



Libertad y Orden  
**Ministerio de Ambiente  
 y Desarrollo Sostenible**  
 República de Colombia



Al servicio  
 de las personas  
 y las naciones

**Documento de Proyecto PNUD**

Gobierno de Colombia  
 Agencia Ejecutora: Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo - PNUD  
 Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente - FMAM

FMAM PIMS no. 4885

**PROYECTO PNUD COL/ 81892-71405 "Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad para apoyar la implementación del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020 en Colombia"**

Indicador(es)/Resultado(s) UNDAF:	Capacidades nacionales, regionales y locales fortalecida para la gestión integral del territorio que garantice el desarrollo sostenible
Resultado(s)/Indicador(es) Esperado(s) (Resultado CPAP)	Se consolidan las capacidades nacionales para promover la sostenibilidad ambiental, la gestión integral de riesgos de desastres y la planificación territorial sostenible/ No. de iniciativas formuladas o ejecutadas para la gestión integral de la biodiversidad, la respuesta al cambio climático y el manejo de contaminantes
Producto(s) Esperados/Metas Anuales (Productos CPAP vinculados con el resultado CPAP mencionado arriba)	Instituciones públicas y de la sociedad civil consolidan capacidades para enfrentar y reducir el impacto negativo del cambio climático, la reducción de la capa de ozono, el manejo de los residuos sólidos, el manejo integral del recurso agua, y de los contaminantes orgánicos persistentes, en concordancia con los acuerdos internacionales/Al menos 4 iniciativas nuevas en 2012
Entidad ejecutora /Socio Implementador:	PNUD
Parte Responsable:	Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt

### Breve descripción

Este proyecto forma parte de la segunda generación de las actividades habilitantes a la biodiversidad (BD EA) bajo el FMAM. Colombia es parte del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) desde 1994. El proyecto responde a la necesidad del país para seguir cumpliendo sus obligaciones en virtud del CDB, con especial énfasis en el Artículo 6 de la Convención y la Decisión X/2 de la COP del CDB. Por encima de todo, el proyecto es una contribución significativa a los esfuerzos de Colombia hacia la aplicación del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020 a nivel nacional. El proyecto se basa en la situación actual y los logros de Colombia respecto a la planificación y presentación de informes sobre la biodiversidad. Su objetivo es integrar las obligaciones de Colombia en virtud del CDB dentro de sus marcos de desarrollo nacional y de planificación sectorial a través de una "planificación de la biodiversidad" renovada y participativa y del proceso de formulación de estrategias. Se espera que este proceso produzca objetivos cuantificables para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad. Igualmente asegurará que el valor de los bienes y servicios de los ecosistemas, así como los retos y oportunidades, se tengan en cuenta basados en el proceso de adaptación y resiliencia del ecosistema. El proyecto alcanzará su objetivo mediante la aplicación de tres componentes, cuyas actividades se explican de forma detallada en la propuesta aprobada para BD EA del FMAM. Ellos son: (1) Se lleva a cabo un ejercicio de evaluación participativa en la planificación de la biodiversidad y se han desarrollado los objetivos nacionales sobre diversidad biológica en respuesta a las metas globales de Aichi; (2) Las EPANB se revisan / actualizan y se integran plenamente en los nuevos aspectos del Plan Estratégico del CDB, tales como la incorporación y el afianzamiento de la ejecución del plan en los marcos nacionales de desarrollo, la valoración de servicios de los ecosistemas y la promoción basada en la adaptación y resiliencia de los ecosistemas, y (3) Se establecen y fortalecen los marcos nacionales para la movilización de recursos, la elaboración de informes para el Convenio y los mecanismos de intercambio.

Periodo del Programa	2008 - 2014
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Pobreza y Desarrollo Sostenible
Project:	00071405
Output ID:	00084892
PIMS	4885
Fecha de Inicio:	Abril 2013
Fecha de Finalización:	Abril 2015
PAC Meeting Date:	15-enero-2013
Management Arrangements:	DIM

Presupuesto Total	US\$ 445.000
Recursos Colocados: US\$445.000	
• Regular	
• Otros	
○ GEF	US\$ 445.000
○ En Especie Gobierno	US\$ 154.213
○ En Especie Instituto Humboldt	US\$ 27.785
○ Otros	
○	

Aceptado por

  
 Silvia Rucks  
 Representante Residente a.i.

25 ABR 2013.

Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Visión general de la propuesta aprobada**

### **Propuesta BD AH: Vista general de los títulos (Anexo 1)**

#### **PARTE I: IDENTIFICADORES DEL PROYECTO**

- A. MARCO DE LA AH
- B. COFINANCIAMIENTO PARA LA AH POR FUENTE Y POR NOMBRE
- C. RECURSOS DE SUBVENCIÓN SOLICITADO POR LA AGENCIA, ÁREA LOCAL Y PAÍS
- D. COSTO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA AH

#### **PARTE II: JUSTIFICACIÓN DE LA ACTIVIDAD HABILITANTE**

- A. ACTIVIDAD HABILITANTE ANTECEDENTES Y CONTEXTO
- B. ACTIVIDAD HABILITANTE PROPÓSITOS Y OBJETIVOS
- C. DESCRIBE LA AH Y EL MARCO INSTITUCIONAL PARA LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO
- D. DESCRIBE, SI ES POSIBLE, LA COSTO - EFICIENCIA DEL PROYECTO
- E. DESCRIBE EL PLAN DE M Y E PRESUPUESTADO
- F. EXPLICA LAS DESVIACIONES DE LOS RANGOS DE COSTO TÍPICOS (CUAN SE APLIQUE):

#### **PARTE III: APROBACIÓN/ENDOSO POR PARTE DEL PUNTO(S) FOCAL(ES) DEL FMAM Y LA(S) AGENCIA(S) DEL FMAM)**

- A. REGISTRO DE APROBACIÓN DEL PUNTO(S) FOCAL(ES) OPERATIVO(S) DEL FMAM DE PARTE DEL GOBIERNO(S):
- B. PARTICIPACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION
- C. CERTIFICACIÓN DE LA(S) AGENCIA(S) DEL FMAM

**Anexo A: CONSULTORES A SER CONTRATADOS PARA LA ACTIVIDAD HABILITANTE-AH**

**Anexo B: DIRECTRIZ OPERATIVA DEL ÁREA FOCAL DE LAS ACTIVIDADES HABILITANTES**

### Acrónimos

APR/PIR	Informe Anual sobre el proyecto / Informe de Ejecución del Proyecto
BD EA	Biodiversidad Actividades Habilitantes
CDB	Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica
CDR	Informe sobre Ejecución
CHM	Mecanismo de Facilitación
CO	Oficina de País (PNUD)
COP	Conferencia de las Partes
FMAM	Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial
EPANB	Estrategias y Planes de Acción Nacionales sobre la Biodiversidad
PoWPA	Programa de Trabajo sobre Áreas Protegidas del CDB
QOR	Informe Operativo Trimestral
TBW	Presupuesto Total y Plan de Trabajo
TEEB	Economía de los ecosistemas y la biodiversidad
PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

## SECCIÓN I: Elaboración de la Narrativa

### PARTE I: Análisis de la situación

#### PUNTO DE PARTIDA

1. Este documento de proyecto (PRODOC) se ofrece para poner en práctica, en el ámbito del PNUD y del Gobierno, la propuesta de actividades habilitantes para la biodiversidad aprobadas por el FMAM el 17 de febrero de 2012. Esta propuesta se añade al documento de proyecto en el **anexo 1**, y en el **anexo 2**, la Carta de aprobación del Director Ejecutivo del FMAM.
2. El proyecto se basa en la situación actual y los logros de Colombia con respecto a sus obligaciones vis-à-vis del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica (CDB), particularmente en cuanto a la planificación sobre la biodiversidad del país y en los procesos de informes del Convenio, y su compromiso de aplicar a nivel nacional, el Plan Estratégico del CDB para el período 2011-2020. Estos procesos y los logros se resumen en una matriz en el **Anexo 1**, bajo el título "**Antecedentes y contexto de la Actividad Habilitante**".
3. Entre 1995 y 1996, Colombia desarrollo su Política Nacional de Biodiversidad de conformidad con los dispuesto en el artículo 6 del CDB. Esta Política se basaba en los siguientes cuatro pilares: conocer, conservar, usar y equidad. A este esfuerzo le siguió la publicación en 1998 de la Propuesta Técnica para la Formulación de un Plan de Acción Nacional en Biodiversidad: "Colombia biodiversidad Siglo XXI". Aunque la propuesta técnica no fue aprobada formalmente como un documento oficial, se constituyó en una guía para el trabajo institucional sobre el tema, generando además, un conjunto de iniciativas para fortalecer la gestión de la biodiversidad con criterios de sostenibilidad. Esta primera versión de PNB no contó con un sistema de indicadores que permitiera hacer un seguimiento continuo a la gestión y evaluar el impacto que esta política ha tenido en la conservación y en el desarrollo del país.
4. Las lecciones aprendidas después de mas de 15 años de aplicación de la PNB aunado al desarrollo de nuevos conceptos, mostraron la clara necesidad revisar y actualizar la política de tal manera que fuera consonante con las nuevas tendencias, conceptos y desafíos inherentes del cambio ambiental global. Estos 15 años han demostrado la necesidad de fortalecer la coordinación entre las instituciones responsables de la gestión de la biodiversidad y de otros sectores en la implementación de la política, así como la necesidad de ampliar la participación social y comunitaria en la gestión de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos. Esta situación, junto con otras razones mostraron la necesidad de avanzar en un proceso de actualización de la PNB y en el desarrollo de un plan de acción orientado a los resultados.
5. El proceso de actualización de la política inicio en el 2007, dando como resultado la aprobación en el 2012 de la nueva Política para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los Servicios Ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE).
6. Esta nueva política ha integrado de manera efectiva las Metas de Aichi en sus ejes temáticos, estableciendo una clara relación entre ellos y cómo los ejes contribuirán a la consecución de los objetivos Aichi. Sin embargo, las metas nacionales inspiradas en las Metas de Aichi aún no se han desarrollado en terminos de la planificación de la implementación . Es decir, esta nueva de Política incluye una serie de elementos de las metas Aichi y la nueva orientación de la COP del Plan Estratégico del CDB. Todavía, falta un instrumento de operacionisacion de la PNGIBSE.
7. El nuevo Plan Estratégico del CDB, adoptado en la COP-10 de 2010 en Nagoya, se refiere claramente a la necesidad de actualizar las EPANB, iniciando con la Meta 17 que " Para 2015, cada

Parte habrá elaborado, habrá adoptado como un instrumento de política y habrá comenzado a poner en práctica una estrategia y un plan de acción nacionales en materia de diversidad biológica eficaces, participativos y actualizados." El plan estratégico también comprende una serie de cuestiones que deben ser incorporados a las EPANB revisadas, incluyendo la orientación a los países para: a) tendrán conciencia del valor de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, e integralos en las estrategias y los procesos de planificación de desarrollo y reducción de la pobreza nacional y local (Metas 1 y 2), b) aumentar el patrimonio de áreas terrestres protegidas del 12% al 17% y del patrimonio marino del 6% al 10% (Meta 11); c) restaurados y salvaguardados los principales servicios de los ecosistemas especialmente los del agua, la salud y los medios de subsistencia (Meta 14), y d) fortalecer la resiliencia de los ecosistemas al cambio climático y promover enfoques basados en la adaptación al cambio climático de los ecosistemas para la mitigación (Meta 15).

8. **Para avanzar en la implementación de la PNGIBSE un Plan de Acción Nacional de la política necesita ser desarrollado.**
9. Los logros y las deficiencias de los procesos de planificación de la biodiversidad en Colombia se describen en la propuesta del FMAM (Anexo 1), bajo el título 'La línea base del Proyecto: Las EPANB actuales y el nuevo Plan Estratégico del CDB'.
10. Todos estos elementos, juntos, constituyen el "punto de partida" y el contexto general de las actuales actividades habilitantes para la biodiversidad del proyecto de Colombia.

#### ANÁLISIS Y COMPROMISO DE LOS ACTORES INTERESADOS

11. Existe un conjunto amplio de guías que explican cómo los responsables de la planificación de la biodiversidad pueden abordar la tarea de identificar a los actores interesados. En su orientación a las Partes sobre la organización de las EPANB y la preparación de informes nacionales, la COP ha subrayado en repetidas ocasiones que, es necesario la transición de la planificación de la biodiversidad a la aplicación de la biodiversidad, para lo cual es necesario que se comprometan todos aquellos actores con un interés en el resultado de las EPANB.
12. El proceso de participación de los interesados en Colombia se iniciará con los puntos focales nacionales del CDB, el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, las autoridades responsables de la implementación de la PNGIBSE y otros actores estratégicos del SINA. Posteriormente se expandirá para incluir una gama de actores nacionales mucho más amplia. El desarrollo e implementación de la PNGIBSE y su Plan de Acción de Colombia será un proceso ampliamente inclusivo y participativo.
13. Se propondrá un comité directivo nacional compuesto por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible y el Instituto Humboldt y uno o más grupos de trabajo para acompañar el proceso de desarrollo de las metas nacionales, la formulación del plan de acción de la PNGIBSE y preparación de los informes nacionales. A continuación se muestra una visión general del papel potencial de los diferentes actores interesados y las razones de su participación en el proyecto.

**Tabla 1. Matriz de los actores interesados**

Sector	Agencia/departamento	Papel potencial en el proyecto y razones de su participación
Gestión de Biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS),	El MADS es la entidad pública de orden nacional rectora en materia ambiental, encargada de la formulación de políticas y normatividad que rige al país.  El MADS brindará apoyo en la implementación del proyecto y presidirá el (Comité Directivo del Proyecto / PSC Project Steering Committee).
	Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt (IAvH)	Entidad de investigación en diversidad biológica, adscrita al MADS. En la implementación del proyecto actuará como parte responsable para la ejecución de sus componentes.

Sector	Agencia/departamento	Papel potencial en el proyecto y razones de su participación
	Instituto Colombiano de Meteorología e Investigaciones Ambientales-IDEAM	Entidades Adscritas y Vinculadas al MADS que proveen apoyo científico. En el marco del proyecto contribuirán con información técnica para la formulación del Plan de Acción de Biodiversidad.
	Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonia (SINCHI)	
	Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico IIAP.	
	Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras INVEMAR	Instituciones de orden nacional que brindarán apoyo técnico para la formulación del Plan de Acción de Biodiversidad.
	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales (PNN)	
	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi-IGAC	Autoridades Ambientales Regionales que brindarán apoyo técnico para la formulación del Plan de Acción de Biodiversidad. Además tendrán la responsabilidad de la posterior formulación y ejecución de los Planes de Acción Regionales de Biodiversidad
	Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales y de Desarrollo Sostenible (CAR y CDS) y las Autoridades Ambientales Urbanas (AAU)	
Entidades sectoriales	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	Actores clave en el proceso de formulación e implementación del Plan de Acción de Biodiversidad, buscando la incorporación de consideraciones de biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos en las políticas e instrumentos sectoriales.
	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo	
	Ministerio de Educación Nacional	
	Ministerio de Minas y Energía	
	Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores	
	Ministerio de Transporte	
Educación	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio	Apoyo en la búsqueda de mecanismos que permitan la educación, difusión de información y apropiación de la Política y su Plan de Acción.
	Departamento de Ciencias Administrativas, Tecnología e Innovación-Colciencias	
	Representantes de educación pública	
Sociedad Civil	Los representantes privados de educación	Los representantes de la sociedad civil han jugado un papel clave en el apoyo a las acciones del Gobierno para conservar la biodiversidad. Por lo tanto se convierten en los actores estratégicos para la implementación del plan de acción a nivel regional y local.
	Representantes de gremios económicos	
	Representantes de comunidades indígenas, afrodescendientes y campesinas	
	Organización no gubernamentales ambientales nacionales e internacionales como: WWF-World Wildlife Fund (Colombia), WCS- Wildlife Conservation Society (Colombia), TNC-The Nature Conservancy (Colombia), Conservación Internacional -CI	

## PARTE II: Estrategia

### PROPÓSITO, OBJETIVO, RESULTADOS Y PRODUCTOS/ACTIVIDADES DEL PROYECTO

14. El propósito del proyecto es permitir a Colombia para que integre sus obligaciones con el CDB en los procesos nacionales de planificación, a la luz del Plan Estratégico de la CDB 2011-2020.

15. El objetivo del proyecto es Integrar la Política para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos, recientemente aprobada en Colombia en sus marcos de planificación y desarrollo nacional y sectorial, a través de la formulación, la comunicación e implementación de un Plan de Acción Estratégico para la Política (PNGIBSE), con una visión de largo plazo y en consonancia con las directrices globales contenidas en el Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020.

16. Se esperan tres 'resultados' del proyecto a fin de lograr el objetivo anterior, (correspondientes a los componentes GEF):



- Resultado 1 – Se ha logrado la articulación de los objetivos de Aichi con las prioridades nacionales para la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y el mantenimiento de los servicios ambientales.
- Resultado 2 – Se ha desarrollado un Plan de Acción Nacional para la implementación de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE), con su respectiva estrategia financiera.
- Resultado 3 – Se han fortalecido los mecanismos para el seguimiento, implementación y la comunicación de los avances en el CDB, a través del ajuste del CHM para facilitar el intercambio de información regional y nacional con la red global de CHM del CDB y otras redes.

17. En la propuesta del FMAM en el **Anexo 1**, se explican de forma detallada los resultados del proyecto, así como los productos esperados y las actividades bajo éstos.

#### RIESGOS DEL PROYECTO

**Tabla 2. Evaluación de los riesgos del proyecto y las medidas de mitigación**

RIESGOS IDENTIFICADOS	EVALUACIÓN DEL RIESGO	MEDIDA DE MITIGACIÓN
Retraso en la implementación de las actividades del proyecto	B	Se iniciarán los arreglos institucionales necesarios para este proyecto en una etapa temprana, antes del lanzamiento oficial del proyecto.
Frecuentes cambios políticos y de prioridades institucionales, a nivel nacional y regional, que puedan conducir a una falta de apoyo para las actividades de proyecto.	M	El proceso de formulación del Plan de Acción, será un proceso ampliamente participativo donde se buscará la apropiación por parte de los representantes de las diferentes instituciones. Adicionalmente, se promoverá la participación de más de un representante por institución en los espacios colectivos, para minimizar el riesgo de pérdida de la memoria institucional del proceso en caso de existir cambios de funcionarios. Así mismo, la amplia estrategia de divulgación de la PNGIBSE en todos los sectores y con diferentes clases de actores contribuirá a que se reconozca la importancia y necesidad de apoyar el proceso de formulación del plan de acción.
Falta de voluntad política a nivel sectorial para incorporar consideraciones de la biodiversidad en sus sectores.	M	En la formulación del plan de acción de la PNGIBSE se propondrán acciones encaminadas a garantizar la conservación de la biodiversidad a través de la coordinación intersectorial; para lo cual se realizarán talleres con diferentes actores sociales que influyen sobre la biodiversidad, y que permitirán la apropiación del proceso, así como también proponer mecanismos de regulación intersectorial consensuados.
Problemas de orden público que afecten en la realización de los talleres nacionales o regionales.	B	Se propenderá por garantizar todas las medidas de seguridad necesarias para la realización de los talleres, para lo cual se buscarán lugares adecuados y que tengan un riesgo muy bajo o nulo de afectaciones.

