the overall process of the stocktaking, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP in Uruguay, as well as to the NBSAP, the CHM and the production of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project Specialist on Conservation Biologist (CB) will provide technical support to project implementation particularly in the effective and quality delivery of conservation and sustainable use documents.</li> <li>- The CB shall assist the PTS in the development, revision and implementation of Project documentation related to project management, particularly ensuring the high quality of the biodiversity component.</li> </ul>

<b>Position Titles</b>	<b>[GEF] \$ / Person weekly</b>	<b>Estimated Person Weeks</b>	<b>Tasks to be Performed</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CB shall assist the other technical specialists in the preparation of the NBSAP, and all research studies related to biodiversity.</li> <li>- Development of strategies/concepts documents and other material needed to facilitate the discussion activities carried on under the project frameworks.</li> <li>- Responsible of the development of the NBSAP and the V National Report in coordination and with the cooperation of the POT.</li> <li>- Write in coordination of the TS all documents and other reports developed under the project</li> <li>- Other activities deemed necessary assigned by the Project Director and Steering Committee</li> <li>- Support the TS in the identification of the necessary inputs for the NBSAP, including the institutional arrangements, identifying the human, technical and financial needs, and the resources mobilization strategy.</li> <li>- Support the TS in the hiring, coordination and supervision of consultants related with the area of specialization</li> <li>- Keep regular meetings with the Project Operative Team and participate in the Steering Committee meetings.</li> </ul> <p><i>Responsible of the following deliverables</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A report with the finding of the stocktaking exercise</li> <li>➤ Document including biodiversity targets for Uruguay and baselines values, including guidelines for their measurement or estimation</li> <li>➤ Thematic documents guiding the discussion of participatory instances</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report to the CBD</li> </ul>
<b>Project Specialist on Information Management</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>72</b>	<p><i>Objective:</i> To ensure the development of the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism webpage and supportive related system</p> <p><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i> In coordination with the DINAMA technical team on information, the information management specialist will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an action plan for the development and implementation of the CHM, in line with the NBSAP updating and ensuring its sustainability once the project is over</li> <li>• Design the CHM, considering the CBD guidelines (UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2010/1/3.), including: the organization of meetings to agree on the scope, roles and responsibilities, content and structure of the CHM</li> <li>• Develop the web portal in coordination with DINAMA technical team on information, an information expert to be hired</li> <li>• Develop users' manuals and protocols; and capacity building activities for the web page maintenance.</li> <li>• Develop all the documents and reports concerning the information area according to GEF, UNDP and DINAMA – MVOTMA requirements.</li> <li>• To work in consultation of the Biodiversity Information Sub-group to be conformed for those institutions that generate and use information that will articulate with this web portal.</li> <li>• Keep updated the information specialist network</li> <li>• Other activities deemed necessary assigned by the Project Director and Steering Committee</li> <li>• Support the Technical Secretary in the identification of the necessary inputs for the NBSAP, including the institutional</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>[GEF] \$ / Person weekly</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>arrangements, identifying the human, technical and financial needs, and the resources mobilization strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the TS in the hiring, coordination and supervision of consultants related with the area of specialization</li> <li>• Support the TS in writing and quality assessment of documents and other reports developed under the project</li> <li>• Support the TS in the planning and implementation of the communication strategy developed under the project and ensure the coordination with other related initiatives</li> <li>• Keep regular meetings with the Project Operative Team, the Biodiversity Information Sub-group and participate in the Steering Committee meetings.</li> </ul> <p><i>Responsible of the following deliverables</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Action plan: activities, chronogram and main products</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism webpage and supportive information system</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism webpage operation and maintenance manuals</li> </ul>

## ANNEX B. Indicative Activity Chronogram

Component	Sub-component	Guiding activities under each module	2012			2013				2014
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Component 1	<b>I. Preparation</b>	Project Operative Team and National Project Steering Committee establishment and project staff recruitment	■							
		Stakeholders identification and establishment of the National Project Steering Committee & National Working Group	■							
	<b>II. Stocktaking exercise and biodiversity Assessment</b>	Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation	■	■						
		Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss	■	■						
		Study on economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services		■	■					
	<b>III. Setting national targets, principles &amp; main priorities of the strategy</b>	Setting national targets and priorities		■	■					
		Baseline values for national targets are calculated or estimated, and guidelines for their calculation/measurement are established			■	■				
Component 2	<b>IV. Developing the NBSAP</b>	Writing, editing and publishing the Second National Biodiversity Strategy in line with CBD requirements			■	■	■	■		
		Developing in a participative manner the National, sector/thematic Action Plans of the NBS (Invasive Alien Species, Protected Areas, Financial Mechanisms among others)		■	■	■	■	■	■	
Component 3	<b>V. Development of an implementation plan</b>	Development of an implementation plan for priority activities of the NBSAP							■	■
		<b>VI. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting</b>	Developing a clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM)		■	■	■	■	■	■
	Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity			■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Writing, editing and publishing the V National Report							■	■	

