

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

NZNP Global Platform

Region

Global

GEF Project ID

11098

Country(ies)

Global

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

ADB

CAF

GEF Agency Project ID

Project Executing Entity(s)

UNEP's Economic and Trade Policy Unit

World Monitoring Conservation Centre (WCMC)

Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

University of Oxford

2050 Pathways Platform

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

UNEP FI

Project Executing Type

GEF Agency

Others

CSO

CSO

CSO

GEF Agency

GEF Agency

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area (s)

Multi Focal Area

Submission Date

4/5/2024

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Duration (Months)

72

GEF Project Grant: (a)

9,800,000.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)

882,000.00

PPG Amount: (c)

200,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)

18,000.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

10900000

Total Co-financing

289,883,455.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Land Degradation |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Principal Objective 2 | Significant Objective 1 | Principal Objective 2 | Significant Objective 1 |

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

For limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees, the IPCC notes we need to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century ([IPCC, 2022](#)). With this aim, many countries have adopted long-term low-emission strategies in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement. However, many more are still to do so. Without such plans in place, countries are not developing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambitious enough to meet the Paris Agreement goals.

Furthermore, there is growing evidence showing that the twin threats of global biodiversity loss and climate change are inextricably linked ([IPCC, 2022](#)) ([IPCC-IPBES, 2021](#)). The scientific community emphasizes that climate crisis further exacerbates nature crisis and biodiversity loss while the latter undermines the capacity of ecosystems to be resilient to climate changes and to contribute to its mitigation. Moreover, the disproportionate impact on women, children, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups further underlines the urgency of addressing these interlinked crises. Considering the multiple co-benefits of nature-positive climate action, and the financing efficiencies, it is imperative that countries pursue net-zero development trajectories that are nature positive. This will support the twin-implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

As the coordination project of the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme (NZNPA IP), this project serves as the basis for the innovative approach of combining the nature and climate global agendas. It provides a coordinating space which will facilitate a two-way flow of knowledge between the global and national level. Knowledge developed at the global level, either under the global platform or through knowledge partners, will be transferred to participating countries for application. At the same time, experiences, good practices and lessons learned of participating countries and other partners working on the ground will be shared at the global level to inform the updating and refreshing of global knowledge. To this end, the project will also leverage the existing global efforts that can contribute to this space, many of which are focused on net-zero plan development, but with limited consideration of how to incorporate guidance on nature-positiveness. This project, called the NZNPA Global Platform, will thus address complex and systemic connections between climate change and biodiversity loss, supporting countries' pathways to carbon neutrality while securing nature positive outcomes.

The Global Platform has the objective of supporting countries to accelerate efforts to achieve net-zero nature-positive economies through the catalyzing of finance and partnerships, the triggering of investment, the promotion of policy and governance coherence, and the curation, diffusion and transferring of experiences, good practices and lessons learned. To do so, participating IP countries will benefit from tailored and state-of-the-art knowledge and knowledge networks on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on net-zero nature-positive (NZNP) modelling, planning with investment options, and finance. It will drive systematic economic transformation through interventions spanning from governance support, strategy development, investment options, public and private finance, tracking progress and knowledge management. Such knowledge will be created and shared through a suite of activities at the global, regional, and national levels. The Global Platform will also develop, compile, and leverage global knowledge as a global good, for access

and use by all countries (beyond the IP participating ones). It is innovative in the sense that it is the first global platform that focuses squarely on creating country capacity and mobilize global action to fully integrate nature-positiveness into net-zero planning.

In achieving its objective, the platform aims to address the following key barriers:

1. Limited integration of nature-positiveness and net-zero in modelling systems, country plans and global initiatives, hampering the development and enhancement of truly integrated national net-zero nature-positive strategies that consider trade-offs across sectors and societal needs.
2. Weak demand and supply of net-zero nature-positive public and private finance and investment.
3. Inadequate mechanisms for tracking progress, communicating efforts, and raising ambition on achieving a net-zero and nature-positive.

The Global Platform will service, coordinate amongst, and create capacities and enabling conditions for the 12 countries taking part in the NZNPA IP: Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam. Under this integrated programme, these countries will be concomitantly implementing their own national NZNPA 'child projects'. In this sense, the global platform is a global 'enabler' that will support participating countries to achieve significant global environmental benefits - greenhouse gas emission reductions, biodiversity conservation and land restoration – through its enabling actions. The Global Platform will itself contribute directly to GEF core indicator 11 (i.e. people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex), reaching 1,500 beneficiaries (including 750 women) through its project activities.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Support countries to accelerate efforts to achieve net-zero nature-positive economies through the catalyzing of finance and partnerships, the triggering of investment, the promotion of policy and governance coherence, and the curation, diffusion and transferring of experiences, good practices and lessons learned.

Project Components

1. NZNP knowledge and capacity

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 2,094,200.00 | 891,574.00 |

Outcome:

1. Participating countries undertake NZNP planning, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform

Output:

- 1.1. A global net-zero nature-positive working group is established **by liaising and building on existing network** for enhancing ambition, leadership and knowledge sharing by the global community
- 1.2. Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacities increased for developing evidence - based net-zero nature-positive strategies.

2. NZNP finance and investment

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 4,626,744.00 | 283,403,838.00 |

Outcome:

- 2 (i). Participating countries take steps to promote NZNP investments, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform.

2 (ii). MDBs and DBs enhance coordination on NZNP financing and apply / share new global knowledge in NZNP investments with other IFIs, client governments, and build capacity across selected domestic financial institutions and financial intermediaries

Output:

- 2.1. Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacity increased for aligning public and private finance with net-zero nature-positive strategies and mobilizing private investment for implementation of such strategies.
- 2.2. An MDB/DB NZNP coordination group coordinates on institutional innovations, climate and nature strategies / targets, shares knowledge on good practice and provides thought leadership for client countries, partners and other stakeholders on net-zero nature-positive financing, with a view to scaling and working across national and subnational financial institutions.**
- 2.3. Gender responsive tools and knowledge are shared with financial institutions and their capacity increased for integrating NZNP considerations in operations, project preparation and portfolios.
- 2.4. Pilot NZNP-aligned financial instruments to demonstrate proof of concept and potential replication and scaling.

3. NZNP tracking and communication

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 2,357,782.00 | 503,333.00 |

Outcome:

3. Participating countries take steps to disseminate and track NZNP actions, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform

Output:

3.1. Participating countries and the global community have access to tools for tracking country and programme progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals.

3.2. Participating countries and the global community have access to gender-responsive and transparent information on the programme's impact, experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, and progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals

M&E

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | GET |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 284,972.00 | 380,000.00 |

Outcome:

4. The programme and project are effectively monitored and evaluated-.

Output:

4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered.

Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. NZNP knowledge and capacity | 2,094,200.00 | 891,574.00 |
| 2. NZNP finance and investment | 4,626,744.00 | 283,403,838.00 |
| 3. NZNP tracking and communication | 2,357,782.00 | 503,333.00 |
| M&E | 284,972.00 | 380,000.00 |
| Subtotal | 9,363,698.00 | 285,178,745.00 |
| Project Management Cost | 436,302.00 | 4,704,710.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total Project Cost (\$) | 9,800,000.00 | 289,883,455.00 |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

A1. Global environmental problem

Overview

The overlapping crises of climate change and the rapid decline of natural ecosystems highlight the urgency of addressing these issues together in national economic planning. The consensus is that the net-zero and nature-positive agendas are interdependent ([IPCC-IPBES, 2021](#)). Tackling one without the other could lead to unintended consequences and missed opportunities for sustainable progress. Despite emerging good practices, there are significant drivers that compromise the integration of net-zero and nature-positive including the lack of widespread coordination mechanisms, governance structures and investment models that fully integrate NZNP actions.

The current global economic model characterized by market failure in pricing carbon and natural resources correctly, reinforces drivers such as overconsumption, reliance on fossil fuels, and unsustainable land use practices. These drivers perpetuate high rates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and depletion of land, natural resources and biodiversity, thereby damaging biodiversity and ecosystems. This cycle of degradation and emissions is self-reinforcing: as climate change worsens it creates feedback loops that amplify the original drivers of environmental degradation, such as more frequent and severe weather events, habitat destruction, and biodiversity loss. This underscores the need for a join approach to climate and environmental policy. The Paris Agreement and the GBF both advocate such an integrated approach, aiming to reduce negative impacts through the synergistic pursuit of NZNP agenda. This integrated strategy is essential for achieving Global Environmental Benefits, including climate change mitigation and sustainable land use.

While countries' NDCs outline global climate action plans, they often fall short of the ambition necessary to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Despite over 90% of the global economy being encompassed by net-zero commitments, the strategies for implementation and alignment with the 1.5°C goal remain fragmented. This piecemeal approach not only hampers the effectiveness of individual actions but also misses opportunities to optimize impact through integrated efforts. In addition, economic and financial trends demonstrate increased investment in human-made capital while decreased investment in natural capital, further undermining natural and biological resources ([UNEP, 2021](#)). This shift prioritizes the exploitation of natural resources for immediate economic gains, often overlooking the long-term consequences of ecosystem degradation. As a result, ecosystems are overexploited, biodiversity declines, and essential natural services, such as clean water provision and carbon sequestration, are compromised. Further, despite evidence linking climate change to losses in nature and biodiversity, nature and climate actions are often developed independently ([IPCC-IPBES, 2021](#)).

This global context leads to the following global environmental challenges:

Climate Change Mitigation

GHG emissions are soaring rapidly, jeopardizing the attainment of the 1.5-degree target outlined in the Paris Agreement. According to the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its sixth assessment report ([IPCC, 2023](#)), global GHG emissions have continued to rise in all sectors and subsectors in recent years, but most strongly in transport and industry. In 2019, 34% (20 gigatons of CO₂ equivalent - GtCO₂eq) of global GHG emissions came from the energy sector, 24% (14 GtCO₂eq) from industry, 22% (13 GtCO₂eq) from agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU), 15% (8.7 GtCO₂eq) from transport and 6% (3.3 GtCO₂eq) from buildings. If indirect emissions (Scope 2) from energy use are considered, the relative shares of emissions from industry and buildings rise to 34% and 17% respectively. The average annual growth in GHG emissions in the period 2010-2019 slowed compared to the previous decade in the energy supply sector (from 2.3% to 1.0%) and in industry (from 3.4% to 1.4%, direct emissions only), but remained roughly constant in the transport sector at around 2% per year. While the GHG emissions in AFOLU are the third highest, emissions growth in AFOLU is uncertain given that quantifying emissions in this sector is challenging due to factors such as land-use changes, forest degradation, and uncertainties in measuring carbon stocks in soil and vegetation, which can either sequester or release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The proportion of emissions from land use, land change and forestry could be higher than estimated currently, which could have significant climate impacts.

A drastic turnaround in global emissions is needed to meet the climate protection targets of the Paris Agreement. According to the alarming assessment of the IPCC in the Sixth Assessment Report 2022, the estimated future CO₂ emissions from existing fossil fuel infrastructures alone already exceed the remaining cumulative net CO₂ emissions in emission pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C ([IPCC, 2023](#)).

Nature

The level of diversity in the natural world, at the ecosystem, species, and genetic levels - is being destroyed at an alarming rate. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity ([CBD, 2009](#)), species have been disappearing at 50-100 times the natural rate, and this is predicted to rise dramatically. Based on current trends, an estimated 34,000 plant and 5,200 animal species - including one in eight of the world's bird species - face extinction. While the loss of individual species catches attention, it is the fragmentation, degradation and outright loss of forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and other ecosystems, that poses the gravest threat to biological diversity and the ecosystem services it provides.

The loss of biodiversity often reduces the productivity of ecosystems, thereby shrinking nature's basket of goods and services that society relies on. It destabilizes ecosystems and weakens their ability to deal with natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes, and with human-caused stresses, such as pollution and climate change. In fact, ecosystems offer natural infrastructure that, when intentionally managed or combined with grey infrastructure, can raise resiliency, and bring multiple, durable, and low-cost benefits to communities, companies, and the environment.

Despite numerous efforts and commitments, the world is falling short in reversing the persistent trends of biodiversity and habitats loss with large scale deforestation and land degradation continuing ([WWF, 2022](#)). Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse rank among the top five risks facing the world over the next 10 years, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2023, with environmental risks

comprising six of the top 10 long-term risks ([Writer, 2023](#)). Such trends further contribute to increased CO₂ concentrations, hindering natural systems to capture carbon effectively.

The green infrastructure services of nature can provide lasting low-cost solutions, in exposed and degraded landscapes. Over half of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) is either moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services ([WEF, 2020](#)). But natural ecosystems do not simply underpin our economic wellbeing, they provide the water we drink, the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the stable climate needed for human development. The drive to nature-positive is especially pressing for industries that not only have significant impacts on nature, but also are heavily dependent on nature. These industries include agriculture, energy, forestry, food and fisheries, tourism, manufacturing, mining, retail, and pharmaceuticals.

Required investment

The investment gap to address net-zero and nature positive pathways is evident. Although the volume of climate finance is growing, it remains insufficient to meet the investment needs for climate action. It is estimated that the average annual climate finance flows reached almost USD 1.3 trillion in 2021/2022, nearly doubling compared to 2019/2020 levels, but the current flows represent about only 1% of global GDP. In fact, the climate finance needed up to 2030 stands at USD 9 trillion annually, meaning that climate finance must increase by at least five-fold annually, as quickly as possible, in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change ([CPI, 2023](#)) ([IPCC, 2023](#)).

Furthermore, CBD Parties agreed on the amount of USD 700 billion per year to close the biodiversity finance gap as captured in Goal D of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#). The estimates considered during the negotiation process varied widely are provided in a technical document prepared by a panel of experts on resource mobilization ([CBD, 2021](#)). When negotiating Targets 18 and 19, CBD Parties aimed to consider Goal D and the amount previously mentioned.

Global platform contribution to the global environmental problems

Net-zero nature-positive thinking and measures necessitate a comprehensive and integrative approach across various sectors. Achieving this involves maximizing synergies and minimizing trade-offs by ensuring policy coherence across government. A whole-of-economy approach is essential to identify and mitigate actions within net-zero plans that could potentially harm nature. By addressing these trade-offs proactively, it is possible to foster policies that support both climate goals, the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of degraded lands. This approach ensures that efforts to combat climate change do not inadvertently damage natural ecosystems. Additionally, engaging stakeholders from all sectors, including government (governmental coherence), industry, and civil society, is crucial to create and implement strategies that are sustainable and equitable. By promoting collaboration and leveraging diverse expertise, the Global Platform will facilitate the development, transfer and uptake of key global knowledge that enhance both environmental and economic outcomes in countries while supporting them in moving quickly towards NZNP targets.

A2. Baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

The global environmental problem described in A1 is being addressed by many programmes, initiatives, and tools. This section, A2, describes those. This section looks at national net-zero and nature-positive goals and plans, macro-economic modelling tools related to net-zero and nature positive pathways, data and monitoring frameworks, partnerships and capacity-building initiatives, and finance programmes.

Throughout this section, the main actors involved in NZNP and their relevant contributions are mentioned. The Global Platform will seek synergies with these to deliver the project outcomes.

A2.1. International and national plans and policies aligned with net-zero and nature-positive objectives.

A2.1.1 Net-zero long-term strategies

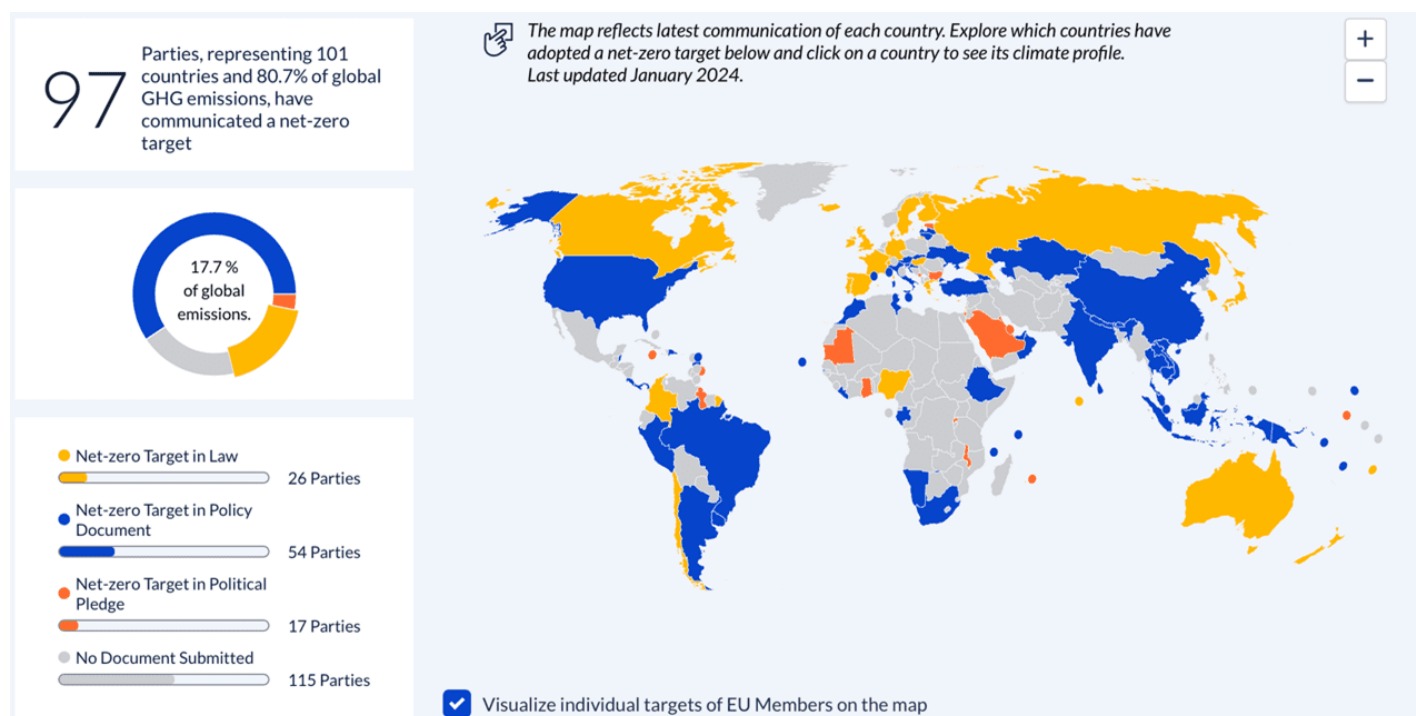
In recent years, the net-zero and nature-positive agendas have been recognized by several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The Paris Agreement has spurred the adoption of national net-zero pledges. As of December 2023, 97 Parties accounting for 80.7% of global GHG emissions have communicated a net-zero target. However, only 26 parties, including the European Union, which collectively represent approximately 18% of global GHG emissions, have translated their net-zero targets into law. The rest of the countries have pledged net-zero targets in their Long-Term Strategies (LTS) and NDCs that include conditional targets that require substantial global efforts to achieve (Figure 1). For example, 68 have submitted an LTS to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (as of December 2023), covering 72.4 % of global emissions ([Climate Watch, 2024](#)) ([OECD, 2023](#)). Figure 1 also shows the status of net-zero targets in the country child projects of the Global Platform. It is worth noting that as part of the PFD development, an analysis was carried out and identified that five countries out of the 12 child project countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam) have an NZNP strategy in place, which will be strengthened through the NZNP IP.

During recent years, several provisions have been made in the context of the climate negotiations to accelerate the development of long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDs). The Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement provides that all parties should strive to formulate and communicate LT-LEDs. Decision CM5 adopted at the COP28, urges Parties that have not yet done so and invites all other Parties to communicate or revise, by CMA6 (November 2024), their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. It also encourages Parties to align their next NDCs with LT-LEDs ([UNFCCC, 2023](#)).

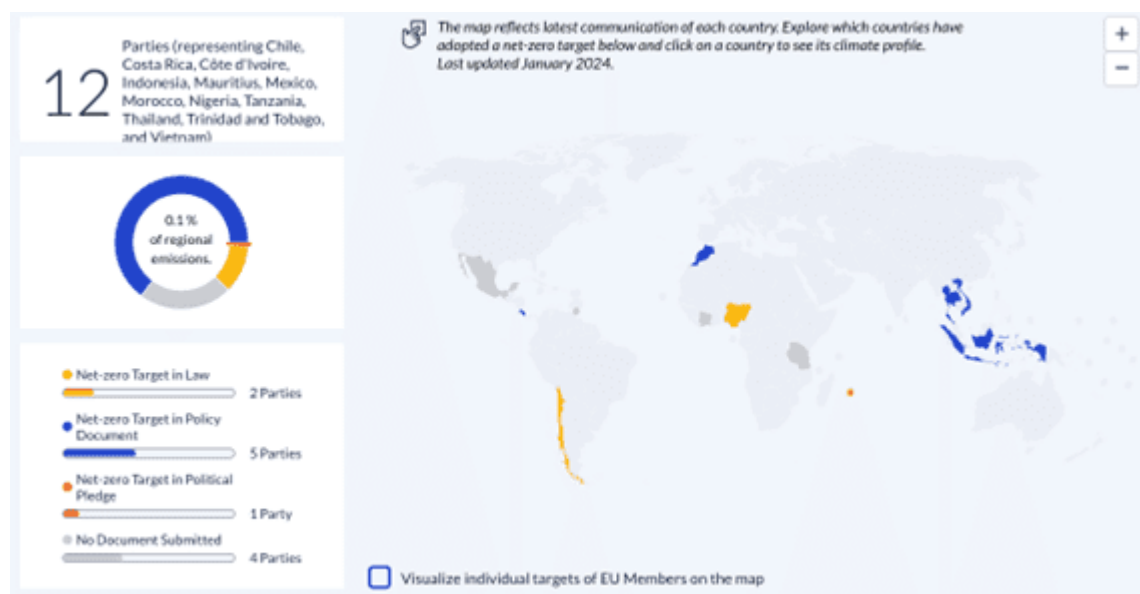
Furthermore, the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) was established at COP26 to urgently enhance mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade. The activities of the MWP includes the organization of at least two global dialogues each year, and investment-focused events in the margins of the global dialogues. Since then, three global dialogues have been organized in conjunctions with the meetings of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies focusing on just energy transition. In 2024, the MWP is focusing on Cities, Buildings and Energy ([UNFCCC, 2024](#)). Similarly, the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) has been established in 2022 as part of the COP27 with the aim of hat aims to promote pathways which ensure that the goals of the Paris Agreement are achieved justly and equitably.

