

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Terms of reference

General Secretariat Organization of American States (GS/OAS) acting as Executing Agency of the World Bank implemented GEF assisted project “Building the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network” (IABIN) Project LCR-6L-Building IABIN

PO77187 - TF 053526

Terms of reference for the Establishment of a Coordinating Institution (CI) for the IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network (IABIN PA TN)

Country: [International](#)

City/Locality: GEF eligible Countries that have sent in the IABIN Project Endorsement Letter to the World Bank

Notice/Contract Number:

Publication Date: 4 January 2005

Deadline for Submissions must be received by February 15, 2005 to Rhuber@oas.org c.c. to ivaldespino@cbmap.org

Agency: [World Bank](#)

Executing Organization: Organization of American States (OAS)

Project: “Building the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network” (IABIN) Original Language: English

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Services

A five year Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant of US\$6.0 million for the Building the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) Project (the project) is executed by the General Secretariat Organization of American States (GS/OAS) and Implemented by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank).

All interested parties interested in learning about IABIN should go to www.iabin.net. All interested parties interested in learning about IABIN employment and financing opportunities should subscribe to the Listserve IABINfriends where procurement announcements will be made in a timely fashion. In order to subscribe to IABINfriends please go to http://www.iabin.net/english/iabin_friends.shtml

IABIN Overview: Responding to the importance in the Americas of protection of biodiversity (the Americas houses 8 of the 25 biodiversity hotspots), the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) was officially mandated at the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, convened by the Organization of American States in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in December 1996. IABIN is an Internet-based forum for technical and scientific cooperation that seeks to promote greater coordination among Western Hemisphere countries in the collection, sharing, and use of biodiversity information relevant to decision-making and education. The objective of IABIN is to promote sustainable development and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Americas through better access to and management of biological information. While IABIN is envisioned as a distributed system of data providers in which the data are maintained and controlled by the provider, coordinated access to the integrated resources of the network is a key component of IABIN.

Since IABIN's inception in 1996, 34 countries have designated official IABIN Focal Points. Three IABIN Council meetings have been held with the IABIN Focal Points and a broad representation from the international, NGO, and private sector communities. The IABIN Executive Committee (IEC) comprises representatives from 8 Countries and an IGO/NGO member, currently the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

This Project Implementation Plan (PIP) found on www.iabin.net outlines a \$35 million plan. Agreements with the primary biodiversity informatics institutions throughout the Americas were forged based on biodiversity data sharing priorities of these institutions and mandates of the first three IABIN Council Meetings. Co-financing of \$28.9 million has been identified from 76 regional or national institutions and programs.

The overall project will:

- (i) Develop an Internet-based, decentralized managed network to provide access to scientifically credible biodiversity information currently existing in individual institutions and agencies in the Americas,
- (ii) Provide the tools necessary to draw knowledge from that wealth of resources, which in turn will support sound decision-making concerning the conservation of biodiversity, and
- (iii) Provide a mechanism in the Americas to exchange information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, thus promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation to help fulfill the mandate of the Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The following criteria were established by the IABIN Council for the prioritization of potential Thematic Networks:

- Theme is of interest to countries (demand driven) as determined by the consultations carried out during the PDF phase
- Valid regional or sub regional data exist
- Infrastructure exists or is planned
- Theme is a priority for global and regional programs

- Theme is a priority of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2nd IABIN Council meeting
- Network leverages other funds

Using the above information and criteria, the following six Thematic Networks (TNs) have been identified as a priority for IABIN:

- Specimen Network
- Species Network
- Ecosystems Network
- Invasive Species Network
- Pollinators Network
- Protected Areas

Each TN will be coordinated by an institution, which will be selected by the Executing Agency in consultation with the IEC on a competitive basis and supported by a Technical Committee of Experts constituted by specialists from across the region, chosen by the Secretariat. The Coordinating Institution (CI) is responsible for organizing the development of the TN, including recommendations on standards and protocols. The latter require the endorsement of the IABIN Council. The CI may also be responsible for the coordination of other activities, such as the development of tools for accessing data, entering data in the network, and training, which may be carried out by the CI or by other groups. Where appropriate, CIs could be a consortia of organizations to ensure a good representation of all geographic areas of the Americas.