## 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 Work plan

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	8,000	8,000		a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	11,880	5,940	5,940	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,200	6,600	6,600	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	6,480	3,240	3,240	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	1,000	1,000		e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	3,000		f
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>43,560</b>	<b>27,780</b>	<b>15,780</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>43,560</b>	<b>27,780</b>	<b>15,780</b>	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	3,500	3,500	t
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	3,500	3,500	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	16,000	6,000	10,000	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000		4,000	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	18,480	9,240	9,240	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	23,760	11,880	11,880	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	6,480	3,240	3,240	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	2,000	2,000	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	1,000	2,000	j
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>89,720</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>49,360</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>89,720</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>49,360</b>	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,200	6,600	6,600	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,960	1,980	1,980	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	19,440	9,720	9,720	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	1,000	500	500	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	1,000	2,000	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	6,000		6,000	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	10,000		10,000	n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	12,000		12,000	o
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>68,600</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>48,800</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>68,600</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>48,800</b>	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,920	3,960	3,960	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	4,000	2,000	2,000	p
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	3,000		q
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000		2,000	r
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	1,000	1,000	s
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>18,920</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>8,960</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>18,920</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>8,960</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>220,800</b>	<b>97,900</b>	<b>122,900</b>	

<b>Budget notes</b>	
a	Output based consultancy: Study on Biodiversity Economics and Financial Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use - \$12K or 24 weeks in total, spread across Components 1 and 2 in a pro rata manner (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
b	Nat. Cons. (medium/long-term): Specialist on Conservation Biology - \$39.6K or 88 weeks in total, spread across Components 1, 2 and 3 in a pro rata manner (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
c	Nat. Cons. (medium/long-term): Project Specialist on Strategic Planning & Technical Secretary - \$52.8K or 88 weeks in total, broken down between technical tasks (corresponding to 85% of the consultant's time and spread across components in a pro rat manner) and managerial tasks (15% included in the project management component). (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
d	Nat. Cons. (medium/long-term): Specialist on communication and information management - \$32.4K or 72 weeks in total, spread across Components 1, 2 and 3 in a pro rata manner (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
e	Travel and fuel costs in connection with stocktaking activities, including stakeholder articulation for valuation mechanisms, threats to biodiversity identification, and the implementation of a network of key stakeholders
f	Consultation and dissemination events for ensuring the wide involvement of stakeholders in the process of stocktaking and setting national targets
g	Output based consultancy: Study on Biodiversity and Climate Change - \$7K or 14 weeks in total (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
h	Output based consultancy: Developing and Invasive Alien Species Action Plan - \$16K for 2 consultants for 16 weeks in total (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex A)
i	Travel and fuel cost related with the process of updating NBSAP
j	Consultation and dissemination events for ensuring the wide involvement of stakeholders in the process of updating NBSAP.
k	Travel and fuel cost related with the process of developing the CHM
l	Consultation and dissemination events for ensuring the wide involvement of stakeholders in the process of developing the CHM
m	Professional services for programming the Biodiversity CHM webpage according to the guidelines given by the Specialist on Communication and Information Management
n	Professional services for designing and editing the NBSAP and V National Report according to the technical content and guidelines given by the Project Technical Secretary
o	Publishing the NBSAP and V National Report (400 copies of each in Spanish; 100 of each in English)
p	Office supplies (e.g. stationary, printer cartridges, fuel, among others)
q	Office equipment (laptop computer, printer and photocopier, others)
r	Professional services for financial audit
s	Bank charges, insurance, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.
t	Output based consultancy: Study on developing a roadmap for Nagoya Protocol - \$7K or 14 weeks in total (Refer to ToRs in EA proposal Annex E)