Figure 1: Status of net-zero targets a) globally and in b) Global Platform Child Project Countries

a) Status of net-zero targets globally



b) Status of net-zero targets in Global Platform Child Project countries



Source: ([ClimateWatch, 2023](#))

A2.1.2 Nature Positive objectives and net-zero long-term strategies

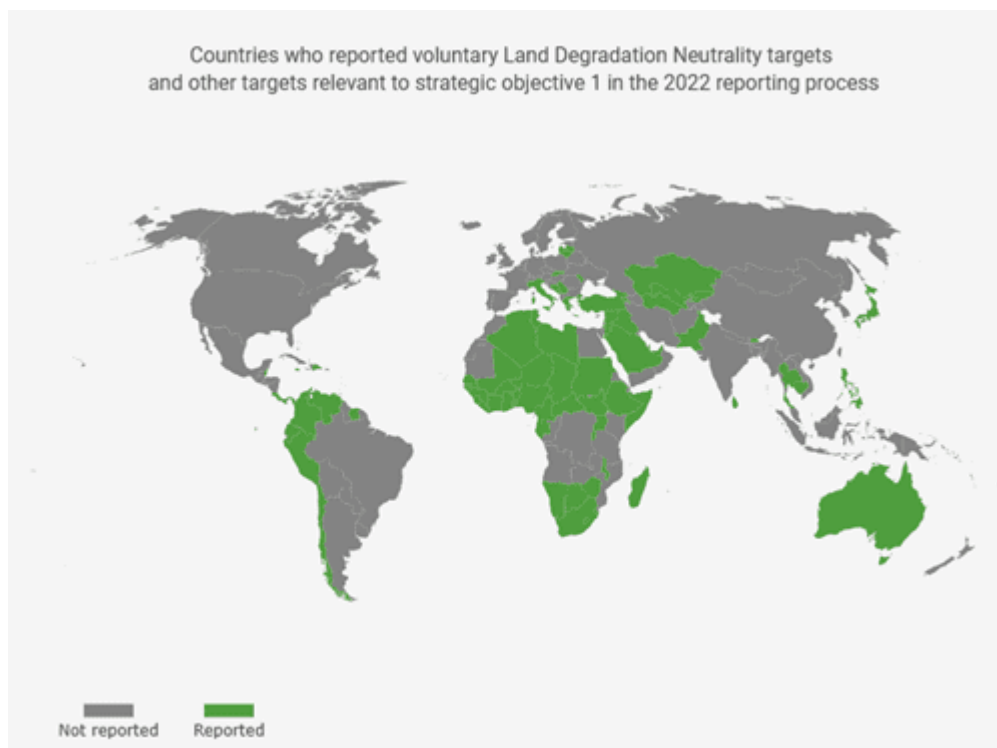
As of December 2023, 185 Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) had developed National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), which serve as the primary mechanism for implementing the CBD at the national level ([CBD, 2023](#)). Following adoption of the GBF in 2022, CBD Parties are now expected to submit revised or updated NBSAPs (or at least revised targets) by the end of 2024. Although the GBF does highlight climate change and its role in driving biodiversity loss, includes multiple targets on climate change adaptation and mitigation, and encourages Parties to seek

implementation co-benefits with the goals of the Paris Agreement, there is still little guidance available to countries on how to tangibly shift climate-biodiversity synergies from paper to practice ([WWF, 2023](#)). The national GBF target-setting and NBSAP updating processes that are currently ongoing are an opportune context for the NZNPA IP, as countries are keen to identify strategies that are integrated and conducive to measurable change. The importance of using appropriate metrics to set measurable targets, and the need for a 'whole-of-government' approach, are lessons learnt from the previous set of global biodiversity targets, the Aichi Targets. A global assessment in 2020 showed that no single country met all 20 Aichi Targets within its own borders ([CBD, 2020](#)). A subset of Aichi Targets is due for assessment in 2025, which summed with the 2020 measure of progress, will provide a global baseline for the status of biodiversity, as measured through the CBD's 20 Aichi Targets.

The close relationship between land degradation or desertification, and human development, explains the numerous linkages that exist between the SDGs and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). SDG target 15.3 specifically aims to "combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world" by 2030, has become the guiding principle for the implementation of the UNCCD. In 2015, UNCCD Parties were invited to formulate voluntary targets to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in accordance with their specific national circumstances and development priorities. The Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme was set-up to take countries through a structured process to help leverage, assess, measure and achieve their LDN commitments.

LDN target-setting is not a stand-alone process, it is providing opportunities for coordination across ministries and sectors involved in land management, and for extensive stakeholder consultations to agree on measurable, verifiable, and time-bound targets that address land degradation drivers and trends ([UNCCD, 2019](#)). The LDN monitoring and reporting system identifies three sub-indicators of land degradation: trends in (i) land cover, (ii) land productivity, and (iii) carbon stocks above and below ground. Achieving LDN targets therefore directly contributes to climate mitigation and biodiversity conservation goals, and in seeking to transform production systems, promotes a 'whole-of-government' approach. Although so far, 82 Parties have reported voluntary targets to achieve LDN and/or other targets relevant to UNCCD Strategic Objective 1 (Figure 2), the proportion of reported land that is degraded (around 15%) continues to rise every year, with Africa degrading considerably faster than the global average ([UNCCD, 2020](#)).

Figure 2. Countries that have reported LDN targets



Source: UNCCD [dashboard](#)

A2.1.3 Trade-offs and synergies

IPCC Working Group III warned in its 2022 assessment of the impacts of mitigation scenarios on the SDGs, that habitat loss could potentially result from narrowly carried out mitigation policies that lack integration with other sustainable development policies ([Riahi et al. 2022](#)). The adoption of alternative energy sources is a clear case at hand, as policy decisions in favour of bioenergy crops, hydropower and wind turbines all have implications for biodiversity and could increase pressures on land-use, water, food systems, species and ecosystems.

Yet, accelerating climate action, halting land degradation and addressing biodiversity loss in tandem is highly challenging, as countries increasingly face what appear to be conflicting development and policy priorities, such as boosting agricultural production and food security, while also mitigating GHG emissions and protecting biodiversity. Trade-offs often occur in the land-use, biodiversity, climate and food nexus ([OECD, 2020](#)), which if not analyzed ex-ante and mitigated accordingly, have the potential to block climate action, or other development gains, making the case for strong governance structures and policy coherence and coordination ([Halsnaes et al., 2023](#)).

Currently, country efforts to identify the impacts of climate change mitigation and net-zero actions on nature, and address policy trade-offs opportunely are limited through there has been increasing a recognition of climate-nature synergies at the global level.

For instance, the UNFCCC and relevant international organizations and coalitions have raised the profile of nature in climate action, promoting first the widespread development of national strategies for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) and then the integration of nature-based solutions (NbS) within Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and LDN targets. For example, the [High](#)

[Ambition Coalition for Nature and People \(HAC for N&P\)](#), an intergovernmental group of 118 countries (including 8 out of 12 NZNPA countries) that aims to deliver on the 30x30 global target (30% of land and 30% of oceans protected by 2030), is amongst those making a case for protecting, sustainably managing and restoring ecosystems as means to achieve climate adaptation, GHG mitigation, LDN and biodiversity goals. Ensuring win-win-wins for climate mitigation, land degradation and biodiversity, ultimately, is a land-use and land management issue and requires careful consideration of the spatial dependence of impacts. Managing land to deliver biodiversity benefits can provide GHG mitigation co-benefits, yet managing land for GHG mitigation may not do the same for biodiversity ([OECD, 2020](#)).

Despite the opportunities these synergies have to offer, few NDCs let alone LT-LEDS address the impacts on nature of the proposed mitigation and adaptation actions. Of the LT-LEDS communicated to the UNFCCC, only 51% of the communications highlight synergies with biodiversity, 63% with climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, and 59% with social welfare and human well-being with reduced inequalities ([UNFCCC, 2023](#)).

Some international institutions have joined forces to address this challenge by developing policy guidance on how to incorporate nature into NDCs. In 2024, Nature4Climate, a coalition of environmental organizations, issued 15 Guiding Points for including nature in NDCs. These points emphasize the importance of using nature as a vehicle to achieve more actionable and ambitious climate pledges and encourage countries to use nature-positive approaches in the next iteration of NDCs.

A2.2. Capacity-building and partnerships

Multiple global initiatives and platforms are fostering knowledge exchange and capacity building opportunities for governments and businesses. These are leveraging diverse expertise, resources, and networks to integrate NZNP aspects into long-term investment and development plans. The sections below provide an overview of relevant global initiatives aimed at providing capacity building and guidance and fostering partnerships across net-zero and nature positive action. These initiatives encompass efforts geared towards promoting low carbon and nature-positive practices and policies in a broader context. Some of the initiatives have a more targeted focus on achieving nature-positive outcomes, emphasizing the crucial role of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration in sustainable development agendas.

A2.2.1. Strengthening capacities for net-zero

After the adoption of the Paris Agreement, various initiatives have emerged to support countries in developing NDCs and long-term strategies, see Table 1.

Table 1: Baseline initiatives supporting NDC development and long-term strategies

| Initiative | Description |
|---|--|
| Deep decarbonization pathways initiative / International Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IIDDRI), and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) | The Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP) initiative is a front-runner of long-term strategy modelling and governance launched in 2013. Its aim was to bolster a positive outcome for COP21 in Paris by showcasing that country-driven deep decarbonization pathways to 2050 could effectively guide national ambition and actions. The project supports the adoption of the Paris Agreement by providing detailed analyses on energy transition pathways, along with assessments of challenges, opportunities, and solutions for global decarbonization, all aligned with a temperature limit of 2°C. After the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the initiative expanded its scope to include detailed sectoral and in-country analyses, encompassing transport, industry, and non-energy sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and other land uses. Several countries, including those participating in the |

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| | NZNPAs, have benefited mostly from energy transition and macroeconomic modelling analyses such as Mexico, Costa Rica, Nigeria and Indonesia. |
| NDC Partnership | <p>The NDC Partnership is a global coalition of governments, international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector working together to support countries at their request in achieving their climate goals outlined in their NDCs. The partnership provides technical and financial assistance to help countries enhance their NDCs, implement climate actions, and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. Through collaboration and knowledge-sharing, the NDC Partnership aims to accelerate climate action, facilitate capacity building, and promote transparency and accountability in the implementation of NDCs.</p> <p>Two relevant baseline initiatives that are currently providing countries with support to develop and implement NDCs, and LT-LEDs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDs, deploying more than USD 55 million to support nearly 70 developing Country Members' 2020 NDC updates. Since launching the Global Call in 2022, the Partnership has mobilized technical assistance amounting to USD 28 million and assisted more than 50 countries in their ambition-raising and implementation efforts. • The NDC 3.0 Navigator is an interactive tool that supports the development of NDCs to be submitted in 2025. It helps countries raise ambition and accelerate implementation of the next round of NDCs (NDCs 3.0). It sets out examples of impactful opportunities to consider, anchored in national sustainable development priorities, Paris Agreement goals, and the first Global Stocktake outcome. These examples help ensure that climate change responses are leaving no one behind, and help enhance processes that will accelerate implementation, including engaging All-of-Government and Society, and unlocking finance. |
| 2050 Pathways Platform | <p>A multi-stakeholder initiative that supports countries seeking to develop long-term, net zero-GHG, climate-resilient and sustainable-development pathways. The Platform offers financial and technical support to assist governments in crafting Long-Term Strategies (LTS) aligned with their priorities and ensuring local ownership. It brings together a network of bilateral and multilateral donors, international and national think tanks, and climate policy experts with an interest in long-term planning. Activities are tailored through dialogues with governments to identify needs and suitable approaches.</p> <p>Emphasizing local capacity building, the Platform prioritizes grants to governments and in-country stakeholders, facilitated by the secretariat to ensure peer-to-peer support. The 2050 Pathways Platform Handbook provides guidance on how to conduct 2050 pathways analysis including general principles, building blocks and engagement strategies. This tool also includes examples on how these elements have been applied in different contexts for supporting pathways development.</p> |
| Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) | The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has been supporting countries in the elaboration of LT-LEDs strategies. In Burkina Faso, the French Development Agency (AFD) is funding GGGI's capacity building initiatives to design an integrated LT-LEDs strategy that emphasizes GHG emissions reductions while incorporating cost-benefit analyses, identification of societal co-benefits and cross cutting concerns such as gender, health and social inclusion. GGGI and AFD are also supporting similar efforts on LT-LEDs development in Ethiopia. In Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, GGGI is carrying out similar projects in collaboration with partners (GIZ and New Zealand respectively). |
| The 2050 Facility / AFD | The French Development Agency (AFD) is providing support in the elaboration of LT-LEDs through the 2050 Facility – a grant programme that supports low-income countries in the elaboration and implementation of low-carbon development strategies. The programme is operating since 2018 created as part of the France's commitments at the One Planet Summit . To date, it has provided more than EUR 30 million in grants and benefited some NZNPA IP participating countries as well including Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Vietnam. The Facility focuses on providing bilateral support to countries and does not have a significant global platform or focus on the development of global knowledge. |
| Climate Promise / UNDP | United Nations Development Programme has launched the Climate Promise which supports over 120 countries, in collaboration with 35 partners and is a major contributor to the NDC Partnership. The initiative provides country technical support in key areas such as just transition, circular economy, transparency, net-zero pathways, gender mainstreaming, urban planning related issues. |

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| Net Zero World Initiative / National Renewable Energy Laboratory | The Net Zero World Initiative is a program that mobilizes expertise across U.S. government agencies and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratories, such as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It supports countries committed to raising their climate ambitions by developing tailored strategies that address technical clean energy pathways, deployment, and investment opportunities, keeping net-zero within reach. |
| Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures / Chaired by Michael R. Bloomberg, founder of Bloomberg L.P., and U.N. Special Envoy on Climate Ambition and Solutions | The objective of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures is to help companies provide better information to support market transparency and more informed capital allocation. The disclosure recommendations are structured around four thematic areas that represent core elements of how companies operate: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The four recommendations are interrelated and supported by 11 recommended disclosures that build out the framework with information that should provide guidance, as well as develop knowledge and capacity among investors and other financial actors in understanding how reporting organizations think about and assess climate-related risks and opportunities. |
| UNDP / WRI Quality Assurance Checklist for Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies | <p>The UNDP's Quality Assurance Checklist for Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies, developed in partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI), supports governments, civil societies and other key stakeholders during the LTS design phase and during LTS review. The Checklist provides a set of guiding questions to be considered when assessing the quality of an LTS and underlying processes. As LTSs are country-specific, the Checklist is intended to serve as a quick-reference guide and interpreted in the national context. Moreover, UNDP has also developed a guidance for governments to implement feasible, and short-term actions in the land sector that simultaneously contribute to short-term and long-term climate mitigation goals through the report entitled Aligning Short-Term Land Sector Actions with Long-term Climate Goals.</p> <p>Attention has also been given to the just transition aspects. For example, UNDP has developed a framework for incorporating just transition into short- and long-term climate plans based on the experiences of Serbia, South Africa, Costa Rica, India, and Antigua and Barbuda and their visions for a green, just, and net-zero future.</p> |

A2.2.2. Strengthening capacities for nature-positive: Biodiversity Action Plans

Table 2: Baseline initiatives strengthening capacities for nature-positive

| Initiative | Description |
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| NBSAP Accelerator Initiative / Interim global coordination unit supported by the UNDP, UNEP, and the CBD. Funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and the GIZ Global Program. | The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is a country-led global initiative aimed at accelerating the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This is done by providing coherent access to financial and technical support as a neutral broker, providing customized in-country/regional facilitation and cross-country learning, raising the political profile of NBSAPs, and promoting cross-sectoral and aligned nature-positive action. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership acts as a vehicle to strengthen global, regional, and national ambition and political support to implement the revised NBSAPs and catalyze accelerated biodiversity action |
| Nature Positive initiative / Founded by 27 of the world's largest nature conservation organizations, institutes, business, and finance coalitions ^[1] | It is a coalition of conservation organizations, institutes, business, and finance coalitions coming together to drive alignment around use of the term 'nature positive' and support broader, longer-term efforts to deliver nature-positive outcomes. The initiative is accredited with providing the definition of a 'Global Goal for Nature' – referring to halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 from a 2020 baseline, through measurable gains in health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, ecosystems, and processes. |
| High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC for N&P) | The HAC for N&P is an intergovernmental group of 118 countries (including 8 out of 12 NZNPA countries) co-chaired by Costa Rica and France, with the UK as co-chair for Oceans, that aims to deliver upon the global deal to protect 30% of the planet's land and 30% of the ocean by 2030. This group was instrumental in the adoption of Target 3 of the GBF. It offers tools and guidance, curated from a variety of sources, and has launched a 'matchmaking platform' to link technical assistance offers with country needs in relation to the 30x30 target. The HAC for N&P was inspired by, and follows on from, the High Ambition Coalition for Climate, a high-level group of signatories to the UNFCCC who sought to build momentum and commitment towards the Paris Agreement. |

A2.2.3. Linking net-zero and nature-positive

Table 3: Baseline initiatives linking net-zero and nature-positive

| Initiative | Description |
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| Nature4Climate | <p>In 2024, Nature4Climate, a coalition of environmental organizations, issued 15 Guiding Points for including nature in NDCs. These points emphasize the importance of using nature as a vehicle to achieve more actionable and ambitious climate pledges and encourage countries to use nature-positive approaches in the next iteration of NDCs.</p> <p>The objectives of the coalition are: 1) Mainstreaming nature into the heart of government decision-making, 2) Enhancing NDC ambition through NbS, 3) Mainstreaming nature into the heart of government decision-making, 4) Building trust in Nature-based Solutions across all levels through coordination on intelligence sharing and 5) Accelerating nature-positive finance.</p> <p>These goals are furthered through the N4C's work on developing partnerships between governments, civil society, businesses and investors. Their efforts include advocating for and demonstrating the breadth and untapped potential of better management of land activities; highlighting success stories of meaningful nature and climate action around the world; facilitating dialogue around nature-based solutions; sharing scientific knowledge; providing unbranded communications resources and creative treatments of the subject.</p> |
| Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP) | <p>The Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP) has been established to support the implementation of the common objectives and goals of the COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People. Secretariats of the collaborating partnerships, coalitions and initiatives supporting the Joint Statement propose workstreams of action that would provide a platform for facilitating ongoing or new collaboration under a common umbrella.</p> <p>These workstreams are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support for national plans, strategies and policies – This workstream would involve matching country needs with available knowledge, as well as capacity building activities on bringing climate and nature actions at the country level, supporting countries in the formulation of new requests to integrate nature and climate explicitly in NDC, NBSAP, NAP and LDN planning, in addition to showcasing best practices and supporting scaling up of engagement. Building knowledge and science – Creating and maintaining a curated list of knowledge resources, knowledge creation on climate and biodiversity synergies (including linkages between Paris Agreement and GBF reporting), coordination of knowledge-sharing activities. Data interoperability, metrics and methodologies – Harmonization of criteria and definitions for the current relevant data taxonomies for mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and biodiversity as well as co-development of data guidelines and protections in coordination with indigenous peoples (for data collection and dissemination). Financing and Investment – This workstream is under discussion and will seek to identify financial tools and mechanisms that exist to support synergetic design, implementation and monitoring/reporting of national plans and policies. Advocacy and messaging – This workstream will seek to develop common language and strategic messaging on synergies between climate, biodiversity, land and ocean action to strengthen engagements with countries and stakeholders. <p>The CNCP is an exciting new initiative in its infancy, it is currently taking steps to be operationalized with the support of the NDC Partnership, which is also leading workstream one.</p> |

A2.2.4. Fostering private sector engagement and overall economic and social transformation

Table 4: Baseline initiatives fostering private sector engagement

| Initiative | Description |
|---|---|
| Economics of Nature / (E4N) Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP), World | E4N is a network of governmental institutions, business, and civil society stakeholders that developed models and tools for integrating natural capital into decision-making. These include |

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| Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)- France, and The Capitals Coalition | the Green Economy Tracker , the GGKP methodology to measure the gaps in natural capital , and the WWF's Natural Capital Toolkit . |
| Business for Nature Coalition | The Business for Nature coalition is a global alliance of influential businesses advocating for policies and actions that halt nature loss and restore the planet's biodiversity. Comprising companies from various sectors, the coalition aims to demonstrate the business case for protecting nature and integrating nature-positive practices into corporate strategies. Consists of more than 85 partners including research institutes, business memberships organizations, industry associations and other non-profit organizations |
| Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)/ UNEP, ILO, UNDP. UNIDO and UNITAR | collabo is a prominent partnership launched in 2013 that brings together the specialized expertise of five UN agencies to accelerate a just transition to low carbon, resource efficient, nature friendly and socially inclusive economies. PAGE has been assisting 22 partner countries, through integrated technical advice, analysis, and capacity building, to reframe their economic policies and national development planning around sustainability and social inclusion, create an enabling environment to finance the transition, and develop policy development and implementation capacities. |
| Green Fiscal Policy Network / UNEP, IMF and GIZ | The Green Fiscal Policy Network aims to promote knowledge sharing and dialogue on green fiscal policies. Launched in 2014, the Network provides an online knowledge-sharing platform and organizes global and regional workshops to share country experiences and push forward the international agenda on green fiscal reform. |
| The Industrial Decarbonization Accelerator / United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | The Accelerator is a platform, which supports engagement between leading government officials, business leaders, trade associations, research agencies and investors to create a clear vision of how to further mobilize energy efficiency in the key industrial sector. The initiative provides training opportunities, support in the design of policy instruments to mobilize finance and investment, facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogues among industries, supports to MSMEs and SMEs and promotes digitalization. The Accelerator has also developed multiple guidelines and tools on green public procurement. |
| UNEP-Finance Initiative / Hosted by UNEP | UNEP-Finance Initiative brings together a large network of banks, insurers and investors that collectively catalyzes action across the financial system to deliver more sustainable global economies. For more than 30 years the initiative has been connecting the UN with financial institutions from around the world to shape the sustainable finance agenda. It has established the world's foremost net-zero banking alliances and taking significant steps to create nature banking alliances. |
| Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action / Currently chaired by the Finance Ministers of the Netherlands and Indonesia with a secretariat managed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund | The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action brings together fiscal and economic policymakers from over 90 countries in leading the global climate response and in securing a just transition towards low-carbon resilient development. Since its launch, finance ministers from over 90 countries have signed on to the ' Helsinki Principles ', a set of six principles that promote national climate action, especially through fiscal policy and the use of public finance. The Helsinki Principles are designed to be aspirational; they are non-binding and are not listed in any order of priority. |
| NDC partnership | In addition to its work to support countries in achieving their climate goals outlined in their NDCs, the NDC partnership provides support in mobilizing investment for the implementation of NDCs. Relevant baseline initiatives that are currently providing countries with support to develop and implement NDCs, and LT-LEDs are: Investment planning framework with the GCF Investment plans for LEDS, NDCs Mainstreaming with finance ministries, central banks (modelling, stress testing, taxonomies) Ministry of finance embedded advisors based on country needs Support in specific financial instruments like bonds and SLBs |

A2.3. Data systems monitoring progress towards NZNP targets.

Initiatives have emerged in the context of the multilateral agreements that encourage countries to monitor and track progress on GHG emission reductions towards achieving net-zero emissions and fostering nature-

positive outcomes. In particular, the Paris Agreement has catalyzed efforts to establish robust monitoring frameworks such as the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), while the GBF is promoting efforts for tracking biodiversity conservation and restoration efforts alongside climate action (Table 5).