#### PARTE III: Disposiciones para la gestión

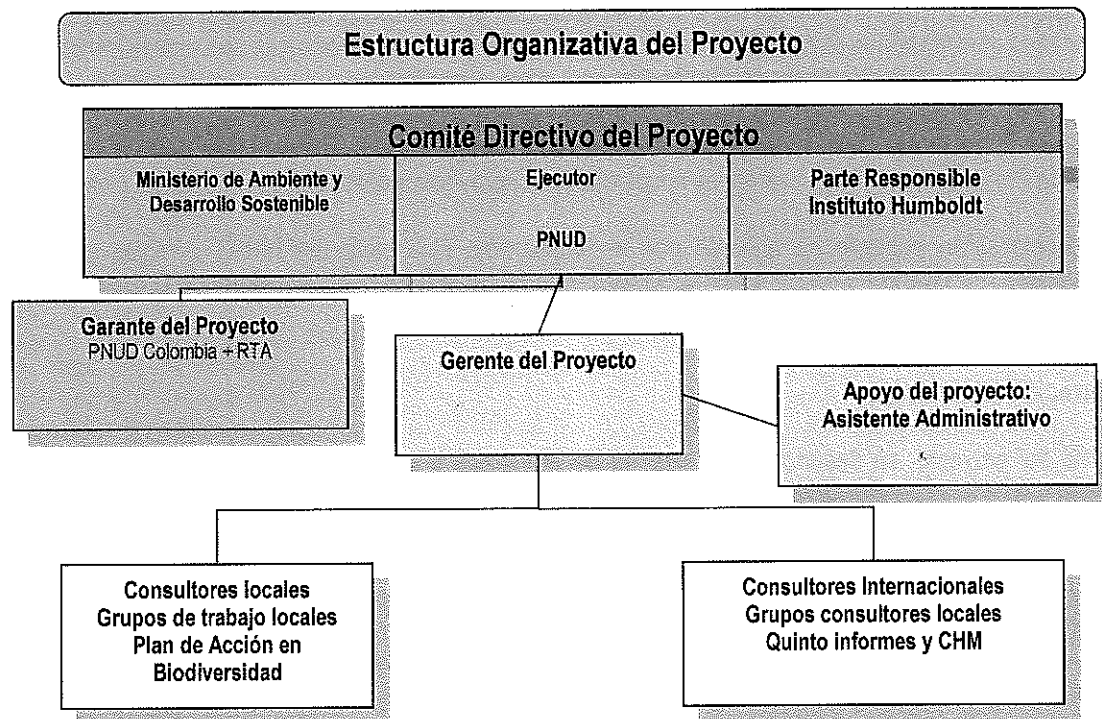
18. Los arreglos institucionales y de gestión para este proyecto se describen en la propuesta del FMAM en el **Anexo 1** bajo el título **Acuerdo de Implementación del Proyecto**.
19. Por solicitud del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS) el proyecto será implementado por el PNUD, usando a petición del Gobierno, la modalidad de ejecución directa (DIM), en línea con el Acuerdo Básico Modelo de Asistencia (SBA, 1974 entre el PNUD y el Gobierno de Colombia y el Programa de plan de Acción de País (CPAP) para el período 2008-2012. Bajo esta modalidad, el PNUD trabajará en estrecha colaboración con el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS) como la institución gubernamental responsable designada para el proyecto

(Responsable clave) hacia la consecución oportuna y verificable de los objetivos del proyecto y los resultados. El MADS proporcionará apoyo e insumos para la ejecución de todas las actividades del proyecto. Por su parte el Instituto Humboldt, entidad adscrita al MAVD encargada de brindar soporte técnico – científico para la toma de decisiones en gestión de biodiversidad actuará como parte responsable para la ejecución del proyecto.

20. En las descripciones aplicables en el **Anexo 1**, un Comité Directivo del Proyecto (CDP) se propone para servir como el órgano de coordinación y de toma de decisiones del proyecto. El Comité también funcionará como el 'Consejo de Proyecto', según la orientación de los Procedimientos y políticas de programas y operaciones del PNUD (POPP).
21. El Comité Directivo del Proyecto (CDP) será convocado y presidido por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, y servirá como el órgano de la coordinación y toma de decisiones del proyecto. El CDP incluirá la representación de un funcionario del alto nivel del PNUD, del Ministerio y del Instituto Humboldt. Otros miembros pueden incluirse después de la primera reunión, cuando los términos de referencia para el Comité ha sido aprobada. El CDP se reunirá en función de la necesidad, pero no menos de una vez cada seis meses, para revisar el progreso del proyecto, aprobar los planes de trabajo del proyecto y aprobar los principales productos entregables del proyecto. El CDP es responsable de asegurar la entrega de productos de la calidad requerida para lograr los resultados definidos en el documento del proyecto.
22. Hasta que el CDP se haya reunido y deliberado, se proponen los siguientes TdR para el Comité:

- Proveer orientación política y estratégica y apoyar a la ejecución y supervisión del proyecto, en particular al proceso formulación del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE en Colombia y la finalización y presentación de los informes nacionales al CDB con el respaldo total del Gobierno.
- Asesorar y garantizar la participación de los actores interesados en materia de gestión de biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos.
- Revisar y aprobar los planes de trabajo anuales de proyecto, así como la planificación de otros proyectos y los instrumentos de aplicación.
- Proporcionar insumos para los APR/PIR del proyecto.
- Apoyar las evaluaciones del proyecto, si aplica.
- Deliberar sobre los términos de referencia y la composición de los grupos de trabajo que se espera que contribuya con la ejecución de las actividades del proyecto y el logro de sus resultados.

23. Además de las funciones y responsabilidades de los diferentes actores que se describen en este PRODOC y en la propuesta aprobada en el Anexo 1, el siguiente diagrama del proyecto representa las principales relaciones esperadas que rigen el proyecto.



24. El **Comité Directivo del Proyecto** es la responsable de la toma de decisiones de gestión de un proyecto, particularmente cuando el Coordinador del Proyecto necesita orientación. Este comité desempeñará un papel fundamental en el monitoreo y las evaluaciones de los proyectos, garantizando la calidad de estos procesos y productos y utilizando las evaluaciones para mejorar el desempeño, la rendición de cuentas y el aprendizaje. Se asegura que los recursos necesarios estén comprometidos y arbitra los conflictos dentro del proyecto o negocia una solución a los problemas con los organismos externos. Adicionalmente, aprueba el nombramiento y las responsabilidades del Gerente del Proyecto y le delega sus funciones de Garante del Proyecto. Con base en el Plan Anual de Trabajo aprobado, el Comité del Proyecto también considera y aprueba los planes trimestrales (si procede) y también aprueba cualquier desviación esencial de los planes originales.
25. A fin de garantizar la rendición de cuentas última del PNUD de los resultados del proyecto, las decisiones del Comité del Proyecto se harán conforme a las normas que garanticen la gestión de los resultados de desarrollo, el mejor valor del dinero, la imparcialidad, la integridad, la transparencia y una eficaz competencia internacional. En caso de que el consenso no puede ser alcanzado por el Comité Directivo del Proyecto Nacional, la decisión final recaerá en el director de proyecto del PNUD.
26. **Director de Proyecto:** El Director Nacional del Proyecto (DNP) será el Representante Residente del PNUD Colombia o su delegado. es un alto funcionario. Específicamente con respecto a este proyecto, el DNP se encargará de las siguientes tareas: Tener la responsabilidad general de la ejecución del proyecto y el compromiso de las instituciones gubernamentales; orientar y supervisar el trabajo del coordinador técnico nacional de las actividades habilitantes; certificar los planes de trabajo para el proyecto, los informes financieros y la solicitud de anticipo de fondos, garantizando su exactitud y de acuerdo con el documento del proyecto; será responsable de la conducción de las reuniones del Comité Directivo del proyecto, asegurando en particular la participación de alto nivel del Gobierno y de otros actores interesados relevantes; asegurar que los productos y la publicación producidos por el proyecto siga los procesos debidos de aprobación dentro del gobierno
27. **Parte Responsable:** El Instituto de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt, dado su misión institucional actuará como parte responsable de algunos de los componentes del proyecto.

28. **Gerente de proyecto:** El Gerente de proyecto (GP) tiene la autoridad para ejecutar el proyecto cotidianamente en nombre del socio de implementación dentro de los límites establecidos por el Comité. La principal responsabilidad del Gerente de Proyecto es garantizar que el proyecto produzca los resultados especificados en el documento del proyecto, en el nivel de calidad requerida y dentro de los límites de tiempo y costo especificados.
29. **Apoyo del proyecto:** El papel del Apoyo del proyecto ofrece la administración del proyecto, la gestión y el apoyo técnico al Gerente de Proyecto según lo requieran las necesidades del proyecto individual o el Gerente de proyecto.
30. **Auditoría:** El proyecto serán auditado de acuerdo con el Reglamento Financiero del PNUD y reglas y políticas aplicables de auditoría.

#### **PARTE IV: Presupuesto y Plan de Monitoreo y Evaluación**

##### **MONITOREO Y PRESENTACIÓN DE INFORMES**

31. En la etapa inicial del proyecto, se desarrollará el sistema de monitoreo y evaluación integrado por los siguientes componentes:
- El Plan de monitoreo, con puntos de referencia, indicadores y metas definidas con base en el marco de los resultados y los recursos a ser desarrollados por el GP / coordinador, en consulta con el personal pertinente del programa del PNUD;
  - Los temas de riesgo y registros de calidad serán creados por el GP y el oficial de programa pertinente;
  - La planificación trimestral del proyecto (con actividades y presupuesto detallados) y la presentación de informes, será llevada a cabo por la UGP;
  - Los informes trimestrales y el monitoreo del proyecto, realizado por la UGP y el Comité del proyecto (que también incluyen los informes sobre riesgos y temas de monitoreo y el desarrollo de las lecciones aprendidas);
  - La planificación anual del proyecto (con las actividades generales y el presupuesto) y la presentación de informes será realizada por la UGP;
  - La revisión anual del proyecto será conducida por el Comité sobre la base de los informes de monitoreo y productos preparados por el proyecto (incluyendo también la propuesta de posibles cambios en la estrategia del proyecto, o incluso de revisión del proyecto).
32. Todos los principales informes serán cumplidos por la UGP y aprobados por el Consejo del Proyecto. Los informes financieros periódicos se presentarán al PNUD de acuerdo a las normas y reglamentos financieros del PNUD. El Sistema de M y E debe incluir formatos estandarizados (alineado con los procedimientos y formatos del PNUD) en los siguientes documentos:
- Plan trimestral de acción.
  - Informe trimestral de progreso, incluyendo el informe financiero.
  - Informe trimestral de monitoreo, incluyendo el informe de monitoreo de riesgos.
  - Informe trimestral de las lecciones aprendidas.
  - Plan anual de acción
  - Informe anual, incluyendo el informe financiero<sup>1</sup>
  - Modelo simplificado del Informe Anual de Proyecto / Informe sobre la Implementación de Proyecto (APR / PIR) con las Actividades Habilitantes de la Biodiversidad
  - Informe final, incluyendo las lecciones aprendidas

##### **REQUISITOS DE COMUNICACIÓN Y VISIBILIDAD**

33. Las Directrices sobre Imagen Institucional del PNUD requieren ser cumplidas plenamente. Se puede acceder a ellas en <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml> y sobre las directrices específicas de uso del logotipo del PNUD, se puede acceder en: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Entre otras cosas, estas

<sup>1</sup> Las Actividades Habilitantes para la Biodiversidad utilizan una simplificación

directrices describen cuándo y cómo debe ser utilizado el logotipo del PNUD, así como la forma en que los logotipos de los donantes de los proyectos del PNUD se deben utilizar. Para evitar cualquier duda, cuando el uso del logotipo es necesario, el logotipo del PNUD debe ser utilizado junto con el logotipo del FMAM. El logotipo del FMAM se puede acceder en: [www.thegef.org/GEF/GEF\\_logo](http://www.thegef.org/GEF/GEF_logo). El logotipo del PNUD se puede acceder en <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

34. También se requiere el pleno cumplimiento de las Directrices de Comunicación y Visibilidad del FMAM (las "Directrices del FMAM"). Las directrices del FMAM se puede acceder en: [www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08\\_Branding\\_the\\_GEF%20final\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf). Entre otras cosas, las directrices del FMAM describen cuándo y cómo debe ser utilizado el logotipo del FMAM en las publicaciones del proyecto, vehículos, suministros y equipo de otro proyecto. Las directrices del FMAM también describen otros requisitos de promoción del FMAM en relación con los comunicados de prensa, conferencias de prensa, visitas de prensa, visitas de funcionarios del Gobierno, producciones y otros artículos promocionales.
35. Cuando otras instituciones y socios del proyecto han prestado apoyo a través de cofinanciación, sus políticas y requisitos de marca deben aplicarse de forma similar.

#### **PARTE V: Contexto legal**

36. Este Documento de Proyecto será el instrumento al cual se hace referencia en el Artículo I del Acuerdo Básico Modelo de Asistencia (SBAA, por sus siglas en inglés) entre el Gobierno de Colombia y el PNUD, firmado por las partes en 1974 y aprobado por Ley 62 de 1973. El Socio de Implementación del país huésped, para el SBAA, se referirá a la agencia cooperante del gobierno descrita en ese Acuerdo.
37. El Representante Residente del PNUD en Colombia está autorizado para hacer efectivo por escrito los siguientes tipos de revisiones a este Documento de Proyecto, siempre que se asegure de que los otros signatarios del Documento de Proyecto no tienen objeciones a los cambios propuestos: i) revisión de, o en adición a, cualquiera de los anexos del Documento de Proyecto; ii) revisiones que no involucran cambios significativos en los objetivos, los resultados o las actividades inmediatas del proyecto, pero que son causadas por la reorganización de los insumos ya acordados o por aumentos en costos debido a inflación; iii) revisiones anuales obligatorias que redefinen la entrega de los insumos acordados para el proyecto o el incremento en los costos de los expertos u otros, debido a la inflación o que toman en cuenta la flexibilidad en los gastos de agencia; e iv) inclusión de anexos y documentos adjuntos adicionales solo como se establezca en este Documento de Proyecto.
38. Este documento, junto con el CPAP, el cual fue firmado por el gobierno de Colombia y el PNUD, que se incorpora como referencia, constituyen en conjunto un documento de proyecto según se hace referencia en todas las disposiciones del CPAP y se aplican a este documento.
39. De acuerdo con el Artículo III del Acuerdo básico modelo de asistencia, la responsabilidad de la seguridad y protección del socio de implementación, de su personal y de sus bienes, y de la propiedad del PNUD en la custodia del socio de implementación, recae en el socio de implementación.
40. El socio de la implementación deberá:
- a) poner en marcha un adecuado plan de seguridad y mantener el plan de seguridad teniendo en cuenta la situación de seguridad en el país donde se ejecuta el proyecto;
  - b) asumir todos los riesgos y responsabilidades relacionadas con la seguridad del asociado en la ejecución y la plena aplicación del plan de seguridad.

41. El PNUD se reserva el derecho de verificar si dicho plan está en marcha, y sugerir modificaciones al plan cuando sea necesario. El fallo en el mantenimiento y aplicación de un apropiado plan de seguridad, como a continuación se indica, se considerará como un incumplimiento de este acuerdo.
42. El asociado en la ejecución se compromete a realizar todos los esfuerzos razonables para asegurar que ninguno de los fondos recibidos del PNUD, conforme al documento de proyecto, se utilice para proporcionar apoyo a individuos o entidades asociadas con el terrorismo y que los beneficiarios de los montos suministrados por el PNUD no aparecen en la lista que mantiene el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad establecida en virtud de la resolución 1267 (1999). La lista se puede acceder a través de <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. Esta disposición debe ser incluida en todos los subcontratos o subacuerdos celebrados en virtud del presente Documento de proyecto.
43. **Variaciones Cambiarias.** Eventuales variaciones cambiarias resultantes de las diferencias en las tasas de cambio serán aumentadas o disminuidas del valor correspondiente en dólares americanos (US\$) a cada depósito, conforme a lo dispuesto en el Capítulo 5, reglamento 5.04 del Manual Financiero del PNUD. Dicho ajuste se realizará a través de la revisión presupuestal.
44. **Previsiones o Variaciones Cambiarias.** Trimestralmente el PNUD, conjuntamente con la dirección del proyecto, realizará un análisis de cobertura de los recursos presupuestales y de caja del proyecto (generados por eventuales variaciones cambiarias) con el fin de ajustar los planes de trabajo.

Para que el PNUD pueda registrar contablemente el ingreso de las contribuciones de costos compartidos en el mes en que éstas fueron depositadas en la cuenta del PNUD, la institución contribuyente deberá enviar de inmediato a la oficina del PNUD, una comunicación formal informando que el depósito ha sido realizado, acompañando a la comunicación, la ficha de depósito bancario.

45. **Transferencia de Equipos.** La transferencia de equipos adquiridos a través de la presente iniciativa está condicionada al compromiso formal por parte del organismo de ejecución, que dichos equipos sean para el servicio del proyecto y sus propósitos, hasta la finalización de las actividades del proyecto. El director del proyecto será responsable de la localización y uso de estos bienes adquiridos a través del proyecto.
46. **Terminación del proyecto.** El presente proyecto terminará: 1) Por vencimiento del término previsto para su duración sin que exista la prórroga; 2) Por mutuo acuerdo de las partes; 3) Por cumplimiento de su objeto; 4) Por fuerza mayor o caso fortuito.

**SECCIÓN II: MARCO DE RESULTADOS ESTRATÉGICOS (MRE) E INCREMENTO DEL FMAM incluye la sugerencias acordadas en el marco del PAC y con el MADS e Instituto Humboldt**

**PARTE I: Análisis del Marco de resultados estratégicos, MRE (antes Marco lógico del FMAM)**

**MARCO DE INDICADORES COMO PARTE DEL MRE**

Objetivo/ Resultados	Indicador	Línea Base	Meta al final del proyecto	Fuente de información	Riesgos y supuestos							
<p>Objetivo – Integrar la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad, recientemente aprobada en Colombia en el desarrollo nacional y sub-nacional del país y los marcos de planificación sectorial a través de la preparación, la comunicación y la puesta en marcha de un Plan de Acción Estratégico para la Política de Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE), con un visión de largo plazo de una manera que esté en consonancia con la orientación mundial que figura en el Plan Estratégico de la CDB para 2011-2020.</p>	<p>Inclusión de orientaciones y metas para la gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos en los siguientes marcos de planificación sectorial:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="592 1331 841 1654"> <tr><td>Agricultura - pesca</td></tr> <tr><td>Minería</td></tr> <tr><td>Energía</td></tr> <tr><td>Turismo, comercio, viajes y transporte</td></tr> <tr><td>Petróleo-combustible</td></tr> <tr><td>Planificación territorial</td></tr> <tr><td>Agua</td></tr> </table>	Agricultura - pesca	Minería	Energía	Turismo, comercio, viajes y transporte	Petróleo-combustible	Planificación territorial	Agua	<p>Actualmente se cuentan con 6 Agendas interministeriales firmadas (transporte, agricultura, mincomercio, mindefensa, minas, salud). Las cuales deben ser fortalecidas para que incorporen orientaciones y metas de gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos</p>	<p>Para el 2014 se habrán incluido en los instrumentos de política y gestión de los 7 sectores, orientaciones y metas para la gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos</p>	<p>Informes del proyecto Agendas interministeriales Documentos de planificación sectorial Reportes de seguimiento del proyecto</p>	<p>Riesgo: Las orientaciones y metas no sean acordadas por los actores interesados. Supuesto: Una estrecha consulta con los principales actores interesados; compromisos asumidos por el país en virtud de diversos convenios y tratados internacionales.  Riesgo: Las orientaciones y metas no serán acordadas por los actores interesados. Supuesto: Una estrecha consulta con los principales actores interesados; revisión de los procesos de planificación del desarrollo nacional en una etapa temprana del proyecto.</p>
Agricultura - pesca												
Minería												
Energía												
Turismo, comercio, viajes y transporte												
Petróleo-combustible												
Planificación territorial												
Agua												
	<p>La inclusión de las orientaciones y metas para la gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos dentro de los siguientes marcos políticos, normativos o instrumentales:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1096 1331 1425 1654"> <tr><td>Instrumentos de planificación y ordenamiento territorial</td></tr> <tr><td>Reducción de la pobreza</td></tr> <tr><td>Desarrollo rural y medios de subsistencia</td></tr> <tr><td>Seguridad alimentaria</td></tr> <tr><td>Comunidades locales (Pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y campesinos)</td></tr> <tr><td>Cambio Climático</td></tr> </table>	Instrumentos de planificación y ordenamiento territorial	Reducción de la pobreza	Desarrollo rural y medios de subsistencia	Seguridad alimentaria	Comunidades locales (Pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y campesinos)	Cambio Climático	<p>Los marcos políticos, normativos e instrumentales han tenido una mirada sectorial y temática y hacer falta incorporar explícitamente los abordajes y alcances en cuanto a sus nexos con la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos</p>	<p>Para el 2014 se habrán desarrollado y estarán listas para ser incluidas en los marcos normativos, políticos o instrumentales, orientaciones y metas para la gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, para al menos en los 7 temas mencionados</p>	<p>Informes técnicos del proyecto Documentos de propuestas de incorporación orientaciones y metas para la gestión integral de biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, para los marcos políticos, normativos o instrumentales.  Marcos políticos, normativos o instrumentales</p>		
Instrumentos de planificación y ordenamiento territorial												
Reducción de la pobreza												
Desarrollo rural y medios de subsistencia												
Seguridad alimentaria												
Comunidades locales (Pueblos indígenas, afrodescendientes y campesinos)												
Cambio Climático												