## Annex E: Terms of Reference of Consultancy Services

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 to prepare complete **Requests for Quotes**<sup>24</sup> for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	TBW Budget Note reference
1	Study on biodiversity economic and non-economic values & proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of financial mechanism for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (1 consultant 24 weeks aprox)	12,000	a
2	Guidelines for considering climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues in to the NBSAP (1 consultant 14 weeks aprox)	7,000	g
3	Invasive Alien Species Action Plan Proposal (2 consultants, 16 weeks aprox)	16,000	h
4	Proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol) (1 consultant 14 weeks aprox.)	7,000	t

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

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

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

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

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

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 6, 7 and 8 are also common to all four output-based consultancies and are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

### Common Sections to all four TORs

#### (1) Summary

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

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project, each representing one Component of the project:

- 1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets

2) Uruguay's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, as well as national priorities. Among other issues it will include mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectorial 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. Among the priority sectors and development areas / topics identified are:

- Main economic sectors (agriculture and large scale developments);
- Strategic areas (marine and coastal area, and the National Protected Areas System); and
- Strategic crosscutting themes (invasive alien species, land use planning and management, financing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, poverty alleviation and rural development and livelihoods, and climate change).

3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation (including resource mobilization, institutional framework, among others). 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. In order to do this, the technical team of DINAMA-MVOTMA will be strengthened with expertise providing knowledge and capacity building services to the institution.

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

*[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]*

**(5) Duty station:**

- Home based, for the completion of certain reports

**(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 Project Technical Secretary and Project Director;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract
- Participate, upon request, in the Project Operative Team, Project Advisory Group and sub-groups meetings.

**Specific Sections for each of the four TORs (to be further developed/improved during the project implementation)**

**[Annex E-1]**

**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 1:**

**Study on Economics and Financial Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use**

**(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Uruguay, as well as other key stakeholders in the economic and non economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services; as well as in the implementation of financial mechanism for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

**(4) Scope of Work**

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Uruguay's NBSAP, this Consultancy will be a main input for developing Output 1 given that by assessing economic and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the cost of unsustainable use, concrete data can be given to justify the need of developing a national biodiversity strategy as well as prioritizing issues, aiming to mainstreaming biodiversity priority issues into sectoral and other areas.

A second part of the consultancy will be related with the development of a roadmap to implement financial mechanism for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the national strategy.

Although the contribution of the consultant to the final product is expected to be central, the consultant will not work alone. It is expected the consultant to work in closely collaboration with the Project Operative Team. Furthermore, a specific Sectorial Advisory

Group, within the framework of the Project Advisory Group, related with financial and economic issues is expected to be established<sup>25</sup>, and will support and give advice to the activities implemented under this contract. It will work under direct supervision of the Project Technical Secretariat.

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

#### ***Ecosystem services***

- Identify and assess the full range of economic and non-economic values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services.
- Identify the implications of selected 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. This analysis should include both market and non-market values.
- Use the results of this assessment to recommend thematic research concerning the valuation of biodiversity;

#### ***Financial mechanism for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use***

- Identification of the full range of existing and planned incentive measures for biodiversity conservation on privately owned land in Uruguay and the policies related to these incentives; analysis of the effectiveness and adequacy of existing incentive measures.
- Identification of the full range of incentive measures that could be potentially employed to enhance biodiversity conservation in Uruguay (i.e. payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity off-sets, among others). Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each measure.
- Identification of improper incentives and propose how their negative effects on biodiversity can be removed or mitigated. Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each measure.
- Set recommendations for the implementation of selected measures for mainstreaming biodiversity in different productive sectors and activities.

### **(5) Expected Results**

- Review of ecosystem services in Uruguay including selected case studies
- Thematic research agenda concerning the valuation of biodiversity
- Review of representative existing incentive measures for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and their current and potential application to the Uruguayan case
- Provide inputs for developing a strategy and action plan for financial resources mobilization for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in prioritized areas/topics.

## **[Annex E-2]**

### **OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:**

#### **Development guidelines for considering climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues in to the NBSAP**

### **(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Uruguay, as well as other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project, to consider climate change adaptation and mitigation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use planning process.

### **(4) Scope of Work**

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Uruguay's NBSAP, this Consultancy will be a main input for developing Component 1 given that the values of biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation will be assessed, being an element to be considered in setting priorities and national targets. Furthermore, it will be a main input to be considered in the development of the general biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Although its contribution to the final product is expected to be absolutely central, the Consultancy will not work alone. It is expected the consultant to work in closely collaboration with the Project Operative Team, working under direct supervision of the Project Technical Secretariat. The Project Advisory Group will be another instance of advice and support.