Table 5: Monitoring frameworks linked with the UN conventions

| UN Convention | Name of the measurement framework | Mandate |
|---------------|--|--|
| UNFCCC | Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) | The Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement which builds on the measurement, reporting and verification system of the UNFCCC requests countries to periodically report emissions data and progress in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The CBIT Initiative (described in the section above) provides countries with support to implement the ETF. |
| | Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) | To provide country-specific information on implementation of the Paris Agreement, national GHG inventory, and on progress in implementing and achieving their NDC. This includes information on mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans as well as on emission reduction achieved in all relevant and targeted sectors. In addition, projections of GHG emissions and removals should be estimated, covering different scenarios (“With measures”; “With additional measures”; “Without measures”; as well as projections of key indicators and underlying assumptions and parameters used). |
| | Global Stocktake | Global Stocktakes assess countries’ collective, rather than individual, progress towards the goal of the agreement and provide actionable information for increasing ambition. The first-ever global Stocktake concluded at the COP 28 (UNFCCC, 2023) highlighting that global emissions are not in line with modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and there is a rapidly narrowing window to raise ambition and implement existing commitments in order to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Global Stocktakes are planned every five years. |
| | UNFCCC yearly LT-LEDs reports and LTS Portal | The yearly reports provide synthesized information from the most recent LT-LEDs. As of now, two reports have been developed (for 2022 and 2023). The latest one synthesizes information from the 68 most recent LT-LEDs, representing 75 Parties to the Paris Agreement. This includes 7 updated LT-LEDs from 7 Parties, which were communicated to the secretariat and published on the UNFCCC website as of September 25, 2023. |
| UN-CBD | Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework | To track progress towards the Goals and Targets of the Framework. It includes headline indicators which are recommended for national, regional, and global monitoring, and more detailed component and complementary indicators. An enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting, and review mechanism was adopted to help track the progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting, and review includes all the elements listed below, as well as information on non-state actor commitments towards the GBF. |
| | National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and national reports. | Government commitments and contributions to the CBD and GBF are assessed by means of countries’ periodic reporting against their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). Currently, this consists in: (a) NBSAPs revised or updated in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework. (b) National reports, making use of the agreed indicators as appropriate, to be submitted in 2026 and 2029. (c) Global analysis of information in NBSAPs to assess the contribution towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework considered at meetings of the Conference of the Parties; |
| | Global review CBD | Global review (every four years) of collective progress in the implementation of the CBD, to be considered at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties. The CBD’s Subsidiary Body on Implementation is mandated to set the procedures and methods for the Global Review – including the use of indicators. The CBD’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice is expected to provide guidance on the scientific technical and technological inputs needed to inform the Global Review. |
| UNCCD | PRAIS4 and CRIC21 | The Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS) was first introduced to UNCCD Parties in 2009 as an online portal and tool for indicator-based reporting. It later became the mandate of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention |

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| | <p>(CRIC), which had been established in 2001 as a subsidiary body to the UNCCD Conference of Parties (COP). Thus PRAIS, which is currently in its fourth iteration, and CRIC, which has thus far undertaken 21 assessments of progress under the UNCCD, are inextricably linked.</p> <p>All national reporting under the UNCCD is done through the PRAIS platform. The information provided is presented for review by the CRIC and its various working groups, for a consolidated assessment. National reports serve to monitor progress made implementing the UNCCD <i>2018-2030 Strategic Framework for implementing the Convention</i>, and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, given that UNCCD is the custodian agency for SDG Indicator 15.3.1.</p> |
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Furthermore, several frameworks have been also developed to monitor and assess the adoption of NZ and NP-related targets and support countries in shaping their policies to align with these ambitious goals. These frameworks provide essential guidance tools for measuring progress, identifying gaps, and fostering collaboration among sectors (Table 6).

Table 6: NZNP relevant measurement frameworks

| Name of the measurement framework | Organization/ initiative | Mandate |
|--|---|--|
| Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework | UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR through the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE). | To facilitate cross-country comparison of national efforts to transition to greener and more inclusive economies. The framework includes measurements of accumulation of capital – be it natural, low carbon and resource efficient, human, or social – which serves as input for producing goods and services in an environmentally friendly manner. It also attempts to capture the transition of consumption, investment, government spending and trade towards such goods and services. The GEP Measurement Framework also includes measurement of the outcome of enabling policies that are conducive to an Inclusive Green Economy. Progress in improving these outcomes is then analyzed against specific planetary boundaries, such as greenhouse gas emissions, water stress and biodiversity loss. |
| Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | The framework is the official monitoring platform for tracking global progress and disseminating good practices for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. It also supports countries in reporting areas under restoration for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2. |
| Performance Distribution Tool | New Climate Institute | To support the first Global Stocktake (GST) . The tool creates a performance distribution based on user-defined parameters. A performance distribution is a histogram that groups countries based on how they fare in a specific indicator, such as GHG emissions per capita. The distribution identifies trends in the indicator and the existence of leaders and laggards. It enables peer pressure among countries and public scrutiny, which contribute to enhancing ambition in the GST process. |
| Climate Action Outcomes and Mitigation Policy Assessment (COMPASS) toolbox | New Climate Institute | To support decision-makers and civil society to assess and understand the impacts of climate action and policies. The toolbox encompasses several tools to track and project GHG emission scenarios from key emitting sectors and non-state and subnational actors as well as to assess sectorial climate policies (i.e., transport and mobility, energy). |
| Climate Action Tracker | New Climate Institute and Climate Analytics | The Climate Action Tracker is an independent scientific project that tracks government climate action and measures it against 'holding warming well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C'. The Climate Action Tracker quantifies and evaluates climate change mitigation targets, policies and action. It also aggregates country action to the global level. The tracker covers about 85 % of global emissions and approximately 70% of global population. |
| Systems Change Lab | World Resources Institute and Bezos Earth Foundation | To provide data and insights on the performance towards climate change mitigation, biodiversity protection and equity. The platform provides data at national and subnational levels and tracks progress towards global targets using relevant indicators and datasets |
| Net Zero Tracker | Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit, Data-Driven EnviroLab, NewClimate Institute, Oxford Net Zero, | To increase the transparency and accountability of targets for net-zero emissions pledged by national and subnational governments. The initiative collects information of each target, including the year of adoption, gas coverage, if there is any publicly available plan, reporting mechanism, if the net zero target is adopted by law, in a policy document, declaration/pledge or is proposed/in discussion. |

| Name of the measurement framework | Organization/ initiative | Mandate |
|--|---|--|
| Climate Actions and Policies Measurement Framework | OECD International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC) | To measure policy adoption and policy stringency, including evaluating the extent to which climate actions and policies incentivize or enable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigation. Thus, it assesses progress towards a policy-enabling environment for achieving net-zero, ultimately determining a country's potential. |
| Net-Zero Financial Tracker (NZFT) | Climate Policy Initiative | To provide a comprehensive assessment of how public and private finance institutions are progressing on Paris Agreement goals and delivering net zero impact on the ground. The NZFT is the first effort to track comprehensive, material progress by major financial institutions globally: from their commitments (Targets), through action within the institution (Implementation), and to impacts on the wider economy (Impact). |
| Natural capital accounting in the AFOLU sector | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA-AFF) is a statistical framework that facilitates description and analysis of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as economic activities and their relationship with the environment. It extends to these primary sectors the environmental-economic structure and principles of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA CF), an official UN statistical standard. |
| Green Jobs Assessment Models | ILO (used extensively by UNDP to develop country level transition impact assessments) | It's based on Input-Output Tables (IOT) or Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to assess and guide policy making. Alternative policy scenarios can be modelled to compare effects on jobs, skills, gender, growth, income distribution, household groups and other job characteristics of interest. A particular highlight of the model is the detailed sector representation which also allows for the comparison of green versus conventional industries. |
| Green Economy Tracker | Green Economy Coalition | The Green Economy Tracker is a comprehensive webtool designed to monitor and assess progress towards a green economy. It tracks the adoption of 21 key green economy policies , in 41 countries around the world, covering different regions, contexts and levels of economic development. Built around five themes, Governance, Finance, Sectors, People and Nature, and a green recovery from COVID-19, the tracker helps to define what greener economies mean in policy terms, and what an ambitious transition can look like in practice. |

Numerous global biodiversity datasets, indices and information hubs have been developed, providing resources for tracking the status of biodiversity. These datasets are useful for countries with national data deficits and insufficient resources and capacities to collect, manage and periodically update their own datasets. Currently available global datasets are diverse and include species distribution, population trends, habitat characteristics, ecological interactions, and threats. Utilizing advanced technologies such as remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS), these datasets offer detailed insights into the health and dynamics of ecosystems at various spatial and temporal scales. Moreover, many of these datasets are openly accessible and backed by credible sources, facilitating collaboration among researchers, policymakers, and conservation practitioners globally (Table 7). These datasets are managed as information systems that can offer a range of knowledge products and services, from timeseries and interactive visualization tools to knowledge libraries.

Table 7: Globally relevant biodiversity datasets

| Name of the data set | Organization/ initiative | Scope |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Data collections of the UN Biodiversity Lab | UNDP, UNEP, WCMC, and CBD Secretariat | To provide national and global spatial data for planning, monitoring, and reporting on biodiversity, protected areas, threats to biodiversity, land cover, carbon and climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). |
| Ecosystem Integrity Index | Single.Earth | To quantify ecosystem properties influenced by human pressure and recognizes that ecosystems have a characteristic range of behavior governed by natural disturbance regimes, climate variation, and geodiversity. |

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| Red list of Threatened Species | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | To track the global extinction risk status of animal, fungus, and plant species, informing governmental bodies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and individuals. |
| Red List of Ecosystems | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | To assess and monitor the status of ecosystems. It seeks to assess the “health” condition and threat levels faced by each ecosystem, as well as to identify the most effective management pathways to reduce risks and loss of biodiversity. |
| DaRT | UNEP | To provide private and secure national working spaces for Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions. DaRT provides Parties with a framework of interrelated global and regional goals and targets adopted by biodiversity-related conventions to which NBSAPs are mapped. |
| Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) | Global Biodiversity Information Facility | To provides open access to data on biodiversity and common standards, good practices and open-source tools enabling governments to share information about where and when species have been recorded. |
| Biodiversity Intactness Index | Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), in partnership with WCMC and European Commission | To estimate how the average abundance of native terrestrial species in a region compares with their abundances before pronounced human impacts. |
| Living Planet Index | Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) | To measure the state of the world's biological diversity based on population trends of vertebrate species from terrestrial, freshwater, and marine habitats. It is used as an indicator of progress towards its 2011-2020 targets and can play an important role in monitoring progress towards the post-2020 goals and targets negotiated at COP15 in December 2023. |
| Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool | Birdlife International, Conservation International, IUCN, and WCMC | The IBAT host and maintain the three key global biodiversity datasets including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas |
| Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | To analyze multiple environmental dimensions, such as feed use, greenhouse gas emissions, land use and land degradation, nutrient and water use and interaction with biodiversity. |
| Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | To support countries to assess agroecology by carrying out a diagnostic of production systems regarding various dimensions (environmental, social, economic) and in a variety of contexts (production systems, communities, territories, agro-ecological zones, etc.). |
| Biodiversity Knowledge Hub. | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | The FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub gathers existing knowledge and resources on biodiversity in the agriculture sectors to enhance countries' knowledge and capacity to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, deliver on the sustainable development goals and achieve food security for all. Through the Resources module, users can search, filter, and access a broad range of FAO resources (data, indicators, learning materials and activities, guidelines, policy advice and tools, etc.) on biodiversity in the agri-food sectors according to their specific needs. |

A2.4. Modelling for net-zero and nature positive pathways

It is imperative to formulate a comprehensive, systemic plan in order to achieve NZNP outcomes. Such a plan demands the adoption of a multi-stakeholder approach to integrate diverse knowledge sources. Knowledge integration is essential for both policy formulation and policy evaluation. In policy formulation, this involves reviewing the ambition across various sectors and thematic policy areas. For policy evaluation, it is crucial to assess whether synergies and/or trade-offs emerge from a systemic perspective.

Additionally, addressing policy coherence across sectors and institutions through a whole-of-economy approach is vital. This approach helps identify actions within net-zero plans that might be detrimental to nature and allows for effective management of these trade-offs. Promoting systemic thinking ensures that social, economic, and environmental indicators are considered together, creating holistic and sustainable solutions. This avoids the pitfalls of siloed strategies that can undermine overall goals.

In this context, models play a pivotal role in forecasting the outcomes of desired targets or policy instruments. To align with the extensive and multifaceted scope of NZNP plans, these models need to adhere to several key principles:

1. **Integrated models with multi-dimensional boundaries:** These models must capture multiple sectors simultaneously, ensuring horizontal integration. This approach allows for a holistic view of how different sectors interact and affect one another, which is essential for identifying cross-sectoral synergies and trade-offs. Practically any modelling assessment, in order to be consistent with NZNP goals, should consider simultaneously social, economic and environmental indicators, including nature indicators regardless of whether the analysis is sectoral or macroeconomic, focused on a specific landscape or performed at the national level. Modelling frameworks that do not support a multi-dimensional approach cannot be defined as integrated.
2. **Dynamic drivers of change:** Dynamic models can simulate how policies and interventions evolve over time and their impacts on achieving NZNP outcomes. From these models, change should naturally emerge, enabling the identification of synergies and trade-offs.
3. **Changes over time intervals:** Forecasts should be generated over specific time intervals, such as monthly or annually, extending until 2050-2070, which are common target dates for reaching net-zero. This time-explicit approach allows for the tracking of progress and adjustment of strategies as needed over the long-term, also in relation to changing climate trends and evolving frequency and strength of extreme weather events.

Currently, several efforts to support the development of LT-LEDS by using various modelling tools are ongoing by different partners. Further, each NZNPA IP participating country has been using one or more methods and models to support policymaking for climate mitigation and adaptation. Table 8 provides an overview of selected sectoral models currently available to carry out modelling assessments across sectors and thematic policy areas.

Table 8: Selected examples of modelling tools for Net Zero, NDCs and LT-LDS plans

| Type of model | Name of model and applying partners | Country | Type of scenario and countries applied |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Macro-economic models | IEEM (IDB) Integrated Economic-Environmental Modeling Platform | Guatemala, Rwanda, Colombia | Impacts of policies on GDP, employment, income, environmental resources, wealth, and environmental quality |
| | E3ME | India, Brazil, Thailand | Impact of policies on GDP; material consumption; energy demand; CO2 emissions |
| | GEMMES (AFD) General Monetary and Multisectoral Macrodynamics for the Ecological Shift | Vietnam, Brazil, Colombia | Impact of policies on GDP; material consumption; energy demand; CO2 emissions |
| | GEM (UNEP, GGGI, WRI) Green Economy Model | Indonesia, Mauritius, Colombia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan | Integrated model, linking social, economic and environmental dynamics. Includes full accounting of GHG emissions, impacts of climate change and it is used support the formulation of net zero and nature positive strategies (including both mitigation and adaptation) |
| Energy models | MARKAL and TIMES (e.g. GIZ) The Integrated MARKAL-EFOM1 System | Kazakhstan, Nigeria | Impact of different energy management strategies on energy system cost; capacity utilization; energy balance; emissions |
| | LEAP (Stockholm Environment Institute, e.g. IDDRI) | Nigeria, Indonesia | |

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| | Low Emissions Analysis Platform | | |
| | OSeMOSYS (e.g. IDB) | Costa Rica | |
| | Open-Source Energy Modeling System | | |
| | E3 PATHWAYS model (2050 Pathways) | Mexico, Ivory Coast | |
| | SiSePuede | Mexico | Emission accounting model, used to evaluate emissions pathways and transformations through the integration of extensive cross-sectoral dynamics. |
| | SAVi (IISD, GEF, WRI) | Indonesia, Chile, Ghana | Net Present Value (NPV); Internal Rate of Return (IRR); Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR); cost-benefit analysis including land use; water and material use; air and water pollution and related health costs; land-use impacts; energy use; employment |

A review of the literature and the results of a survey carried out with the countries participating in the NZNPA IP indicates that, while models are being used to inform climate action, these do not include consideration of impacts on and trade-offs with nature (see A3.1.1 for further discussion).

One key requirement of NZNP plans is the coherence of the actions envisaged. Without coherence, side effects will emerge, and policy resistance will prevent reaching the desired targets. For this reason, the integration of knowledge is crucial. To achieve this, we can draw on the experiences of a few countries that have already made strides in this area (see, for instance and as mentioned above, the work of GGGI in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso regarding the LT-LEDS, performed using the [Green Economy Model](#)). Their work highlights the importance of aligning policies across different sectors and levels of governance to ensure a cohesive approach. Another relevant example is the [General Monetary and Multisectoral Macrodynamics for the Ecological Shift](#) (GEMMES), developed by the French Development Agency (AFD). This model allows for the combination of the impact of global warming and the increased scarcity of natural resources (energy and minerals) with the dynamics of capital, private and public debt, and underemployment. It also considers how the reduction of inequalities facilitates the resilience of a national or regional economy.

By learning from these examples and more, strategies can be formulated and implemented that address the gaps in current models, particularly regarding the integration of nature into economic and policy planning.

Table 9 below presents a list of models that support the analysis of environmental dynamics, that could complement the analysis carried out with macroeconomic as well as sectoral models. The Global Platform will support countries in guiding how the existing models could be integrated with these models to effectively integrate nature in NZ planning (see section B).

Table 9: Selected examples of models for the assessment of nature and biodiversity

| Type of model | Name of the model | Type of scenario |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Land use models | Marxan | Optimization of conservation for species or ecosystem services (ES) maintenance |
| | (Dyna-)CLUE | Impacts of large-scale processes on local land-use dynamics, land conversion trajectories based on the pre-defined land conversion rules |
| | TerrSet Land Change Modeler | Future land use and land cover, impacts of REDD and climate change mitigation strategies |
| | CLEWs | Interlinkages between resource systems in order to understand how these are related with each other, where pressure points exist, and how to minimize trade-offs while potentiating synergies. |
| | SiSePuede | Emission accounting model, used to evaluate emissions pathways and transformations through the integration of extensive cross-sectoral dynamics. |

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| | CLASH | Climate-responsive Land Allocation model with carbon Storage and Harvests; can be embedded into IAMs |
| Ecosystem services models | InVEST | Provision of ecosystem services, habitat quality and rarity, scenic quality, power generation (hydropower, wind, wave) |
| | ARIES (modelling platform) | Carbon storage and sequestration, open space proximity, aesthetic viewsheds, flood regulation, sediment regulation, water supply, recreation, nutrient regulation |
| | MIMES (modelling platform) | Impacts of land-use change on ES provisioning, policy impacts on ES provisioning (e.g. fisheries) |
| | LUCI | Agriculture production; erosion risk and sediment delivery. Carbon sequestration ; flood mitigation ; habitat provision; water quality |
| | Co\$ting Nature | Water, carbon, hazard mitigation, nature-based tourism, biodiversity and conservation priority, timber services, fuelwood provision, grazing and fodder services, non-wood forest products, carbon services, environmental and aesthetic quality services, fisheries services, wildlife services, wildlife dis-services |
| Water models | SWAT | Impacts of land-use change on water flow and erosion |
| | CROPWAT | Crop water demand and irrigation requirements |
| | WEAP | Rainfall; runoff and infiltration; evapotranspiration; crop requirements and yields; surface/groundwater interaction; instream, water quality |
| | PRMS | Evaporation; transpiration; runoff; infiltration; interflow; water budget |
| | WaterWorld | Water ecosystem service model, soil processes, snow and ice, water quantity, runoff, water quality, water stress, land use, flood storage, precipitation. Impacts of land use change and climate change on water ecosystem services |
| Biodiversity/nature/environment models | EII | A model to assess ecosystem condition and pressure linked with land use and climate (NPP for ecosystem function) |
| | STAR | A model to identify risk reduction opportunity, scalable and additive, temporal changes in risk reduction |
| | Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) | A biodiversity model to assess impacts on the make-up of species communities from human pressures including, but not necessarily limited to, land use, land use intensity, human population density and road density. Land use, species abundance, species compositional similarity |
| | Madingley ModelEcosystem Integrity Index (EII) | General ecosystem model, functional types A measure of ecosystem integrity which assesses levels of degradation to all three components of ecosystem integrity (being composition, structure and function) and combines them into a single index. |
| | BILBI | Macroecological modelling, biological compositional turnover, land use change, climate data inputs |
| | Mean species abundance (MSA) GLOBIO (MSA) | A biodiversity model that assesses how seven human pressures (land use, road disturbance, fragmentation, hunting, nitrogen deposition, and climate change, impact the relative abundance of species in taxonomic communities. Effect of human impacts on biodiversity using mean species abundance (MSA). Can be linked with biodiversity SSP and climate change projections |
| | IMAGESpecies Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) | Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment This index estimates the potential of specific responses that alleviate human pressures to move species listed with the IUCN Red List away from a risk of extinction |
| | LPJ-GUESS | Dynamic global vegetation model |

A2.5. Investing and financing net-zero and nature-positive action

A2.5.1. Financial institutions

The financial sector plays a pivotal role in mobilizing finance to achieve net-zero and nature-positive goals, thereby contributing to the decarbonization of sectors and industries, as well as contributing to nature positiveness by aligning financial flows with positive environmental outcomes. Notably, while initiatives focused on achieving net-zero finance are more advanced, efforts toward promoting nature-positive outcomes are more nascent. Integrating climate and nature finance is pivotal in identifying and screening actions as part of net-zero plans that may be detrimental to nature and to address trade-offs between climate and nature.

The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) has catalyzed net-zero action among financial institutions across the world through global initiatives targeting assets owners, insurance companies and other key finance actors. In addition, the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) is support governments, businesses and finance partners to achieve their goals, reduce costs, and unlock investments through the analysis, design and implementation of sustainable finance and development solutions. CPI has set up two key initiatives, the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance and the Climate Shot Investor Coalition (see below), that are helping to drive private sector investments in low-carbon, climate-resilient and nature-positive economic activities. Table 10 provides an overview of key financial initiatives relevant to NZNP.

Table 10: Net-zero initiatives for financial institutions

| Initiative | Description |
|---|---|
| The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) | The GFANZ is a network of the leading net zero initiatives (where UNEPFI participates) from across the financial system to accelerate the sector's transition to net-zero emissions by 2050 (GFANZ, 2021). GFANZ includes over 450 firms with \$130 trillion in assets. GFANZ is a networking and engagement platform for the financial sector which aims to support alliances in facilitating an ambitious and efficient transition to a net zero economy. |
| Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance (NZAOA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead by UNEP-FI, the NZAOA currently includes over 86 asset owners representing \$9,7 trillion Assets under Management. Signatories commit to setting short-term (5year) net-zero aligned targets within 12 months of joining. This alliance unites investors under the common goal of transitioning their investment portfolios to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. In March 2024, the Forth edition of the Target-Setting Protocol was published, setting out a pathway to reduce portfolio emissions for major institutional investors worldwide. |
| Principles for Sustainable Insurance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 165 signatories to the PSI as at June 2024. Launched at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) serve as a global framework for the insurance industry to address environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. The PSI initiative is the largest collaborative initiative between the UN and the insurance industry. |
| Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead by UNEP-FI, the NZBA comprises a group of 145 banks representing over \$74 trillion in global banking assets that commit to transition to net zero by 2050 or sooner. Signatories agree to set a 2030 and 2050 target within 18 months of signing. Participating banks are expected to set intermediary targets every five years after 2030. The second edition of the Guidelines were published in April 2024. Signatories must publish annual absolute emissions, emissions intensity, and progress against a board-reviewed climate strategy. |
| Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established at the Paris 'One Planet Summit' in December 2017 by eight central banks and supervisors, the Network of Central Banks, and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) has seen significant growth in membership across five continents. The NGFS aims to strengthen the global response to meet Paris Agreement goals by enhancing the role of the financial system in managing risks and mobilizing capital for green and low-carbon investments, defining, and promoting good practices within and outside its membership, and conducting analytical work on green finance. |
| Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZAM includes 301 asset manager signatories that collectively manage \$59 trillion in assets. Signatories have committed to working with their asset-owner clients to move towards net-zero emissions by 2050. Member organizations formally commit to consider portfolio Scope 1 & 2 emissions, while also setting respective emissions reduction targets for 2030. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members are also expected to engage in relevant policy advocacy, publish disclosures annually in line with the recommendation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and submit these to the Investor Agenda. |
| Paris Aligned Investment Initiative (PAII) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PAII represents 56 asset owners managing \$33 trillion in assets, all of which commit to aligning their investment portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement. It is supported by four regional investor networks: the Asia Investor Group on Climate Change, Ceres (North America), Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (Europe), and Investor Group on Climate Change (Australasia). |
| Net Zero Financial Service Providers Alliance (NZFSPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZFSPA was launched by 17 founding organizations: BDO, Bloomberg, Campbell Lutyens, Deloitte, De Vere, EY, Grant Thornton, KPMG, London Stock Exchange Group, Minerva Analytics, Moody's Corporation, Morningstar, MSCI, PwC, Singapore Exchange, Solactive, and S&P Global. This alliance includes investment advisors, rating agencies, auditors, exchanges, index providers, ESG research and data providers, and proxy research providers. Members have committed to aligning their services and products to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. It is supported by the Principles for Responsible Investment, known as the 'PRI', and the Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative. |
| Net Zero Investment Consultants Initiative (NZICI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NZICI's founding members, with assets exceeding \$10 trillion, are Barnett Waddingham, bfinance, Cambridge Associates, Cardano, Frontier, Hymans Robertson, JANA, LCP, Meketa, Redington, Willis Towers Watson, and Wilshire. The initiative has set out nine actions for investment consultants to support the global goal of net-zero emissions by 2050. |
| Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lab is an investor-led, public-private initiative that accelerates innovative, well-designed, early-stage climate finance solutions to drive private investment into climate change action in developing economies. It receives both multi-year funding for core activities and dedicated annual funding for thematic streams. The Climate Policy Initiative acts as the secretariat. Over 10 years, the Lab has supported 14 innovative financial instruments with a strong NbS component. NbS is expected to play an increasing role over the period 2025-2030, with more NbS-focused projects selected under all regional and/or thematic streams. |
| ClimateShot Investor Coalition (CLIC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIC is a coalition of impact investors, asset managers, development finance institutions and TA providers, funded by United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), that aims to rapidly scale-up the finance needed to shift to low-carbon, climate-resilient and nature-positive agriculture and food systems globally. The Climate Policy Initiative acts as the secretariat and is working to standardize the internal climate and nature impact assessment methodology and tools and produce externally facing knowledge products in the form of a training module for fund managers and investors. It aims to shortly deliver an in-depth analysis of agri-businesses' climate and nature risks and impacts, quantify them as much as possible and crucially, help businesses pitch themselves to investors and funders. |

A2.5.2. Financial tools

Table 11 presents an overview of the relevant tools that aims to increase countries' capacities to mobilize public and private climate finance, which indirectly considers NZNP finance. The Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) has developed a Net Zero Finance Tracker (NZFT) which provides an assessment on how private finance institutions are progressing on Paris Agreement goals and delivering net zero impact on the ground. Furthermore, CPI has developed the Framework for Sustainable Finance Integrity aims to understand and ensure the integrity and accountability of the many individual pledges and sectoral initiatives, going beyond mitigation with a focus on sustainability and social justice ([Pinko et al., 2021](#)).