Objetivo/ Resultados	Indicador	Línea Base	Meta al final del proyecto	Fuente de información	Riesgos y supuestos		
<p><b>Resultado 1-</b> Para mediados de 2013 las metas Aichi se han articulado con las prioridades nacionales</p> <p>Para finales de 2014 se ha definido un marco de indicadores de biodiversidad para el seguimiento del Plan de Acción de la Política</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1421 493 1479 791">Población y planificación urbana</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1349 493 1421 791">Atención sanitaria, incluyendo la medicina tradicional</td> </tr> </table>	Población y planificación urbana	Atención sanitaria, incluyendo la medicina tradicional				
Población y planificación urbana							
Atención sanitaria, incluyendo la medicina tradicional							
<p><b>Resultado 2 –</b> Para mediados de 2014 el Plan de Acción para la implementación de las Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad se ha concluido y está alineado con las metas Aichi bajo una perspectiva de largo plazo.</p>	<p>Existencia de un marco de indicadores de biodiversidad articulado a las metas mundiales Aichi, con su respectiva línea base</p>	<p>No se cuenta con indicadores para las metas Aichi para Colombia</p>	<p>A finales de 2014, un marco de indicadores de biodiversidad para el seguimiento del Plan de Acción de la Política está definido y articulado a las metas mundiales Aichi</p>	<p>Reportes técnicos del proyecto que incluyan el marco de desarrollo de las metas Aichi bajo una perspectiva sectorial e interinstitucional.</p>	<p>Riesgo: poca voluntad de participar por parte de algunos de los principales actores interesados</p> <p>Supuesto: Cercana cooperación con el proyecto en curso del FMAM/ PNUJ/ el SINA.</p> <p>Riesgo: El marco de las metas globales de Aichi es conocido por un limitado número de especialistas.</p> <p>Supuesto: La consulta de la nueva Estrategia Nacional Ambiental (en desarrollo) deben aumentar la conciencia sobre las metas globales de Aichi</p>		
<p><b>Resultado 2 –</b> Para mediados de 2014 el Plan de Acción para la implementación de las Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad se ha concluido y está alineado con las metas Aichi bajo una perspectiva de largo plazo.</p>	<p><b>Productos</b></p> <p>2.1. Plan de Acción Nacional (PANGIBSE) para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte sobre la implementación de la recientemente aprobada Política para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos, formulado de manera participativa a nivel nacional y regional.</p> <p>2.2. Una estrategia financiera para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE aprobada e implementándose.</p> <p>2.3. El CHM ha sido ajustado para ser amigable con el usuario con el objetivo de facilitar el intercambio de información regional y nacional con la red global de CHM del CDB, así como con otras redes.*</p>	<p>En el 2012 se realizó el lanzamiento oficial la PNGIBSE, pero aún no se inicia su implementación porque no cuenta con un Plan</p>	<p>Para mediados de 2014 el Plan de Acción Nacional de la PNGIBSE está concluido y está alineado con las metas Aichi bajo una</p>	<p>Documento del Plan de Acción para la PNGIBSE</p> <p>Documentos técnicos producido de los grupos de</p>	<p>Riesgo: Falta de voluntad política voluntad para incluir áreas vitales dentro de la estrategia.</p> <p>Supuesto: consulta temprana</p>		
<p>Existencia de un plan de acción para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte de la Política.</p>							



Objetivo/ Resultados	Indicador	Línea Base	Meta al final del proyecto	Fuente de información	Riesgos y supuestos
		de Acción.	perspectiva de largo plazo	trabajo que lideraron la formulación del Plan de Acción.  Soporte del proceso de regionalización de formulación del Plan de Acción.	sobre áreas sensibles a todos los actores interesados
	No. de instituciones fortalecidas y haciendo uso de los mecanismos de monitoreo para la implementación y reporte de los avances del CDB	Actualmente existe el CHM para Colombia, el cual puede ser mejorado con miras a su óptima utilización por diferentes sectores que requieren información sobre gestión en biodiversidad	A mediados de 2014, el Gobierno de Colombia ha fortalecido sus sistemas de administración y gestión de información sobre biodiversidad y los mecanismos de reporte al CDB y al CHM.	Sitio web del CHM  Acuerdos colaborativos para el gestión de información en biodiversidad puesta a disposición en el CHM.	Riesgo: Debilidades tecnológicas en las instituciones para usar los mecanismos de monitoreo
<b>Resultado 3 –</b> Para mitad de 2014, el Gobierno de Colombia ha fortalecido sus sistemas de reporte de la CDB y el CHM país.	<b>Productos</b> 3.1. Quinto Informe de Biodiversidad elaborado y sometido a la Secretaría del CDB, incluyendo los progresos hacia el logro de los metas mundiales de biodiversidad Aichi				
	Quinto Informe de biodiversidad de Colombia sometido al CDB.	Colombia presentó el 4 informe de biodiversidad al CDB, en el 2010	A finales del 2013 Colombia ha sometido a la Secretaría del CDB el quinto informe de Biodiversidad, incluyendo el progreso a nivel nacional hacia el logro de los objetivos mundiales de biodiversidad de Aichi.	Informes técnicos del proyecto  Documento del quinto informe  Minuta de envío del Quinto Informe al CDB	Riesgo: Presentación tardía del 5to Informe nacional al CDB.  Supuesto: Un sólido Plan de Actividades elaborado por el GP en una etapa temprana del inicio del proyecto

\*El producto 2.3 ha sido movido a este resultado con el fin de poder tener un proyecto DIM en el cual el Instituto Humboldt pueda actuar como parte responsable de dos componentes completos y el PNUD pueda ejecutar directamente lo relacionado con la producción del Quinto Informe de biodiversidad. Lo anterior ha sido sugerido por el PAC y acordado con el MADS e IAVH

**SECCIÓN III: Presupuesto total y Plan de trabajo**

<b>Project:</b>	71405
<b>Output ID:</b>	84892
<b>Título del Award:</b>	PIMS 4885 Colombia GEF5 BD EA

<b>Unidad de Negocios:</b>	COL 10
<b>Título del proyecto:</b>	Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad para apoyar la implementación del Plan Estratégico de la CBD 2011-2020 en Colombia
<b>Asociado en la implementación (Agencia Ejecutora)</b>	PNUD

Componente GEF (Outcome) /Actividad Atlas	Parte Responsabl e/Agencia imple- mentadora	Fuente ID	Nombre del Donante	ERP /ATLAS Código del presupuesto	Descripción del presupuesto en Atlas	TOTAL Cantidad (USD)	Amount Year 1 (2012) (USD)	Amount Year 2 (2013) (USD)	Amount Year 3 (2014) (USD)	Notas del presu- puesto	
<b>Componente 1. Articulación de las metas Atchi</b>	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000		b	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	\$ 4,000		\$ 4,000		c	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71800	Travel	\$ 4,000		\$ 4,000		d	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Service-Individual	\$ 14,940		\$ 9,960	\$ 4,980	i	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	\$ 3,787		\$ 3,787		n	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVIDAD 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>\$33,727</b>		<b>\$28,747</b>	<b>\$4,980</b>		
<b>Componente 2, Desarrollo del PANGIBSE</b>	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Service-Companies	\$ 112,500		\$ 112,500		e	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	\$ 29,500		\$ 29,500		c	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	\$ 12,000		\$ 12,000		d	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	\$ 24,000		\$ 24,000		f	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	\$ 7,000		\$ 7,000		b	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	\$ 34,000		\$ 34,000		i - i	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	\$ 3,787		\$ 3,787		n	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	\$ 6,000		\$ 6,000		q	
	<b>TOTAL ACTIVIDAD 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>\$228,787</b>		<b>\$228,787</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	
	<b>Componente 3. Mecanismos de fortalecimiento para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte de los avances del CDB</b>	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Service-Companies	\$ 57,846		\$ 57,846		h
DIM		62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	\$ 81,200		\$ 54,134	\$ 27,066	a	
DIM		62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	\$ 6,500		\$ 6,500		c	
DIM		62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	\$ 3,000		\$ 3,000		d	
DIM		62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	\$ 6,000		\$ 6,000		b	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVIDAD 4 (Componente 4)</b>						<b>\$164,546</b>		<b>\$132,480</b>	<b>\$32,066</b>		
<b>4. Manejo del proyecto</b>	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	\$ 14,940		\$ 9,960	\$ 4,980	i	
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Audif Fees	\$ 3,000			\$ 3,000	m	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVIDAD 5 (Manejo del proyecto)</b>						<b>\$17,940</b>		<b>\$9,960</b>	<b>\$7,980</b>		
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>\$445,000</b>		<b>\$399,974</b>	<b>\$45,026</b>		
<b>GRAN TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>\$445,000</b>		<b>\$399,974</b>	<b>\$45,026</b>		

**Notas del presupuesto:**

a	Asesor técnico principal de la Actividad Habilitadora Nacional: National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor. Inputs to the project's Components 1, 2, 3 y 4
b	Costos asociados con la impresión de documentos claves, incluyendo la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad PNGIBSE, el Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE y el quinto informe nacional del CDB (Los costos pueden incluir corrección de estilo, diagramación, edición, impresión y distribución de los documentos),
c	Consultoría basada en resultados, Difusión de la Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de Biodiversidad y acompañamiento en el proceso de regionalización de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de las Biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos. (Mesas de trabajo interinstitucional)
d	Gastos de viaje para los principales expertos técnicos y el equipo del proyecto para atender las reuniones técnicas subnacionales de todos los componentes del proyecto (Zona Caribe, Zona Andina Norte, Zona Andina Centro, Zona Andina sur, Amazonia Zona, Zona Orinoquia) para componentes del proyecto 1, 2 y 3 (incluye tiquetes, DSA y otros costos asociados),
e	Consultoría basada en resultados, Desarrollo del Plan de Acción de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de las Biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos,
f	Especialista internacional en finanzas y economía ambiental, Consultoría especializada para la formulación de una estrategia financiera para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte del PANGIBSE, 8 semanas @ \$3,000 p/semana, Total: \$24,000,
g	Compra de equipos informáticos para el equipo del proyecto (computadores portátiles e impresoras),
h	Consultoría basada en resultados, Quinto Informe Nacional de Biodiversidad, incluyendo las amenazas a la biodiversidad a nivel nacional,
i	Profesional CHM (incluye diseño y montaje), Tiempo completo durante 8 meses; para actualizar la interfaz de CHM para el intercambio de información con la red mundial de la CDB, así como con otras redes de conocimiento de la biodiversidad, 32 semanas @ \$ 703,50 p / semana, Esta consultoría puede ser abordada como un paquete de servicios (solicitud de propuestas) junto con el siguiente,
j	Entrenador CHM (asistente técnico) tiempo parcial durante 8 meses para actualizar la interfaz de CHM para el intercambio de información con la red mundial de la CDB, así como con otras redes de conocimiento de la biodiversidad, 32 semanas @ \$ 359p/week, Esta consultoría puede ser abordada como un paquete de servicios (solicitud de propuestas) junto con el anterior,
k	Traducción del quinto informe de Biodiversidad,
l	Asistente Administrativa (72 semanas @ \$415 p/semana)
m	Auditoría del Proyecto,
n	Suministros para la gestión del Proyecto

## SECCIÓN IV: INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL

### PARTE I: Otros acuerdos

#### CARTA DE ENDOSO



Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible  
Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales  
Republic of Colombia

Prosperidad  
para todos

Bogotá D.C.

01 OCT. 2012

8150-2-50840

Ms. Naoko Ishi  
CEO for the Global Environment Facility  
[Gcoordination@gef.org](mailto:Gcoordination@gef.org)

Mr. Yannick Giamarec  
Executive Coordinator UNDP - GEF  
[Yannick.giamarec@undp.org](mailto:Yannick.giamarec@undp.org)

Subject: Endorsements for the Biodiversity Enabling Activities project "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011 - 2020 Strategic Plan in Colombia"

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Colombia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my Government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF agency listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by UNDP. I requested UNDP to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing being requested for this project is US \$489,500, inclusive of project preparation grants (if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Colombia is detailed in the table below.

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Colombia	220,000	22,000	242,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR)	Colombia	225,000	22,500	247,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>445,000</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>489,500</b>

UNDP  
1100 20th St NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
USA  
Tel: +1 202 462 4000  
Fax: +1 202 462 4001  
www.undp.org



Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible  
Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales  
República de Colombia

Prosperidad  
para todos

I consent to the utilization of Colombia's allocations in GEF-5 as defined in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

Sincerely,

Alejandra Torres Dromgold  
Chief of the Office of the International Office  
Operative Focal Point for GEF - Colombia

Copy to:

Ms. Paula Caballero – Political Focal Point – Colombia  
Ms. Silvia Rucks – Country Director - UNDP  
Ms. Jimena Puyana – Environment Officer – UNDP

Esteban Javier Camargo  
Fecha: 27/09/14

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Calle 27 No. 8 - 47 Bogotá D. C.  
Tel: 372 34 88 • 372 34 81 • Fax: 372 34 81  
Teléfono: 372 34 81  
www.mads.gov.co

# CARTA DE AUTORIZACIÓN PARA LA MODALIDAD DIM



**Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible**  
Oficina Asuntos Internacionales  
República de Colombia

**Prosperidad  
para todos**

Bogotá D.C. 23 JUL 2012

8150-2-41230

Sra. Silva Rucks  
Directora de País  
PNUD - Colombia  
Carrera 11 No. 82 - 38  
Bogotá D.C.

Señora Directora:

De la manera más atenta le dirijo esta comunicación acerca del proyecto "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Colombia", cuyo Formato de Identificación de Proyecto (PIF) ante el GEF está siendo formulado conjuntamente por el PNUD como agencia implementadora, el Instituto Alexander von Humboldt y el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.

Después de evaluar conjuntamente las diferentes opciones de arreglos administrativos para la ejecución del proyecto, el Ministerio considera que la opción más conveniente es que el proyecto sea de ejecución directa por parte del PNUD (DIM), con el Instituto Alexander von Humboldt como socio ejecutor por medio de un acuerdo entre PNUD y el Instituto. El Ministerio haría parte del Comité Directivo del Proyecto junto con el PNUD y el Instituto Humboldt, y además proporcionaría apoyo constante a las actividades del proyecto.

Consideramos que el PNUD y el Ministerio han tenido una extensa experiencia en la implementación conjunta de un amplio portafolio de proyectos de biodiversidad en el país, y que el PNUD cuenta con una amplia capacidad de convocatoria de actores institucionales, gremiales, comunitarios y de la sociedad civil, importantes a la hora de articular los mandatos del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica para su desarrollo en el país. En ese sentido, el trabajo y experiencia del PNUD pueden enriquecer en gran medida la formulación del plan de acción para la Política Nacional de Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos.

Por lo anterior, el Ministerio respetuosamente solicita y autoriza al PNUD para ejecutar dicho proyecto de manera directa.

En espera de una respuesta favorable, me despido atentamente.

Cordialmente,

  
ALEJANDRA TORRES DRÖMGOLD  
Jefe, Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

cc: Adriana Soto Carreño, Viceministra  
Brietta Bagrate, Directora, IAH

Envío: Ivan Carlo Valencia, Jefe, 17 de 2012

Linea PNUD - Colombia  
Carrera 11 No. 82 - 38  
Bogotá D.C. 0110111

**PARTE II: Términos de Referencia del personal clave del proyecto** (Para mayor y más detallada información remitirse al Anexo 1, Propuesta para BD EA aprobada por el FMAM)

**TdR Antecedentes (estándar para todos los puestos)**

Colombia está en el proceso de implementación de un proyecto del FMAM de planificación de la biodiversidad, cuyo objetivo es integrar las obligaciones de Colombia en el marco del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) en sus marcos de desarrollo nacional y de planificación sectorial a través de una "planificación de la biodiversidad" renovada y participativa y un proceso de elaboración de estrategias, de manera que esté en consonancia con la orientación global que figura en el Plan Estratégico de la CDB para el periodo 2011-2020,

El PNUD quiere contratar a un/a candidato/a calificado para el puesto antes mencionado, para un periodo máximo de 18 meses, El contrato podrá ser renovado anualmente en base al rendimiento y a la evaluación positiva del desempeño del concernido, Se aplicarán los términos y condiciones de servicio vinculadas al tipo de contrato propuesto,

**COORDINADOR NACIONAL DE PROYECTO/COORDINADOR TÉCNICO NACIONAL DE LAS ACTIVIDADES HABILITANTES**

<b>Ubicación:</b>	Bogotá, Colombia
<b>Fecha límite para aplicar:</b>	15 días posteriores a su publicación
<b>Categoría</b>	Ambiente y Energía
<b>Tipo de Contrato:</b>	Contrato Individual
<b>Idiomas Requeridos:</b>	Completamente Bilingüe: Inglés/Español
<b>Fecha de inicio</b> (fecha en que se espera que el candidato seleccionado inicie):	Febrero de 2013
<b>Duración del contrato inicial:</b>	12 meses, renovable hasta 18 meses,
<b>Duración esperada de la designación:</b>	18 meses, si los fondos lo permiten,

**Deberes y Responsabilidades**

**Objetivo (de gestión):**

- Realizar la administración general requerida por el proyecto, incluyendo lo relacionados con la gestión del proyecto y su financiamiento

Las tareas claves de gestión son los siguientes:

- Asegurar que el objetivo, resultados, productos y actividades del proyecto se ejecuten de una manera oportuna y apropiada
- Desarrollar planes de trabajo y presupuestos anuales detallados (incluyendo descripciones de las actividades y cronogramas), y presentarlos para su aprobación al Comité Directivo y a la Oficina de País del PNUD,
- Elaborar los TdR para los consultores de servicios técnicos, consultores, expertos, y las especificaciones de los materiales que el proyecto requiera, en consulta con el Director Nacional del Proyecto/PNUD,
- Facilitar, orientar y supervisar el trabajo de los consultores, y aprobar sus entregas en asociación con el Comité Directivo del Proyecto u otras instancias correspondientes,
- Organizar y colaborar en las actividades relacionadas con el proyecto, cuando se requiera, Esto puede incluir la planificación de reuniones, talleres locales y nacionales, consultas, visitas de campo y otras actividades relacionadas con el proyecto,
- Establecer y mantener vínculos con las organizaciones nacionales e internacionales y personas que pueden ser de ayuda para los objetivos del Proyecto,
- Proporcionar información oportuna del estado del proyecto según lo requiera el Comité Directivo del Proyecto y el PNUD,
- Mantener los registros, las decisiones, acciones, etc., de las reuniones del Comité Directivo del Proyecto,
- Coordinar con otras iniciativas y programas cuyos resultados y productos tengan relevancia directa para los objetivos de este proyecto,
- Cualquier otra función que tenga relación directa con el proyecto y sea asignada por el Comité del Proyecto,

**Objetivo:** Liderar el proceso general para el desarrollo del proyecto, consulta de los interesados, el establecimiento de objetivos nacionales y el desarrollo del Plan de Acción Nacional de la PNGIBSE y ser responsables de su redacción y finalización oportuna,

Las principales tareas son:

- Servir como líder del equipo de consultores que intervienen en el Plan de Acción Nacional de la PNGIBSE y ser totalmente responsable de la elaboración oportuna del documento para su presentación a la Secretaría del CDB, con estricto

- cumplimiento de los plazos acordados; y asegurar el control de calidad de los productos,
- Asegurar que los resultados del taller de inicio tengan una hoja de ruta clara sobre el alcance de los servicios y las tareas del proyecto
- Desarrollar un plan de consulta la participación con los interesados que asegure que el proceso de elaboración del Plan de Acción para la PNGIBSE sea participativo,
- Presentar el proyecto y las versiones revisadas de todos los estudios e informes resultantes de las actividades del proyecto a los principales socios nacionales y el personal técnico del PNUD, según según informes y plazos acordados antes del taller de inicio,
- Jugar un papel fundamental en el desarrollo de un plan de trabajo y la coordinación de los insumos y productos de todos los consultores, así como la supervisión de la calidad técnica de los resultados finales,
- Asegurar que todas las lecciones aprendidas en la integración de la biodiversidad en los sectores productivos se incorporen en el Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE,
- Identificar socios de ejecución para la realización de las diversas actividades y desarrollar un plan general de implementación,