The process for choosing the Coordinating Institution is as follows:

1. The Secretariat with IABIN Executive Committee input prepares detailed terms of reference (TORs) for the activities of a CI.
2. The work is contracted out by the Executing Agency in accordance with World Bank procurement procedures. These procedures define the kinds of competitive procurement procedures to be followed, as a function of the size and type of the contract, and could exceptionally include sole-sourcing procedures.
3. A Technical Selection Committee convened by the Executing Agency, and acceptable to the Secretariat and the IEC will evaluate detailed proposals.
4. The procurement process and final selection of a CI is subject to World Bank no-objection, as defined in the legal agreement.

Proposals to take on the role of the CI will require co-financing, and should specify mechanisms for the long-term maintenance of the TNs.

A Thematic Network Coordinator of the IABIN Secretariat will oversee the implementation of the Thematic Networks. The TNs to be established are described in Sections 3.1.2 through 3.1.7 in the PIP that may be found on www.iabin.net.

Overall, throughout the six thematic networks, the CIs have a special role in the coordination and promotion of key technical aspects of IABIN such as the development of functioning networks, metadata schema, and development of thematic information resources.

Operational/leadership functions under Interoperability and Access to Data:

- Supervise the operation of the basic network infrastructure: Thematic Networks
- Develop the basic infrastructure necessary to operate the TNs
- Operate and maintain the TNs

- Seek agreements on the use of standards and protocols to ensure compatibility of diverse data sources within the region
- Develop and adapt tools for data content creation
- Development of training packages

Operational/leadership functions under Data Content Creation:

- Quality control and validation of information
- Carry out or coordinate training
- Digitization of biodiversity data
- Determine data content creation priorities
- Data Hosting

The IABIN Secretariat will manage day-to-day activities of IABIN. The IEC has chosen the City of Knowledge in Panama City, an NGO, as the Host organization for the IABIN Secretariat.

The RFPs (Request For Proposals) and terms of reference, as they become available, for these thematic networks may be found at www.iabin.net. Organizations interested in applying for the Coordinating Institution (CI) of the different position should send Proposals and or questions (preferably by email) to:

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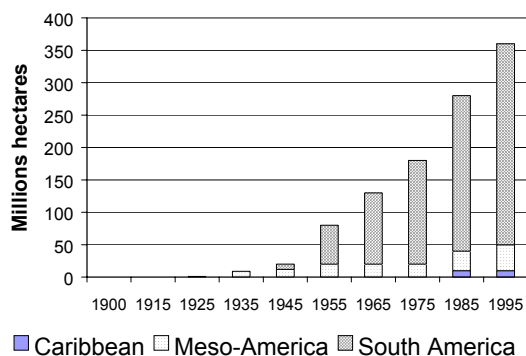
Scope of Work for the IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network

Justification and Background

While total area protected in national parks and other protected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased at an impressive rate (see Figures 1 and 2), unmet needs remain. Recently, for example, much emphasis has been placed on the need for ecological corridors – strips of intact habitats that connect larger habitat fragments and ecosystems, helping to maintain species movements necessary for reproduction and survival. One corridor project in progress is the Yungas Andinas Biological Corridor that, once completed, would extend from Southern Bolivia to the Northern Tucumán Province in Argentina. Another ambitious corridor project is EcoAmericas, that is consolidating the core areas and buffer zones of the 36 World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves located in the fifteen countries from Mexico to Argentina.¹ Another biological corridor, the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor is being developed through the Central American Isthmus.