On nature, UNEP-FI is a founding member and implementation partner of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and convenes a global community of practice on [sustainable ocean \('blue'\) finance](#), and a high ambition group on food systems. UNEP-FI is also developing [guidance](#), training and [tools](#) on biodiversity, such as the ENCORE tool being developed jointly with WCMC and Global Canopy.

Table 11: Mobilizing public and private climate finance

| Name of the tools | Organization | Description |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Sustainable Budgeting Approach | UNEP-University of Oxford | A decision-support tool to support government officials, make evidence-based fiscal decisions by providing impact estimates of individual policy and budget items on the potential economic, environmental, and social |

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| | | key performance indicators contextualised to country characteristics. Importantly, the tools integrated climate, nature, and development considerations – unlike other instruments available to policymakers today. It can be used by finance ministers and line ministers to track, understand and improve the environmental, development and social performance of government budgets (expenditure and taxation revenues). In addition, the tool can provide valuable transparency to investors and business, giving credible signal of the medium-long terms policy and financing trajectory and commitment of a government. |
| NZNP Enabling Environment Policy Gap Assessment | UNEP-Climate Policy Initiative (forthcoming) | This tool provides a comprehensive assessment of the fiscal, legal, and regulatory policy gap necessary to be addressed to mobilize and scale financing for achieving integrated climate, nature, and development objectives, and outline concrete recommendations for bridging the present and potential enabling environment policy gap. |
| Net-zero finance tracker | Climate Policy Initiative | The Net Zero Finance Tracker (NZFT) provides a comprehensive assessment of how public and private finance institutions are progressing on Paris Agreement goals and delivering net zero impact on the ground. |
| ENCORE | UNEP-FI, WCMC, Global Canopy | The ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) helps organizations to explore their exposure to nature-related risk and take the first steps to understand their dependencies and impacts on nature. ENCORE is designed as an entry point to nature-related assessments and, with Central banks in mind, was recently recognized by the Network for Greening the Financial System as “a good starting point to get familiarized with nature-related risks”. It is, however, still relatively new and needs to gain more exposure for more widespread use by financial institutions, including central banks. |
| Framework for Sustainable Finance Integrity | Climate Policy Initiative | The Framework for Sustainable Finance Integrity provides universal sustainability standards within the financial system, fostering coordinated action, ambition for sustainability and net zero outcomes, and reinforcing the impact on the real economy. The Necessary Action metrics have been developed to reflect scientific analysis, through a review of current literature on climate science, net zero trajectories, and analysis undertaken by sectoral experts. The metrics are defined in three categories: targets and objectives, implementation, and metrics and transparency. |
| Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) – Methodological Note | UNDP | Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Identify amounts of public resources already spent on mitigation by using national budget tags, making use of existing reporting frameworks. The tool aims to help Ministries of Finance, Planning & Environment to gather evidence on the full breadth of climate change related expenditures in their budgets. It also includes range of approaches e.g. budget marking & scoring, engagement of civil society in budget accountability on climate change & attempts to develop overarching climate change fiscal & financing frameworks. |
| Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review | UNDP | Provide guidance to countries to capture a full picture of private financial flows for climate change mitigation & to support decision making on the use of public funds to incentivize private sector investment. |
| Climate Budget Tagging | UNDP | Climate Budget Tagging is a tool for monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •It provides data on climate change relevant spending, enabling government to make informed decisions and prioritize climate investments. •It encourages planning officers and policy managers to incorporate climate considerations in project design. •By generating data on climate change investments which usual budget classification would not do, it enables public scrutiny on governments and donors’ spending on tackling climate change issues strengthening accountability and transparency. |
| Investment and Financial Flows Assessments | UNDP | Supports countries to identify changes and increases in investment & financial flows needed to mitigate/adapt to climate change as described in the NDC. |

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| Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) | UNDP and European Commission, now also supported by EU, AFD, SIDA, GEF, Governments of Germany, Norway, Switzerland and Belgium. and private sector entities. | The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), a global partnership that supports countries to enhance their fiscal management of biodiversity and ecosystems. It makes use of three detailed country-level assessments to develop a biodiversity finance plan, drawing on qualitative and quantitative data, innovative methodologies, and global and national expert input. It aims to develop a methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at the national level, for improving cost-effectiveness through mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning, and for developing comprehensive national finance plans. BIOFIN provide a framework for undertaking “bottom-up” analyses and resource mobilization strategies, embedded in a transformative process led by national stakeholders, aimed at allowing countries to implement their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and achieve national biodiversity targets. |
| Centre on Green Finance and Investment | OECD | The Centre supports the rapid scale-up of green investment and financing flows through i) enabling knowledge exchange among leaders from the private sector, government, regulatory institutions, academia and civil society; ii) developing rigorous, innovative and compelling analysis and practical recommendations; iii) organizing high-impact events; engaging effectively in the wider policy debates and arenas. |
| OECD Paris Collaborative on Green Budgeting | OECD | The OECD Paris Collaborative on Green Budgeting aims to design new, innovative tools to assess and drive improvements in the alignment of national expenditure and revenue processes with climate and other environmental goals. The Green Budgeting using the tools of budgetary policymaking to help achieve environmental goals. This includes evaluating environmental impacts of budgetary and fiscal policies and assessing their coherence towards the delivery of national and international commitments. Green Budgeting can also contribute to informed, evidence-based debate and discussion on sustainable growth. |

A2.5.3. Multilateral development banks

In 2017, the major multilateral development banks MDBs committed to aligning their financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Such commitment was reiterated in the [2018 MDB joint declaration on Paris Alignment](#). This collaboration has resulted in the development of a [joint MDB methodological principles to inform and facilitate the Paris Alignment assessments](#) of their new financing operations. They have been developed through piloting work that has been going on over the past two years and which will continue. Building on these joint MDB principles, MDBs have developed their own methodological guidance and toolkit to be applied according to their internal processes and procedures to determine whether an operation is 'aligned' or 'not aligned' with the mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement.

By 2023, the MDB Paris Alignment Working Group had grown to 10 members.^[2] The MDBs also established a Joint MDB Working Group on Nature that aims to implement the commitments made under the COP26 [Joint MDB Statement on Nature, People, and Planet](#). Furthermore, at the COP28 in Dubai, this group of MDB adopted a [set of common principles](#) to implement screening and tracking systems that quantify the volume of finance going to nature-positive activities from direct and indirect activities. The common principles define nature-positive finance, in the context of MDBs, as financing that supports actions protecting, restoring, or enhancing the sustainable use and management of nature, or enable these actions, contributing to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework and its broad ambition to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030, with a view to full recovery by 2050. MDBs also announced at COP28 commitments that will provide over USD 180 billion in new climate finance commitments through multi-years programmes. Table 12 presents an overview of relevant NZ and NP initiatives led by GEF multilateral development banks.

Table 12: Net-zero and nature-positive initiatives of GEF multilateral development banks

| MDB | Investment programmes/initiatives |
|--|---|
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | <p>Under its New Operating Model (NOM), ADB has restructured to strengthen the alignment between climate and nature. Under the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, ADB has created a Climate Change, Resilience and Environment (CCRE) Cluster. Under this cluster three divisions are coordinated, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and Environment. Each has a focused (yet coordinated) approach along with integrated Community of Practice. ADB is known as a “climate bank”, however through the Environment group, nature-based (environmental sustainability) indicators are being mainstreamed into the Bank’s Strategic Operational Priorities, Country Partnership Strategies and associated pipelines.</p> <p>Key initiatives of the ADB on climate and nature are the following:</p> <p>The Asian Catalytic Green Finance Facility provides ASEAN member governments with technical assistance (TA) and access to around USD 1.8 billion in loans from co-financing partners. The TA supports the identification and preparation of commercially viable green infrastructure finance projects while ACGF loans help cover upfront capital investment costs.</p> <p>The Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (ACliFF) supports the development and implementation of financial risk management products that can help unlock capital for climate investments and improve resilience to the impact of climate change.</p> <p>The Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF) supports the deployment of new, more efficient and less polluting supply and end-use technologies, through either grant or non-grant resources.</p> <p>ADB and its partners launched at COP28 the Nature Solutions Finance Hub for Asia and the Pacific. This initiative will deploy a range of financing measures to reduce risks in nature-based solutions projects such as guarantees, impact-linked payments, and blended finance options. Partners that have expressed interest in supporting the hub through financing or technical expertise and joined the launch include the OPEC Fund for International Development, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Saudi Fund for Development, ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Nature Finance, The Nature Conservancy, Worldwide Fund for Nature, Birdlife International, and Conservation International.</p> |
| African Development Bank (AfDB) | <p>The AfDB has established robust frameworks to support Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) and NZNP objectives. The Climate Change and Green Growth Department is central to these efforts, providing technical assistance, capacity building, and financing for projects promoting green growth and resilience. The Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) further supports member countries by funding the development and implementation of LT-LEDS, ensuring comprehensive strategies that integrate climate and nature-positive goals. Additionally, the AfDB's accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) allows it to access significant funding for projects aligned with LT-LEDS, enhancing climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) supports small- and medium-scale renewable energy and energy efficiency projects through grants and concessional financing, facilitating the transition to clean energy and promoting sustainable development</p> |
| Development Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) | <p>CAF has committed by 2026 to reach the 40% of its portfolio as green and to devote at least USD 25 billion to support green growth over the next four years. As part of this initiative, CAF is currently supporting LAC countries in their NZNP commitments through investment projects, public-based loans, blended financing operations, and technical assistance funds. CAF's financing supports national public policies, institutional strengthening, energy efficiency, carbon markets, sustainable waste management, circular economy, bio-business, renewable energy, industry, agriculture, and food industries. In 2023, CAF has allocated nearly USD 1.5 billion for lending operations and USD 58 million for technical assistance to further this goal. It has also developed a toolbox, reviewed every two years, which typifies and classifies its financial portfolio through a climate and biodiversity taxonomy to sort mitigation, adaptation and/or biodiversity financial operations.</p> <p>CAF as part of the IDFC has adopted the Common Principles for tracking Nature Positive Financing and as part of the UNEP-FI has put in place a banking facility for Net Zero. CAF is also part of the TNFD taskforce. Besides CAF's Biodiversity Strategy – BIOCAF 2022-2026, CAF support LAC countries through its Sustainable Energy Program, focus on renewable sources and national systems NZNP.</p> <p>Furthermore, the CAF and AFD signed an agreement in 2024 creating an innovative financial mechanisms supporting the implementation of the CAF Green Strategy. It channels a EUR 200 million loan to Latin America and the Caribbean, together with technical assistance resources of EUR 500,000 to accompany the transformation process, enhanced by a technical exchange between experts.</p> |
| Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) | <p>IADB has integrated its climate and biodiversity units, creating a cohesive approach to advancing NZNP objectives. The newly merged unit enhances the bank's capacity to promote sustainable development by facilitating the alignment of climate and biodiversity initiatives. The IDB's Natural Capital Lab fosters innovation and private sector investment in projects that protect and restore natural capital, supporting</p> |

| MDB | Investment programmes/initiatives |
|---|--|
| | <p>pilot projects that demonstrate the financial viability of nature-positive investments. The Climate Change Sector Framework integrates NZNP considerations into the bank's operational policies and investment strategies, guiding the development and implementation of projects that enhance climate resilience and protect biodiversity.</p> <p>IADB has also launched a 2024-2025 Natural Capital and Biodiversity Mainstreaming Action Plan, which aims to put biodiversity and natural capital more embedded within the Bank's operations in areas where nature can support economic, social, and climate-smart development. The action plan will also help countries achieve their nature-positive objectives. Aiming for a multifaceted approach, the action plan articulates how the IDB Group will integrate natural capital into its work, from the dialogues it holds with countries to project preparation and implementation, as well as the knowledge products the IDB Group generates, among other actions.</p> <p>An innovative instrument that is being promoted by the ADB is the debt-for-nature swap, which enable countries to release fiscal resources to face climate change without creating fiscal deterioration or sacrificing spending on other development priorities. In these debt-for-nature swaps, the IDB supports issuers to access new investors and lower-cost financing. For example, Ecuador completed a debt-for-nature swap in 2023. The operation consisted of granting a USD 85 million IDB guarantee and a USD 656 million political risk insurance from the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to Ecuador for purchasing existing public debt with better terms. The conversion will generate total savings of more than USD 1.126 billion and mobilize nearly USD 450 million to protect biodiversity in the Galapagos and Hermandad Marine Reserves.</p> <p>The IADB has also advanced research on net-zero in the industrial sector identifying barriers related to infrastructure, regulation, public and private finance, and providing example of sector-level government interventions that can address such barriers. Furthermore, as part of its contribution to the nature-positive discussion, the IADB developed guidance on defining nature-positive finance, based on definitions and principles identified in a bibliographical review drawing on global expertise and developing frameworks and taxonomies. The IADB is also leading the development of a joint statement with 10 multilateral development banks to further mainstream NbS into their policies, investments, and operations.</p> |
| World Bank | <p>The World Bank is instrumental in supporting LT-LEDS and NZNP objectives through its Climate Change Action Plan (2021-2025) and Country Climate and Development Reports (CCDRs). The Climate Change Action Plan outlines strategies to integrate climate and nature goals into development projects, focusing on sustainable infrastructure and resilient ecosystems. The CCDRs provide comprehensive analyses and recommendations for aligning national development goals with NZNP objectives, helping countries implement policies that promote sustainable development while addressing climate and biodiversity challenges. Additionally, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) supports NZNP outcomes by financing projects aimed at disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, providing technical assistance and funding to enhance countries' capacities to manage and reduce disaster risks.</p> <p>The WB is also advancing efforts to invest in nature-positive development providing 2.8 USD billion in direct support to biodiversity between July 2021 and June 2022. Furthermore, it has established also established an NDC and LTS Support program – an initiative within the Climate Support Facility that seeks to promote and support the development, enhancement, and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term, Low-Emission Development Strategies (LTSs) in World Bank client countries. The NDC and LTS Support program builds off the work of the NDC Support Facility (NDC-SF), a multi-donor trust fund that operated between 2016 and 2022 to assist countries in implementing NDCs pledged under the Paris Agreement.. The CSF has already allocated \$15 million to the program to be distributed across the Bank's seven regional units. Activities under this program are implemented in close coordination with the country engagement process of the NDC Partnership.</p> |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | <p>EBRD is leading the Green Economy Transition (GET) (2021-25), which is the Bank's approach for helping economies where the EBRD works to build green, low carbon and resilient economies. Through the new GET approach, the EBRD will increase green financing to more than 50% of its annual business volume by 2025. It also aims to reach net annual GHG emissions reductions of at least 25 million tonnes over the five-year period.</p> <p>In addition, since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the EBRD is aligning its operation to the climate goal liaising with financial institutions on transition plan. A few pioneering banks are already engaging in transition planning, supported by the EBRD. For example, in December 2022, Jordan's Bank al-Etihaq became the first EBRD partner bank to sign up to incorporating the EBRD's Paris alignment methodology, alongside a USD 35 million loan to strengthen its lending capacity for businesses and individuals, as well as women-led micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The EBRD is also leading</p> |

| MDB | Investment programmes/initiatives |
|--|--|
| | work to build a natural capital valuation model to assess the economic value of nature risks and opportunities associated with project activities. This model has been successfully tested in the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan (Issyk-Kul and the Aral Sea), has undergone stakeholder consultation and is now being selectively piloted on projects across the EBRD regions to quantify the expected positive economic impacts of EBRD nature-related interventions. These include a pilot of natural capital valuation on a solid waste programme in Serbia and another pilot on the section of the Red Sea between Hurgada and Marsa al-Alam in Egypt . |
| Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) | The DBSA climate operations are coordinated through an internal sustainable finance transformation working group to set climate-related goals, execute plans and measure progress. Its position statement on a net-zero pathway highlight the DBSA's active role in the development of the <i>Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Programme (REIPPP)</i> , which established and managed the Independent Power Producer Office resulting in investments of over R200bn and the creation of 50 000 jobs in the REIPPP. It notes that through its accreditation to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has implemented innovative programmes which support the transition to a low carbon economy. The Climate Finance Facility is a lending facility established to encourage private sector investment in climate related projects in Southern Africa and the Embedded Generation Investment Programme, a facility that supports embedded generation renewable energy projects in South Africa. |
| West African Development Bank (BOAD) | BOAD has recently announced a partnership with Africa 50 – a xxx – to work together on mobilize institutional investor capital into climate resilient infrastructure to support sustainable growth and the transition of African countries towards Net-zero. BOAD's Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme supports the transition to sustainable energy solutions across West Africa, financing renewable energy projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy access. BOAD's accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) enables access to funds for projects that enhance climate resilience and environmental sustainability, supporting large-scale initiatives aligned with the Paris Agreement and Global Biodiversity Framework. |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | IFAD plays a pivotal role in supporting NZNP objectives through its Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+) , which channels climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers. ASAP supports projects that enhance climate resilience, improve food security, and protect biodiversity by integrating sustainable agricultural practices. IFAD's accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) further strengthens its capacity to implement projects fostering climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. This accreditation enables IFAD to leverage GCF resources to scale up climate-smart agriculture and nature-positive interventions. Additionally, IFAD employs innovative financial instruments, such as green bonds and impact investment funds, to promote sustainable agriculture aligned with NZNP principles, mobilizing private sector investment and enhancing the financial sustainability of climate and nature-positive projects. |

A2.5. 4. National and bilateral development banks

National and bilateral development banks also play a key role in the promotion of NZNP aligned finance. They can both complement and catalyze foreign and private finance towards financing climate projects at the national scale. Among bilateral development banks, AFD is showing leadership in the NZNP arena, not only through the 2050 Facility (mentioned in section A2.2). Key efforts of national development banks, together with bilateral, regional and multilateral development banks, are through the following initiatives:

1. The [International Development Finance Club \(IDFC\)](#), a coalition of 26 leading national and regional development banks are committed to advancing the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement agendas. AFD was one of its founding members in 2011 and has been chairing the organization since October 2017. IDFC facilitates access to project preparation and financing and collaborates with partners across the financial ecosystem to foster impactful development and climate initiatives. Key members of IDFC include financial institutions which are active in Child Project countries: Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion (CDG) in Morocco, Africa Finance Cooperation (Nigeria), Nacional Financiera (Mexico), and PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Indonesia). Since 2018, IDFC members are working on biodiversity finance. The [Biodiversity Working Group](#) has prioritized sharing knowledge, developing both short-term and long-term solutions, evaluating biodiversity impacts of investments, and promoting biodiversity in sector-based investments. To support these

efforts, IDFC published a “Biodiversity Toolbox”. It is designed for IDFC members, their clients, and other financial institutions interested in incorporating biodiversity considerations into their strategies and operations.

2. The [Finance in Common](#) is a global network of Public Development Banks (PDBs) that aims to align financial flows on the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement for Climate Change. Its focus is on creating communities of practice, influencing and learning from the international agenda and offering a marketplace for PDBs. Since 2022, the FIC Summit has been bringing together over 450 PDBs to strengthen collaboration and reinforce their commitments in support of common actions for climate change and sustainable development. The 2023 edition of the Summit took place in Colombia, co-hosted by the IADB, CAF, Bancoldex and the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions, and focused on Climate and Biodiversity as one of four key topics, with social mainstreaming and development impact, private capital mobilization towards SDG goals, collaboration with civil society and integration of human rights in strategies and programmes as cross-cutting themes. Citing the Finance in Common (FIC) Summit as a proxy for the work of individual National Development Banks (NDBs) enhances efficiency and coherence in documenting NZNP-related initiatives. The FIC promotes the use of innovative financial tools and frameworks, such as green bonds and blended finance, to mobilize resources for NZNP projects. Its Summit facilitates PDB partnerships and enhances their capacity to finance sustainable development projects that address climate and biodiversity challenges. The FIC thus consolidates the collective efforts and commitments of numerous PDBs, including NDBs, and provides a comprehensive and unified overview of the innovative financial tools, frameworks, and collaborative initiatives that support NZNP objectives, eliminating the need to detail the work of each NDB individually.

Another baseline effort, which is relevant to the NZNP as it involves a national development bank and is led by CPI (a co-executing agency of the NZNPA GP), is the [GCF FP 095: Transforming Financial Systems for Climate \(AFD\)](#). This GCF-funded project aims to scale up climate finance and redirect financial flows in 17 developing countries across Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. These countries include some of the NZNPA Child Project countries, such as Cote d’Ivoire, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, and Tanzania. The project provides loans and technical assistance through local partner financial institutions across various sectors.

The initiative seeks to demonstrate the benefits and commercial viability of investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate resilience. By addressing the private sector's perception of these areas as expensive and complex, the project ultimately aims to create self-sustaining markets in these regions over a 20-year lifespan.

A3. Barriers

The baseline section highlights that there are a substantial number of actors and initiatives that are focused on supporting countries to decarbonize and achieve net-zero economies and achieve the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework and Convention on Desertification. This is not a surprise – the global community is aware of the need to support countries in accelerating action to address the triple planetary crisis, of climate change, nature loss, and pollution, that the world faces. Furthermore, a country achieving a net-zero nature-positive economy requires a massive transformation in terms of investment, policy-coherence and capacity, just to name a few challenges. The following barriers highlight that while a lot has been done, there continue to significant barriers to effective and efficient global community support to developing countries for achieving net-zero and nature-positive economies.