**Contribución a los siguientes resultados:**

- Documento sobre los objetivos prioritarios de Aichi para Colombia, incluyendo su línea de base, metas e indicadores, así como la identificación del conjunto de los actores responsables de su implementación a nivel local y regional,
- Agendas intersectoriales para la conservación de la biodiversidad agendas intersectoriales, focalizado el sectores claves, principalmente sobre todo en los sectores productivos que utilizan la diversidad biológica para el desarrollo de sus actividades principales (agricultura, pesca, minería, energía), incluyendo, entre otros, temas prioritarios, planes de trabajo y mecanismos de financiación,
- La amplia difusión de PNGIBSE como base para la formulación de su plan de acción,
- Guías para la formulación de planes de regionales para la gestión integral de la Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos, con un enfoque diferenciado por regiones,
- Documentación de los talleres y de las actividades para la regionalización de la política y el plan de acción,
- Plan de Acción Nacional para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte y la adaptación de la Política Integrada de Gestión de la Biodiversidad (coordinar)
- Contribuir al proceso de actualización de CHM (coordinar el proceso de consultas y validación y contribuir con contenido)
- Jugar un papel clave en la evaluación de la capacidad nacional para la gestión de la biodiversidad
- Apoyar al consultor internacional en el desarrollo de una estrategia financiera para la implementación de la PNGIBSE y su plan de acción,
- Jugar un papel clave en la elaboración del quinto informe nacional de biodiversidad para el CDB (jugar un papel clave en)

**Competencias**

- Escribe de manera clara y convincente,
- Se centra en el logro de resultados,
- Establece prioridades, produce resultados de calidad, cumple con los plazos y controla el tiempo de manera eficiente,
- Comparte sus conocimientos y está dispuesto a prestar apoyo a otros que soliciten consejo o ayuda,
- Trabaja para encontrar soluciones creativas mediante el análisis de los problemas de de manera cuidadosa y lógica,
- Demuestra suficientes conocimientos técnicos para realizar con eficacia su propia especialidad,
- Dirige y apoya las decisiones del equipo,
- Mantiene estrechas relaciones con los socios y clientes,
- Facilita las reuniones de manera eficaz y eficiente, y resuelve los conflictos que puedan surgir,

**Competencia y experiencia requerida**

**Competencias básicas:**

- Capacidad para comunicarse de manera eficaz por vía oral y por escrito con el fin de comunicar información técnica compleja a audiencias técnicas y generales,
- Habilidad de negociación de manera efectiva en situaciones delicadas,
- Habilidad en el logro de resultados a través de la persuasión, e influir y trabajar con otros,
- Habilidad para la facilitar reuniones con eficacia y eficiencia y para resolver los conflictos que puedan surgir,

**Experiencia requerida:**

- Título de educación universitaria (maestría o doctorado), con experiencia en el ámbito de la gestión ambiental en general y con un perfil de especialización en la conservación de la biodiversidad, el manejo de áreas protegidas, la gestión de conflictos en recursos naturales,
- Al menos 5 años de experiencia profesional,
- Habilidades fuertes en materia de monitoreo y evaluación, y experiencia en la implementación de proyectos ambientales;



- Experiencia previa con los proyectos del FMAM es una ventaja añadida,
- Capacidad para coordinar eficazmente un amplio equipo multidisciplinario de expertos y consultores,
- Ser un negociador eficaz con excelentes habilidades orales y de presentación,
- Excelentes habilidades de escritura en inglés y español,
- Conocimientos prácticos en metodologías participativas, conocimiento de la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica, la Ley de Biodiversidad N° 7788, últimas decisiones adoptadas por la Conferencia de las Partes en el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y tener conocimiento de otros acuerdos relativos a esta materia, tales como la Convención Marco de las sobre el Cambio Climático, el Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura, el Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Participación en los Beneficios y el Protocolo de Cartagena sobre seguridad de la biotecnología, entre otros,

## CONSULTORES DEL PROYECTO

Consultor	Número de semanas	Productos
Profesional CHM	32	<p><b>Objetivo:</b> <i>Desarrollar una propuesta para actualizar y uso amigable del CHM e tal manera que se mejore la comunicación de información de biodiversidad en los niveles, subnacional, nacional, regional y global,</i></p> <p><b>Principales actividades:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hacer una revisión crítica de la actual plataforma del CHM con el fin de identificar sus potencialidades, ventajas, limitaciones y nuevas capacidades deseadas,</li> <li>• Analizar ésta revisión a la luz de la capacidad nacional y regional actual para el manejo y gestión de la información sobre la biodiversidad y comunicación, así como el nuevo marco político,</li> <li>• Identificar nuevos socios nacionales, regionales y globales que puedan ayudar al fortalecimiento de capacidades para el CHM en Colombia,</li> <li>• Proponer una hoja de ruta para el desarrollo de la propuesta de actualización del CHM – Colombia,</li> <li>• Coordinar publicaciones informativas sobre el CHM con el objetivo de promover la incorporación de los diferentes actores (institucionales, privados, academia, investigación y sociedad civil) a los procesos y búsqueda de apoyo financiero para la iniciativa,</li> <li>• Desarrollar un taller nacional con el fin de definir estrategias de sostenibilidad y liderar el proceso de elaboración de un documento de plan de acción estratégico,</li> <li>• Apoyar al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, en colaboración con todas las entidades relevantes, en la elaboración de los informes nacionales sobre el progreso de la implementación del CDB en Colombia,</li> </ul>
Técnico CHM (capacitador)	32	<p><b>Objetivo:</b> Apoyar el profesional del CHM en la interacción con personas e institucionales con el fin de diseñar y socializar la propuesta, apoya el desarrollo de documentos y liderar el taller nacional,</p> <p><b>Principales actividades:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identificar y contactar actores claves en el proceso de actualización del CHM Colombia y mantener permanente comunicación con ellos a fin de recibir sus comentarios, requerimientos y recomendaciones,</li> <li>• Proponer una hoja de ruta para desarrollar el Nuevo esquema del CHM, en coordinación con las instancias adecuadas del MADS, el IAvH y el coordinador líder del SIB,</li> <li>• Apoyar el desarrollo de publicaciones informativas sobre el CHM,</li> <li>• To assist in the development of informative publications about CHM,</li> <li>• Coordinar el desarrollo del Taller Nacional con el fin de definir las estrategias de sostenibilidad dl CHM para Colombia y generar insumos para el documento de plan de acción estratégico</li> </ul>

Consultor	Número de semanas	Productos
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apoyar al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, en colaboración con todas las entidades relevantes, en la elaboración de los informes nacionales sobre el progreso de la implementación del CDB en Colombia,</li> </ul>
Consultor internacional especialista en Economía y Medio Ambiente	8	<p><i>Objetivo:</i> El consultor será responsable de llevar a cabo tareas bajo dos subactividades: i, Evaluación e integración de los servicios ecosistémicos a través de la valoración económica (Componente 2), y ii, La movilización de recursos para la implementación del Plan de Acción para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte y adaptación de la PNGIBSE (Componente 3), Las tareas previstas serán ejecutadas en estrecha colaboración con el Ministerio de Hacienda y el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible,</p> <p><i>Principales actividades:</i> <i>Con respecto a la prestación de apoyo técnico:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proveer apoyo técnico y asesoramiento de alta calidad técnica a los consultores y equipo que participa en la formulación del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE,</li> <li>▪ Asistir al coordinador técnico de la actividad habilitadora, en encontrar el equilibrio adecuado con respecto al alcance del proyecto, su duración y las tareas a ser realizadas por los diferentes consultores y proveedores de servicios del proyecto, Esto implicará examinar y revisar los TR apoyar al coordinador en la contratación de los consultores y la contratación de proveedores de servicios,</li> <li>▪ Ayudar a los consultores y equipos de trabajo en la preparación y presentación de todos los estudios e informes de actividades del plan de acción de las PNGIBSE al coordinador, socios claves en la ejecución y personal técnico el PNUD, de acuerdo a los plazos acordados en el taller de inicio,</li> <li>▪ Asegurar que todas las lecciones aprendidas en la incorporación de la biodiversidad en los sectores productivos, sean incorporadas en el Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE,</li> <li>▪ Identificar socios en la implementación para la realización de diversas actividades y desarrollar un plan de implementación global,</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan,</li> <li>▪ Presentar una propuesta final al coordinador técnico de la actividad habilitadora, incorporando los aportes de los actores claves y las directrices proporcionadas,</li> </ul> <p><i>Con respecto a las valoración económica:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Liderar la sub actividad en Valoración Económica de la biodiversidad,</li> <li>▪ Identificar potenciales medio para capturar el valor de los servicios ambientales, incluyendo los que están identificados a través de políticas como pagos por servicios ambientales y otros incentivos positivos</li> <li>▪ Identificar necesidades prioritarias de inversión en biodiversidad y oportunidades, basado en el Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE,</li> </ul> <p><i>Con respecto a la financiación y movilización de recursos,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analizar las Fuentes internas de financiación para el Plan de Acción de la Política, incluyendo: i, Ciclo del presupuesto nacional y la asignación a las administraciones públicas (Ministerios), ii, El presupuesto de los Gobiernos locales, iii, Fondos nacionales de apoyo al desarrollo local, iv, Instrumentos fiscales y económicos,</li> <li>▪ Realizar un análisis de capacidades institucionales para la movilización de recursos,</li> <li>▪ Desarrollar e implementar un proceso de construcción de capacidades de instituciones y socios claves para liderar la movilización de recursos para la implementación del Plan de Acción de la Política</li> <li>▪ Análisis de fuentes externas para financiar las acciones del plan de acción de la Política, incluyendo tendencias para: i, fuentes bilaterales, ii, Fuentes multilaterales, iii, Bancos regionales</li> </ul>

Consultor	Número de semanas	Productos
		<p>de desarrollo, iv, fundaciones internacionales y organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analizar Fuentes innovadoras para financiar las acciones del Plan de Acción de la Política, especialmente las medidas fiscales relacionadas con: i, desarrollo del turismo y la infraestructura (para fomentar la incorporación de la biodiversidad en sus operaciones), ii, Proyectos de inversión directa,</li> <li>▪ Preparar actividades concretas requeridas para movilizar recursos de financiación para biodiversidad, requeridos para un período de 10 años de implementación del plan de acción de la política,</li> <li>▪ Facilitar la definición de una estrategia de movilización de recursos para la implementación del plan de acción de la política,</li> <li>▪ Desarrollar herramientas que aseguren un efectivo y eficiente flujo de información y la creación de redes entre instituciones para la implementación del plan de acción,</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribución a los siguientes resultados:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan Nacional de Acción para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte y adaptación de la PNGIBSE (Contribución fundamental en los aspectos económicos y financieros),</li> <li>• Estudio sobre la valoración de los ecosistemas de Colombia</li> <li>• Cálculo del costo de implementación del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE y una estrategia para la movilización de recursos para su implementación,</li> </ul>
Grupo de Trabajo para la formulación del Plan de Acción para la implementación de la PNGIBSE		<p><b>Objetivo de la consultoría:</b> Desarrollar el Plan de Acción Nacional para la implementación de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos PNGIBSE, de manera que: i, incorpore las metas Aichi que han sido priorizadas por Colombia; y ii, sea participativo y consultado con amplios sectores de la sociedad y varios niveles administrativos del Gobierno,</p> <p><b>Alcance:</b> La consultoría hará una contribución significativa a los siguientes resultados del proyecto:</p> <p>2,1 Plan de Acción Nacional (PANGIBSE) para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte en la implementación de la nueva política nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad aprobada, el cual será diseñado de manera participativa a nivel nacional y regional, 2,2 Una estrategia financiera para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte del PANGIBSE diseñada y aprobada,</p> <p><b>Resultados Esperados:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan de Acción Nacional para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte y adaptación de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos,</li> <li>• Lineamientos para la definición de planes regionales de acción para la biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos, con un enfoque diferenciado por región,</li> <li>• Propuesta metodológica para la valoración integral de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, así como para su incorporación en la toma de decisiones sectoriales,</li> <li>• Agendas intersectoriales para la conservación de la biodiversidad, focalizada en sectores claves, principalmente en sectores productivos que usan las biodiversidad para el desarrollo de sus actividades principales (agricultura, pesca, minería, energía) incluyendo entre otros, temas prioritarios, planes de trabajo y mecanismos financieros,</li> <li>• Protocolos o guías para el manejo de la biodiversidad que son relevantes en las actividades de los sectores productivos (agricultura, pesca, minería, energía)</li> </ul>
Grupo de trabajo para el		<p><b>Objetivo de la Consultoría:</b> Desarrollar el quinto informe nacional de la Biodiversidad para ser</p>

Consultor	Número de semanas	Productos
Quinto Informe Nacional de Biodiversidad a ser presentado al CDB, haciendo énfasis en las amenazas a la biodiversidad a nivel nacional		<p>Develop The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets,</p> <p><b>Alcance del trabajo:</b> La consultoría tendrá una contribución significativa en el resultado del proyecto Quinto informe del CDB es preparado y sometido a la Secretaría de la Convención, el cual incluirá el progreso a nivel nacional hacia el logro de metas Aichi,</p> <p><b>Resultados esperados:</b> El quinto reporte de biodiversidad es preparado y sometido al CDB, incluyendo el progreso hacia los objetivos de Biodiversidad Aichi 2015 y 2020 y las contribuciones a las metas para el año 2015, que tiene que incluir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actualización de la situación, tendencias y amenazas de la biodiversidad y las implicaciones para el bienestar humano,</li> <li>• Estrategias y planes de acción nacional para la biodiversidad, su implementación y la integración a la diversidad biológica,</li> <li>• Avance hacia el logro de las metas Aichi en Biodiversidad 2015 y 2020 y contribuciones relevantes a los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio 2015,</li> </ul>
Consultoría para la amplia divulgación de la PNGIBSE y el proceso de regionalización para la formulación del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE,		<p><b>Objetivo de la consultoría:</b> Coordinar logística y metodológicamente de los talleres regionales y sectoriales para: definir los objetivos y metas nacionales en el marco de los objetivos y metas globales Aichi, con sus respectivos indicadores; definir una estrategia de priorización para la formulación del Plan de Acción Nacional para la PNGIBSE, basado en las metas Aichi definidas para Colombia, formular el Plan de Acción Nacional para la implementación, monitoreo, reporte y adaptación de la PNGIBSE, incluyendo el progreso hacia las metas Aichi 2015 y 2020 y la contribución del país en el logro de las metas 2015,</p> <p><b>Resultados esperados:</b> Documentación de los talleres regionales e intersectoriales y actividades desarrolladas para una amplia difusión de la PNGIBSE y la regionalización de su Plan de Acción, incluyendo entre otros aspectos: metodología, temas, resultados de los talleres y participantes,</p>

## Anexos del Proyecto

### Anexo 1. Propuesta para BD EA aprobada por el FMAM (visión general del título en página 4)



**REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY  
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

#### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

<b>EA Title:</b>	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Colombia</b>		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4885
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS); Humboldt Institute	Submission Date:	October 5, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	44,500

#### A. EA FRAMEWORK

**EA Objective:** To integrate Colombia's newly approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into the country's national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the 'PANGIBSE'<sup>2</sup>), with a long-term vision and in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Articulating Aichi targets with national priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By mid of 2013 the Aichi targets have been articulated in national priorities</li> <li>- By end 2014, a framework for monitoring biodiversity indicators in the PANGIBSE is in place.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Aichi targets prioritized for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and national-level indicators, but also sub-national as applicable, followed by the identification of the set of stakeholder responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels.</p> <p>1.2 Challenges, constraints and opportunities to achieve the Aichi Targets at the national and sub-national are defined and prioritized.</p> <p>1.3 A strategy and approach for the preparation of the Action Plan for the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is defined, taking into account the prioritized Aichi targets for Colombia and the available resources.</p> <p>1.4 The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is widely disseminated, at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels, and it is published both in its complete version and as a policy brief for decision-makers.</p>	42,044	18,000

<sup>2</sup> 'PANGIBSE' stands for 'Plan de Acción Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos' or 'National Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services'. It is a key element foreseen in the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management from 2012 and which requires development. The Aichi Targets are at this stage only incorporated into the policy with a short-term vision.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
2. Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	TA	- By mid 2014 the PANGIBSE is concluded and it is fully aligned with the Aichi targets and with a long-term perspective.	2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels.  2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed.	206,778	80,000
3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.	TA	- By mid 2014 the Government of Colombia will have strengthened its reporting systems to the CBD and the country's CHM.	3.1 The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.  3.2 A user friendly CHM adjusted with the aim to facilitate the exchange of regional and national information with the global network of CHM's of the CBD, as well as with other networks.	155,724	58,000
Subtotal				404,546	156,000
EA Management Cost <sup>3</sup>				40,454	25,998
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>445,000</b>	<b>181,998</b>

#### B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Grant	154,213
National Government	Alexander von Humboldt Institute	Grant	27,785
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>181,998</b>

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Colombia	220,000	22,000	242,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR)	Colombia	225,000	22,500	247,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>445,000</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>489,500</b>

#### D. MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	72	29,880	5,000	34,880
International consultants*	-	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			18,000	18,000
Travel*			2,998	2,998

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

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Other** (Project Audit and Direct Project Services)		10,574		10,574
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,454</b>	<b>25,998</b>	<b>66,452</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:

The ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Humboldt Institute will avail the time of senior officers for collaborating in and following-up on the project. These two institutions will also cover related travel expenses for each institution. Refer to the Total Budget and Workplan for more details over the use of GEF funds.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

**A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

**Biodiversity of the country**

Colombia is located in the northern-most region of South America; it is the only South American country with coasts on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is known for its wealth of nature and is characterized by its variety of biologically and anthropologically different regions that vary in climate, mountain and landscapes. Of the 114 million hectares of land that make up the country, about 64 million are covered by natural forests and comprise a large proportion of the nation's "megadiversity," which represents 10% of the world's biodiversity. Though there are no detailed and complete biological inventories for the country, Colombia is considered to contain the fourth highest amount of species biodiversity in the world. It is considered to be the most diverse in amphibians and reptiles, to have the second highest plant biodiversity levels and ranks third in reptiles and fifth in mammals. This gives Colombia a position among the 12 most bio-diverse countries in the world. As a result of the geological and tectonic evolution of the northern portion of South America, three sections of the Andes mountain chain pass through Colombia in the North-Northeastern sector, separated by Inter-Andean valleys: the Oriental, Central and Occidental ranges. These mountainous formations divide the four major natural regions of the country; The Andean Region, (located within the Andean chain) the Atlantic coast, the Pacific Region and the Oriental Region (consisting to the east of the Oriental mountain range including Orinoquia and the Amazon basin.)

The economic breakdown by sector of the country is: 8.5% agriculture, 14.2% industry, 13.5% commerce, 5.2% construction and public works projects, 4.9% hydrocarbons and mining, 5.3% financial intermediation and 55.8% other lines of work. Colombia's market economy grew steadily in the latter part of the twentieth century, with gross domestic product (GDP) increasing at an average rate of over 4% per year between 1970 and 1998. The country suffered a recession in 1999 (the first full year of negative growth since the Great Depression), and it took following decade for its recovery. However, in recent years growth has been impressive, reaching 8.2% in 2007, one of the highest rates of growth in Latin America. According to International Monetary Fund estimates, in 2010 Colombia's GDP (PPP) was US\$429.866 billion (28th in the world and third in South America). Adjusted for purchasing power parity, GDP per capita stands at \$6,273, placing Colombia 82nd in the world. However, in practice this is relatively unevenly distributed among the population, and, Colombia scores poorly according to the Gini coefficient, with UN figures placing it 119th out of 126 countries. There are serious regional disparities, especially between Bogota (the only city in Colombia that has a standard of living similar to that of developed countries) and departments like Chocó which can be compared to Nigeria in terms of human development.

Colombia's population is highly diverse and has its origins in indigenous groups, Spanish colonization, and introduced African population. Population grew ten-fold in the past 100 years. At the same time the relationship between urban and rural population inverted from 1:3 to 3:1, according to the 1938 and 2005 censuses. This has spurred a generalized growth of the rural agricultural frontier and an enormous pressure on urban soil. This is evidenced in the informal settling of vulnerable populations, increasing the incidence of threats such as floods, torrential floods, landslides, coastal erosion, and the creation of high risk scenarios. After a swing period with a drop from 2000 to 2001 followed by a rise in 2002, there has been a general reduction in Colombia's poverty rate since 2003. By 2009, the poverty rate was 45.5%. For reasons related to the military and other internal crises having to do with the presence of armed sectors, Colombia also has a high rate of internal displacement. The Population Displacement Registry of the Republic of Colombia reports 2,935,832 people were displaced from 1997 to February 2009.