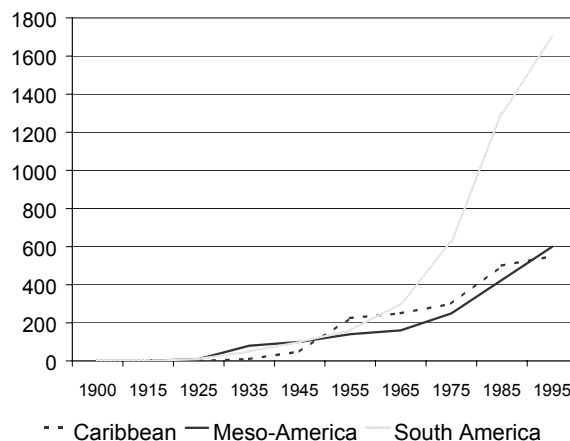
Figure 1
Protected Areas Established from 1900 to 1995

(million hectares)



Source: GEO-2000

Figure 2
Number of Protected Areas Established from 1900 to 1995



Source: GEO-2000

Protected areas offer the Earth's biota its "first line of defense" against encroaching human populations, play an essential role in the conservation of species and habitats, and are essential for our own survival. Protected areas face numerous threats, including global climate change, habitat loss and fragmentation by roads, rising sea levels, consumptive uses by human populations, and invasive alien species. In addition to these and other threats, the conservation value of the network of protected areas is weakened by the disproportionate coverage of non-productive areas, including those at high elevation, which consist primarily of rock and ice, and the lack of marine protected areas.

Three previous IABIN Council meetings have emphasized the need for a protected areas thematic network and data accumulation. Through standardization followed by improved access, the protected areas thematic network may assist countries with strategic planning and analysis of management effectiveness, as well as provide a comprehensive information network where data on protected areas could be easily located, queried, accessed for management and scientific needs.

¹ IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

Strategic questions that need to be answered and available in a protected areas database are:

- Where are the Protected Areas?
- How are they being managed?
- What biodiversity do they include?

Objective of the IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network

The objective of the Protected Areas Thematic Network is to promote the more effective sharing of information on protected areas within and between the countries of the Americas Hemisphere, building on and contributing to existing global experience in this area through close collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

It is intended that national protected areas agencies will work closely with a host (called the IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network Coordinating Institution) that will assemble partnerships of important players such as, for example, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program (on Biosphere Reserves), World Data base on Protected Areas, and various other international agreements and programs on protected areas and a range of internationally active non-governmental organizations (see annex 1 for further description of examples of existing protected areas database activities). The proposals should outline in detail these partnerships and counterpart co financing in both cash and in-kind resources coming from each institution.

Questions and Issues which the Proposal should address:

- Which PA management effectiveness assessment tools should IABIN use? Analysis shows tracking tool (Scorecard) data such as WWF Alliance/World Bank Tracking Tool, RAPPAM, Parks in Peril Scorecards, PRO-ARCA reports, Parks Canada, Parks Watch, and many other systems for assessing protected area management effectiveness and compare management strategies and regimes between countries. WWF/ World Bank, TNC, and PARKSWATCH and other groups that have worked in this area have committed to agree on a standardized system by early 2005.
- Description of methodologies for forging partnerships with IUCN, WCMC, WDPA, WCPA, PALnet, and Protected Areas Archive, ICE, and Global Species Address Book, as examples.
- Strategic plan for IABIN to assist participating IABIN member Countries complete an Americas Hemisphere PA management effectiveness assessment that would assist with Country reporting on COP 7 of CBD, Millennium Development Goals, Biodiversity 2010, and UNEP WCMC *Towards the harmonization of national reporting and treaties*. This strategic plan will be discussed at the 4th IABIN Council Meeting planned for early April 2005.