A3.1. Barrier 1 – Limited integration of nature-positiveness and net-zero in modelling systems, country plans and global initiatives, hampers the development and enhancement of truly integrated national net-zero nature-positive strategies that consider trade-offs across sectors and societal needs

3.1.1 On NZNP modelling

Despite the development of various modelling frameworks and efforts made to date, what is currently limited is an integrated modelling tool that incorporates nature and other relevant variables (e.g. gender equality) into net-zero modelling frameworks and integrates sectoral models with macro-models to facilitate modelling NZNP strategies across different sectors and scales. For instance, issues of gender equality are poorly addressed and therefore NZNP related policies and strategies lack significant focus of gender (i.e., women economic empowerment). This highlights the need for a model that can include gender-analysis. A few selected examples demonstrating the capacity gap at the country level are as follow:

- Tanzania: capacity is available in the country regarding GHG accounting and forecasting, while gaps exist on how to link actions that result in emission reduction to social, economic and environmental impacts. In other words, the forecasted reductions in GHG emission do not affect land cover, ecosystem condition and ecosystem services, nor biodiversity. Similarly, the impact of intervention options on GDP growth (e.g. via reduced energy spending, creation of a new value chain, reduced air pollution and improved labor productivity) is not estimated, and hence the subsequent impacts on the environment are not considered either.
- Nigeria: capacity is available for the use of different modelling approached (e.g. LEAP for energy planning, CGE for economic forecasts created in the context of the LT-LEDS). The 2025 Facility is also supporting Nigeria for analysis of low-carbon development trajectories. On the other hand, these are stand-alone modelling exercises and nature is missing in these modelling exercises. As a result, the analysis carried out for climate mitigation does not consider potential consequences for the environment.
- Mauritius: capacity is available for modelling environmental dynamics, in the context of the use of the Green Economy Model (GEM). On the other hand, the analysis performed so far is coarse, and could be improved by using spatially explicit models (e.g. InVEST) to create future land cover maps (based on forecasted land cover change resulting from intervention options), and then estimate ecosystem service provisioning and proceed with biodiversity assessments. The development of the Vision 2050 is an opportunity, including support from AFD and UNEP, to perform a better integration of nature in development planning. Specifically, more work should be performed to better appreciate the impact of climate action on nature, and the extent to which nature can be an enabler for socio-economic development.

Additionally, several countries, including Vietnam (with modelling work related to the NDC and National Climate Change Strategy) and Indonesia (both for the national Medium Term Development Plan, and for earlier net zero simulations), are facing similar challenges in integrating nature in their LT-LEDS through models.

Overall, this analysis highlights that despite the clear necessity for the use of integrated models, the current baseline reveals several gaps:

- 1. Predominance of sectoral models:** Many of the models currently being used focus on individual sectors rather than providing an integrated perspective. This siloed approach limits the ability to

understand and manage interdependencies and cumulative impacts across sectors, especially in relation to nature.

- 2. Detailed optimization favored over integration and simulation:** There is often a focus on detailed optimization within specific sectors, rather than on achieving horizontal integration and broad-based simulation. This can lead to missed opportunities for synergistic benefits and a lack of understanding of potential trade-offs emerging over time. Importantly, optimization often revolves around cost reduction (e.g. for climate mitigation) and does not bode well with multi-dimensional goals (e.g. cost minimization, while reducing emissions to a given target, while preserving ecosystem integrity and the provisioning of selected ecosystem services). The greater the quantity of policy goals, the more complicated optimization becomes.
- 3. Lack of integration of nature:** While efforts are being implemented in this area, economic modelling exercises at both macro and sectoral levels frequently overlook the integration of natural systems. This omission undermines the ability to fully capture the environmental impacts and benefits of policies aimed at achieving NZNP outcomes.

To effectively model for net zero and nature positive outcomes, there is an urgent need to move towards integrated, dynamic, and time-explicit models that consider the interconnections between sectors and the role of natural systems. Even though other initiatives aim to integrate these indicators (e.g. the High Ambition Coalitions for nature and people and for climate, as well as others mentioned in the previous section),^[3] our baseline assessment shows that it remains essential to promote consideration of integration more actively, especially in modelling exercises.

3.1.2 On NZNP planning

To date countries have focused on planning on net-zero and nature through separate processes and agendas – there has been limited integration of long-term climate and nature planning (Chile and Costa Rica are examples of two exceptions). Governments require a deeper understanding of how to integrate nature-positive elements into net-zero strategies and LT-LEDS, and in the context of those how to ensure policy coherence and consistency across NDCs, NBSAPs, agricultural and forestry policies, energy policies and national development plans. This necessitates robust data and information rooted in modelling tools and monitoring systems, as well as clear and comprehensive guidance on how to integrate and incorporate nature considerations into decarbonization and net-zero strategies. It also requires evidence-based knowledge and guidance on how to maximize synergies and minimize trade-offs between net-zero action and nature. Through integration of decarbonization and nature, governments will need to encourage greater policy coherence, transparency and accountability, identifying misalignments more readily and ensuring that medium-term (5-10 years) national strategies and plans have climate-nature aligned objectives, actions and indicators and measurable targets. Despite assessments and efforts made by various global projects and initiatives, guidance on NZ and NP integration remains scarce. While there is significant guidance on each area, as noted in the baseline, there is little guidance on integration.

This deficiency limits the ability of countries to design and implement evidence-based, comprehensive strategies that effectively integrate nature-based considerations into broader climate change policies. The absence and inadequacy of frameworks, methodologies, and tools represent an obstacle for countries to incorporate both climate and nature dimensions into their strategic planning and balancing these considerations with other competing priorities.

3.1.3 On NZNP global support

At the global level, the baseline assessment illustrated that there are many collaborative efforts underway that aim to widen the understanding and uptake of NZ or NP principles, policies and practices. Yet global support on NZ and NP integration is very limited. This is a dynamic space, however, and as global actors begin to realize the importance of integrating nature with net-zero action, things are beginning to change. The recent announcement of the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform is a key development and has the potential to facilitate coordination between all key actors in this space. Currently, however, truly integrated support integrating net-zero and nature is weak. While there are multiple actors working to support developing countries develop net-zero plans (e.g. DDP, AFD/2050 Facility, NREL, 2050 Pathways, NDC partnership, World Bank, Climate Promise etc.), they largely focus on the energy sector and energy transitions, only on developing the decarbonization aspect, and have not yet considered nature aspects. Furthermore, their development and sharing of global knowledge is piecemeal as they focus more on supporting countries on the ground (DDP, AFD/2025 Facility, NDC Partnership) or more on LT-LEDS development without significant consideration of nature.

A3.2. Barrier 2 – Weak demand and supply of net-zero nature-positive public and private finance and investment

3.2.1 On demand

In general, developing countries face challenges in achieving robust enabling environments to encourage net-zero nature-positive public and private financing and investment, as well as preventing existing capital flow from harming nature. Limited progress in creating supportive frameworks and mechanisms, as well as policy misalignment (lack of policy coherence) hinders the effective mobilization, attraction, and allocation of resources (policy pull) towards low-carbon, nature-positive initiatives, impeding the transition to net-zero emissions and environmentally friendly financial practices, as well as leading to economic inefficiencies and environmental harm due to existing flows.

Integrated modelling frameworks play a crucial role in assessing the potential impacts and trade-offs associated with different policy options and investment decisions. Without such frameworks, decision-makers are unable to fully understand the synergies and trade-offs between climate and nature-related interventions and other competing priorities. Additionally, the lack of integrated modelling frameworks hampers efforts to identify cost-effective pathways for achieving NZNP objectives, as well as the potential co-benefits and risks associated with different investment scenarios. This also connects to the need for central bank NZNP taxonomies, as a way of understanding, aligning and tracking financial flows for delivering on net-zero nature-positive policy.

Support for addressing this issue, for instance through the NDC Partnership or UNEP FI, has focused on NZ aspect without consideration of integration with nature.

3.2.2 On supply

To date public and private financial institutions that integrate net-zero and nature-positive considerations are an exception to the rule. Current initiatives, while ambitious, tend to silo climate and nature goals. For instance, for some years national development banks across the world have been taking steps to align their financing with Paris Agreement principles, with limited or no consideration of nature. As another example, green finance instruments and climate resilience projects often prioritize carbon reduction metrics without fully incorporating biodiversity impacts.

The lack of integration of net-zero and nature is common is a phenomenon common within national development banks, regional development banks, multilateral development banks, bilateral development agencies and private finance. The baseline illustrates some exceptions, however, considering the amount of

finance required to achieve the Paris Agreement and the GBF, the transformation of the entire financial sector is an urgent priority. Furthermore, to push private finance to NZNP investment, it is the role of the MDBs, IFIs and national development banks, as well as country central banks, to take the first steps and create confidence for financial markets to enter this space.

Key challenges that the financial community face is the following:

- There is an inadequacy of coordinated financing mechanisms and standardized definitions of what constitutes NZNP financing across different sectors and regions. This lack of coordination and clarity complicates the efforts of MDBs and other financial institutions to identify, validate and invest in genuine NZNP projects. It creates barriers to designing effective financing models that are adaptable and scalable in different contexts, given the complexity that poses effectively channel resources towards NZNP projects while accommodating the varying needs, priorities, and capacities of different countries. Scaling up innovative instruments represent significant hurdles as existing financial mechanisms may not adequately account for the multifaceted nature of NZNP objectives. Some MDBs have taken steps to integrate climate and nature into the same financial operations. Some banks have taken larger steps in this direction than others, highlighting that an opportunity exists for banks to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned with each other through greater coordination.
- Financial and development institutions, as well as participating countries, often struggle to integrate NZNP considerations into their operational frameworks, project preparation processes and investment portfolios. This deficiency results in funding priorities that may not align with NZNP goals. Achieving coherence between conventional financial practices and NZNP objectives requires a holistic approach that considers the interconnectedness of climate and nature-related goals. This struggle is exacerbated by a general lack of policy and financing coherence, gender-responsive tools and strategies, which are essential to ensure that NZNP investments are designed and implemented in a way that recognizes and addresses societal needs and impacts for a just transition, ensuring the appropriate S&E safeguards to avoid trade-offs.
- The development and deployment of NZNP-aligned financial instruments are still in early stages, with many potential tools lacking proven records of viability and scalability. This uncertainty makes it difficult to attract investment and to convince stakeholders of the benefits and practicality of adopting such instruments widely.

A3.3. Barrier 3 - Lack of a comprehensive global measurement framework to monitor net-zero nature-positive elements

3.3.1 Insufficient global frameworks to accurately track and measure NZNP global progress

There is a need for a comprehensive global measurement framework integrating net-zero and nature-positive elements. While participating countries and the global community express commitment to NZ and NP goals, a tracking system is missing that could provide an indication in terms of progress countries are making on meeting NZ that is nature positive (or meeting NZ and NP goals) while indicating overall economic and social progress. The absence of such mechanisms for monitoring advancements, sharing data, and reporting achievements hampers the effectiveness of collective efforts and impedes the ability to assess the impact of various initiatives, hindering the overall progress towards the shared objectives of sustainability and environmental conservation.

To achieve such will require the development and implementation of specific tools, methodologies, and improvements in digital infrastructure. This barrier not only limits the ability to adapt and learn from experiences but also results in missed opportunities to scale successful approaches. Therefore, problems and shortfalls may repeat themselves, impeding progress towards NZNP objectives and undermining the potential for achieving meaningful impact.

As the baseline highlighted, there are multiple initiatives tracking NZ or NP. To address this barrier it is thus key that tracking of NZNP in an integrated manner can build upon the resources and wealth of knowledge that such initiatives have (e.g. net-zero tracker).

3.3.2 Fragmentation and lack of centralized knowledge management integrating nature positive consideration.

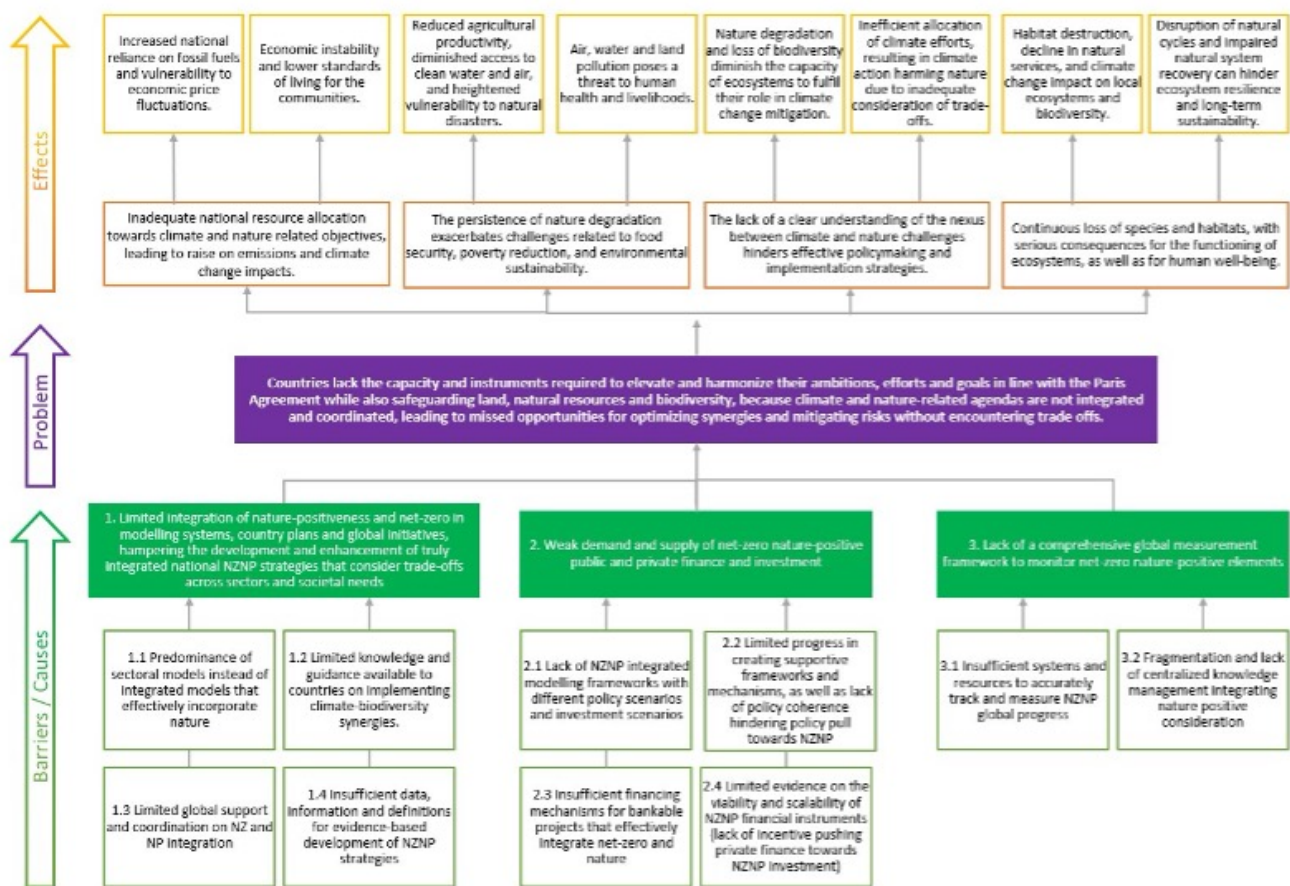
While the baseline highlights many initiatives, and their related knowledge platforms, providing guidance on net-zero and LT-LEDS development, there is an absence of a depository of global knowledge on how nature can be integrated into such policies. Relevant information integrating the nature component in net zero plans and LTS, is scattered and fragmented. As a result, country stakeholders are unaware of where or how to access comprehensive insights and guidelines. Such partial and fragmented information hampers coordination, collaboration, and informed decision-making.

A3.4. Problem tree

Countries lack the capacity and instruments required to elevate and harmonize their ambitions, efforts, and goals in line with the Paris Agreement while also safeguarding land, natural resources and biodiversity, because climate and nature-related agendas are not integrated and coordinated, leading to missed opportunities for optimizing synergies and mitigating risks without encountering trade-offs. (*Problem*).

The barriers and root causes are interrelated and self-reinforcing, meaning that addressing one of the causes in isolation while ignoring the others would be ineffective. These are presented in the *Problem Tree* below.

Figure 3: Problem tree



A4. Project objective

- The Global Platform has the objective of supporting countries to accelerate efforts to achieve net-zero nature-positive economies through the catalyzing of finance and partnerships, the triggering of investment, the promotion of policy and governance coherence, and the curation, diffusion and transferring of experiences, good practices and lessons learned. It will focus on supporting the 12 NZNPA IP countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam), although other countries will be able to draw on the knowledge stored and disseminated through the global platform as a global good.

To do so, participating IP countries will benefit from tailored and state-of-the-art knowledge and knowledge networks on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on developing net-zero nature-positive plans and catalyzing finance for their implementation. Such knowledge and experiences will be created, compiled and leveraged through collaboration with baseline partners, to be shared through a suite of activities at the global, regional, and national level. The Global Platform will also develop global knowledge and compile good practices and experiences as a global good, for access and use by all countries (beyond the IP participating ones). It will draw upon the expertise, networks and convening power of UNEP, as the lead agency for the NZNPA IP, and ADB and CAF as its co-leads. The Global Platform will drive systematic economic transformation through interventions spanning from governance support, strategy development, public and private finance, sectoral policies, investment, tracking progress and knowledge management. It is innovative in the

sense that it is the first global platform that brings together coherently action and knowledge on net-zero and nature in an integrated manner.

The baseline section of this document highlighted that there are significant initiatives working to promote the decarbonization and nature agendas. This project will build upon those by facilitating coordination and the provision of global knowledge in a way which integrates these two agendas together for the first time. The project will not duplicate existing efforts but build upon them, bring added value to address the identified barriers. Key to this is supporting these existing efforts by providing guidance on how to integrate nature into net-zero strategy development (i.e. planning and modelling) and implementation (i.e. finance and investment). By doing so, it aims to promote policy coherence on nature and net-zero together at the global and national levels.

The project will face challenges in ensuring its resilience to future drivers. These drivers include:

1. Resistance to integration from countries or global actors (political drivers);
2. Economic crises, health emergencies, or growing insecurity (wars) affecting financial flows (to more short-term and non-aligned investment) and global cooperation;
3. Increased climate impacts affecting the ability of natural ecosystems to support implementation of the NZNP agenda.

On the first driver, the global platform aims to directly address these through the development of guidelines, enhanced models and cooperative models that highlight the benefits (economic, social, environmental) of integrating nature and net-zero action. It will be the continual work of the global platform to build this integration against resistance faced. Similarly, with regards to the third driver, the global platform will develop guidance that takes, sadly, such possibilities into consideration. Its guidance on models that incorporate different climatic scenarios will be fundamental in this regard. On the second driver, it is noted that, depending on the extent of such, these go beyond the scope of the project and its potential for impact, as a USD 10 million project against the wave of potentially immense social and political currents and developments. These are risks that the project will seek to mitigate (see the risk section).

As a global platform without direct impact in countries, the project will indirectly, rather than directly, lead to global environment benefits in participating child countries.

[ftnref1](#)

^[1] African Natural Capital Alliance, BirdLife International, Business for Nature, Campaign for Nature, Capitals Coalition, Conservation International, Global Comms Alliance, Global Reporting Initiative, ICLEI, Indigenous Information Network, InTent, IUCN, Nature4Climate, Nature Finance, Nature Positive Universities, University of Oxford, PEW, Postman Institute for Climate Impact Research, Principles for Responsible Investment, Race to Zero Resilience, Race to Zero, Science-Based Targets Network, The Nature Conservancy, TNFD, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WCPA, World Resources Institute (WRI), and World Wide Fund (WWF).

^[2] African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank Group, Islamic Development Bank, New Development Bank, World Bank Group.

^[3] On the nature-positive side, it is also noteworthy that, following the [IPBES Methodological Assessment of Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#), an expert working group was established. This group aimed to provide guidance to relevant expert groups within the Platform, particularly those conducting assessments, regarding the utilization of existing biodiversity scenarios and models. Consequently, the expert working group developed the [Nature futures framework](#) which aims to establish a model framework addressing nature's contribution to people. The primary goal is to facilitate the integration of knowledge, starting from a country-specific approach and regardless of whether the assessment required is sectoral or national in scope.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section

should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B1. Overview

B1.1. Introduction

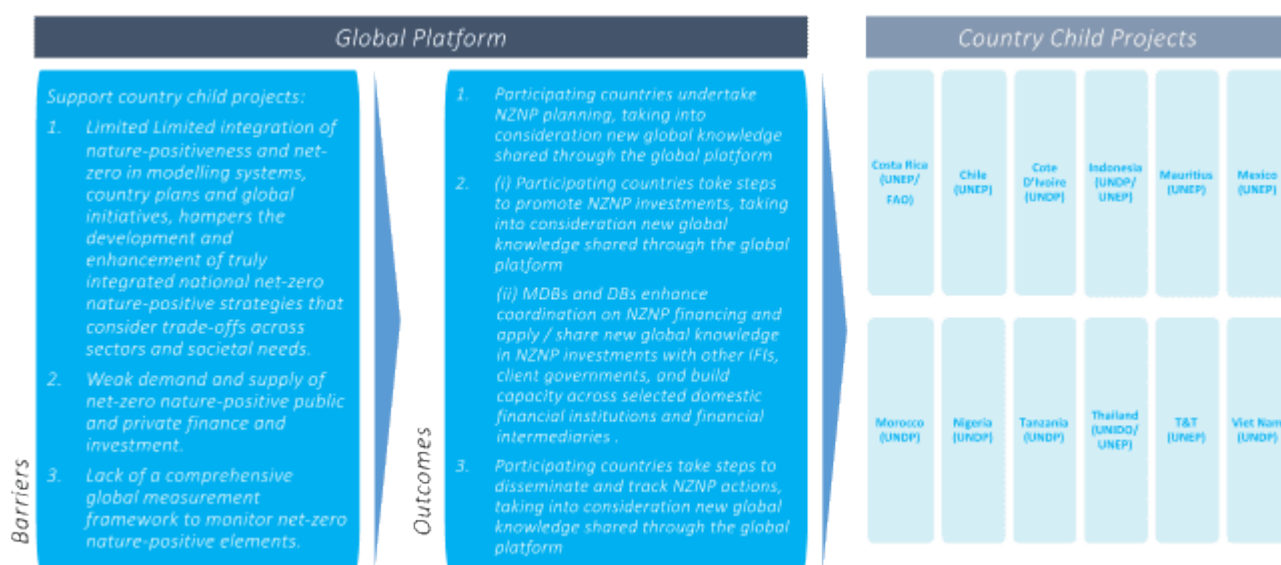
The project baseline has illustrated that global support to countries for planning and implementing net-zero strategies is a crowded space. Some initiatives are beginning to consider how net-zero and nature-positive interact, integrate and synergize. This does not mean, however, that the NZNPA global platform is not needed. Firstly, the magnitude of challenge – achieving net-zero economies to implement the Paris Agreement and at the same time ensure such are achieved in a way that can also meet the goals of the Global Biodiversity Framework – is immense and requires enormous financial flows, political coherence and will, and capacity. Thus, more support is needed by all actors possible. Secondly, the project will seek to add value to existing initiatives rather than duplicate – it will focus primarily on supporting global and national actors to understand how to effectively integrate nature into net-zero planning and implementation actions.