**Main threats to biodiversity:**

*Habitat / land use change:*

Habitat elimination in the Colombia is a significant problem, particularly in montane forest ecosystems. Some estimates indicate that only 15% of montane and pre-montane forest remains in Colombia. In the country's western area the coverage of natural ecosystems decreased from 33% in

1988 to 26% in 2000. Among these ecosystems, the natural forests coverage decreased by 25%. Most of this land use change is the result of agricultural and livestock encroachment into natural habitat. An example of this is cattle ranching, which has replaced forests and paramo's ecosystems by pastures and promotes their fragmentation, thereby reducing the genetic exchange among wild populations isolated in forest relicts. Poor agricultural and cattle ranching practices have also resulted in the degradation and extensive compacting of soils, erosion, and a decrease in water quality and quantity with both direct and indirect effects on terrestrial and aquatic species. The expansion of the urban and port areas (San Andrés, Cartagena, and Santa Marta) and the construction of new tourist complexes (Cartagena, Barú, Santa Marta, and San Andrés), and ports (Dibulla, Ciénaga, Barranquilla, and Urabá) are also associated with the alteration of habitats (fillings, vegetation removal, fragmentation, etc.) and an increase in the dumping of untreated waste into the sea.

*(ii) Overexploitation:*

Some plant species have been overexploited because of the quality of their wood or other aspects that make them useful. Selective logging of timber species for sale or for house and fence construction result in the high demand of native species such as cumin (*Aniba perutilis*), timber sweetwood (*Persea rigens*), lucuma (*Pouteria lucuma*), "jiguas" and laurels (*Beilschmiedia costaricensis*, *B. towarensis*, *Persea spp.*, *Aniba spp.*, *Ocotea spp.*), "membrillos" (*Eschweilera antioquiensis*, *Gustavia speciosa*), and "cariseco" (*Billia rosea*), leading to their highly threatened status in the productive landscapes. Additionally, many rural dwellers use firewood as fuel, especially for cooking, which puts strong pressure on many other plant species of remnant forests. The overexploitation of fishing resources has reached a level in most of the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean that has virtually caused the collapse of several fisheries, among them shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*) and queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), as well as a drastic reduction of other species' populations that are considered by-catch<sup>4</sup>. The practice of trawl fishing alters and deteriorates the sea bottom, removes benthos, and affects the demersal species due to the selective removal of individuals of a determined size and their accompanying by-catch. This practice negatively affects the structure and functioning of the ecosystems. Artisan fishing, although it has a less severe impact, does not effectively control the use of illegal or damaging types of fishing gear or the compliance of fishermen with minimum capture sizes or fishing during the off-seasons.

*(iii) Invasive Alien Species:*

The increase in maritime traffic has favored the arrival of alien invasive species that in some cases successfully colonize the coastal habitats and through either competition or predation displace the native species. The introduction of invasive species in marine ecosystems due to the discharge of vessels' ballast water is considered by the International Marine Organization (IMO) as one of the four main threats to marine ecosystems worldwide<sup>5,6</sup>. Currently in Colombia there are 12 invasive species of concern: the seaweed *Kappaphycus alvarezii*; the coral *Tubastraea coccinea*; the bivalves *Electroma sp.*, *Corbicula fluminea*, and *Perna perna*; the crustaceans *Penaeus monodon*, *Charybdis hellerii*, and *Rhithropanopeus harrisi*; the bryozoan *Bugula neritina*; the fishes *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Trichogaster pectoralis*; and the lion fish (*Pterois volitans*).

*(iv) Pollution:*

In Colombia, the problem of pollution is attributable to several sources, among which are: human settlements (domestic dumping, waste), industries (industrial dumping), agriculture and stockbreeding (fertilizers), port activities (hydrocarbons, coal, merchandise, passenger handling and transportation), and aquaculture (liquid dumping with antibiotics and fertilizers). The outcome of these activities is the alteration of critical ecosystems such as mangrove swamps, coral reefs, and coastal lagoons. The growing demand for food has resulted in the increased use of agrochemicals and pesticides in crops that further contribute to the contamination of rivers and creeks. Insecticides and herbicides can also have strong impacts on biodiversity and productivity in aquatic ecosystems<sup>7</sup>, affecting aquatic fish and invertebrate diversity, as well as the quality of water used for human and animal consumption and irrigation.

*(v) Climate Change:*

Effects related to climate change that represent a threat to the health of ecosystems in Colombia include rising sea levels, with its consequent impacts such as flooding, erosion, and saline intrusion; an increase in water temperatures; and oceanic acidification, among others. The relative increase in sea level will most severely affect the ecosystems and organisms of the shallow coastal areas, such as the alluvial and delta planes of the large rivers in the Caribbean Sea (deltaic areas of the Atrato, Sinú, and Magdalena rivers) and the Pacific Ocean (deltaic complexes of the Cauca and Nariño coastline and the San Juan river delta), as well as the biota of the estuarine areas. The oceanic temperature or acidity changes will have important repercussions for the health of the reefs, and as a further consequence the habitat availability for species that support local fisheries. According to IDEAM's estimations, the following changes could take place in Colombia around the mid-point of the 21<sup>st</sup> century: The average annual temperature could increase up to 4 °C by the years 2070-2080; annual precipitation could fall sharply throughout Colombia, with the exception of the northern Pacific region and also the foothill planes region of Uraba, where there may be a slight increase. Colombia is especially vulnerable to these changes in the prevailing climate. The majority of its population is located in the mountainous highlands, which are

<sup>4</sup> For a synthesis of the fishing exploitation in Colombia, see: INVEMAR. 2008. Report on the Marine and Coastal Environments and Resources in Colombia: Year 2007. Series of Periodic Publications No. 8, Santa Marta, 380 p.

<sup>5</sup> The other three are: pollution coming from terrestrial sources, the overexploitation of the live sea resources, and the physical destruction of marine habitats.

<sup>6</sup> It is estimated that close to 7,000 marine species are transported in the vessels' ballast water storage tanks worldwide. Although the majority of these species do not survive the storage conditions, some do and have the potential of becoming invasive and a threat to native species.

<sup>7</sup> Hanazato, T. 2001. Pesticide effects on freshwater zooplankton: an ecological perspective. *Environmental Pollution* 112(1):1-10.

Relyea, R.A. 2005. The impact of insecticides and herbicides on the biodiversity and productivity of aquatic communities. *Ecological Applications* 15(2):618-627.



areas that are predicted to face such problems as water scarcity. Also, along the coasts, the rising sea level could impact human settlements and key economic activities for the country, such as tourism. They also have more extreme events (600 per year) than any other country on the continent and these often cause climate-related emergencies.

### **Institutional Framework**

All of the above mentioned threats are being addressed by the country's existing institutional framework to protect biodiversity. In recent decades Colombia has promoted a series of laws and regulations for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources that have high relevance for this project. With the 1991 Constitution, the country raised the management and protection of natural resources and the environment (biodiversity) to the category of constitutional regulation, by recognizing the obligation of the State and people to protect the natural and cultural wealth (Art. 8), as well as to position sustainable development as the model that guides the economic growth and the social welfare of the Nation, without depleting the natural resource base. The Constitution is emphatic on the duty of the State to protect the diversity and integrity of the environment.

Since the appearance of the Brundtland Report ("Our Common Future", 1987), the world began to conceive the need for sustainable development, a concept that is assumed by the 1991 Constitution and embodied in the Law 99 of 1993, which inspired by the agreements and commitments of the Summit on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (1992), creates a new institutional framework for the environmental sector in Colombia.

As a consequence, the National Environmental System (SINA) of Colombia is defined as the set of guidelines, rules, activities, resources, programs and institutions that allow the implementation of environmental principles contained in the Constitution of Colombia of 1991 and Law 99 of 1993. The SINA is composed by the Ministry of Environment (now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Decree 3570 of 2011), the Autonomous Regional Corporations, the Local Authorities and the affiliated research institutes linked to the Ministry (As the Alexander von Humboldt Institute), in order to provide the scientific and technological support required for the formulation of environmental policies. Also the National Environment Council aims to ensure inter-sectoral coordination in the public policies, plans and programs and advises the national government in the formulation of environmental policies.

### **PAs and Biodiversity Policies**

Since 1996, the country has worked to consolidate the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), bringing together all government agencies and NGOs in the management and administration of protected areas (PAs). SINAP is coordinated by the Administrative Unit of Protected Areas System of Colombia (JAESPNN), which is part of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. SINAP contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of the natural environment through effective management of protected areas in a participatory, decentralized and coordinated manner, at the local, regional and national levels. Currently, 53 conservation units related to the National Park System have been established and they cover an area of approximately 11,411,085 hectares. In addition, 275,000 hectares of forest reserves were found to be protected, 453 hectares of protected forest areas have been registered as protected by the municipal and state entities and as also 81 civil society areas of nature reserves are protected, in total everything covers almost 17,000 hectares.

With respect to policies, Colombia already counted on a National Biodiversity Policy NBP since 1996. The policy guided the preparation and implementation of the 1997-NBSAP. Although many positive aspects could be mentioned with respect to the NBP, it is currently outdated for addressing the current threats to biodiversity and the challenges pertaining to its management.

More recently (2011-12), a new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management has been prepared in a fully participative process. The document is rather comprehensive and follows current global guidance on the matter of biodiversity and ecosystem management. It places special emphasis on the generation of information and knowledge for the integrated management of biodiversity and the ecosystem services in the entire territory, linked to socio-economic processes that constitute the main drivers of ecosystem change and therefore loss of biodiversity. Currently the integrated management of the country's biodiversity is aimed to incorporate the different public policies, criteria and provisions related to the recovery, preservation, adaptive use and resilient ecosystems. This implies an inter-sectoral approach, and a comprehension of different scales of the territories.

However, the framework for the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is not yet complete. E.g. the Policy foresees an 'Action Plan' but only provides an outline of what the Plan should contain. It indicates that the plan should follow a dynamic approach which recognizes the value of biodiversity and it should also establish long-term goals for the conservation and sustainable of Colombia's biodiversity endowment in an integrated way. The Plan also ought to clearly indicate how sub-national implementation of the Policy will be rolled out and how specific groups such as indigenous communities and women will be involved in the process. Finally, it is must be about development strategies and tools for adaptive management implementation, but also modeling and monitoring biodiversity status.

## Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level

Nationally, the Integral Management of the Biodiversity and the Ecosystem services -GIBSE requires that actions to conserve biodiversity and its ecosystem services are not only carried out by the environmental sector, but also by the productive sectors. In this sense, the harmonization of this policy with other sector policy instruments is essential to promote conservation actions in plans, to ensure the protection of the biodiversity and the reduction of the vulnerability resulting from the loss of ecosystem services. In sum, the integrated approach addresses the 'transformation drivers' that typify the environmental change.

Institutional management capacity shows strengths and weaknesses that have allowed the national positioning of environmental issues on the agendas of development, but on the other hand 'transformation drivers' have intensified significantly in Colombia. It can be said that this process is a manifestation of different socio-environmental conflicts related to the use and access to resources, to the level of fairness in the distribution of benefits, and to environmental liabilities resulting from productive activities, among others.

The version of the NBP of 1996 did not have the ability to build an integrated interpretation of the complex processes that lead to biodiversity loss. It is possible that this was a default of the structure of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which covered a wide range of biodiversity management, but which was weak in making connections among them, and between those and a range of social and economic processes.

The overall capacity of Colombian public institutions is rooted in a system of governance that is based on the production of formal laws and policies and their enforcement / compliance. This is in many respects a model based almost exclusively on command and control, which seeks to address the issues within the Outcome Factors, widening the divide between productive sectors from environmental conservation.

This limitation is evident even in the institutional structure of the System National Environmental- SINA and the difficulties of harmonizing its biodiversity management decisions with the social and economic goals of the country. As a result, the environmental sector was eventually considered as an obstacle to development and not as generating opportunities and providing service to development.

Colombia's conceptual differentiation practice between the land ordinance -OT-(Law 388 of 1997) and environmental planning - OAT-(Law 99 of 1993, Section 5 and 7) has led to confusion in land management. This implied that biodiversity issues were governed in a separate way from productive process, e.g. when defining land use in a given municipality.

Some of the principal barriers inside the SINA -- and in general the environmental sector -- are a lack of inter-institutional articulation, lack of practical clarity of responsibilities between agencies and jurisdictions, rulings and contradictory concepts applied at the national and regional levels. Furthermore, there is weak support, scant advisory capacity and limited feedback between the national, regional and local levels. Often there is competition for resources from international cooperation.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), counts on direct resources from the National General Budget for the technical implementation of the Biodiversity Policy. However, it is essential that other stakeholders in the public and private sphere -- and who are users, as well as direct and indirect beneficiaries of biodiversity and ecosystem services -- both contribute with funds for the implementation of this Policy and have access to resources for the same purpose.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
1st National Report	1998-05-05	Submitted	
2nd National Report	2005-05-04	Submitted	
3rd National Report	2006-03-07	Submitted	
4th National Report	2010-09-15	Submitted	
National Biodiversity Policy	2012-08-02	Completed and submitted to the CBD	Although the Policy was posted on the CBD website as the "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (v.2)", this is not accurate. The document is actually the "Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management".
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not started	To be developed through this project.
<b>Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>		<b>YES</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▪ <b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
▪ CHM link(s):			
▪ Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			<b>YES</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>NO</b> <input type="checkbox"/>

How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	None
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months? 4000 visits	

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

### The Baseline Project: The Current National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) and the new CBD Strategic Plan

#### Evaluation results of the previous policy NBP and lessons learned

Between 1995 and 1996, Colombia developed its National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The NBP rested on the four following pillars with respect to biodiversity: Knowledge, Conservation, Use and Equity. This was followed in 1998 by the publication of a technical proposal for the National Action Plan on Biodiversity: "Colombia's Biodiversity in the 21st Century". Although the technical proposal was not formally endorsed as an official document, it helped orient institutional development and create a set of initiatives to strengthen the management of biodiversity. This first version of NBP lacked, however, measurable indicators for a continued monitoring of the Policy's implementation and for assessing its impact on conservation and development.

Lessons learned from more than 15 years of implementation of the NBP lead to the development of new concepts. There was an obvious need to incorporate an updated view on the relationships among relevant stakeholders and to fully take into consideration the interactions between sectoral development and biodiversity management – and in consequence to revise and update the Policy consonant with new emerging trends, concepts and challenges inherent of global environmental change. These 15 years have shown the need to strengthen coordination among the institutions responsible of biodiversity management and other sectors in the implementation of the Policy, but also to expand social and community participation in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This situation, coupled with the following reasons showed the need to advance in a process of updating the NBP and in the development of a results oriented Action Plan:

- Major changes in environmental institutions: such as the merger of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Territorial Development, the development of the SINA, the creation of the Administrative Department of Science and Technology, among others.
- Emerging issues which require altogether a different approach to the management of biological diversity: such as the interrelationship between climate change and biodiversity which poses new challenges), global policy change (e.g. the new Strategic Plan of the CBD 2011-2020), the emergence of approaches to the valuation of ecosystem services, new evolutions in the 'ecosystem approach' (e.g. recognition of the importance of resilience in social-ecosystems management, as well as the adoption of concepts such as 'stability domains' and 'thresholds' currently guiding management of the biodiversity for resilience<sup>6</sup>).
- Advances in environmental learning: Among the most visible positive processes that were developed during the implementation of the NBP between 1995-2008 were: the design and creation of the National Protected Areas System (SINAP), the preparation and publication of the series of Red Books of national endangered species, the development of planning instruments for the management of strategic ecosystems (wetlands, seas and coasts and Páramos), the progress in the national inventory of species, the mapping of ecosystems (scale 1: 500,000), the design and implementation of the Biodiversity Information System (SIB), the promising cross-sectoral dialogue (especially with the agriculture and energy sectors), the progress in carrying out experiments integrating conservation and use of biodiversity within the ecosystem approach, as well as advances in certification processes (with respect to the use of biodiversity), green markets and in ecosystem services valuation.
- Key issues within biodiversity management, which sought to be corrected in the new version of the NBP: The low capacity for monitoring and evaluation of strategic policy guidelines, the need for short-term remedial responses for addressing biodiversity loss driven by the development of economic sectors and, at a global scale, the disconnection between scientific research and the decision making in biodiversity management.

The update process of the NBP began since 2007 with the creation of the Technical Secretariat for the revised policy, comprising: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Planning Department (DNP), and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute with support from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Other participating institutions included the National Environmental System SINA, representatives from economic sectors, different academic institutions, international cooperation organizations and community-based organizations (including indigenous and afro-descendants people's representatives). The new policy document – Colombia's **Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management** – encompasses the following changes in the approach:

1. The conservation of biodiversity is a process that must involve all economic sectors including productive and extractive sectors, as well as domestic consumers. In this light, the environmental sectoral perspective of the Policy has as its main challenge the optimization of management in

<sup>6</sup> See e.g. <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss4/art20/>

these sectors and spheres with the aim of reducing pressures on the country's biodiversity at different levels.

2. The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management seeks to modify the axes of Knowledge, Conservation and Use to shape the integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, thus defined: "The process whereby the actions are planned, executed and monitored for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in a social territory and in different states of preservation, in order to maximize social welfare by maintaining the resilience of social-ecological systems at national, regional and local levels."

3. The conservation of biodiversity is recognized in the broad sense, consolidating 'preservation', 'restoration', 'use' and 'knowledge' of biodiversity.

4 The recognition of the human being as a part of ecological systems (socio-ecosystem).

5. The recognition of biodiversity as a source, basis, guarantee and supply of ecosystem services, which are essential for the development of the country and the welfare of Colombian society. This emphasizes the importance of adequate management and inter-institutional coordination.

6. The recognition of biodiversity as a dynamic system, so management must be based on different spatial and temporal scales.

7. The Policy transcends command and control mechanisms, as an instrument that guides and supports the development of human activities.

#### How the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is aligned with Aichi Targets

Thematic Axe of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	Aichi Targets (with short reference) to which the thematic axes of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contribute to
BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND CARE OF THE NATURE	2 Economic valuation and integration into development 5 Habitat loss halved 6 Sustainable fisheries 7 Sustainable agriculture & forestry 11 PA/MPA coverage 12 Species conservation improved 14 Ecosystem services maintained 16 ABS operational
BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC VALUE CREATION	1 Public awareness 2 Economic valuation and integration into development 4 Sustainable production and consumption plans 11 PA/MPA coverage 13 Maintenance of agrobiodiversity 14 Ecosystem services maintained 16 ABS operational 18 Traditional knowledge respected 19 Knowledge, science and technology
BIODIVERSITY, DEVELOPMENT, COMPETITIVENESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE	2 Economic valuation and integration into development 3 Perverse subsidies reduction 4 Sustainable production and consumption plans 7 Sustainable agriculture & forestry 11 PA/MPA coverage 12 Species conservation improved 13 Maintenance of agrobiodiversity 20 Financial resources enhanced
BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION.	11 PA/MPA coverage 14 Ecosystem services maintained 18 Traditional knowledge respected 19 Knowledge, science and technology
BIODIVERSITY, RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUPPLY OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	5 Habitat loss halved 6 Sustainable fisheries 9 IAS reduced 10 CC ocean impacts 11 PA/MPA coverage 15 Ecosystem resilience and Carbon 18 Traditional knowledge respected

BIODIVERSITY GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMITMENTS	10	CC ocean impacts
	11	PA/MPA coverage
	15	Ecosystem resilience and Carbon
	16	ABS operational
The Policy and National Action Plan of Biodiversity (PANGIBSE)	17	NBSAPs implemented
	20	Financial resources enhanced

The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is not just a comprehensive and innovative document for guiding the way Colombia approaches its biodiversity endowment. It is a major achievement concluded with success in 2012 with wide participation of several sectors of society. Moreover, it has effectively integrated the Aichi Targets in its thematic axes, establishing a clear relationship between them and showing how the axes will contribute to achieving the Targets.

However, the Policy is not yet operational. Furthermore, national targets inspired by the Aichi Targets remain to be developed.

In order for the implementation of the Policy to be operationalized, a National Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PANGIBSE) needs to be developed. The Policy document foresees this in its Chapter 7.

More specifically, the PANGIBSE is expected to define programs, projects, responsible partners, targets and indicators for the performance of each of the strategies outlined in the Policy. The Action Plan should build a strategy for prioritizing issues and for rendering implementation feasible. A number of key players at the national, regional and local level are expected to participate not just in the formulation of the PANGIBSE but also in its regular monitoring and evaluation (the later approximately every four years). This will render the implementation oversight more focused, agile and effective, allowing corrective measures to be put in place, the plan to be adjusted and resources to be re-programmed according to national priorities and the results of the review.