Table 1 Protected Areas Thematic Network Timeframe

Activity	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Assemble a Technical Advisory Group to evaluate protected area information.	█							
2. Host workshop to analyze and prioritize protected areas information requirements from national protected areas systems.	█	█						
3. Achieve consensus on information use policies and produce protected areas metadata schema			█	█				
4. Develop Web services and user interfaces for integrated searches of protected areas information and coordinate reporting on protected areas management effectiveness.					█	█	█	█
5. Disseminate tools, support (taxonomic, programming – database and web), and Internet databases to disseminate information and to allow for specific queries.					█	█	█	█
6. Coordinate communications with Network participants regarding advances and changes in protocols and tools		█	█	█	█	█	█	█
7. Create and maintain a protected areas expert database and directory		█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Required Co financing. Institutions wishing to be considered for the Protected Areas Thematic Network Coordinating Institution (PA TN CI) should review the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) found on www.iabin.net to familiarize themselves with IABIN’s institutional arrangements, co financing requirements, and reporting.

Proposed CIs must bring significant co financing resources to implement the TN. These technical and financial resources will be presented with each proposal that will also be evaluated on methodology, quality of key staff proposed, and relevant experience for the assignment. The contracted CI would agree to provide detailed quarterly co-financing information according to cost guidelines established by the Secretariat. The co-financing information should be documented and should be open to potential audits. **Minimum co-financing for a CI must be at least 2:1, thus double the amount of the IABIN contribution. Proposals should include a detailed activities and financing plan for both the IABIN contribution and CI contribution. Activities may be further enhanced by the Matching Grant arm of IABIN. (See PIP and Annex 2 of this TORs.)**

Products of the IABIN PA TN

Expected products are:

1. Technical Advisory Group to evaluate protected area information.
2. Workshops held to analyze and prioritize protected areas information requirements from national protected areas systems.
3. Consensus on information use policies and produce protected areas metadata schema.
4. Web services and user interfaces for integrated searches of protected areas information and coordinated assessment and reporting on protected areas management effectiveness.
5. Disseminate tools, support (taxonomic, programming – database and web), and Internet databases to disseminate information and to allow for specific queries.
6. Coordinated communications with Network participants regarding advances and changes in protocols and tools
7. Maintenance of a protected areas expert database and directory.

Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be the responsibility of the OAS acting as Executing Agency, with the assistance of the IABIN Secretariat, the Coordinating Institutions, the World Bank, and other participants as appropriate. Relative to monitoring of co-financing, the Executing Agency, in conjunction with the Secretariat, will produce a yearly statement of changes in fund balance of the project, certified by the Treasurer of the executing agency, attesting to the accuracy and completeness of contributions by the Bank and disbursements by the executing agency, and further certification that the in-kind contribution amounts are consistent with the methodology agreed upon between the Bank and the executing agency. These yearly statements will be based in part by information, co financing data, and performance indicators supplied by the Coordinating Institutions.

The Coordinating Institution will furnish to the OAS and the IABIN Secretariat not later than 20 days after the end of the first calendar semester after the Contract start date, and after each subsequent calendar semester, a semi-annual progress (semester) reports in Spanish and English that integrates the results of the monitoring and evaluation of the Contract activities performed, the progress achieved, and setting out the measures recommended to ensure the efficient carrying out of the Contract and the achievement of the objectives thereof during the following six-month period. These semi-annual progress (semester) reports in Spanish and English will also document project progress to the IABIN Council and IABINfriends. All key IABIN documents and all semester reports will be posted on www.iabin.net and distributed to the IABIN Council.

In summary the required reports from the Coordinating Institutions will include:

Quarterly Technical Report (component-specific)

- Documents the completion of planned activities and the progress made toward the achievement of desired results, as set out in the Annual Operating Plan of the Coordinating Institution for the specific thematic network.
- Reviews any problems or decisions with an impact on performance.
- Assesses the interest generated by program activities and opportunities for enhancing the impact of the project.
- Provides data for semiannual progress reports and for public information purposes.
- Reviews Annex 1 Section on Key Performance Indicators in the PIP and reports on progress specific to the Thematic Network.
- Provides technical and M & E data for incorporation into semi-annual progress reports.
- Provides background and technical information for dissemination to participating institutions and countries.
- May serve as background materials for specific IABIN training programs and public information and awareness activities.