As summarized in Figure 4, the Global Platform will aim to achieve its objective (see section A4) through GEF-financed activities that build upon the project baseline (section A2) and address key barriers (section A3) to achieve three direct outcomes:^[1]

- 1. Component 1: NZNP knowledge and capacity. Through this component, the project will seek to achieve the outcome that participating countries undertake NZNP planning (either to develop new plans or enhance existing ones), taking into consideration new^[2] global knowledge shared through the global platform knowledge. It will strengthen global NZNP coordination^[3] and develop knowledge products and tools on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on NZNP modelling and planning. Through such support, participating countries will have the knowledge, tools and capacity to set net-zero targets, develop new and enhance existing net-zero nature-positive plans and implement them. Furthermore, this will support participating countries in accelerating efforts to achieve NZNP targets through the implementation of NDCs and NBSAPs.**
- 2. Component 2: NZNP finance and investment. Through this component, the project will seek to achieve the outcomes that (i) participating countries take steps to promote NZNP investments, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform, and (ii): MDBs and DBs enhance coordination on NZNP financing and apply / share new global knowledge in NZNP investments with other IFIs, client governments, and build capacity across selected domestic financial institutions and financial intermediaries. This component thus focuses on the finance aspects of the NZNP transition, for implementing NZNP plans. It will focus on both NZNP finance demand and supply. On demand, it will develop global knowledge and build the capacity of participating country Ministries of Finance to attract public and private finance towards NZNP plan objectives. UNEP FI will engage to bring private financiers into activities of the global platform. On supply, it will strengthen coordination between multilateral development banks (MDBs) and development banks (DBs) and develop tools and knowledge products for application by development finance institutions (DFIs) and international finance institutions (IFIs). It will cross-fertilize and leverage the existing networks of financial institutions and public development banks, both regional (through the IP co-leads) and global (through UNEP-FI, IDFC, Finance in Common and CPI's networks) to accelerate the uptake of best practices and tools critical to advancing NZNP financing. As part of this component, the ADB and CAF will pilot NZNP investments to raise awareness and generate further knowledge on such investments.**

3. Component 3: NZNP tracking and communication. Finally, through component 3 the project will seek to achieve the outcome that the global community takes steps to track progress and communicate on collective efforts to achieve a net-zero and nature-positive future. This component is about ensuring that participating countries and the global community are moving in the right direction. It will accompany national efforts and facilitate the sharing of lessons learned from country experiences with other countries, to ensure enhanced global learning, peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing. It will also communicate such efforts with the aim of generating further ambition amongst other countries and actors accompanying the integrated programme's progress.

Figure 4: The global platform



B1.2. Approach to project execution and knowledge creation and diffusion

The Global Platform will develop new global knowledge, building upon the wealth of baseline knowledge identified in the baseline section (A2). It will also ensure that experiences, good practices and lessons generated by countries in the implementation of their projects is brought back to the global platform for sharing with other participating countries and beyond. Such knowledge management will be conducted under the leadership of UNEP Economic and Trade Policy Unit (ETPU), ADB and CAF, and in collaboration with key executing partners the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), UNEP-FI, the 2050 Pathways Platform and the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). These partners will engage with other leading global actors to refine such knowledge through a NZNPA working group (and three workstreams) under component 1 and a MDB/DB Coordination group under component 2.

Key baseline partners, such as AFD, DDPI, UNDP/Climate Promise, NREL will be involved in project execution in multiple ways. Firstly, actors will be consulted through their participation in the output 1.1. workstreams, secondly, those working significantly on a specific area (e.g. planning, or modelling) will be consulted and engaged directly in output work. This will include engaging them to ensure that knowledge developed builds upon their baseline of related work, and experiences, good practices and lessons learned supporting countries directly. It will also include seeking their intellectual contribution to knowledge development and partnership in global, regional and national events. During project execution, the possibility of sub-contracting such entities to under direct execution of content will also be considered on a case-by-case basis. Finally, a broader group of actors will be engaged through the sharing of this work through the Climate-

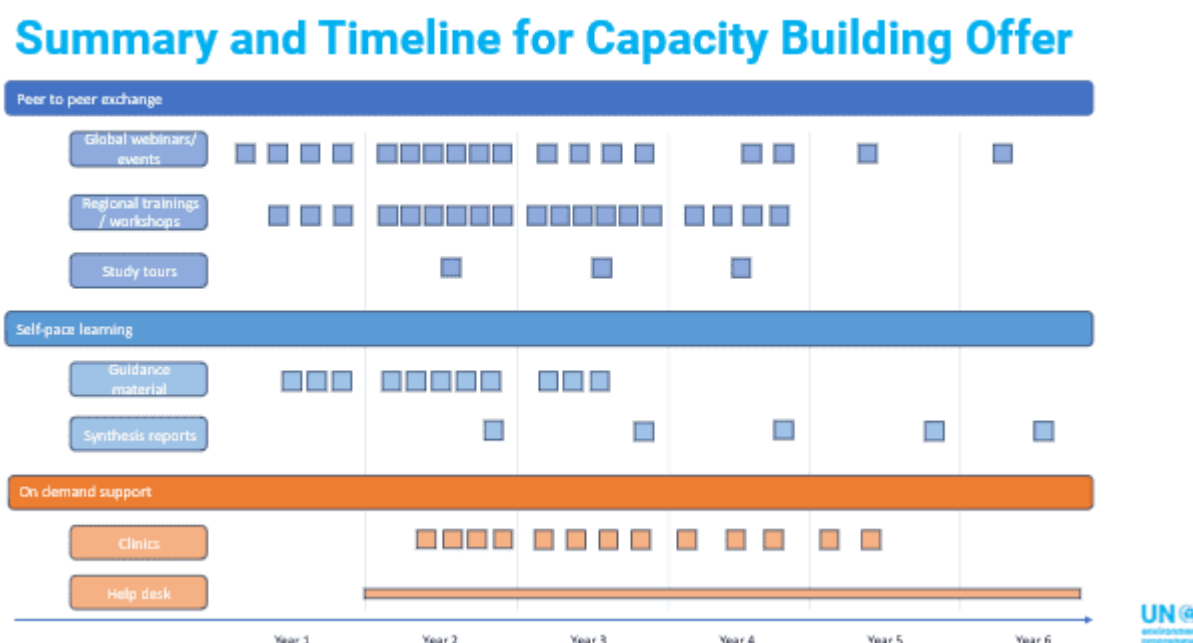
Nature Coordination Platform. The output tables for further information on cooperation on project execution, as well as section B4.3.

The knowledge developed under the Global Platform will be a global good accessible to all countries and global actors allowing replicability and uptake in other non-child project countries. Through the Global Platform, the NZNPA IP participating countries will receive support through a series of knowledge sharing and knowledge transfer activities, to support them in internalizing such knowledge. These are summarized in Figure 5 and described in the sections below on each component (see Section B3. Project elements).

For participating in global platform activities (described in detail in section B3), for example regional and global workshops, country child projects have designated resources from their child project GEF budgets to cover the costs of participating in these activities (see Annex G).

Figure 5 is indicatively showing the number and timeline knowledge diffusion and capacity building activities of the Global Platform, aligned with the anticipated timeframe of country child projects (duration 4-5 years).

Figure 5: Global project knowledge diffusion and capacity building



B1.3. Alignment with the NZNPA integrated programme

The Global Platform is aligned with the NZNPA IP Programme Framework Document (PFD) Theory of Change (TOC). The global platform focuses primarily on the PFD's components 1 and 3: component 1 on NZNPA IP governance, strategy design and financial foundations; component 3 on NZNP tracking and communication. It also supports countries to create an enabling environment for mobilizing public and private finance for NZNP, in line with PFD component 2. The Global Platform plays the central role in contributing to the overarching objective of the NZNPA IP by serving as its central coordination mechanism. The global platform is the programme's "enabler" in that it facilitates country achievement of ambitious programme indicators.

To function as an effective enabler and deliver the required knowledge, tools and expertise to countries, both global and national projects will dedicate resources for countries to participate in Global Platform activities. The support offered by the Global Platform will be rolled out based on the following roles:

- 1. Coordinating the global programme's execution and achievement of ambition**
- 2. Being the custodian of the programme's ambition by tracking programme progress and shepherding countries to achieve ambitious programme indicators.**
- 3. Generating global knowledge and tools, as global public goods, for countries to use to achieve impact.**
- 4. Transferring that knowledge and tools to participating countries.**
- 5. Building participating country capacity so they can effectively apply such knowledge and tools.**

The global platform has a facilitative role and supports participating countries to achieve all programme indicators and through achievement of these the programme's objective. A full list of programme indicators may be found in Annex C, and include the following:

1. # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements
2. # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements
3. # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals
4. # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing.

A few more indicators are also added to the IP to reflect the programme's expected impact on biodiversity, in particular its contribution to averting the loss of nature because of avoided trade-offs that favor climate action but harm nature. These indicators are particularly relevant to countries working with AFOLU sectors and are a complement to the GEF Core Indicators (3 and 4).

The Global Platform will support all 12 Country Child Projects: Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Viet Nam. By providing a unifying structure and fostering collaboration, the Global Platform will ensure that the collective impact of individual initiatives is maximized, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the IP. Through its coordination efforts, the platform streamlines communication and cooperation among countries. Through its support, it guides these participating countries and provides them with tools and knowledge for developing comprehensive nature-positive plans to achieve climate neutrality through ambitious NDCs and NBSAPs. Furthermore, the Global Platform places a strong emphasis on investment in NZNP aligned pipelines of projects that have the capacity to generate multiple Global Environmental Benefits and can be scaled up.

It should be noted that this global platform has a duration of six years to ensure that it can provide support to the participating country projects throughout their duration. In the first few years of project execution, focus will be placed on generating knowledge, diffusing it and building country capacity to use such. In the later years, greater focus will be placed on tracking results and impact. As country project implementation and execution is outside the control and scope of the global platform, there may be cases where the global platform, even after six years, ends prior to a particular country project being completed.

B1.4. Long-term sustainability

Long-term sustainability has been considered on multiple levels.

Firstly, on an operational level, as the global platform concludes, the technical knowledge, web-platforms and collected good practices on a whole-of-economy approach to NZNP planning and strategy development will be absorbed into existing UNEP knowledge platforms, including the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (governed by GGGI, OECD, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank) and the Green Fiscal Policy Network linked

with the UNEP-FI Net Zero Banking Facility and PAGE. All these initiatives are hosted under the work of UNEP Umbrella Programme on Economic and Financial Transformation. Specifically on the IT platform, see further explanation under output 3.1

Secondly, and more broadly, the global platform aims to ensure sustainability of impact through the ongoing efforts of partner organizations. The global platform is a community and conglomeration of partnerships for executing activities in coordinated fashion to promote and accelerate net-zero nature-positive action in developing countries. As highlighted in the descriptions of the outputs, the platform aims to strengthen collaboration between key actors working in this space, either at the national, regional or global level, on the different aspects of NZNP action, including planning, nature-positiveness, private sector, modelling, finance and investment. To reinforce this collaboration, a duration of six years was chosen to ensure time for the development of meaningful and reinforcing engagements between the different actors. Through this engagement and execution in partnership of the project's outputs, it is envisaged that project content will inform the work of these other actors, such as AFD/2050 facility, DDP, NDC Partnership, ensuring long-term sustainability of the project's intellectual contribution through application of partners in work on the ground.

Thirdly, the project is focused on supporting countries and financial institutions to instigate sustainable long-term transformations to net-zero nature-positive economies, through the roles described in section B1.3. While beyond its immediate influence, the global project aims for countries to adopt and implement net-zero nature-positive plans and development finance institutions (DFIs) and international finance institutions (IFIs) to incorporate nature-positiveness into their net-zero financing operations.

B1.5. Project cost-effectiveness

This project is cost-effective for several reasons. Firstly, it aims to work with key existing players working in the field, particularly on long-term decarbonization planning and implementation, and complement their efforts by providing guidance on how to integrate nature. This includes executing the project in collaboration with actors such as AFD/2050 Facility, DPP, 2050 Pathways Platform, CPI, University of Oxford, and on nature with partners such as WCMC. In that sense, the project is cost effective as it doesn't seek to duplicate what others have already developed – it seeks to add value to that work so that it incorporates both net-zero and nature-positive considerations. The multiplication of the project impacts will be further pursued by partnering various prominent initiatives in both climate and nature/biodiversity arenas i.e. NDC partnerships, NBSAP Accelerator partnerships, 2050 facility, IDFC, Climate Promise and Deep Decarbonization pathways to name a few.

Secondly, the project is cost effective as it seeks to build upon existing coordination structures. The project will work closely with the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP) as it is operationalized, drawing upon it to engage with key partners within the platform. Similarly, while the project will create an MDB/DB Coordination Platform, this will not be a heavy structure – it will draw upon the formalized MDB Paris Alignment and Nature groups that are already in operation.

Thirdly, the project is cost effective as it will draw upon the substantial existing organizational structures and knowledge networks of UNEP, UNEP-FI, WCMC, GGKP and the Green Fiscal Policy Network which all have significant experience working with developing countries throughout the world through the Partnership of Action on Green Economy, ensuring a cost-effective solution as such structures and networks do not need to be created or financed through the project.

Finally, on a more operational level, the project execution structure will build upon significant in-house capacity and co-financing. As indicated in section B4, core team staff members will be co-financed by UNEP ETPU, ADB, CAF, WCMC, UNEP-FI, CCKP, CPI and 2050 pathways. At the activities level, the project will seek opportunities for cost savings, by taking advantage, where possible, of pre-existing global and regional encounters to be attended by project countries, partners and/or experts, to bring together project teams

and carry out in-person meetings and workshops more cost-effectively. In addition, the use of webinars and virtual meetings will also make project delivery more efficient, both in terms of costs and time management. Using the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership's existing infrastructure, the NZNP platform described in component 3 will continue post project through this infrastructure. On knowledge development for the platform, as described above this will be achieved by systematically cross-fertilizing with prominent knowledge platforms of climate and nature/biodiversity and co-coordinating with the CNCP knowledge network.

B1.7. Alignment with nature

In 2024 the [Nature 4 Climate initiative](#), a coalition of organizations across the environmental sector, issued [“A Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition, 15 Guiding Points.”](#) Amongst others, the coalition includes IUCN, CBD, Birdlife International, UNEP, UNDP, UN-REDD, WWF, WBCSD, Conservation International and the Nature Conservancy. The NZNPA GP, in focusing on how to align nature with net-zero action, has sought to align itself with these principles to the extent possible (and where relevant). The following table highlights alignment between the NZNPA GP's actions, which will be described in detail in section B3, and the Nature 4 Climate guiding points.

Table 13: Relations between the NZNP IP outcomes and the Nature4Climate Guiding Principles for including nature in NDCs.

| Guiding Point | Outputs | | | | | | | | | Description of alignment |
|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | |
| 1. Develop whole-of-government processes and frameworks to mainstream inclusive, nature-based climate action across all sectors and maximize synergies between climate, biodiversity, and human well-being from the outset of the NDC update | X | X | X | | | | | | X | The project fosters the integration of a whole-of-government approach into the development of NZNP strategies. Several project outputs contribute to the creation of collaborative frameworks spanning across government sectors. |
| 2. Take stock of NDC progress to date, including relevant changes in national circumstances, policies, and information available to develop NDCs 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | - |
| 3. Identify the most suitable entry points for enhancing the inclusion of nature in the NDC targets | X | X | | | | | | | | - |
| 4. Collect and enhance information that will be utilized to develop or strengthen NDC targets based on the best-available science, traditional and local knowledge, and country-specific climate data | | | X | | X | | X | X | X | The project is strongly linked to Guiding Point 4 given the need for robust data and insights to support evidence-based decision-making in NDC target development. |
| 5. Develop a gender-responsive, transparent whole-of-society approach for the NDC 3.0 process to ensure that the NDC is based on local knowledge and to generate a common understanding, buy-in, and commitment for implementation | X | X | | X | | | | X | | As the project encompasses inclusive and comprehensive participation strategies, it is directly aligned with Guiding Point 5 which foresees the development of gender-responsive and whole-of-society approach. |
| 6. Elevate the NDC economy-wide greenhouse gases (GHG) target to the highest achievable ambition, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement, ensuring to | | | | | | X | | | | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| maximize ambition through nature-based solutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Develop or strengthen sectoral GHG and non-GHG targets, policies, and/or measures to incentivize more ambitious mitigation in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), including in wetland and coastal areas | X | X | | | | | | | | - |
| 8. Integrate or strengthen adaptation targets to maximizing the potential of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to reduce climate risks and enhance resilience across all sectors and ecosystems, aligning with and contributing to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience to achieve the Global Goal on Adaptation | | | | | | | | | | - |
| 9. Integrate nature as an essential component of solutions to address loss and damage from climate impacts, while recognizing and documenting nature's vulnerability to such impacts | | | | | | | | | | - |
| 10. Integrate nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation, and nature-positive approaches into mitigation and adaptation targets related to non-AFOLU sectors | | X | X | | X | X | | X | | As the project aims to promote nature-based solutions, it is strongly aligned with Guiding Point 10. |
| 11. Maximize synergies between NDC targets and related national environmental, development, and health objectives to amplify win-win outcomes for climate, biodiversity, and human well-being | | X | X | | | | X | X | | As the project supports the maximization of synergies and their integration into climate policy, it is directly aligned with Guiding Point 11. |
| 12. Enhance consistency and coherence between adaptation and mitigation targets | X | X | | | | | | | | - |
| 13. Apply climate justice, rights-based, environmental justice, and equitable approaches to ensure inclusivity across NDC targets | | X | X | | X | | | X | | The project highlights the importance of broad accessibility and inclusivity. It is therefore directly aligned with Guiding Point 13. |
| 14. Ensure the NDC communicates the means of implementation and support required for ensuring the effective implementation of NbS targets across mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage | | | | | | | X | X | X | - |
| 15. Establish and/or enhance the structures and policies needed for effective implementation of NbS targets within the NDC | | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | The project's objective is to strengthen the development of NZNP plans. It thus strongly supports the establishment of structures necessary for effective NbS implementation. |

B2. Theory of Change

The global platform is an 'enabler' and as such aims to enable the 12 participating countries to achieve transitions to net-zero nature-positive economies and significant global environmental benefits. It contributes indirectly to such transitions and benefits by actions to generate and transfer knowledge and build capacity. Its direct outcomes focus on stimulating behavioral change in participating countries within its area of influence as related to this knowledge transfer and capacity development. These outcomes are achieved via three main causal pathways that target distinct practitioner groups and draw upon specific

pools of expertise to deliver results. All three pathways are conducive to intermediate results that will likely manifest beyond the life of the Global Platform project and depend on the collective actions and progress of all NZNPA IP child projects, as most of the enabled actions will take place on the countries' level, including strategy formulation, sustainable budgeting and enhanced tracking.

A key focus of the Global Platform project, as illustrated in the Theory of Change diagram (see following page), is in supporting countries with global knowledge, access to financing, and capacity to achieve the desired impact through the preparation and implementation of ambitious NDCs and NBSAPs as well as NZNP targets and projects. See Figure 6. Together, it is intended that, with supporting drivers and assumptions, these direct outcomes will lead to the achievement of four intermediate states and eventually to the overall accomplishment of the programme impact, *that countries achieve greater policy and governance coherence to reduce their GHG emissions and negative impacts on nature and biodiversity*.

In the first causal pathway, the Global Platform provides the means for countries to access and apply new global knowledge on NZNP as part of national efforts to define NZNP plans, strategies or targets. This pathway flows as upstream support from the Global Platform that leads to demand-driven capacity-building for IP countries, and enhanced knowledge sharing by the global community. Reaching Outcome 1 assumes that countries will use or consider the tools and knowledge being provided and that no major economic shocks will occur that throw countries off their NZNP policy pathway.

The second causal pathway has two streams that come together to enable actual NZNP investments, meaning that in countries, downstream results accrue in specific sectors. These streams cover, on the one hand, fiscal policies (from alignment of public and private finance with NZNP strategies to promoting NZNP investments, Outcome 2. i); and on the other, international development finance (from more capacity and knowledge to a stronger role by development banks and financial institutions in accelerating NZNP finance, Outcome 2.ii). Again, this pathway assumes that 1) countries will use the gender-responsive tools and knowledge shared through the Global Platform, that social and political stability will prevail; 2) DFIs will integrate nature considerations into their processes, mandates, priorities and operations, translating into a nature positive climate investment pipeline enabling country child projects to align public budgets and incentivize private sector investments; 3) public capital, including at a local level, will be at the core of investment in country child projects. The first and second causal pathways both assume 1) proper coordination mechanisms which effectively mainstream nature positive considerations into activities of existing networks and platforms already active in the net zero space, and 2) political will to translate the whole of economy approach into respective policies and frameworks that guide investments.

The third causal pathway is designed both as a learning and an accountability pathway. By offering channels and frameworks through which to measure, track and disseminate NZNP results, countries that use these (Outcome 3) can learn in the process. Links to GEF, UN Convention and national goals and indicators also become measurable as results accrue along this pathway. This pathway allows for adaptive management and for iterative refinements to each country's NZNP plan and to the implementation of the NZNPA IP as a whole. The assumption that countries will collect and share relevant information and data on their NZNP efforts needs to hold true for results in this pathway to deliver their full potential.

Figure 6: Theory of Change of the Global Platform



B3. Project elements

Component 1: NZNP knowledge and capacity

Barrier addressed: B1. Limited integration of nature-positiveness and net-zero in modelling systems, country plans and global initiatives, hampers the development and enhancement of truly integrated national net-zero nature positive strategies that consider trade-offs across sectors and societal needs.

Outcome 1: Participating countries undertake NZNP planning, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform.

Component 1 focuses on supporting countries to develop new and enhance existing ambitious and impactful net-zero nature-positive plans with investment options through the creation of knowledge, its transfer to countries, and the building of country capacity to apply such knowledge.

Output 1.1: A global net-zero nature-positive working group is established for enhancing ambition, leadership and knowledge sharing by the global community.

Under this output a technical working group will be established to raise ambition, foster leadership, coordinate with relevant working groups of partners active on the topic, and facilitate a community of

practice by engaging with partners among a wide range of stakeholders and participating countries which could spill over to the global community. It will also provide guidance on project knowledge development and knowledge sharing activities (e.g. peer-reviewing knowledge products) across all three project components. The group will have, initially, three workstreams with key participants including the following:

| Workstream | Key participants (including but not limited to) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Nature-positiveness | WCMC, IUCN, Conservation International, FAO, WWF, NBSAP Accelerator partnerships, |
| NZNP planning and modelling | DDPI, NREL (net-zero world), ADF (modelling team), 2050 Pathways, UNDP/Climate Promise, NDC Partnership |
| Private sector engagement | UNEP FI, UNDP/Climate Promise, UNIDO, FAO, WCBS |

During project execution the group will explore creating further workstreams as necessary. Participants will include a combination of global thematic experts and national actors, ensuring a balance of thematic expertise and gender and practical perspectives. Participation in the working groups will be open and flexible. Those listed above are indicative (most have expressed interest to join) and will be invited to participate once project execution commences. All GEF agencies participating in child project implementation will be invited to join. The workstreams will draw on the existing work of relevant experts, partners and initiatives to avoid any duplication and to build on current efforts. They will be focused on the practical needs of the NZNPA IP and its Country Child Projects, for example by developing working definitions, providing a comparatively neutral forum through which to advance on key topics.

The nature positiveness workstream will be led by WCMC. The CBD Secretariat has been consulted on the role and composition of the workstream and confirmed its value.

The NZNP Planning and Modelling workstream will consult and coordinate with technical teams of identified partners who are supporting participating countries' LTS-LDs with modelling methodologies to provide guidance on possible options to integrate nature in these processes.

In addition to the partners identified so far, leading institutions for the remaining workstream will be further identified and engaged during project implementation. The working group will develop its own terms of reference and workplan to be followed during project implementation.