In addition, the National Action Plan should have a continuous monitoring system through status indicators, pressure and response, so it can become a comprehensive adaptive management tool, flexible and innovative, allowing Colombia to manage change in the socio-ecological systems, sharing the social and sectoral responsibility in conservation actions and recognizing the public value of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In this light, this project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the Action Plan for the PNGIBSE. This Action Plan will help set a national standard of excellence by creating a road map for achieving the Aichi Targets with baseline values and specific targets and national-level indicators. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

#### **The Baseline Project: The Current National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) and the new CBD Strategic Plan**

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

Colombia actually started the development of the National Biodiversity Policy before COP 10. The development of the Policy, which was concluded in 2012, took into consideration the alignment of its different thematic axes with the Aichi Targets. Yet, in operationalising the Policy, Colombia will ensure that the following statements of the CBD, will be effectively incorporated into the National Action Plan of this policy (the PANGIBSE):

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to

health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)

- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

The past decade has seen significant progress in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Colombia, but also significant political changes such as the recent completion of the National Policy. This makes the need to develop and adopt an Action Plan that includes the new commitments of the Nagoya CoP-10 pressing and timely.

#### **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 Colombia's newly approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into the country's national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the 'PANGIBSE' ), with a long-term vision and in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

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

- Outcome 1: Aichi targets are articulated with the national priorities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.
- Outcome 2: The National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is developed.
- Outcome 3: The mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD in Colombia are strengthened.

#### **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.

According to the approach of the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, the scope of actions that build national capacity will be generated at the local, regional and national scales. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic, exactly as proposed by the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building (2003)*<sup>9</sup> – the GEF's cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative, where these are transverse to those scales of management. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)<sup>10</sup>:

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

*Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational*

<sup>9</sup> GEF, 2003: "Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building". Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: "Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper". GEF EO.

<sup>10</sup> GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: "Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations".

level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

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

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups and workshops. Aside from the already existing, and very effective working group in place on protected areas, involving the MADS of and other stakeholders, the Ministry is currently working with several research institutes in a working group on biodiversity and its relations with sectoral and land planning. This working group is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Colombia. The group, under the guidance of the Ministry and the Humboldt Institute, will develop the project involving both civil servants and NGO staff in Colombia, for whom 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.
Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the 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 organisational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying barriers to the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management</li> <li>▪ Setting national targets and establishing priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plans for the Policy</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 Colombia's PANGIBSE. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation</li> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into territorial and sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into National Action Plan</li> <li>▪ Integrating the Policy and its action plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for PANGIBSE</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios</li> </ul>

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

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

Based on the main results and conclusions after reviewing the policies and action plans above, this enabling activity will focus on four aspects considered key points to Colombia to reach the Aichi Targets:

1. The priority Targets to be included in the new Biodiversity Policy and associated Action Plan will ensure that sectoral and economic activities are analyzed to the extent that they can contribute to national commitments outlined in the Policy in an integrated way. More specifically, the

development of these Targets will be based on the recognition of the dependence of various sectors on biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services. To this end, the first phase of the project will include the identification and consultation with key stakeholder and the prioritization of Aichi Targets for Colombia with respect to sectoral policies and practices.

2. Priority Targets will be broken down at sub-national level (e.g. through 'regional proposals'), so that the goals and their implementation correspond not only with the CBD and national policies, but mainly with the specific aspects, possibilities and priorities of each region. This strategy will allow national stakeholders to carry out socio-ecosystem analysis of Policy effectiveness specific to their region or locality. This will allow greater local and regional ownership of the process. The preparation Action Plan formulation will be build on the national Priority Targets and on regional proposals, which will be submitted and agreed upon at the regional level.

3. The spatial management of biodiversity will include the entire national territory in order to guarantee effective ecosystem functionality and to generate biodiversity management criteria to diverse portions of the territory. To this end, the project will help prepare a set of key aspects that must be fully included into land planning policies and instruments, becoming thereby binding.

4. Biodiversity and ecosystem services management will be understood and implemented as a process of "management of change", recognizing climate and socio-environmental dynamics, phases of socio-ecosystem transformation and the need of continuous adaptation. In this matter, the project will upgrade and strength the CHM as a tool of modeling, monitoring and constant feedback, based on the information and knowledge generated for this purpose.

An interdisciplinary and inter-agency working team will be responsible of developing the mentioned aspects. This will promote policy analysis based on scientific, technical, political and administrative conceptual and methodological insights.

**Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome**

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

Component	Outline of modules for the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	3%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	7%
2	III. Action Plan development	51%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	20%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	19%

**Component 1. Articulating Aichi targets with national priorities for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.**

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

- 1.1 Aichi targets prioritized for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and national-level indicators, but also sub-national as applicable, followed by the identification of the set of stakeholder responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels.
- 1.2 Challenges, constraints and opportunities to achieve the Aichi Targets at the national and sub-national are defined and prioritized.
- 1.3 A strategy and approach for the preparation of the Action Plan for the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is defined, taking into account the prioritized Aichi targets for Colombia and the available resources.
- 1.4 The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is widely disseminated, at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels, and it is published both in its complete version and as a policy brief for decision-makers.

**Key Outcomes:**

- By mid of 2013 the Aichi targets have been articulated in national priorities
- By end 2014, a framework for monitoring biodiversity indicators in the PANGIBSE is in place.

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



- *A document addressing the priority Aichi goals for Colombia*, including their baseline, targets and indicators as well as the identification of the set of actors responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels. The document includes both national and regional priorities, considering ecosystem characteristics, transformation vectors and vulnerability to climate variability, among others. The set of priorities will be established at the sectoral and regional levels, so as to constitute a basis for agreements with economy sectors in those levels.
- *Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas* focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms.
- The wide dissemination of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management as the basis for the preparation of its action plan, with regionalization, under a differential scheme which incorporates management priorities and biodiversity determinants at regional level. This will include both full and executive for decision maker versions.
- *Documentation of workshops and of activities for the regionalization of the Policy*, which includes among other aspects: methodology, themes and participants.

## **Key Activities**

### ***I. Preparation***

The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contains different strategic subject lines: (i) Biodiversity, nature care and protection; (ii) Biodiversity, governance and public value creation; (iii) Biodiversity, economic development, quality of life and competitiveness; (iv) Biodiversity knowledge management, technology and information; (v) Biodiversity, risk management and ecosystem services providing; (vi) Biodiversity, co-responsibility and global commitments). That embrace main axes of integral management of biodiversity, from the implementation of conservation and preservation strategies to productivity activities support which depend upon functionality of ecosystem services. This management scenario requires active and dynamic participation of different sectors, depending on the role that they perform and of their interactions with biodiversity, in a way in which a management system that allows for integral management of ecologic and social systems internally related is consolidated. Activities will include:

- Defining shared agendas with key management and biodiversity stakeholders (institutions, private sector, academia, civil society etc.) which involves work-planning and the development of shared strategies. The aim is to lay the ground for the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management.
- Establishing and agreeing upon priority management actions and implementation mechanisms: This will be achieved through consultations, focused meetings and at least one national workshop.

### ***II. Setting targets***

The objective of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is to "promote integral management of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (GIBSE), in a way that maintains and improves the resilience of socio-ecological systems at the national, regional, local and trans-border levels, taking into account changes in scenarios and through shared, coordinated and agreed upon set of action by the State, private sector and civil society".

This project will allow the attainment of this objective, making it possible for different segments of society, which depend upon, make use of, or influence the outcomes for biodiversity, become aware of the importance of its conservation and sustainable use, leading to effective actions to mainstream biodiversity into planning and sectoral management frameworks. The following activities will lead:

Development of public educational resources for promoting wide public awareness on the importance of biodiversity for Colombian society, with emphasis on sectors that depend upon ecosystem services for pursuing their activities or that have an influence on them, particularly productive sectors. This will include both a complete version and a policy brief for decision-makers.

- Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and of the National (Aichi-inspired) Targets: This will include public participation in activities related with the importance of biodiversity for the functionality of Colombian society (including meetings, workshops, and roundtables), promoting agreements towards mainstreaming biodiversity stakes into sectoral planning and management frameworks.

## **Component 2. Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management**

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

- 2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels.
- 2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed, including an specific chapter for the operation and maintenance of the CHM.

**Key Outcome:**

- By mid 2014 the PANGIBSE is concluded and it is fully aligned with the Aichi targets and with a long-term perspective.

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities:**

- National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management
- Guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region.
- Methodological proposal for integral valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and also for its incorporation into sectoral decision-making processes.
- Protocols for the implementation of the PANGIBSE at the regional scale.
- Protocols or guides for the management of the biodiversity that are relevant in the productive sector activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy).

**Key Activity**

***III. Developing the Action Plan***

This step seeks to achieve the following objectives: (i) development of a strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets by national consultations and in line with the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (this will be the core of the PANGIBSE); (ii) the development of National Action Plans for the Policy for sub-national entities through consultations at the regional and local levels; and (iii) Sectoral mainstreaming with focus on poverty reduction, climate change mainstreaming and through sectoral analyses.

While the project will focus on developing the entire National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE, it will place special emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and that require further analysis with respect to the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services into biodiversity management through economic valuation: Colombia is still falling short in terms of linking the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Colombia will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at the national and regional levels, and better link ecosystems and priority areas in national development plans, to guide the allocation of resources. The aim is to highlight the point that biodiversity is not only the basis for the well-being of all Colombians, but also that biodiversity and ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. The availability of essential data and analysis will allow the project to facilitate the process of incorporation of biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete examples of biodiversity assessments.

✓ The specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify the implications of the ecosystem services for different interest groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those who degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- b. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of ecosystem services service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation, reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>11</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Agriculture,  
Forestry  
Energy  
Fisheries  
Mining  
Water

- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
  - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
  - Rural development and livelihoods
  - Food security
  - Climate change mainstreaming
  - Population & urban planning
  - Health provision, including traditional medicine
- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
  - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
  - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
  - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
  - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- Incorporating climate change issues into the PANGIBSE: This activity will involve general assessments of the threats and opportunities linked to climate change impacts in Colombia's biodiversity and their incorporation into the Action Plan contained in the PANGIBSE, including the following steps:
  - ✓ Identifying measures of biodiversity adaptation to climate change and its coordination with the National Climate Change Adaptation Program for Colombia.
  - ✓ Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors and generating proposals for adequate management.
  - ✓ Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation (and where applicable, mitigation) and generating proposals for adequate management.

### **Component 3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.**

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

- 3.1 The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.
- 3.2 A user friendly CHM adjusted with the aim to facilitate the exchange of the regional and national information with the global network of CHM's of the CBD, as well as with other networks.

**Key Outcome:**

- By mid 2014 the Government of Colombia will have strengthened its reporting systems to the CBD and the country's CHM.

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

- *A proposal for an updated Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)*. That proposal will define the roadmap for articulating the relevant products and services of the SiB Colombia, but equally the products of the Analysis and Synthesis Center at the Humboldt Institute on biodiversity assessment processes at the national level. The focus will be on the new CHM's ability to efficiently provide information to different types of users and on reporting on processes, such as the integrated biodiversity management and decision-making. The proposal will also include an indication of recurrent funds needed for maintaining the CHM live and interesting.
- *An assessment of the national capacity for managing biodiversity* in general and the identification of specific actions for strengthening it in the PANGIBSE.

- *Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE.* This will include assessments of costs and means of implementation for the Action Plan, including responsible partners and timeline, as well as a funding/management strategy for the renewed CHM.
- *The fifth national report for the CBD --* prepared and submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020

## Key Activities

### IV. Developing implementation plans

While the consolidated PANGIBSE is expected to include all of the key elements necessary to translate the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into practice, this is not all. A series of 'hands-on' instruments, with short (and feasible) timeframes, but also will defined geographic scope where applicable, and, above all, with due costs assessed, is what is needed to translate policy and plans into action.

The project will support the development of implementation plans, which will include the following:

- Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- Integrating the PANGIBSE implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Colombia has finalized its PoWPA implementation plan in March 2012 and submitted it to the CBD Secretariat shortly after.<sup>12</sup> This step will ensure that Colombia's work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the PANGIBSE. This activity will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including Colombia's plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- Securing sustainable finance for PANGIBSE implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Colombia is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
  - ✓ Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the PANGIBSE
  - ✓ Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
  - ✓ Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
  - ✓ Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- Application of capacity strengthening needs assessments: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives.

In the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, Colombia carried out a thorough assessment of capacity gaps and constraints. This included the following 'spheres' (*factores*, in Spanish): (i) Power Zone; (ii) Working Zone; (iii) Results' Zones; (iv) Linkages' Zone; and (v) Extraneous Problems' Zone. The latter relates e.g. to stakeholders' willpower and commitment. Also, thorough explanations and analysis are provided in the Policy on the different spheres and the implications of the interplay. This project will build further from this analysis. What is missing is action oriented guidance to translate the capacity needs assessment into an implementation plan (or to be incorporated into the overall implementation plan).

### V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

The strengthening of national capacity for information management related to biodiversity is a main topic for the implementation of PANGIBSE as well as the availability of that information for biodiversity management, with due consideration for the different audiences of users, e.g. institutional, academic, research, civil society and community. Furthermore, biodiversity information management and knowledge are core elements for the generation of reports that Colombia must produce, including the Annual Report on the State of natural Resources (*Informe Anual sobre el Estado de los Recursos Naturales*) and periodic reports to CDB. Maintaining a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is a national

<sup>12</sup> See [www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/country/?country=co](http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/country/?country=co).

responsibility derived from the fact that Colombia is a CBD party. This responsibility has been fulfilled by the Humboldt Institute since 1999 and until today, by appointment of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The CHM-Colombia was developed to promote scientific and technical cooperation among the stakeholders and institutions involved in the integrated management of biodiversity in the country (researchers, policy makers, environment authorities, funders, users, among others), but also to provide a contact point to other CBD parties. CHM-Colombia already includes a set of procedures and tools for publishing and analyzing information about biodiversity research and cooperation in Colombia, and to incorporate the wide public to this processes, like the forums or the virtual communities. CHM-Colombia is a core tool for disseminating information about biodiversity research and cooperation. However, it needs to be reformulated through the development of this project in order to respond in an effective and efficient way to new information requirements for biodiversity management, as a part of the implementation of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management through its action plan (the PANGIBSE).

These elements will also contribute to the fulfillment of Colombia's obligations derived from Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan of the CBD 2011-2020. The following activities will be implemented:

- Updating of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Colombia is an exception, A CHM was developed and established more than 10 years ago. However, some require updating, in particular technical, political and technological aspects in order for the CHM to be fully consistent with the new framework established in the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. This aspect of the project will help Colombia design a more effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable the country to use its biodiversity information timely and consistently. This will include the following steps:
  - ✓ Review and assessment of the current CHM platform identifying its advantages and possibilities and also its limits and aspects to be adjusted, improved, and optimized in a way that it responds to an adequate national management of information on biodiversity strategy.
  - ✓ Definition of a roadmap for the near-future working scheme of CHM-Colombia, and a review of the rules and procedures for providing, publishing and using relevant information in the framework of the new biodiversity policy (i.e. protocols).
  - ✓ Design of informative publications about the proposed new CHM, with the objective of promoting the incorporation of different stakeholder (institutional, private sector, academia, research and civil society) to the process and with the aim of finding distributed financial support to the initiative.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Colombia will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and other elements to be developed under this project (e.g. national Aichi-inspired Targets, the PANGIBSE and the CHM), but also key changes in the status and trends of biodiversity, threats and drivers, as well as conservation and sustainable use action. Actions under this activity will also result in the development of a long-term reporting framework that will enable Colombia to better track changes over time. Activities will include:
  - ✓ Agreement on the V National Report structure based on CBD guidelines
  - ✓ Identification of key components of biodiversity whose status must be updated, establishing trends
  - ✓ Identification of main threats to biodiversity (ecosystems, populations and genes)
  - ✓ Establishment of information to be included as part of strategies and action plans of the Report
  - ✓ Identify indicators to measure progress to meet the Aichi targets, in line with current National Action Plan of the PANGIBSE
  - ✓ Selection of key stakeholders, consultants and specific tasks to be developed to compile information to be submitted in the Report. Copies will be published of the V National Report, submitting it to the CBD in a timely manner.

#### **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**

This project clearly builds on the recently approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (2012 - '*Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos*'). It will take national efforts in terms of biodiversity planning and management one step further by mainstreaming the Policy at the national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the 'PANGIBSE'). In this manner, the project will also help Colombia fulfil its obligations to the CBD.

As explained in Part II, Section A, the new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management builds further from the National Biodiversity

Policy NBP of 1996, which guided the preparation and implementation of the 1997-NBSAP.

In addition, the project is also supportive of *inter alia* the following policy and planning frameworks:

- ✓ *Plan de Gestión Ambiental Regional (PGAR)*
- ✓ *Plan de Acción Cuatrienal de la autoridad ambiental (PAC)*
- ✓ *Planes Básicos y Esquemas de Ordenamiento Territorial municipal (Ley 388 de 1997, Capítulo IV)*
- ✓ *Basin regulation decree (POMCA - Decreto 1729 of 2002)*

Capacity assessment carried out in connection with the process of preparing the new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management will be fully taken into account, in particular under Component 3.

### **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

The project management and UNDP will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies and collaboration with other relevant initiatives. UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Colombia and synergies and collaboration will be sought primarily with these projects:

- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 5035 *Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region* (under development)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 4720 *Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to guarantee the flow of ecosystem services and to mitigate the processes of deforestation and desertification.* (under development)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 4208 *Institutional and policy strengthening to increase biodiversity conservation on production lands (PL) in Colombia.* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 3883 *Mainstreaming traditional knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity in Colombian agroecosystems* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 3882 *Mainstreaming biodiversity in the coffee sector in Colombia* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 1321 *Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif* (recently concluded).

A number of other relevant initiatives could be mentioned but are not for the sake of brevity. Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity projects will be invited to project workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the key products to be developed by the project, as well as the knowledge that project staff can bring to the discussion table based on their experience.

### **Project implementation arrangements:**

The project will be implemented over a period of 18 months. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. By request of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS) the project will be implemented by UNDP using, as per request from the government, the direct implementation modality (DIM)<sup>13</sup>, in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1974 between the UNDP and the Government of Colombia, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012. Under the DIM modality, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS) as the designated government institution responsible for the project (key Responsible Party) towards the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The MADS will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

UNDP will establish an agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt Institute of Research on Biological Resources (IAvH) as another key Responsible Party, as it is expected to play a key role in Component 3. The IAvH was created in 1993, as the biodiversity research branch of the National Environmental System (SINA). The Institute is a civil non-for-profit entity linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Institute is responsible for carrying out scientific research on biodiversity in Colombia. This includes research on hydrobiological and genetic resources. In addition, the Institute coordinates the National System of Information on Biodiversity and the formation of the national biodiversity inventory.

The MADS will nominate a high level official who will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The Project's technical team will receive technical backstopping from the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

Working closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS), the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible

<sup>13</sup> According to the Letter of Endorsement to this project signed by the GEF National Operative Focal Point.

for: (i) implementing the project; (ii) providing project assurance services to government; (iii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iv) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; 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 oversight and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will be convened and chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include high level representation of UNDP, the Ministry and the IAvH. Other members may be included after the first meeting, when the TOR for the Committee has been approved. The PSC will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once every six months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Implementation Unit (PIU)*, comprising of a Principle Technical Advisor and a Project Assistant, who will be located within UNDP offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The Project Manager will manage the administrative implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

The PIU will be technically supported by a project technical team / project technical officer, by technical staff from the Ministry and the IAvH, as well as through the technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

MADS also designate a project focal point in charge of provide technical support. The PM will manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the UNDP and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

#### **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Colombia with respect to this project**

The Government of Colombia has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in assisting governments with the management of biodiversity. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of several GEF projects in Colombia, the majority of which under the biodiversity focal area, plus two regional biodiversity initiatives.

UNDP, through its extensive experience with the implementation of a wide portfolio of biodiversity projects in the country, has the capacity to convene a number of relevant institutional stakeholders, including representatives from different sectors and several segments of society, all of whom are important for the articulation of biodiversity planning matters in the development of the country. Therefore, the work and experience of UNDP can greatly enrich the National Action Plan of the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

UNDP has an established national office with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. It counts on a team professionals and two officer dedicated to the Energy & Environment portfolio, plus support staff, operations and Senior Management. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Regional Service Centre in Panama. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

#### **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Colombia**

The current UNDP Country Programme Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Colombia covers the period 2010-2014. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2010-2014. Environment and the fight against poverty are important themes within these programming documents.

In particular, the UNDAF Objective 2 seeks to strengthen the national, regional and local capacities to ensure the management of the land use on the territories, through the strengthening of the national and regional capacities of knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the preservation, the management ecosystem and restoration that ensure the maintenance of the environmental goods and services

The CPAP on its Sustainable Development component also aims the strengthening of national capacities to ensure the environmental sustainability. Among its results specifically address the strengthening of national capacities to promote the environmental sustainability, the integrated risk management of disasters and the sustainable spatial planning.

#### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character, under leadership of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS), Alexander von Humboldt Institute of Research on Biological Resources (IAvH) and PNUD. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Colombia to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism  
Ministry of National Education  
Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of Transportation  
Ministry of Housing, City and Territory

Department of Administrative Science, Technology and Innovation -COLCIENCIAS  
Public education Representatives  
Private education Representatives  
Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development -ASOCARS  
National Planning Department -DNP

Colombian Institute for Meteorology and Environmental Research-IDEAM  
Institute for Amazonian Research (SINCHI)  
Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific-IIAP  
Institute of Marine and Coastal Research -INVEMAR  
Special Administrative Unit of the National Park System (PNN)  
Geographic Institute Agustin Codazzi- IGAC  
Regional Representatives

Likewise, the Autonomous Regional and Sustainable Development Corporations (CAR and CDS), and the Urban Environmental Authorities (AAU), shall develop or update their Regional Action Plans on Biodiversity (PARGIBSE). These regional plans will be prepared in a participatory manner with representative stakeholders of all sectors.

**More specifically, the participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders** in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. The government of Colombia welcomes the efforts engendered by NGOs and CSOs active in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening those efforts. These organisations, either national or international, play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contains a list of 192 institutions that participated in the Policy formulation process (refer to page 130 - *Instituciones Participantes En El Proceso De Actualización/ Formulación De La Política Nacional Para La Gestión Integral De La Biodiversidad Y Sus Servicios Ecosistémicos*). All of these stakeholders continue to be relevant in the PANGIBSE preparation, but also in the preparation of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report and in the updating of the CHM.

#### **The participation of indigenous and traditional groups**

The 2005 census determined that there were 1,378,884 indigenous individuals (3.4% of the country's population) belonging to 87 different peoples in Colombia. The indigenous peoples of Colombia live in such contrasting ecosystems as the Andes, the Amazon, the Pacific, the Eastern Plains and the desert peninsula of Guajira. Although home to few different peoples, the Andean departments of Cauca and Nariño, and that of La Guajira, account for approximately 80% of the country's indigenous population. Regions such as the Amazon and Orinoquia, with a very low demographic density and a high level of settlement dispersion, are home to 70 distinct peoples.<sup>14</sup>

The formulation of the National Action Plan and its assessment and monitoring, must be the result of a concerted and participatory process that includes representatives of all stakeholder groups that interact with biodiversity among which include the community-based organizations (indigenous, peasants and Afro communities); in this process of participation and consultation should take into account their regional characteristics and priorities.

<sup>14</sup> Cited from [www.iwgia.org/regions/latin-america/colombia](http://www.iwgia.org/regions/latin-america/colombia).



The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the PANGIBSE according to national legislation. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be duly taken into account.<sup>15</sup>

### Gender marking

The Colombian Constitution upholds the principle of equality between men and women in all public and private spheres. However, according to reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), many forms of discrimination persist. Women are more affected by unemployment than men and receive lower wages. This disparity is widest in rural areas.

The GIBSE, which is the basis for both the Policy and Action Plan on Biodiversity which are the object of this project, recognizes that men, women, children and adolescents are different members of society, with different interests and a different impact on the territory. This leads to multiple scenarios and alternatives for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. For example, men and women use, conserve, know and benefit from ecosystem services provided by biodiversity in different ways. This leads to the incorporation of knowledge, skills and different experiences, in addition to responding to different needs. The GIBSE seeks to promote democracy, justice, social inclusion, peaceful coexistence and sustainable human development. Furthermore, it advocates an inclusive approach to territorial planning so as to contribute significantly to the achievement of equality and the promotion of a culture of peace.

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed GEF project will ensure that the PANGIBSE, the revised CHM and the 5<sup>th</sup> national report to the CBD to be developed with project assistance will guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of Colombia's biodiversity endowment. The project has been formulated in a manner that activities links up to related activities and initiates – hence, avoiding duplication of efforts – and so as to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international experience in implementing similar projects. Consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources.

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

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will request additional resources than the average \$220k per country suggested by the GEF. STAR resources have been prioritised for the purpose. Proper justification is provided further down.

In addition, the project will be build upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP and Policy, reports to the CBD, previous and current capacity assessments and the advances achieved by Colombia with the CHM. The key missing step in Colombia's biodiversity

<sup>15</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/traditional](http://www.cbd.int/traditional).

<sup>16</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).

planning process is the actual action planning, which the project will enable, along with an improvement in the CHM and the associated reporting to the CBD. On the latter, the efforts will be in the institutionalization of capacity development efforts.

For all these reasons, the project can be considered cost-effective and the best option for the use Enabling Activity funding availed by the GEF.

#### 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	\$3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$3,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 6,000	

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

Colombia is a megadiverse country and as such, biodiversity contributes extensively to the national economy, being the backbone of the tourism, agricultural and fishery economic sectors. It is generally accepted that protecting Colombia's biodiversity will generate benefits worth millions of dollars.

Although the Government is aware of these resource potentials, limited budgets have prevented them from fully financing sustainable management of such resources. For example, the process of preparing and validating the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management has just been concluded. The government would like to proceed immediately to the preparation of an Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for operationalizing the Policy. However, financial constraints (imposed by fiscal probity regulations e.g.) would prevent Colombia from starting on the process earlier and from counting on the much needed technical assistance to achieve this goal.

In case Colombia could count exclusively on own funds to prepare the PANGIBSE, it is likely that the process would only start in 2014. This would be quite late in terms of the benchmarks of progress in biodiversity planning suggested by the CBD Secretariat. GEF funding is not just welcome. It is in fact necessary for adequately meeting the country's obligations before the Convention.

However, other constraints pertain to scope. Colombia is a vast country with pronounced geographic disparities and complex socio-economic settings. It is multi-ethnic and hence diverse by nature. There are difficulties in access to certain areas and this access is also not free from security risks. All of these elements influence the costs of key stakeholder consultation tasks which will be an important part of all activities in the project. It is worth noting that the project has prioritised the consultations and engagement of stakeholders at the regional and local levels. Adequately meeting these requirements will mean higher costs for Colombia's BD EA, vis-a-vis similar projects in other countries that do not have those challenges.

The new approach of Colombia's integrated management of biodiversity (the GIBSE) recognizes the great diversity of stakeholders need to be involved in validation processes. Therefore, the participation of all sectors, groups and segments of society will be sought. The successful implementation of the Policy will require that the Regional Autonomous and Sustainable Development Corporations (CAR) (CSD), the environmental authorities of Colombia and a number of local stakeholders are consulted and involved in all stages of the process. This pertains in particular to the preparation of regional Biodiversity Action Plans. In this sense, additional funds are essential.

A reduced budget imposes significant limitations in terms of achieving the objectives, taking in to account the special circumstances of public order in Colombia and logistics, such as mountainous areas, islands, etc. and different types of forest and other ecosystems.

Additional funds are absolutely essential for producing a widely validated PANGIBSE for Colombia. As explained in the previous sections, this is a minimum requirement for ensuring the adequate implementation of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and for setting the basis for the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) in the country.

For these reasons the standard benchmark amount of \$220K suggested by the GEF for BD Enabling Activities projects would not enough in the case of Colombia. STAR funds were therefore prioritized to complement these.

Other countries with similar conditions (i.e. megadiverse or high on biodiversity values, coupled with particular geographic and logistical challenges) have obtained additional funding in the same manner. Within the UNDP BD EA portfolio, the following are mentioned: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Peru and Viet Nam. It is hereby argued that Colombia also falls into this category.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Alejandra Torres Dromgold	Head, Office of International Affairs,	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	October 1, 2012

#### **B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***


CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	November 28, 1994	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

#### **B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address

Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		October 5, 2012	Santiago Carrizosa, Regional Technical Adviser, EBD	+507 302- 4520	santiago.carrizosa@un dp.org
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ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Position Titles	\$/Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
For EA Management Local			
National Enabling Activity Assistant-administrative tasks	415	72	<p><b>Objective</b> Provide general support to the Enabling Activity Technical Advisor with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project</p> <p><b>Key tasks are:</b></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 National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul>
For Technical Assistance Local			
National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor	1128	72	<p><b>Objective:</b> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE and be responsible of its timely drafting and finalization.</p> <p><b>Key tasks are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</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 project.</li> <li>▪ Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the development process of the National Action Plan for the National Integrated Policy on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is participatory.</li> <li>▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports resulting from project activities to key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed upon or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the National Action Plan of the National Integrated Policy on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> </ul>

Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A document addressing the priority Aichi goals for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and indicators as well as the identification of the set of actors responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels.</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms.</li> <li>➤ The wide dissemination of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management as the basis for the preparation of its action plan, with regionalization through guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region.</li> <li>➤ Documentation of workshops and of activities for the regionalization of the Policy</li> <li>➤ National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (coordinate)</li> <li>➤ A proposal for an updated Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) (coordinate consultations and validation and contribute with content)</li> <li>➤ An assessment of the national capacity for managing biodiversity (play a key role in)</li> <li>➤ Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE (work with the international consultant in developing)</li> <li>➤ The fifth national report for the CBD (play a key role in)</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Experience developing consultation and strategic planning, preferably with academic training in areas related to biodiversity and natural resources, participatory methodologies and group work. Must be knowledgeable of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Biodiversity Law No. 7788, be updated on the latest decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and have knowledge of other agreements relating to this matter, such as Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, among others.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Develop a proposal for an updated and user friendly CHM to improve the communication of biodiversity information in the subnational, national, regional and global levels.</p> <p><b>Key tasks are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To critically review the current CHM platform in order to identify its potentialities, advantages, limitations and desired new capacities</li> <li>• To analyze this review in the light of the actual national and regional capacity for biodiversity information management and communication, as well as regarding the new political framework.</li> <li>• To identify new national, regional and global partners that can help to strengthen the capacities of CHM-Colombia.</li> <li>• To propose a roadmap for the development of the proposed new CHM-Colombia.</li> <li>• To coordinate informative publications on CHM with the aims of promoting the incorporation of different actors (institutional, private, academic, research and civil society) to the process and searching for distributed financial support to the initiative..</li> <li>• To develop a National Workshop in order to define CHM-Colombia sustainability strategies; to lead the elaboration process of the Strategic Action Plan document.</li> <li>• To support the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, in collaboration with all relevant entities-, in the development of national reports regarding the progress stages of CDB implementation in Colombia.</li> </ul> <p><i>Specific Products</i></p>
CHM Professional	703.50	32	

Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p>➤ A proposal for an updated <i>Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)</i>. That proposal will define the roadmap for articulating the relevant products and services of the SIB Colombia, but equally the products of the Analysis and Synthesis Center at the Humboldt Institute on biodiversity assessment processes at the national level. The focus will be on the new CHM's ability to efficiently provide information to different types of users and on reporting on processes, such as the integrated management biodiversity and decision-making. The proposal will also include an indication of recurrent funds needed for maintaining the CHM live and interesting.</p> <p>➤ An analytical document about the actual national capacities for managing and communicating biodiversity information under the current environmental, political and technological framework, in the format of policy paper), stressing the need for a new CHM platform.</p> <p>➤ An analytical report on information needs that the CHM should address.</p> <p>➤ A Strategic Action Plan for the development of the proposed CHM.</p> <p>➤ At least two communication products for two different audiences to inform the community about the ongoing process regarding the new CHM-Colombia.</p> <p><i>General selection criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Postgraduate studies in a biodiversity related research field</li> <li>- Experience in biodiversity information management (biological collections, publications, databases), ideally under distributed environments</li> <li>- Good knowledge of the institutional framework for biodiversity management in Colombia (especially regarding the National Environmental System – SINA, the National Environmental-related Information Systems (i.e. SIAC, SIA, SIFGA, SIAM) and the national legislation.</li> <li>- Capacity of conducting research in interdisciplinary teams, and experience in research that should be demonstrated by indexed publications (at least 3).</li> <li>- Wide perspective about information and research needs in the country.</li> <li>- Proficiency in written and spoken English.</li> </ul>
CHM trainer (technical assistant – part time)	359	32	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To assist the professional in the interaction with people and institutions in order to design and communicate the proposal, to support the development of the documents and to lead the national workshop.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify and contact key actors in the process of renovating the CHM-Colombia and to maintain permanent communication with them in order to receive and process their comments, requests and advice.</li> <li>• To propose the roadmap for developing the new CHM scheme, in coordination with the proper instances at the MADS, the Humboldt Institute and the SIB Colombia Coordinating Team (EC-SIB)</li> <li>• To assist in the development of informative publications about CHM.</li> <li>• To coordinate the development of a National Workshop in order to define CHM-Colombia sustainability strategies and provide input for the elaboration process of the Strategic Action Plan..</li> <li>• To support the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, in collaboration with all relevant entities, in the development of national reports regarding the progress stages of CDB implementation in Colombia.</li> </ul> <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <p>➤ An updated database of key CHM Colombia contacts, classified by type and role, in support of the review and updating of the CHM Directory of Researchers in Biodiversity.</p>

Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
International			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A proposal of controlled vocabularies for the database attributes "type of contact" and "role", which might be incorporated to other standardization initiatives such as Pflinian Core.</li> <li>➤ A roadmap document (brief) for the development of the proposed schema</li> <li>➤ A report of the national workshop, including the analysis of needs and requirements of both the communities involved in the discussions (that have been contacted during the process of design of the new CHM schema) and the CBD global guidelines for efficient CHMs.</li> <li>➤ A review document which describes the process of designing this new CHM-Colombia, the support provided by the trainer and a set of recommendations for other similar processes in the near future.</li> </ul> <p><i>General selection criteria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelor's degree in biology or equivalent, ecology, agronomy or agronomical engineering but with demonstrated experience in research about biodiversity</li> <li>• Knowledge and experience in database administration tools (MSAccess, MySQL, geographic databases)</li> <li>• Knowledge or previous relationships with other information management initiatives in the national or global frameworks (i. e. GBIF, SIA, ICDE...)</li> <li>• Ability of communicating properly in Spanish, orally and written. Good knowledge and management of written English.</li> </ul> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>The consultant will be responsible for carrying out tasks under two sub-activities: i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (under Component 3). The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <p><i>With respect to general technical backstopping:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide technical support and advise of high technical quality to other consultants involved in the National Action Plan for the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management.</li> <li>▪ Assist the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor in striking the right balance with respect to the scope of project, its duration and the tasks to be accomplished by the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and supporting the Coordinator in recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand.</li> <li>▪ Help consultants and working groups in preparing and submitting all studies and reports of the national action plan of the PNGIBSE activities to Coordinator, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the national action plan.</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>▪ Submit a final draft to the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>With respect to Economic Valuation aspects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Play a key role in carrying out the key sub-activity on Economic Valuation of Biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for</li> </ul>
Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	3000	8	



Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p>ecosystem services and other positive incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the national action plan of the PNGIBSE.</li> </ul> <p><i>With respect to Finance and Resource Mobilisation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analyse internal sources of finance for action in the national action plan for the Policy including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments.</li> <li>▪ Conduct an analysis of institutional capacities for resource mobilization.</li> <li>▪ Develop and implement capacity building process for lead national action plan for the Policy implementation institutions and partners on resource mobilization.</li> <li>▪ Analyse external sources of finance in the national action plan of the PNGIBSE including trends for i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).</li> <li>▪ Analyse innovative sources of finance for actions in the national action plan of the PNGIBSE, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) direct investment projects.</li> <li>▪ Prepare a concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the national action plan.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate the definition of a Resource Mobilization strategy between for implementing the action plan.</li> <li>▪ Develop tools to ensure effective and efficient information flow and internal networking between lead implementation institutions of the action plan.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (pivotal contribution on economic and finance aspects)</li> <li>➤ Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Colombia</li> <li>➤ Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE and a strategy for mobilizing resources for the implementation.</li> </ul>

ANNEX B. Indicative Activity Chronogram

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014
			Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and practices in key public institutions	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders: consultations and awareness to ensure a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key public and private sectors	X								
		3. Rapid assessment of the root causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being	X	X							
		4. Identify key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use	X	X							
		5. Prioritization and identification of key gaps in the existing PNGIBSE, identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges	X	X							
		6. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations and mainstream them into national development plans of key public institutions		X	X						
		7. Establish feedback mechanisms for target monitoring		X	X	X					
		8. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations			X	X	X				
		9. Application of the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations			X	X	X				
		10. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations			X	X	X				
		11. Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation			X	X	X				
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	13. Development a plan for capacity development for the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE implementation.				X	X	X			
		14. Development a plan for resource mobilization for the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE implementation					X	X	X		
		15. CHM development			X	X	X	X			
		16. Development of indicators and monitoring approach				X	X	X			
		17. Fifth national reports			X	X	X	X			

ANNEX C. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN -- AS IT WAS APPROVED BY GEF

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 (2012) (USD)	Amount Year 2 (2013) (USD)	Amount Year 3 (2014) (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Articulating Aichi targets	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	27,044	14,444	10,800	1,800	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000	7,000			b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	2,000	2,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	2,000	2,000		d
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>42,044</b>	<b>25,444</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>42,044</b>	<b>25,444</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	
Comp 2. Development of the PANGIBSE	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	25,278		21,667	3,611	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	112,500	27,375	85,125		e
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	23,000		23,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	9,000		9,000		d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	24,000		24,000		f
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000		7,000		b
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>206,778</b>	<b>33,375</b>	<b>169,792</b>	<b>3,611</b>	g
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>206,778</b>	<b>33,375</b>	<b>169,792</b>	<b>3,611</b>	
Comp 3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	28,878	3,600	21,667	3,611	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	57,846		57,846		h
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	34,000		34,000		i-j
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,000		13,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		6,000		d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	6,000		6,000		b
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>155,724</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>143,513</b>	<b>3,611</b>	g
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>155,724</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>143,513</b>	<b>3,611</b>	k
Project Mgt	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	29,880	6,640	19,920	3,320	i
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	m
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	7,574	2,452	2,671	2,451	n
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>40,454</b>	<b>10,092</b>	<b>23,591</b>	<b>6,771</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>40,454</b>	<b>10,092</b>	<b>23,591</b>	<b>6,771</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>445,000</b>	<b>77,511</b>	<b>351,696</b>	<b>15,793</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>445,000</b>	<b>77,511</b>	<b>351,696</b>	<b>15,793</b>	

**Budget notes:**

a	National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor: Inputs to the project's Components 1, 2 and 3.
b	Costs associated with the printing of key documents, including the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, the PANIGBSE and the fifth national report to the CBD (costs may include the formatting and typesetting of documents, printing and distribution).
c	Output based consultancy #3) Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan. Refer to Annex D-1 for more details.
d	Travel expenses for key technical experts and Project team to attend sub-national technical meetings (Zona Caribe, Zona Andina norte, Zona Andina centro, Zona Andina sur, Zona Amazonía, Zona Orinoquia) for the project's Components 1, 2 and 3 (includes tickets, DSA, terminals cost)
e	Output based consultancy #1) Development of a National Action Plan (PANIGBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. Refer to Annex D-1 for more details.
f	International Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist: Specialized consultancy for the formulation of a financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the PANIGBSE: 8 weeks @ \$3,000 p/week. Total: \$24,000.
g	Purchase of IT equipment (laptops and printers) for the team to facilitate data consolidation from subregional stocktaking and target setting processes and the preparation consolidated matrices and drafts of proposals.
h	Output based consultancy #2) 5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level. Refer to Annex D-2 for more details.
i	CHM Professional (design and assembly) full time during 8 months; to update the CHM interface for the exchange of information with the global network of the CBD, as well as with other knowledge networks of biodiversity. 32 weeks @\$703.50 p/week. This consultancy may be approached as a package together of services (request for proposals) with the next one.
j	CHM trainer (technical assistant) part-time during 8 months to update the CHM interface for the exchange of information with the global network of the CBD, as well as with other knowledge networks of biodiversity. 32 weeks @\$359p/week. This consultancy may be approached as a package together of services (request for proposals) with the previous one.
k	Translation of the biodiversity fifth report.
l	National Enabling Activity Assistant- administrative 72 weeks @ \$415 p/week
m	Project Audit.
n	Direct project services costs (procurement, vouchers, travel, others). Direct project services will be charged at the end of each year, based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding cost of the service. The amount here listed is an estimate. However, as part of annual project planning, direct services to be requested by the project will be defined and included in yearly budgets.

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

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex C 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 for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	Reference to budget note
1	Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	109,346	e
2	5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level.	57,846	h
3	Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan	40,000	c

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1 of the TOR is the same for all three output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed when finalizing the TOR. Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all three output-based consultancies and are included further down after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

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

### Common Sections to all four TORs

#### (1) Summary

Colombia 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) Aichi targets are articulated with the national priorities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.
- 2) The National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is developed.
- 3) The mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD in Colombia are strengthened.