Semiannual Progress (Semester) Reports

- Provides summary of CI activities, highlighting significant results and overall progress toward achievement of objective-level results.
- Serves as a general source of information specific to the Coordinating Institution on IABIN progress for possible distribution to other agencies and interested parties.
- Provides summaries of FMRs (Financial Monitoring Reports).
- Reviews Annex 1 Section on Key Performance Indicators and reports on progress.

Annual Operating Plan (AOP)

- The AOP should be produced not later than November 30 of each year of Contract award and submitted to the Bank for No Objection. The AOP shall contain the Project activities to be carried out during the calendar year following the date of presentation of said plan to the Bank, and a timetable for the completion of said Project activities during the year in question.
- Highlights which indicators are coming due as stated in Annex 1 Section on Key Performance Indicators in the PIP.

Financial Monitoring Reports

- Provides an overview of project finances and Coordinating Institution counterpart funds to-date including disbursements and expenditures (See Annex 2).

Financial Audits

- Coordinating Institutions will permit, if requested by the OAS or the IABIN Secretariat, Audit of contract and counterpart finances as indicated in the contract. Annex 2 demonstrates sheets that must be filled out and submitted to track counterpart financing.

Final Report

- Evaluates the implementation effectiveness of the Coordinating Institutions progress and each project component and the ultimate success of the Coordinating Institutions and its partners in meeting its stated objectives.
- Tracks performance as stated in Annex 1 Section on Key Performance Indicators in the PIP.
- Provides data and information for the Bank's Implementation Completion Report/Final Report.

Annex 1 -- Examples of current Protected Areas Biodiversity Informatics Activities

The Information Center for the Environment (ICE) at the University of California, Davis, is collaborating to provide access to and technical support for biological inventory data derived from protected areas to add to the Biological Inventories of the World's Protected Areas databases, the world's largest repository of standardized, documented biological inventories. The PA Thematic Network might, for example, engage ICE and the Global Species Address Book with numerous additional collaborators, including the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the IUCN's World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium and a host of taxonomic institutions, to produce a publicly available protected area information system through an approved protected area metadata schema. This information system will include general site descriptions (size, geographic coordinates, date and history of establishment, management activities, etc.), as well as descriptions of human populations and uses of the area, a relative assessment of management effectiveness, and documented, taxonomically harmonized species inventories of plants and animals.

One example of existing work in the region includes a cooperative agreement among the NBII, the Information Center for the Environment, the Smithsonian Institution's Monitoring and Assessment of Biodiversity ([MAB](#)) program, [The Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad](#) (INBio) in Costa Rica, and the Missouri Botanical Garden. As a result of this cooperation, the ICE Biological Inventory Databases currently (as of 12/03) contain over 17,000 plant and over 2,400 animal records representing 32 Costa Rican protected areas. As part of this collaboration, INBio has provided in excess of 17,000 documented occurrence records from 30 protected areas in Costa Rica. The IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network seeks to expand this kind of partnership to include the entire Hemisphere. At present, existing data are not standardized on either structure or content, so there will be numerous benefits derived from the IABIN PA TN, including the accumulation, documentation, and standardization of much existing information followed by the dissemination via the Internet of these data. Through IABIN activities, these data, may more effectively contribute to local, regional, and global conservation efforts. The IABIN Protected Areas Thematic Network CI will work closely with the IABIN focal points in each Country incorporating their user demands and working through them to contact different biodiversity information providers (such as the National Parks and Protected Areas Directorates of each Country) in each Country.

Additionally, as part of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) the World Data Center for Biodiversity and Ecology within NBII is working with UNEP-WCMC and Colombia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) to develop a long-term data and archiving and retrieval tool for the data and analysis developed by the MEA. Once completed, this tool will offer access to data sets such as protected areas.

PA management effectiveness assessment tools include those of WWF, TNC (The Nature Conservancy), PARKSWATCH, and the World Bank, as examples. The overall objective is to provide the tools by which participating countries can voluntarily assess the effectiveness of their protected area system, to share best practices and lessons learned, and comply with international treaty commitments such as the CBD COP 7, Millennium Development Goals and Biodiversity 2010. Four indicators of management effectiveness include:

- (1) basic on-site protection activities;
- (2) long-term management capacity;
- (3) long-term financing for basic site management; and
- (4) a supportive local constituency for the site with emphasis on affected indigenous and rural communities and stakeholders.