The working group and its workstreams will also interact with the Climate Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP). In particular, the nature-positiveness and NZNP planning and modelling workstreams will explore engagement and participation in the CNCP workstream on building knowledge and science. Further discussion on the project's engagement with the CNCP is described in section B4. Institutional arrangements and coordination.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #1 and #5 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Minimum indicative content | Executing entities and key partners (see also table B4.3) |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1.1.1 | Working group coordination | <p>Responsibilities entail coordinating the activities of the working group and its three workstreams, each aligned with specific domains:</p> <p><u>Nature-positiveness</u>: oversight of initiatives aimed at fostering nature-positiveness, which include promoting practices that enhance biodiversity, ecosystem health, and resilience while mitigating negative environmental impacts. It also includes the consideration of GBF-aligned indicators to monitor the impacts of NZNP strategies (for further information on the indicators see annex C, section 4).</p> <p><u>Private sector engagement</u>: facilitating collaboration and partnership with the private sector constitutes, fostering dialogue, identifying opportunities for investment, and leveraging private sector expertise to advance NZNP objectives.</p> <p><u>NZNP planning and modelling</u>: managing the planning and modelling aspects of NZNP initiatives, including developing frameworks, conducting analyses, and modelling scenarios.</p> <p>During project implementation, it's essential to remain adaptable and responsive to the evolving needs of the project, which may involve considering additional workstreams to effectively meet project objectives. The working group's content will be gender-responsive and will emphasize studying and modelling expected impacts on gender outcomes, while also contemplating gender balance in its composition and decision-making. While participants from countries beyond the Child Projects and the IP are welcome to join the working group activities, it's important to note that their mobilization costs and time spent will not be covered within the budget of this initiative.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead of modelling workstream)</p> <p>WCMC (lead of nature-positive workstream)</p> <p>Lead of private sector to be confirmed (to explore with WBSCD and FAO)</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>WCMC, IUCN, Conservation International, FAO, WWF, NBSAP Accelerator partnerships,</p> <p>DDPI, NREL (net-zero world), ADF (modelling team), 2050 Pathways, UNDP/Climate Promise, NDC Partnership</p> <p>UNEP FI, UNDP/Climate Promise, UNIDO, FAO, WCBSD</p> |
| 1.1.2 | Working group coordination plans | <p>Responsibilities to develop a coordination plan for the working group, considering its three workstreams, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlining the scope, objectives, and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved. The ToR will provide clarity on the roles and expected deliverables of the different parties within the framework. ■ Develop the Rules of Procedure defining the procedural guidelines to ensure a smooth operation and effective decision-making. These rules will establish the framework for conducting meetings, defining processes, and making decisions. ■ Crafting a comprehensive workplan spanning five years. The workplan will delineate specific activities, timelines, and resource allocations necessary to achieve the objectives of the working group and its workstreams. ■ Providing technical guidance for Components 1 and 3, developing detailed instructions and methodologies for implementing NZNP initiatives within these components. ■ Ensuring engagement with stakeholders already active in the working group topic is imperative. Define participants and contemplate a thematic focus on vulnerable groups, women, youth, and indigenous stakeholders across the workstreams. | <p>UNEP ETPU (overall lead of the working group)</p> <p>WCMC (lead of NP workstream)</p> |

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.1.3 | Six (6) working group annual meetings | Six meetings are stipulated as the minimum, to be organized annually, with each workstream expected to convene at least twice per year once operational. This structure ensures regular engagement and collaboration among stakeholders within each workstream. The working groups' content will be gender responsive and would adequately emphasize studying and modelling expected impacts on gender outcomes, while also contemplating gender balance in its composition and decision-making. | UNEP ETPU (overall lead of the working group) WCMC (lead of NP workstream) |
| 1.1.4 | Working group site visits | One working group site visit per year, with up to four members including working group lead, technical experts, country representatives visiting the selected child project countries, for a maximum of three visits in total. These visits will provide firsthand observation of project implementation, foster collaboration with local stakeholders, and facilitate knowledge sharing among group members. | UNEP ETPU (overall lead of the working group) WCMC (lead of NP workstream) |
| 1.1.5 | NZNPA white paper | The NZNPA white paper prepared by the working group as a whole (i.e. incorporating the work of its workstreams), which includes an 'ambition statement,' will be based on insights about combining net-zero and nature-positive goals. The white paper is meant to guide the child project partners, policymakers, businesses, and other stakeholders toward a more sustainable future focused on net-zero emissions and positive impacts on nature. | UNEP ETPU (overall lead of the working group) WCMC (lead of NP workstream) |

Output 1.2 Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacities increased for developing and updating evidence-based net-zero nature-positive strategies and including nature-positive elements in existing net-zero strategies.

This output will develop and refine knowledge on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on interministerial coordination, socio-economic modelling and net-zero nature-positive national planning, so that it can guide countries' investment plans. This work will be guided by the output 1.1. working group and its workstreams. The output will also consist of activities to transfer that knowledge to participating countries i.e. ministries of economic planning, finance and environment who will be responsible for developing and involving such national planning and relevant stakeholder groups and build their capacity to apply it. Special attention will be given to integrating gender considerations, thereby ensuring gender sensitivity and promoting gender responsiveness.

As noted in the baseline, while there are multiple actors working to support developing countries develop net-zero plans (e.g. DDP, AFD/2050 Facility, NREL, 2050 Pathways, NDC partnership, World Bank, etc.), they largely focus on the energy sector and energy transitions, only on developing the decarbonization aspect, and have not yet considered nature aspects. Through this output, those efforts will be complemented by providing technical advice and options on integrating nature, adding value of greater consideration of nature-positiveness and more integrated NZNP modelling (i.e. sectoral integration beyond the energy sector).

Such actors will be involved in project execution in multiple ways. Firstly, actors will be consulted through their participation in the output 1.1. workstreams, secondly, those working significantly on a specific area (e.g. modelling) will be consulted and engaged directly in output work. Finally, a broader group of actors will be engaged through the sharing of this work through the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform.

Specifically on modelling, and building upon the baseline assessment, the global platform will develop global knowledge and support knowledge transfer to participating countries on how to use a truly

systemic approach for net zero and nature positive outcomes, integrating qualitative and quantitative models ([UNEP, 2014](#); [UN, 2021](#)). This integration ensures comprehensive analysis and coherent policy formulation. The Global Platform will support countries with the identification of suitable models for the knowledge integration (i.e. linking models for nature with sectoral and macroeconomic models):

- 1. Systems Mapping (Qualitative):** Systems mapping involves creating system maps, such as Causal Loop Diagrams (CLD), to identify the key drivers of change within a system. This qualitative approach helps in understanding the interconnections and feedback loops that might lead to side effects and trade-offs over time. By visually representing the relationships and dynamics within the system, stakeholders can identify potential areas of conflict and synergy, enabling more informed decision-making.
- 2. Soft Coupling (Quantitative):** Soft coupling involves using multiple models where the outputs of one model serve as inputs for another. This iterative simulation process requires careful alignment of assumptions across the different models to ensure consistency of the analysis. Soft coupling allows for the flexibility of using specialized models for different sectors while maintaining a coherent overall analysis.
- 3. Hard Coupling (Quantitative):** Hard coupling connects several models directly, creating nested models that dynamically interact with each other. In this approach, simulations are run with these interconnected models, ensuring that changes in one model are immediately reflected in others, for each time step of the simulation. Key factors to consider in hard coupling include the treatment of time and methods for solving equations, which are crucial for maintaining coherence and accuracy. This approach allows for a more integrated and dynamic analysis, capturing the complex interactions between different sectors.
- 4. Integrated Models (Quantitative):** Integrated modelling involves using a single, comprehensive model that covers multiple sectors in a dynamic fashion. This method offers stronger integration by providing a unified framework that can simulate various interactions and feedback loops within the system. While integrated models may offer less detail compared to using multiple specialized models, they provide a holistic view of the system, which is critical for identifying overarching trends and systemic issues.

By employing an integrated approach to modelling, the project will effectively support knowledge integration across sectors and disciplines, ensuring a coherent and comprehensive approach to achieving net zero and nature positive outcomes. This integration will help in identifying synergies, minimizing trade-offs, and fostering a systemic perspective that is essential for sustainable development ([United Nations, 2021](#)).

Deliverables under this output will directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #1, #5, #10, #11 and #13 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Minimum indicative content | Executing entities and key partners |
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| 1.2.1 | Two (2) sets of guidance materials on NZNP planning | <p>Two (2) sets of guidance materials, will be developed to assist in NZNP planning. The sets of materials will be confirmed during project execution following deeper consideration of country needs.:</p> <p>First guidance materials on good practices on NZNP planning governance and participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-ministerial and multi-level governance structures to facilitate coordinated efforts in NZNP planning. ▪ Implementation of participatory, inclusive, and gender-sensitive approaches throughout the planning process and plan adoption. ▪ Integration of environmental and social safeguards, encompassing consideration of how to promote gender responsiveness, human rights, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) considerations in NZNP planning processes and plans. ▪ Engaging the private sector in NZNP transitions. ▪ Planning elements focused on ensuring a just transition for all stakeholders involved. These guidance materials aim to provide comprehensive support and resources to facilitate effective NZNP planning and implementation at various levels. <p>Second guidance materials on handbook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designing and enhancing NZNP plans to support the ambition raising and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). ▪ Understanding nature-positiveness within the context of net-zero, including definitions, natural capital accounting, incorporating into existing net-zero plans, and providing examples of NZNP actions. ▪ Using GBF-aligned indicators to monitor the impacts of NZNP plans, strategies or actions on terrestrial biodiversity and land degradation (for further information see Annex C, section 4). <p>The guidance material will build upon existing related content (on NZ or NP) developed by baseline partners and engage with them in the content development (see text under section B1.3 and B4.3 for further information).</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p>WCMC</p> <p>2050 Pathways Platform</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>NDC Partnership, DDP, ADF/2050 Facility, Climate Promise</p> |

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| 1.2.2 | Two (2) sets of guidance material for NZNP modelling | <p>Two (2) comprehensive sets of guidance materials tailored to NZNP modelling, comprising a toolkit, handbook, and good practice guidelines:</p> <p>First guidance materials include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of existing models offered by different entities to facilitate their applicability to NZNP strategies. ▪ Incorporation of socio-economic analysis into NZNP strategies, emphasizing the integration of economic (job loss and job opportunities) and social implications into modelling frameworks to ensure holistic assessments of the socio-economic benefits, opportunities, and implications of NZNP transitions for vulnerable groups, which could guide countries to develop their investment plans. ▪ Guidance will be provided on investment/scenario modeling to inform public finance and eventually private finance decisions (see component 2) to advance the transformation of high impact sectors towards NZ and NP. Such analysis will support countries to consider trade-offs on different NZNP pathways including on the potential job, income and growth impacts, and the opportunity costs. ▪ Integration of sectoral models with macro-models to enable a more cohesive and interconnected approach to modelling NZNP strategies across different sectors and scales. ▪ Modelling fiscal policy alignment to ensure that fiscal policies are aligned with NZNP objectives, promoting coherence and synergy between fiscal measures and sustainability goals. <p>Second guidance materials include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporation of nature into net-zero modelling frameworks, highlighting the significance of accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services in assessing the effectiveness of NZNP initiatives, and the need to consider response options and potential trade-offs in NZNP policy decisions (connecting to ensuring averting nature loss, for further information see annex C, section 4). ▪ Development of an NZNP modelling toolkit to provide practitioners with practical tools and methodologies for integrating NP in NZ models and strategies effectively. <p>The guidance material will build upon existing related content (on NZ or NP) developed by baseline partners and engage with them in the content development (see text under section B1.3 and B4.3 for further information).</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p>WCMC</p> <p>Workstream on modelling (peer review)</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>IDDRI/DDP, ADF/2050 Facility (modelling team), NREL, UNEP/Climate Promise</p> |
| 1.2.3 | Six (6) webinars for peer-to-peer experience sharing | <p>There is a minimum requirement of six global webinars, each conducted in English, French, and Spanish, to ensure broad accessibility and inclusivity. These webinars will feature peer-to-peer experience sharing and in-depth discussions on various aspects of NZNP initiatives, at regional and global level. Specifically, the topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exploring the social, economic, and environmental benefits of NZNP initiatives, highlighting how plans can contribute to the effective implementation of NDCs and NBSAP. ▪ Delving into the complexities of NZNP planning, including the key principles, methodologies, and good practices for developing comprehensive and effective NZNP strategies at local, national, and global levels. ▪ Understanding NZNP modelling, which entails examining the various modelling techniques, tools, and approaches used to assess the impacts and outcomes of NZNP initiatives. <p>Key organizations working on related topics will be invited to partner in the webinars.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p>WCMC</p> <p>2050 Pathways Platform</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>NDC Partnership, DDP, ADP/2050 Facility, Climate Promise, NBSAP Accelerator Partnerships</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |

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| 1.2.4 | Six (6) peer-to-peer capacity building workshops | <p>Development of six (6) regional peer-to-peer capacity-building workshops aimed at enhancing participants' understanding and skills in NZNP initiatives. The workshops will focus on three core areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exploring NZNP benefits: Participants will engage in discussions and case studies to understand the social, economic, and environmental advantages of NZNP approaches. Knowledge exchange in relevant sectors, such as energy, transportation, and buildings for driving the transition to an NZNP economy is crucial for maximizing stakeholder engagement and achieving a transition to an NZNP economy. ▪ NZNP planning: Workshops will cover principles, methodologies, and good practices in NZNP planning through interactive sessions and group exercises, including the use of WCMC's tools such as IBAT, UNBL, World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). ▪ NZNP modelling: Participants will learn about various modelling techniques and tools used to assess the impacts of NZNP initiatives, gaining practical experience through hands-on activities and a deeper understanding of the performance of different biodiversity and land degradation indicators in scenario modelling (for further information see Annex C, section 4). <p>Key organizations working in each region will be invited to partner in the regional workshops.</p> | <p>WCMC</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>NDC Partnership, DDP, ADP/2050 Facility, Climate Promise, NBSAP Accelerator partnerships</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |
| 1.2.5 | Three (3) three- to four-day study tours for peer-to-peer learning | <p>Organization of three immersive study tours, each spanning three to four days, aims at fostering peer-to-peer learning and showcasing good practices in policy development, communication strategies, and private sector engagement within the context of NZNP strategies. These study tours will offer country the opportunity to visit countries that have made significant progress in initiating sectoral transformations based on NZNP strategies.</p> <p>During the study tours, participants will engage in a variety of activities designed to facilitate experiential learning and knowledge exchange. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site visits to industries, businesses, and government agencies that have successfully implemented NZNP strategies, allowing participants to observe first-hand the practical application of policies and practices. ▪ Interactive workshops, seminars, and panel discussions featuring key stakeholders, experts, and practitioners in the field of NZNP policy development, communication, and private sector engagement. ▪ Roundtable discussions and networking events providing opportunities for participants to share experiences, exchange ideas, and build partnerships with peers from other countries and sectors. ▪ Case studies and success stories highlighting innovative approaches, lessons learned, and challenges overcome in implementing NZNP strategies across different sectors and regions. <p>Hands-on exercises and practical demonstrations demonstrating effective communication techniques, stakeholder engagement methods, and strategies for fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Key organizations working in the visiting country will be invited to partner in the study tour.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>NDC Partnership, DDP, ADP/2050 Facility, Climate Promise, World Bank</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |

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| 1.2.6 | NZNP GP Helpdesk and helpdesk functionalities on NZNP planning and modelling | <p>The NZNP GP helpdesk will be designed to provide comprehensive support through timely assistance and guidance to stakeholders across all the components and activities.</p> <p>The helpdesk will provide guidance on NZNP planning and modelling to child projects. This dedicated channel will provide detailed assistance and expertise in NZNP planning and modelling, addressing a wide range of topics and challenges faced by child project teams.</p> <p>The helpdesk will offer assistance for national technical experts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert advice on policy tools and methodologies relevant to NZNP planning methodologies, good practices, and implementation strategies tailored to the specific needs and contexts of individual child projects. ▪ Technical support and guidance on NZNP modelling techniques, tools, and frameworks, helping project teams effectively assess the potential impacts, risks, and benefits of NZNP interventions.} ▪ Access to a repository of resources, case studies, and practical tools related to NZNP planning and modelling, enabling project teams to leverage existing knowledge and expertise in their efforts. | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p>Workstream on modelling</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |
| 1.2.7 | Five (5) child country clinics | <p>Child country clinics will be offered throughout the project (deliverables 1.2.7, 2.1.6, 3.1.5). Each clinic will consist of a visit of global experts to a country upon its request, to support it with resolving a particular challenge related to NZNP action. These clinics serve as targeted interventions designed to provide tailored support and expertise to countries facing specific NZNP challenges.</p> <p>Clinics will be demand-driven and based on a short set of screening criteria, which will include regional balance and level of progress. Priority will be given to countries which have not yet had a clinic (i.e. prioritizing a country to have its first clinic over a country having a second one).</p> <p>Clinics in component 1 will focus on challenges related to interministerial coordination, socio-economic modelling and NZNP planning. Support may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting comprehensive assessments of NZNP planning and modelling frameworks to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement, and integrating sectoral models with macro-models. ▪ Facilitating focus group discussions, and interactive sessions with key stakeholders to gather insights, exchange knowledge, and co-create solutions to NZNP challenges. ▪ Providing hands-on technical assistance to enhance countries' capabilities in NZNP planning and modelling methodologies, targeting for national technical experts, government policymakers/planners, academia, and NGO. ▪ Advisory and guidance through consultations on specific challenges on strategies for advancing NZNP goals. ▪ Offering ongoing mentorship, guidance, and follow-up support to countries to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of NZNP initiatives. <p>Key organizations working in the country will be invited to partner in the country clinic.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>NDC Partnership, DDP, ADP/2050 Facility, Climate Promise, World Bank</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |

Component 2: NZNP finance and investment

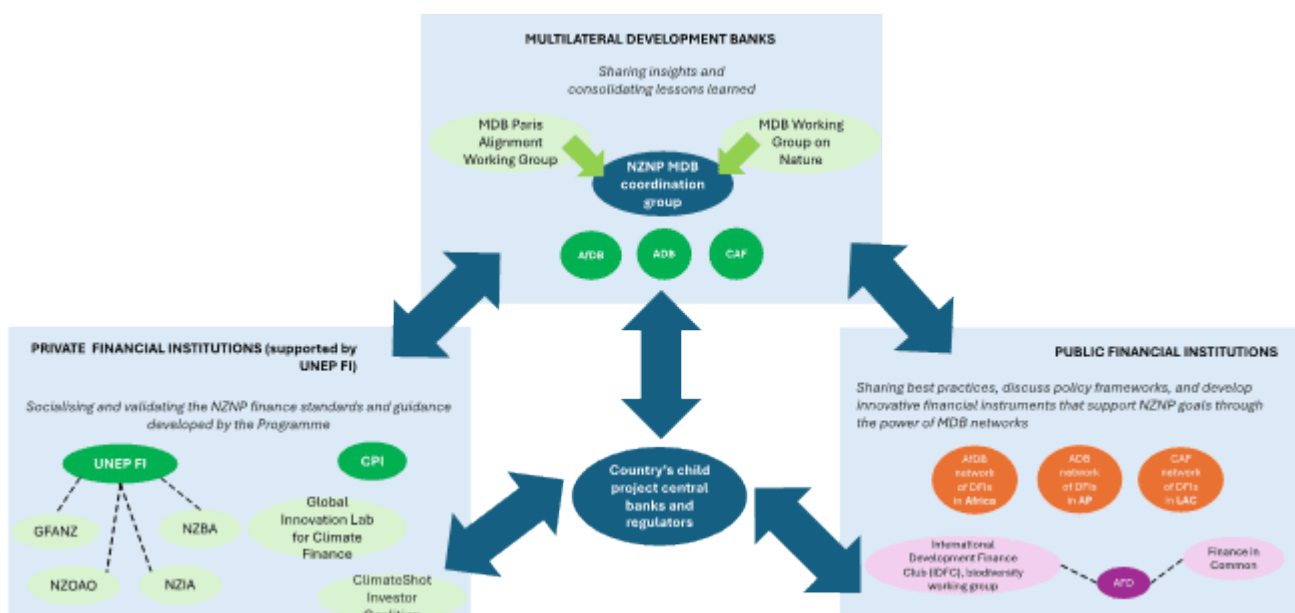
Barrier addressed: B2 – Weak demand and supply of net-zero nature-positive public and private finance and investment.

Outcome 2.(i): Participating countries take steps to promote NZNP investments, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform.

Outcome 2.(ii): MDBs and DBs enhance coordination on NZNP financing and MDBs, DFIs and IFIs take steps to apply new global knowledge in NZNP investments.

Component 2 focuses on supporting countries to mobilize and catalyze public and private finance for implementing their net-zero nature-positive plans and strategies. It focuses both on the demand (output 2.1) and supply (outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4) sides for such finance. Figure 7 illustrates how the outputs under this component will positively influence and promote NZNP-aligned finance with the three primary groups of financial actors: (i) private sector banks and other financial institutions, (ii) multilateral development banks, and (iii) DFIs and IFIs. This is further elaborated in each of the outputs. The diagram also illustrates the engagements and interactions between the three groups of financial actors to mobilize investment and finance NZNP plans and strategies.

Figure 7: NZNP finance and investment framework



MDB: Multilateral Development Banks; AfDB: African Development Bank; ADB: Asian Development Bank; CAF: Development Bank of Latin America; AFD: French Development Agency; NZBA: Net-Zero Banking Alliance; GFANZ: Glasgow Finance Alliance Net-Zero; Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance; NZIA: Net-Zero Insurance Alliance; UNEP Fi: United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEPFi); GPI: Climate Policy Initiative

Output 2.1: Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacity increased for aligning public and private finance with net-zero nature-positive strategies and mobilizing private investment for implementation of such strategies.

On the demand side, output 2.1 focuses on working with developing country Ministries of Finance, financial regulators, and central banks to strengthen the national enabling environment for attracting finance to NZNP investment. This will include providing guidance on how they may implement a Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA)^[4], and other fiscal policy assessment and alignment tools.

The output aims to promote the integration of climate, nature and development agendas in economic and fiscal policy design by supporting enhanced understanding, tracking and alignment of budgets with integrated NZNP and development considerations. It also aims to provide guidance on broader fiscal, legal, and regulatory frameworks aligned with private sector expectations and market dynamics.