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

- Play a key role in assisting the project in ensuring the incorporation of climate change issues into NBSAP by tapping into world class knowledge on the matter, including, but not restricted to the work of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG).<sup>26</sup>
- Based on existing data and fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Uruguay and make recommendations for their protection, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.
- Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water and nutrient recycling, in a geographically-based manner.
- Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors.
- Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- Develop project concepts crosscutting to the CBD and the UNFCCC procedures and guidelines (as for example NAMAS, among others)

#### **(5) Expected Results**

- Characterization, including geographically referenced (if possible), on important areas for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience in Uruguay and recommendations for their protection and enhancing their capabilities
- Annotated guidelines for considering climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues in to the NBSAP
- Project portfolio, including project concepts crosscutting to the CBD and the UNFCCC (as for example NAMAS, among others)

### **[Annex E-3]**

#### **OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3: Invasive Alien Species Action Plan Proposal**

#### **(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Provide knowledge and strengthening capacities of the government of Uruguay, as well as other key stakeholder, in the early detection and rapid response, monitoring, prevention, control, impact assessment of invasive species (IS) in aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystems.

#### **(4) Scope of Work**

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Uruguay's NBSAP, this Consultancy will be a main input for Component 2 by developing specific action plans for prioritized sectors, in particular an Invasive Species Action Plan.

Although the contribution to the final product of this team of consultant is expected to be absolutely central, the Consultancy Team will not work alone. It is expected to work in closely collaboration with the Project Operative Team, working under direct supervision of the Project Technical Secretariat. Furthermore, the consultant will work in direct collaboration with the COTAMA ad hoc working group "Technical Assessment Committee on Invasive Species".

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

- Identification of priority issues (i.e. priority species, priority geographical areas, priority sector)
- Establishment of objectives, and short and medium term targets related to IS
- Development a Manager's Tool Kit for priority issues (i.e. early detection and rapid response, monitoring, prevention, control, impact assessment, among others)
- Identification and description of priority actions
- Specification and agreement upon of the institutional arrangements for ensuring implementation and follow up of the priority actions
- Specification of human, technical and financial resources necessary to carry out the proposed actions
- Establishment of a monitoring approach including the identification of indicators by which progress made in the proposed activities and towards national targets are measured.

#### **(5) Expected Results**

- An Invasive Species National Action Plan, that consider aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystems., developed within the framework of the COTAMA ad hoc working group "Technical Assessment Committee on Invasive Species" and the "Management Guidelines for Invasive Species" published by this Committee in 2010.

[Annex E-4]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 4:

**Proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol)**

**(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Provide knowledge and strengthening capacities of the government of Uruguay, as well as other key stakeholder, in the the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol)

**(4) Scope of Work**

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Uruguay's NBSAP, this Consultancy will be a main input for Component 2 by giving advice to the government and other related stakeholders on the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol).

Although the contribution to the final product of this consultant is expected to be absolutely central, the consultant will not work alone. It is expected to work in closely collaboration with the Project Operative Team, working under direct supervision of the Project Technical Secretariat. Furthermore, a specific Sectorial Advisory Group, within the framework of the Project Advisory Group, related genetic resources and benefit sharing issues is expected to be established<sup>27</sup>, and will support and give advice to the activities implemented under this contract. It will work under direct supervision of the Project Technical Secretariat.

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

- Review of the institutional and legal framework regarding the topic of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing
- To make an impact study to assist with the analysis of the legal and economic aspects of implementing the Nagoya Protocol in Uruguay
- To develop a roadmap to implementing the most pressing issues, together with a strategy for resources mobilization

**(5) Expected Results**

- A proposal of a roadmap for the implementation of the international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol), including a proposal for advancing in the legal and institutional framework; and the development of a project concept note to submit for resources mobilization

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<sup>24</sup> With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

<sup>25</sup> Members of this sub-group are to be defined during the process, though it is expected to have representative of the main ministries related with productive activities (MIEM, MGAP, MINTURD, MEF, MVOTMA, OPP) as well as representative from the Parliament, among others

<sup>26</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-41-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-41-en.pdf) , [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/for-redd-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/for-redd-en.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Members of this sub-group are to be defined during the process, though it is expected to be based on an expanded National Committee of Phytogenetic Resources (Decree 151/95)