Annex 2 - TRACKING OF COUNTERPART FUNDING

Proposed Coordinating Institutions must bring significant co financing resources to implement the TN. These technical and financial resources will be presented with each proposal that will also be evaluated on methodology, quality of key staff proposed, and relevant experience for the assignment. The contracted CI would agree to provide detailed quarterly co-financing information according to cost guidelines established by the Secretariat. The co-financing information should be documented and should be open to potential audits. Minimum co-financing for a CI must be at least 2:1, thus double the amount of the IABIN contribution. Proposals should include a detailed activities and financing plan for both the IABIN contribution and CI contribution. Activities may be further enhanced by the Matching Grant arm of IABIN.

The following methodology has been designed to facilitate tracking co-financing.

A) Questionnaire posted in the Project's Website

Coordinating Institutions will have access to an Internet based questionnaire that will be posted in the Project's website, with simple questions that will walk the user through all the possible co financing categories for each project component. Coordinating Institutions will also be required to track counterpart financing of their institution and other partner organizations and institutions that benefit from capacity building.

Most answers will be available as a drop-down list that can be selected with a click of the mouse, and others will be blank spaces to be filled with information. Users will submit the form via the Internet directly to OAS and/or IABIN Secretariat (answers will arrive in a simple format via e-mail), where a person will review and input into an Access Database designed specifically to track cofinancing for the Project.

Below is a basic design of the questions and the screens that would appear as the user provides the relevant information. Drop-down list of answers will correspond to fields in the access database, which also follows the OAS chart of accounts. Reports will answer queries about cofinancing by component, country, institution, and category.

PAPER DESIGN OF VIRTUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Lines indicate a new screen.

Initial Screen:

- Statement thanking user for the information that he/she is about to provide
- Statement with instructions: (example: please provide information about the activities and expenses that your institution has funded as part of your co-financing commitment to the network. (exclude all funds provided by the project)

Country (drop-down list of 34 countries)

Institution (drop down list of 75 institutions)

Please select name of your institution – if not included select 'other' and add name in blank text box.

Component (select one of the four project components) (Note: at the end user will be able to return to this screen to provide information for additional components or to end session)

Example: User selects component 1 – Interoperability and Access to Data.

Type of Co-financing (drop-down list)

Personnel Costs (drop-down list for each one; see chart of accounts)
Travel
Documents
Equipment & Supplies
Building & Maintenance
External Service Contracts
Other Costs

D) Design of Access Database

Database will consist of the following four tables with relationships among all, so that it will be possible to generate reports in response to queries by country, component, institution or expenditure category.

Table 1 – Project Components

Cost Center 1	Interoperability and Access to Data
Cost Center 2	Data Content Creation
Cost Center 3	Tools for D-Making
Cost Center 4	Sustainability of IABIN
Cost Center 5	Project Administration

Table 2 – Expenditure Categories

50100	PERSONNEL COSTS
50400	TRAVEL
50500	DOCUMENTS
50600	EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES
50700	BUILDING & MAINTENANCE
50800	EXTERNAL SERVICE CONTRACTS
50900	OTHER COSTS

Table 3 – Countries

01	Antigua and Barbuda
02	Argentina
03	Bahamas
04	Barbados
05	Belize
06	Bolivia
07	Brazil
08	
09	Chile
10	Colombia
11	Costa Rica
12	
13	Dominica
14	Dominican Republic
15	Ecuador
16	El Salvador
17	Grenada
18	Guatemala
19	Guyana
20	Haiti
21	Honduras
22	Jamaica
23	Mexico
24	Nicaragua
25	Panama
26	Paraguay
27	Peru
28	St. Kitts and Nevis