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

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

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

## **(2) Background**

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

## **(5) Duty station:**

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

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

## **(5) 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 –*

## **(6) Responsibility**

- Agrees the above results with the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE Technical Coordinator;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

## **Specific Sections for each of the three TORs**

### **[Annex E-1]**

#### **OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 1: Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management.**

**Areas of expertise:** biodiversity, conservation finance & economics, public policies, sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming, climate change & biodiversity interface.

*Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified service providers (e.g. companies, parastatals, centres of excellence or NGOs) should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs*

**(2) Objective of the Consultancy:** Develop National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, in a manner that (i) incorporates Aichi-inspired targets that have been set for Colombia; and (ii) which is participative and consultative of broad segments of society and the various administrative levels of government.

**(3) Scope of the Work**

The consultancy will make a significant contribution to the following outputs of the project:

2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels.

2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed.

In order to achieve the above, the following guiding principles are important:

- ✓ The development of the key products under this consultancy will need to include actions to implement the national targets for biodiversity, as they have been agreed upon by key stakeholders during national consultations,
- ✓ These actions will need to be in line with the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (this will be the core of the PANGIBSE);
- ✓ This will include the development of National Action Plans for the Policy for sub-national entities through consultations at the regional and local levels; and
- ✓ This should equally include sectoral mainstreaming with focus on poverty reduction, climate change mainstreaming and based on sectoral analyses.

Key activities are:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services into biodiversity management through economic valuation. The specific steps in this process include:
  - a. Identify the implications of the ecosystem services for different interest groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those who degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
  - b. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of ecosystem services service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation, reducing poverty, and the sustaining livelihoods.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies. The following sectors will be focus: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Forestry; (iii) Energy; (iv) Fisheries; (v) Mining; (vi) Water. Furthermore, following development areas / topics will be on focus: (i) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (ii) Rural development and livelihoods; (iii) Food security; (iv) Climate change mainstreaming; (v) Population & urban planning; (vi) Health provision, including traditional medicine. Specific steps in this process will include:
  - a. Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
  - b. Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
  - c. Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
  - d. Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- Incorporating climate change issues into the PANGIBSE: Building on state of the art knowledge on the interface between biodiversity and climate change, this including the following steps:
  - a. Identifying measures of biodiversity adaptation to climate change and its coordination with the National Climate Change Adaptation Program for Colombia.
  - b. Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors and generating proposals for adequate management.
  - c. Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation (and where applicable, mitigation) and generating proposals for adequate management.

**(4) Expected Results**

- National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management
- Guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region
- Methodological proposal for integral valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and also for its incorporation into sectoral decision-making processes.
- *Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas* focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms.
- Protocols or guides for the management of the biodiversity that are relevant in the productive sector activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy).

**[Annex E-2]**

**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:**

**5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level.**

**Areas of expertise:** Biodiversity, social, inter-sectoral, monitoring and ecosystem services.

*Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies a centre of excellence or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. Complete TOR with objective and scope of work will be developed before publication of the RFP. For now, expected results are included.*

**(2) Objective of the Consultancy:** Develop The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.

**(3) Scope of the Work:** The consultancy will make a significant contribution to the output of the project: The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.

**(4) Expected Results**

The fifth report of biodiversity is prepared and submitted to the CBD, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020 and contributions to the goals for 2015, which has to include:

- Updating the status, trends and threats of the biodiversity and the implications for human welfare.
- Strategies and national action Plans for Biodiversity, its implementation and the integration of biological diversity.
- Progress towards the Millennium Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020 and contributions to the relevant 2015 goals of the Millennium Development Goals.

**[Annex E-3]**

**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3:**



## **Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan**

*Areas of expertise:* Coordination, logistics, organisation of meetings, inter-sectoral work and participatory methodologies.

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

Coordinate the logistics and the methodological orientation of the regional and inter-sectoral workshops to: defined the national goals in the framework of the Global Aichi goals with their monitoring indicators; defined a strategy of prioritization for the formulation of the Action Plan for the National Integrated Policy (the PANGIBSE), based on Aichi targets set for Colombia, formulate a National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy and, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi Targes 2015 and 2020 and the country's contributions to the targets by 2015.

### **(4) Expected Results**

Documentation of the regional and inter-sectoral workshops and advanced activities for Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan, which includes among other aspects: methodology, themes and participants.

Anexo 2. Carta de Aprobación del DIRECTOR GENERAL DEL FMAM



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433 USA  
Tel: 202.473.0500  
Fax: 202.522.3240 / 3245  
Email: [secretariat@thegef.org](mailto:secretariat@thegef.org)  
[www.thegef.org](http://www.thegef.org)

October 25, 2012

Mr. Yannick Glemarec  
GEF Executive Coordinator  
United Nations Development Programme  
One United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

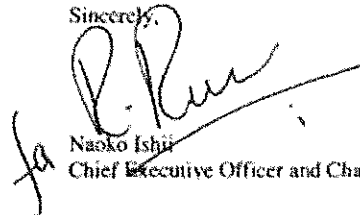
Dear Mr. Glemarec:

I am pleased to inform you that the following submission is approved and will be funded by the GEF Trust Fund:

<b>Approval Stage:</b>	<b>CEO Approval</b>
GEFSEC (PMIS) ID:	5176
Agency(ies):	UNDP
Agency ID:	4885 (UNDP)
Project Type:	Enabling Activity
Country(ies):	Colombia
Name of Project:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan
GEF Grant:	\$445,000
Agency Fee:	\$44,500

This approval is subject to the comments made by the GEF Secretariat in the attached project review document. It is also based on the understanding that the project is in conformity with GEF focal areas strategies and in line with GEF policies and procedures.

Sincerely,

  
Naoko Ishii  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document

cc: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

### **Anexo 3. Minuta de la Reunión del Comité de evaluación de proyectos locales (LPAC)**

[Colocar aquí]

**LISTA DE CHEQUEO PARA FIRMA DE PRODOCS /REVISIONES**

**PROGRAMA**

**DATOS GENERALES**

FECHA 15 de marzo de 2013  
NUMERO DEL AWARD :00071405  
NUMERO DEL PROYECTO :00084892  
NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO *Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad para apoyar la implementación del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020 en Colombia*  
REVISIÓN ANTERIOR:  REVISIÓN ACTUAL: INICIAL A  
PRODOC NUEVO: SI FECHA PREPAC NA\_ FECHA PAC 15-ENE-2013

**FIRMAS**

	NOMBRE	FIRMA	FECHA
ANALISTA	<u>Jimena Puyana</u>		<u>15.03.13</u>
FINANZAS	<u>Oscar Ovalle</u>		<u>18/03/13</u>
ADQUISICIONES (solo si el proyecto tiene un componente alto de adquisiciones)	<u>F.do Adames</u>		<u>18/03/13</u>
PLANEACION ESTRATEGICA	<u>Daniel Vargas</u>		<u>9/05/13,</u>

**OBSERVACIONES:**

ENVIO A LA SEDE : \_\_\_\_\_  
(solo si se trata de nuevo PRODOC o Rev. Sustantiva)



## Annual Work Plan

Colombia - Bogota

Project: 00071405

Project Title: Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad Colombia NBSAP

Year: 2013

Report Date: 4/25/2013

Output	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget					
		Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$		
00084892 Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad	1. ARTICULATING AICHI T			UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71600	Travel	4,000.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	4,000.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72500	Supplies	3,787.00	
	2. NATIONAL ACTIONS PLA				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	112,500.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,960.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71300	Local Consultants	34,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	29,500.00
	3. ADVANCES TO THE CBD				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72800	Information Technology Equipm	6,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71600	Travel	24,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	12,000.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72500	Supplies	3,787.00
					UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71600	Travel	6,500.00
	4. PROJECT MANAG.				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,000.00
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	54,134.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	57,846.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	72800	Information Technology Equipm	5,000.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	74100	Professional Services	6,000.00	
				UNDP	62000	GEFTrustee	71300	Local Consultants	9,960.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>399,974.00</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>									<b>399,974.00</b>	



**Annual Work Plan**

Colombia - Bogota

Project: 00071405

Project Title: Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad Colombia NBSAP

Year: 2014

Report Date: 4/25/2013

Output	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
		Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
00084892 Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad	1. ARTICULATING AICHI T/			UNDP	62000	GEF Trustee	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4,980.00
	3. ADVANCES TO THE CBD			UNDP	62000	GEF Trustee	74100	Professional Services	5,000.00
	4. PROJECT MANAG.			UNDP	62000	GEF Trustee	71300	Local Consultants	27,066.00
				UNDP	62000	GEF Trustee	71300	Local Consultants	4,980.00
				UNDP	62000	GEF Trustee	74100	Professional Services	3,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>45,026.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>									<b>45,026.00</b>



COMITÉ DE EVALUACIÓN DE PROYECTOS  
PAC

**Fecha de la Reunión: 15 enero 2013**

**Project 00071405**  
**Output ID 00084892**

**Título: Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad para apoyar la implementación del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020 en Colombia - NBSAP**

**Nombre de la Agencia de Ejecución: PNUD**

**Duración del Proyecto: Marzo 2013 – Marzo de 2015**

**Modalidad de Ejecución: DIM**

**Indicador(es)/Resultado(s) UNDAF:** Capacidades nacionales, regionales y locales fortalecida para la gestión integral del territorio que garantice el desarrollo sostenible

**Resultado(s)/Indicador(es) Esperado(s) - (Resultado CPAP):** *Se consolidan las capacidades nacionales para promover la sostenibilidad ambiental, la gestión integral de riesgos de desastres y la planificación territorial sostenible/ No. de iniciativas formuladas o ejecutadas para la gestión integral de la biodiversidad, la respuesta al cambio climático y el manejo de contaminantes.*

**Producto(s) Esperados/Metas Anuales (Productos CPAP vinculados con el resultado CPAP mencionado arriba):** *Instituciones públicas y de la sociedad civil consolidan capacidades para enfrentar y reducir el impacto negativo del cambio climático, la reducción de la capa de ozono, el manejo de los residuos sólidos, el manejo integral del recurso agua, y de los contaminantes orgánicos persistentes, en concordancia con los acuerdos internacionales/Al menos 4 iniciativas nuevas en 2012*

**Presupuesto del Proyecto: USD \$ 445.000 GEF**

**Funcionario que solicita el análisis del PAC: Jimena Puyana**



### **Antecedentes:**

Colombia es parte del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) desde 1994. El proyecto responde a la necesidad del país para seguir cumpliendo sus obligaciones en virtud del CDB, con especial énfasis en el Artículo 6 de la Convención y la Decisión X/2 de la COP del CDB.

Este proyecto hará una contribución significativa a los esfuerzos de Colombia hacia la aplicación del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2011-2020 a nivel nacional.

El proyecto se basa en la situación actual y los logros de Colombia respecto a la planificación y presentación de informes sobre la biodiversidad. Entre 1995 y 1996, Colombia desarrollo su Política Nacional de Biodiversidad de conformidad con los dispuesto en el artículo 6 del CDB. Esta Política se basaba en los siguientes cuatro pilares: conocer, conservar, usar y equidad. A este esfuerzo le siguió la publicación en 1998 de la Propuesta Técnica para la Formulación de un Plan de Acción Nacional en Biodiversidad: "Colombia biodiversidad Siglo XXI". Aunque la propuesta técnica no fue aprobada formalmente como un documento oficial, se constituyó en una guía para el trabajo institucional sobre el tema, generando además, un conjunto de iniciativas para fortalecer la gestión de la biodiversidad con criterios de sostenibilidad.

Esta primera versión de PNB no contó con un sistema de indicadores que permitiera hacer un seguimiento continuo a la gestión y evaluar el impacto que esta política ha tenido en la conservación y en el desarrollo del país.

Las lecciones aprendidas después de más de 15 años de aplicación de la PNB aunado al desarrollo de nuevos conceptos, mostraron la clara necesidad revisar y actualizar la política de tal manera que fuera consonante con las nuevas tendencias, conceptos y desafíos inherentes del cambio ambiental global. Estos 15 años han demostrado la necesidad de fortalecer la coordinación entre las instituciones responsables de la gestión de la biodiversidad y de otros sectores en la implementación de la política, así como la necesidad de ampliar la participación social y comunitaria en la gestión de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos. Esta situación, junto con otras razones mostraron la necesidad de avanzar en un proceso de actualización de la PNB y en el desarrollo de un plan de acción orientado a los resultados.

El proceso de actualización de la política inicio en el 2007, dando como resultado la aprobación en el 2012 de la nueva Política para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los Servicios Ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE).

Esta nueva política ha integrado de manera efectiva las Metas de Aichi en sus ejes temáticos, estableciendo una clara relación entre ellos y cómo los ejes contribuirán a la consecución de los objetivos Aichi. Sin embargo, las metas nacionales inspiradas en las Metas de Aichi aún no se han desarrollado. Es decir esta nueva de Política no incluye una serie de elementos de las metas Aichi y la nueva orientación de la COP del Plan Estratégico del CDB.

El nuevo Plan Estratégico del CDB, adoptado en la COP-10 de 2010 en Nagoya, se refiere claramente a la necesidad de actualizar los EPANB, iniciando con la Meta 17 que " Para 2015, cada Parte habrá elaborado, habrá adoptado como un instrumento de política y habrá comenzado a poner en práctica una estrategia y un plan de acción nacionales en materia de diversidad biológica eficaces, participativos y actualizados."





El plan estratégico también comprende una serie de cuestiones que deben ser incorporados a las EPANB revisadas, incluyendo la orientación a los países para: a) tendrán conciencia del valor de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, e integralos en las estrategias y los procesos de planificación de desarrollo y reducción de la pobreza nacional y local (Metas 1 y 2), b) aumentar el patrimonio de áreas terrestres protegidas del 12% al 17% y del patrimonio marino del 6% al 10% (Meta 11); c) restaurados y salvaguardados los principales servicios de los ecosistemas especialmente los del agua, la salud y los medios de subsistencia (Meta 14), y d) fortalecer la resiliencia de los ecosistemas al cambio climático y promover enfoques basados en la adaptación al cambio climático de los ecosistemas para la mitigación (Meta 15).

Por las anteriores razones es necesario desarrollar un Plan de Acción Nacional que permita Integrar la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad, recientemente aprobada en Colombia, en el desarrollo nacional y sub-nacional del país y los marcos de planificación sectorial a través de la preparación, la comunicación y la puesta en marcha de un Plan de Acción Estratégico para la Política de Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE), con un visión de largo plazo de una manera que esté en consonancia con la orientación mundial que figura en el Plan Estratégico de la CDB para 2011-2020.

Se espera que este proceso produzca objetivos cuantificables para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad. Igualmente asegurará que el valor de los bienes y servicios de los ecosistemas, así como los retos y oportunidades, se tengan en cuenta basados en el proceso de adaptación y resiliencia del ecosistema.

#### **Componentes del proyecto:**

1. Articulación de las metas Aichi con las prioridades nacionales para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y el mantenimiento de los servicios ecosistémicos.
2. Desarrollo de un Plan de Acción para la implementación de las Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos.
3. Fortalecimiento de los mecanismos de monitoreo para la implementación y reporte de los avances del CDB

#### **Enfoques transversales del PNUD:**

**Enfoque Diferencial y Derechos Humanos:** La Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y los Servicios Ecosistémicos, busca promover la democracia, la justicia, la inclusión social, la convivencia pacífica y el desarrollo humano sostenible. Por otra parte, aboga por un enfoque inclusivo para la planificación territorial a fin de contribuir de manera significativa al logro de la igualdad y la promoción de una cultura de paz. Es por esto que el Plan de Acción Nacional de la PNGIBSE, su evaluación y monitoreo, debe ser el resultado de un proceso concertado y participativo que incluya a representantes de todos los grupos de interés que interactúan con la biodiversidad entre los que se incluyen las organizaciones de base comunitaria (campesinos indígenas y comunidades afro), en este proceso de participación y consulta debería tener en cuenta sus características y prioridades regionales. La coordinación del proyecto se asegurará de que la voz de los grupos indígenas y tradicionales sean debidamente escuchadas y tomadas en cuenta en la preparación de la PANGIBSE de acuerdo con la legislación nacional. Orientación de la CP específica sobre la materia, relacionadas con la aplicación del artículo de la Convención 8 (j), se tendrán debidamente en cuenta.



**Género:** La Gestión integral de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos, reconoce que los hombres, las mujeres, los niños y los adolescentes son los diferentes miembros de la sociedad, con diferentes intereses y un impacto diferente sobre el territorio. Esto conduce a múltiples escenarios y alternativas para la conservación de la biodiversidad y los servicios del ecosistema. Por ejemplo, los hombres y las mujeres usan, conservan, conocen y se benefician de los servicios de los ecosistemas proporcionados por la diversidad biológica de diferentes maneras. todo el proceso de formulación del Plan de Acción.

Esto lleva a la incorporación de conocimientos, habilidades y experiencias diferentes, además de responder a las diferentes necesidades. Es por esto que el enfoque de género se convierte en un enfoque fundamental y parte integrantes no solo de actual PNGIBSE sino del proceso de formulación de su Plan de Acción.

#### **Principales productos:**

- Un documento con **los Objetivos Aichi priorizados para Colombia**, incluyendo su línea de base, metas e indicadores a nivel nacional y sub - nacional según corresponda, y la identificación del conjunto de actores responsables de su implementación a nivel local y regional.
- **Agendas intersectoriales para la gestión de la biodiversidad**, centradas en actores claves, principalmente en sectores productivos que usen la biodiversidad para el desarrollo de sus principales actividades (agricultura, pesca, minería, energía)
- **Amplia difusión de la Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad**, en los planos nacional, subnacional y sectorial (Publicación de la Política en versión completa y versión resumida para los tomadores de decisiones).
- **Plan de Acción Nacional (PANGIBSE)** para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte en la implementación de la recientemente aprobada Política para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos.
- **Guías para la definición de planes de acción regional** para la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos con enfoques diferenciados por región
- **Una estrategia financiera** para la implementación, monitoreo y reporte del Plan de Acción de la PNGIBSE
- Una **propuesta para la actualización del CHM**, la cual incluirá un plan para la articulación de los productos y servicios pertinentes del SiB Colombia.
- **Quinto informe de Biodiversidad** preparado y remitido a la Secretaria del CDB, incluyendo los progresos hacia el logro de los objetivos mundiales de biodiversidad de Aichi

**Ojetivo de la Presentación:** Poner a consideración del Comité la aprobación este proyecto cuyos recursos fueron aprobados por el GEF en el mes de Noviembre de 2012.

#### **Análisis de Riesgos:**

Frecuentes cambios políticos y de prioridades institucionales, a nivel nacional y regional, que puedan conducir a una falta de apoyo para las actividades de proyecto. Para mitigar este riesgo, el proceso de formulación del Plan de Acción, será un proceso ampliamente participativo donde se buscará la apropiación por parte de los representantes de las diferentes instituciones. Adicionalmente, se promoverá la participación de más de un representante por institución en los espacios colectivos, para minimizar el riesgo de pérdida de la memoria institucional del proceso en caso de existir cambios de funcionarios. Así mismo, la amplia estrategia de divulgación de la PNGIBSE en todos los sectores y con diferentes clases de actores contribuirá a que se reconozca la importancia y necesidad de apoyar el proceso de formulación del plan de acción.

**Comentarios y Recomendaciones del PAC:**

- Fechas de inicio en PRODOC y PAC son diferentes (Ya se ajustaron las fechas en ambos documentos)
- Incluir costos asociados a seguridad por ser proyecto DIM (Los valores asignados para los SC, consideran este valor)
- Incluir costos para auditorias y evaluaciones del proyecto (Se incluye explícitamente un rubro para la auditoria. No considera evaluación).
- Carta de Acuerdo y evaluación de capacidades del Instituto que hará las veces de PR (Se anexa la evaluación de capacidades del IAvH y el borrador del Acuerdo que será firmado).
- Se recomienda que la actividad del Quinto informe se constituya en un componente independiente, con el fin de delegar componentes completos al Instituto Humboldt. (Se hizo el ajusta respectivo con el fi de que los componentes 1 y 2 serán delegados al IAvH y el componente 3 será ejecutado por el PNUD)

**Miembros del PAC:**

Daniel Vargas, Marcela Rodriguez, Jose Ricardo Puyana, Carolina Naranjo, Jimena Puyana, Amalia Alarcón, Juan Manuel Garzón, David Quijano

Fecha: 15.03.2013

Daniel Vargas  
Presidente del PAC

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