- 29 Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and
- 30 Grenadines
- 31 Suriname
- 32 Trinidad and Tobago
- 33
- 34 Uruguay
- 35 Venezuela

Table 4 – Participating Institutions (will increase as necessary)

- 01 Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación – TROPICO (Bolivia)
- 02 Autoridad Nacional de Ambiente Panamá
- 03 BioNET International
- 04 Bird Life International
- 05 CaribHerp – Pennstate University (US-Caribbean)
- 06 CCAD
- 07 Centro de Estudios Conservacionistas (CECON), Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)
- 08 Centro de Malacología, Universidad Centroamericana de Managua (Nicaragua)
- 09 CIAT (Colombia)
- 10 Ciudad del Saber - Fundación (Panama)
- 11 Colección Boliviana de Fauna (Bolivia)
- 12 Commission For Environmental Cooperation
- 13 Comité Nacional Pro Defensa de la Flora y Fauna - Amigos de la Tierra (CODEFF) (Chile)
- 14 Conabio (Mexico)
- 15 Consortium for Caribbean (MCZ Harvard University) (US-Caribbean)
- 16 Convenio Andres Bello (CAB)
- 17 Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) (Chile)
- 18 CRIA (Brazil)
- 19 Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales (FLASA) (Venezuela)
- 20 Fundación de Historia Natural Félix de Azara (Argentina)
- Grupo de Conservación de Germoplasma ex situ de Raíces y Tuberosas Andinas (RTA's) Univ Ricardo
- 21 Palma
- 22 Escuela Politecnica Nacional del Ecuador
- 23 Fundación Habitat
- 24 Guyra Paraguay
- 25 Herbario Nacional de Bolivia
- 26 Herbario Nacional de Ecuador
- 27 I3N (NBII) (USGS)
- 28 IABIN Focal Points of participating countries
- 29 IADIZA-CRICYT
- 30 INBio (Costa Rica)
- 31 Instituto Alexander von Humboldt (Colombia)
- 32 Instituto de Botánica Darwinion (Argentina)
- 33 Instituto Geográfico de Venezuela
- 34 MINAE Costa Rica
- 35 Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología de Venezuela
- 36 Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARENA) (Nicaragua)
- 37 Ministry of Environment Haiti
- 38 MIZA (Venezuela)
- 39 Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN) (Argentina)
- 40 Museo de la Plata -- Argentina
- 41 Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Costa Rica
- 42 Museo Entomológico de Leon (Nicaragua)
- 43 Museo Nacional de Costa Rica
- 44 Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Chile)
- 45 National Biodiversity Network
- 46 NatureServe (Infonatura) (US)

- 47 NORAD
- 48 Organization of American States (OAS)
- 49 Secretariat Host
- 50 SERNA (Honduras)
- 51 Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (Chile)
- 52 Smithsonian Panamá
- 53 The Bahamas Environment, Science and Tech Comission (Ministry of health and env)
- 54 The Nature Conservancy
- 55 UNEP (GRID)
- 56 UNEP Caribbean CAR RCU
- 57 UNEP Mexico
- 58 Universidad Austral (Chile)
- 59 Universidad de Concepción (Chile)
- 60 Universidad de los Andes (CVULA)
- 61 Universidad de los Andes (ULABG) (Venezuela)
- 62 Universidad de Panamá
- 63 Universidad Nacional de Tucumán (Argentina)
- 64 Universidad Nacional del Nordeste - Fac. Ciencias (UNNE) - Colección herpetologica Corrientes
- 65 University of California, Davis (Information Center for the Environment)
- 66 University of Suriname
- 67 USGS/EROS Data Center
- 68 USGS/NBII
- 69 West Indian Whistling-Duck
- 70 Development Grant Facility (WB)
- 71 WB Colombia Disaster Management Project (WB)
- 72 WB Development Gateway
- 73 WB Env. SALs (Mexico, Brazil)
- 74 WB Honduras Disaster Vulnerability (support to SINIA)
- 75 WB Second Rural Municipality Project (support to SINIA)
- 76 WB/MBC/Dutch Trust Fund