A focus will also be placed on promoting knowledge and peer-peer exchange on the opportunities, challenges and solutions for integrating NZNP considerations in public finance design and planning. The Global Platform will conduct capacity development on SBA and other relevant fiscal policy and enabling environment tools and instruments, which will guide governments on aligning and tracking their public budget allocation with plans and targets and provide clarity to financial sector stakeholders and infrastructure developers.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #1, #4, #10, #11, #13 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 2.1.1 | Three (3) guidelines on mainstreaming NZNP considerations in fiscal policy | <p>Development of three guidelines outlining methodologies and practices to integrate NZNP principles into fiscal policy enabling environment, for policymakers and stakeholders involved in fiscal policy and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The guidelines will consider, and build upon, materials that are already available, and will ensure the integration of climate mitigation and biodiversity aspects with national development considerations.</p> <p>The guidance documents will draw upon inputs from and consultations with key actors supporting countries and engaging with countries on long-term decarbonization efforts, including ADF, and nature-positive efforts, through the output 1.1 working group, workstream on nature. The documents will also be shared with them for review.</p> <p>Guideline number one will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good practices on economy wide instruments, such as carbon pricing, carbon/nature credit frameworks <p>Guideline number two will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance and good practices on NZNP financing funds and green/sustainable bond frameworks <p>Guideline number three will focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of alignment of price incentives alignment with NZNP objectives (tax frameworks, environmentally harmful subsidies, etc.) <p>The guidance material will build upon existing related content (on NZ or NP) developed by baseline partners and engage with them in the content development (see text under section B1.3 and B4.3 for further information).</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners:</u></p> <p>Overseas Development Institute (ODI),</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p> <p>University of Oxford</p> <p>CPI</p> <p>UNEP-FI</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>NZNPA working group (nature workstream)</p> |
| 2.1.2 | Two (2) Guidance documents on scoping and methodology guidance on assessing and addressing gaps in NZNP finance enabling environment frameworks | <p>Development of two guidance documents on assessing and addressing gaps in NZNP finance enabling environment frameworks.</p> <p>The guidance documents will draw upon inputs from and consultations with key actors supporting countries and engaging with DFIs and IFIs on long-term decarbonization efforts (see deliverable 2.1.1 and next column).</p> <p>Guidance document one will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scoping of existing enabling environment trends and best practices <p>Guidance number two will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance on analysis of fiscal frameworks, regulations, and legal structures to identify concrete areas of improvement. ▪ Development of one country case study to pilot the NZNP finance enabling environment gap-methodology guidance <p>The guidance material will build upon existing related content (on NZ or NP) developed by baseline partners and engage with them in the content development (see text under section B1.3 and B4.3 for further information).</p> | <p>CPI (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners:</u></p> <p>Overseas Development Institute (ODI),</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p> <p>University of Oxford</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>NZNPA working group (nature workstream)</p> |

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| 2.1.3 | Three (3) webinars global dissemination | <p>Conduction of three global webinars in English, French, and Spanish, focusing on aligning fiscal policy with integrated NZNP and development objectives. These webinars aim to provide in-depth insights and practical guidance on leveraging fiscal policy instruments to advance NZNP goals while promoting sustainable development, and the specific topics would be chosen in consultation with key project stakeholders.</p> <p>The webinars will be held, where possible, in partnership with key partners working in the space as described in deliverable 2.3.1 (see following column).</p> <p>Key topics that will be covered across all webinars include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategies for integrating NZNP considerations into fiscal policy frameworks. ▪ Good practices for designing and implementing NZNP-aligned fiscal measures. ▪ Approaches for assessing the impact of fiscal policies on NZNP outcomes. | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners:</u></p> <p>Overseas Development Institute (ODI),</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p> <p>University of Oxford</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>NZNP working group (nature workstream)</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives promoting NZNP investment.</p> |
| 2.1.4 | Six (6) workshops on mainstreaming NZNP considerations in fiscal policy design | <p>Conduction of six regional peer-to-peer workshops, with two workshops held in each of three regions. These workshops aim to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building on various aspects related to NZNP initiatives.</p> <p>The workshops will be held, where possible, in partnership with key partners working in the space as described in deliverable 2.3.1 (see following column).</p> <p>The topics will be chosen in consultation with key project stakeholders and cover the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good Practices on sustainable budgeting and Integration of nature, climate and development considerations in public finance design and planning: Participants will explore effective approaches to developing and deploying sustainable budgeting tools and integrating nature considerations into existing climate/green budget tagging initiatives. ▪ Opportunities and challenges for developing and strengthening enabling environment for mobilizing and scaling up NZNP-aligned financing ▪ Fiscal policy and financial instruments that promote Economy-Wide NZNP initiatives: This session will delve into key instruments for promoting NZNP initiatives at the economy-wide level, with a focus on fiscal policy. Discussions will include good practices on carbon pricing and the development of carbon/nature credit frameworks. Guidance and good practices on NZNP financing funds and the establishment of green/sustainable bond frameworks will also be provided. Moreover, participants will assess the price incentives alignment with NZNP objectives, such as tax frameworks, environmentally harmful subsidies, etc. | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners:</u></p> <p>Overseas Development Institute (ODI),</p> <p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p> <p>University of Oxford</p> <p>AFD/2050 facility</p> <p>NZNP working group (nature workstream)</p> <p>NBSAP Accelerator partnerships</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives promoting NZNP investment.</p> |

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| 2.1.5 | Four (4) child country clinics | <p>Child country clinics will be offered throughout the project (deliverables 1.2.7, 2.1.6, 3.1.5). Each clinic will consist of a visit of global experts to a country upon its request, to support it with resolving a particular challenge related to NZNP action. These clinics serve as targeted interventions designed to provide tailored support and expertise to countries facing specific NZNP challenges.</p> <p>Clinics will be demand-driven and based on a short set of screening criteria, which will include regional balance and level of progress. Priority will be given to countries which have not yet had a clinic (i.e. prioritizing a country to have its first clinic over a country having a second one).</p> <p>Clinics in component 2 will focus on challenges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable budgeting and integrating nature and climate into budget design and planning ▪ Developing and strengthening enabling environment for mobilizing and scaling up NZNP-aligned finance for all sources <p>Where country clinics are held in countries in which other key partners are working, e.g. AFD and FAO in Costa Rica, such partners will be invited to partner and participate in the clinic.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners (depending on the country):</u></p> <p>AFD</p> <p>NZNP working group (nature workstream)</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives promoting NZNP investment.</p> |
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Output 2.2: An MDB/DB NZNP coordination group coordinates on institutional innovations, climate and nature strategies / targets, shares knowledge on good practice and provides thought leadership for client countries, partners and other stakeholders on net-zero nature-positive financing, with a view to scaling and working across national and subnational financial institutions.

Outputs 2.2 to 2.4 look at the supply side of NZNP finance, working with multilateral development banks (MDBs) to enhance their knowledge, coordination and sharing of good practices on internalizing nature into their climate decarbonization financing instruments. ADB, CAF, and AfDB will play key roles for these outputs (consultations with AfDB are ongoing to confirm their co-leadership role).

Under output 2.2, an MDB/DB coordination group will be consolidated. Several consultations have already taken place among these institutions (all GEF Agencies), to socialize the idea of NZNP coordination. Noting that the MDBs/DBs already engage in formal groups on climate (the Paris Alignment Group) and nature (MDBs for Nature) and others, the MDB/DB NZNP coordination group will serve as a space where these institutions can share experiences, good practices, tools and lessons learned on integrating both climate and nature objectives, indicators, tools, methods and approaches within their lending and non-lending portfolios, and ultimately increase NZNP investment flows. This group aims to facilitate collaboration and knowledge-sharing among MDBs on integrating NZNP considerations into lending and non-lending operations to enhance the financing flows for NZNP investments. This will include work on NZNP definitions, guidelines, metrics, taxonomies, and financing models. It will also relate to good practices on mainstreaming NZNP considerations and to the extent possible, targets, in overall corporate strategies. Further information may be found in annex O.

This coordination group will generally aim to:

1. Conduct a stock-take or mapping of existing and relevant initiatives, methodologies and partnerships. This will include institutional or structural adjustments which synchronize with NZNP agenda, as well as strategies, action plans, programs and approaches.
2. Develop a joint vision for integrating NZNP in within policies, operations and financial products of participating IFIs

3. Validate and refine integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and metrics
4. Support efforts to establish a tracking and reporting framework for NZNP investments
5. Establish a community of practice for knowledge-sharing, learning and thought leadership in NZNP with initial reach to the GEF partnership community, with view to incremental expansion
6. Advocate for NZNP integration and policy coherence in country policy and regulatory frameworks and advocate a “whole of society” approach to foster improved cohesion and implementation
7. Share and encourage MDBs/DBs/IFIs to develop, test and integrate into their operations NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models that contribute to cross-sectoral outcomes and NZNP policy-coherence.
8. Build capacity across regional, national and subnational financial institutions on NZNP financing approaches, models and metrics, with a view to participating in pilot programs and projects/

The NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models will be developed under output 2.3, drawing on input from the MDB/DB collaboration group members and other DFIs and IFIs and their review. The content will be shared with MDBs through the collaboration group. Content will be shared with DFIs and IFIs through output 2.3.

The coordination will be incubated / facilitated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through its Climate Change, Resilience and Environment (CCRE) Cluster, in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, with co-facilitation from CAF and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and technical support from UNEP and Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). This coordination will be phased initially, to involve GEF Agencies^[5] which are DBs/MDBs, and then gradually expand across other DBs/MDBs (non-GEF), International Financial Institutions (IFIs), national development banks, financial intermediaries and others. ADB will engage a dedicated “NZNP Technical Coordinator” to serve as focal point / secretariat for the group, and, through ADB’s Head of Nature and Head of Climate, engage respective leadership in the participating institutions. The coordination group will, at the outset, focus on a number of “workstreams”: i) Improved coordination, ii) Promoting NZNP investment readiness, iii) investment frameworks / roadmaps for NZNP integration, and iv) Knowledge sharing on NZNP integration (see TOR in annex O). The coordination group will also support, align with and encourage participation of their country partners in the various offerings under the UNEP-led global platform. These workstreams will be modified and adjusted depending on dynamics of the climate and nature financial architecture. Further information on the MDB/DB Coordination group, its modalities of work and leadership may be found in annex O.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #5 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 2.2.1 | MDB/DB coordination group | Establishment and facilitation of the MDB/DB Coordination group, led by ADB and co-lead by CAF and AfDB, to coordinate exchange and collaboration among MDBs on initiatives related to NZNP financing. | ADB (lead) / CAF and AfDB (co-leads), other MDBs |
| 2.2.2 | Documents MDB/DB Coordination group | Terms of reference, rules of procedure, and an informal 5-year workplan for the MDB/DB Coordination group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The terms of reference will outline the group's objectives, scope of work, and proposed activities. ▪ The rules of procedure will establish how the group operates and holds its meetings. ▪ The informal 5-year workplan will map out the group's strategic goals and activities, including providing strategic guidance and input for outputs 2.3. | ADB (lead) / CAF and AfDB (co-leads), other MDBs |
| 2.2.3 | Meetings MDB/DB Coordination group | The organization of a minimum of sixteen (16) meetings, with a minimum of four meetings per year over 4 years, once the project is in full implementation, to ensure sustained dialogue and cooperation within the group. These would take place at the margins of GEF Council meetings, relevant other venues such as UNFCCC or CBD COPs, or on ad hoc basis, both in person and virtual. The meetings will be chaired by the ADB Head of Nature and co-chaired by CAF and AfDB equivalent, to the extent possible. ADB, in consultation with CAF, AfDB will prepare the agenda which will be concurred by the group in advance of meetings. Note: 3 meetings to socialize the MDB DB coordination have already been convened to date. | ADB (lead) / CAF and AfDB (co-leads), other MDBs |
| 2.2.4 | Global event | Convene a global event (or side event), held back-to-back with a global event, focused specifically on MDB / IFI financing within the NZNP framework. This event, held in conjunction with another prominent global gathering, would engage key stakeholders from MDBs, IFIs, national and subnational financing institutions, governments, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector to discuss and strategize the mobilization of financial resources towards NZNP goals. The event will feature panel discussions, workshops, presentations, and networking sessions designed to foster collaboration, highlight and share good practices, showcase innovative financing mechanisms, and catalyze investments in net-zero nature-positive projects and initiatives supported by these financing institutions. | ADB (lead) / CAF and AfDB (co-leads), other MDBs |
| 2.2.5 | Practical guidance on NZNP | 4 knowledge products (2 by ADB, 2 by CAF) providing practical 'how to' guidance on incorporating NZNP principles and tools at policy /regulatory, institutional, and investment program / project levels | ADB, CAF |

Output 2.3: Gender responsive tools and knowledge are shared and cross-fertilized with development finance institutions, financial institutions and participating countries and their capacity increased for integrating NZNP considerations in operations, project preparation and portfolios.

Output 2.3 continues to focus on the supply of financing for NZNP investment, with an emphasis on development finance institutions (DFIs), particularly national development banks (NDBs), and international financing institutions (IFIs). It develops guidance on global and regional normative standard definitions and recommendations for DFIs and IFIs on NZNP-alignment in financial operations, project preparation, and investment portfolios. The aim is to increase the capacity of the targeted institutions to support sustainable, nature-positive projects and to align financial flows with environmental and social sustainability objectives.

The output also aims to attract finance for NZNP investment through the promotion of regionally and globally interoperable NZNP finance taxonomies by UNEP-FI. This will include support through the production of a guidance document outlining good practices rating nature in climate finance taxonomies,

derived from case studies. To facilitate this, it will aim to promote a common understanding and adoption of standardized definitions, guidelines and taxonomies amongst participating countries and beyond.

One of the executing partners for this output is the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). CPI acts as the Secretariat for the ClimateShot Investor Coalition (CLIC), a coalition of impact investors, asset managers, development finance institutions, and technical assistance providers, funded by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). CLIC aims to rapidly scale up the finance needed to shift to low-carbon, climate-resilient, and nature-positive agriculture and food systems globally. Additionally, CPI serves as the secretariat for the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, an investor-led, public-private initiative that accelerates innovative, early-stage climate finance solutions. The project will also tap in these networks in cooperation with CPI for the dissemination of NZNP good practices, guidelines, taxonomy and frameworks produced and compiled by the project and key partners.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #4, #10 and #13 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|--|--|--|
| 2.3.1 | Two (2) Guidance documents for DFIs and IFIs | <p>Development of two (2) guidance documents for DFIs and IFIs on NZNP finance definitions, good practices, and frameworks. These will support such actors to integrate NZNP considerations into financial operations, project preparation, and investment portfolios, ensuring they may align their financial strategies with country NZNP strategies.</p> <p>The guidance documents will draw upon inputs from and consultations with key actors supporting countries and engaging with DFIs and IFIs on long-term decarbonization efforts, including ADF, DDP, the NDC Partnership and 2050 Pathways, and nature-positive efforts, through the output 1.1 working group, workstream on nature. The documents will also be shared with them for review.</p> <p>Content to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definitions, guidance and frameworks for aligning DFIs and IFIs portfolio with NZNP considerations ▪ Guidance on identification of bankable projects related to NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs ▪ Identification of potential financial instruments for mobilizing NZNP-aligned finance and investments | <p>CPI (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>MDB/DB Coordination group, led by ADB and co-led by CAF and AfDB</p> <p>AFD, DDP, NDC Partnership, 2050 Pathways, NZNPA working group (nature workstream)</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives, IFIs, DFIs, private banks</p> |
| 2.3.2 | Seven (7) webinars NZNP finance transition definitions | <p>Seven webinars will be conducted to socialize, validate, and communicate NZNP transition finance definitions, guidance, and frameworks to DFIs and IFIs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These webinars aim to engage stakeholders, gather feedback, and refine the definitions to ensure they address the complexities of the NZNP finance landscape. ▪ Additionally, scoping and methodology guidance documents will be shared to get feedback from, and support governments in assessing and addressing gaps in NZNP finance enabling environment frameworks. <p>The webinars will be held, where possible, in partnership with key partners working in the space as described in deliverable 2.3.1 (see following column).</p> | <p>CPI (lead)</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>AFD, DDP, NDC Partnership, 2050 Pathways, UNEP-FI, NZNPA working group (nature workstream)</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>DFIs and IFIs</p> |
| 2.3.3 | ENCORE user guide | <p>Preparation of a user guide on the ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure), designed for both governments and financial institutions at the sectoral level. This tool will provide practical guidance on evaluating natural capital risks and opportunities, allowing institutions to integrate nature-related considerations into their risk management frameworks and investment decisions effectively (in conjunction with 3.1.2).</p> | <p>WCMC and UNEP-FI (co-lead)</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives, IFIs, DFIs, private banks</p> |
| 2.3.4 | Guidance document on NZNP taxonomies | <p>Development of comprehensive guidance document for regulators and central banks, focusing on good practices regarding NZNP taxonomies and the integration of nature into climate taxonomies. It will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance document for regulators and central banks on good practices on NZNP taxonomies and integrating nature into climate taxonomies at global and regional levels to help ensure global interoperability to enable cross-border financial flows. Guidance will include options for related policy reforms, corporate disclosure requirements, risk frameworks, nature and climate targets, transition planning etc. Guidance would be delivered in English/French/Spanish. ▪ Case studies, illustrative examples, and expert insights. | <p>UNEP-FI (lead)</p> <p>WCMC</p> <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u></p> <p>Participant country government (i.e. ministry of finance), financial regulators and central bank representatives, IFIs, DFIs, private banks</p> |

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| 2.3.5 | Three (3) in-person presentations on the taxonomy guidance as part of UNEP-FI regional events | <p>Organization of three (3) hybrid workshops, combining in-person and online participation, as part of UNEP-FI regional roundtables. These meetings shall convene financial institutions networks to delve into discussions on good practices in managing risks related to NZNP initiatives. The workshops aim to foster knowledge exchange, co-creation, and consultation among participants, facilitating the development of effective risk management strategies.</p> <p>The UNEP-FI regional roundtables bring together more than 400 UNEP FI member banks and insurers, investors, supporting institutions, policymakers, academia, and civil society to explore the next steps and actions needed to mainstream sustainable finance in the regions.^[6]</p> | <p>UNEP-FI</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u> DFIs, IFIs, private banks, ministries of finance</p> |
| 2.3.6 | NZNP GP Helpdesk functionalities on NZNP-related risk | The NZNP GP helpdesk will connect technical questions and queries from client country projects on NZNP taxonomy guidance with expertise within the UNEP-FI network and beyond | <p>UNEP-FI</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u> DFIs, IFIs, private banks, ministries of finance</p> |
| 2.3.7 | Regional workshops with national development banks and IFIs on NZNP finance definitions, guidance and frameworks | <p>Regional workshops, held for two consecutive years on sharing on NZNP finance definitions, guidance, and frameworks with national development banks. Where possible, the workshops will be held in conjunction with another regional event. The Finance in Common (global network of all public development banks) and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) will be invited to partner on these events.</p> <p>2 workshops in each of the Africa, Asia/Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions = 6 workshops in total.</p> <p>Asia/Pacific: ADB will organize the workshop for national development banks of the Asia and Pacific region. It will explore holding this with other IFIs, such as ADF with which it partners on the Nature Solutions Finance Hub for Asia and the Pacific,^[7] or partners through the through ASEAN Infrastructure Fund and Asia Investment Facility.</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: CAF will organize the workshop for national development banks of the LAC region. It will explore holding this with other IFIs, including ADF which it recently signed an agreement on a new 200M climate/nature financing line.^[8]</p> <p>Africa: UNEP and AfDB will partner together to hold this workshop. UNEP will organize it as part of deliverable 2.1.4.</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU, ADB, CAF, AfDB, ADF</p> <p><u>Key partners</u> ADF</p> <p>Finance in Common (FIC) International Development Finance Club (IDFC)</p> |

Output 2.4: Upstream and downstream pilot NZNP-aligned financial instruments to demonstrate proof of concept and potential replication and scaling.

Through output 2.4, ADB and CAF will each pilot a NZNP-aligned financial operation in a client countries context to generate knowledge, build country capacity and create awareness of NZNP-aligned investments and the role of MDBs as partners. It will be minimum one operation by each of ADB and CAF and target one minimum one client country with combined upstream (policy) and downstream (investment) approaches. ADB and CAF will build upon existing internal programmes and financing instruments and undertake due diligence to identify and advance an opportunity for net-zero and nature-positive national development. ADB and CAF will be able to develop and refine internal NZNP diagnostic

tools, metrics, standards, and approaches, and later share experiences on these with other MDBs and client countries, through interaction in the MDB/DB Coordination group. The selection of these pilots will occur during project execution.

ADB and CAF will use GEF financing for initial scoping, capacity development, policy analysis, establishment of performance metrics and standards, feasibility, socio-economic assessments, and other 'project preparation' or 'investment-readiness' activities to promote the pilot financial instrument (D 2.4.2). This pilot could be in the form of a policy-based loan, sector loan, bond, guarantee, debt for nature swap, dedicated trust fund or other instrument, which falls within the ambit of the NZNP objectives.

The pilots will: i) socialize ADB and CAF of the NZNP opportunity and inform future investments which align with NZNP principles, ii) inform their client country institutional counterparts of similar NZNP opportunities, and iii) support efforts for replication and scaling (particularly through the MDB/DB Coordination group).

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #6, #10 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2.4.1 | Selection criteria for instrument determined, and short-list of potential countries | Selection criteria for pilot NZNP investment determined. Short-list of potential countries and modality for NZNP-alignment pilot. Government consultations, clearances and other required protocols addressed. | ADB/CAF |
| 2.4.2 | Annual summaries on technical support (minimum of four) | Annual summary (minimum 4) on efforts to connect child projects with ADB and CAF financing lines. Including as related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linking projects with ADB and CAF NZNP initiatives. ▪ Supporting client countries and DFIs with incorporating Nature-Positive (NP) agendas into project development and financing strategies, with the goal of identifying / cultivating NDCs, NAPs and NBSAPs which are 'bankable'. | ADB/CAF |
| 2.4.3 | Financial operation | Execution of ADB and CAF financial NZNP pilot operation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Preparation Documentation: formulation of investment documentation tailored for the financial instruments, which integrates NZNP principles. Documentation of consultations with relevant Government counterparts and partners. Blended finance instruments and strategic alliances. ▪ Implementation of pilot NZNP operation | ADB/CAF |
| 2.4.4 | Four (4) annual reports on project impact | Annual reports (minimum 4) on experiences, good practices and lessons learned from the NZNP pilot (2.4.3). Including description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic, social, and environmental impacts. ▪ Pilot effectiveness and sustainability. ▪ Experiences, good practices, and lessons learned. | ADB/CAF |

Component 3: NZNP tracking and communication.

Barrier addressed: B3 - Lack of a comprehensive global measurement framework to monitor net-zero nature-positive elements.

Outcome 3: *Participating countries take steps to disseminate and track NZNP actions, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform.*

Component 3 will focus on three actions to address the above identified barrier B3. It will:

1. Through output 3.1, generate global knowledge and tools on effective tracking on global and national NZNP action, transfer that knowledge to participating countries and build their capacity to apply such.
2. Through output 3.1 and 3.2, generate tools and systems to ensure monitoring and evaluation of the NZNPA IP's impact as measured through the programme's results framework in Annex C. M&E efforts will be undertaken here together with programme/project M&E undertaken through component 4 and Annex J.
3. Through output 3.2, enhance communication, transparency and visibility on the programme's actions, efforts and impact as a way of promoting enhanced global ambition on NZNP goals.

Output 3.1: *Participating countries and the global community have access to tools for tracking country and programme progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals.*

The output will develop and provide to the global community and countries tools for monitoring progress towards achieving NZNP goals. The main tool will be the NZNP Global Measurement Framework. This will monitor and evaluate progress to achieve NZNP objectives by identifying climate change and nature/biodiversity related indicators combined with socio-economic indicators, as well as track the global programme's indicators that countries seek to achieve as per Annex C. As part of this, the Global Platform will develop a dashboard on the NZNP+ web platform displaying NZNP indicators for each Country Child Project. The Output involves the utilization of tools and methodologies tailored to accurately track and assess NZNP goals, enabling transparent evaluation of environmental sustainability efforts across various scales.

These resources will equip stakeholders with skills and understandings for monitoring progress towards NZNP objectives. This will include the possibility of monitoring the NZNPA IP's long-term impact on biodiversity (and land degradation) to ensure that national NZNP plans, strategies or actions are effective at avoiding potential trade-offs between mitigation and conservation actions, and deforestation leakage (whereby improved protection in one area leads to increased degradation or deforestation in another). For further information see Annex C, section 4.

Furthermore, the creation of a web platform and synthesis reports will function as one-stop repositories, not only documenting experiences, best practices, and lessons gleaned from national child projects, but also cross-fertilizing with existing platforms in both climate and nature/biodiversity communities and integrating climate and nature/biodiversity data where feasible. This documentation will offer invaluable guidance and leadership to the broader global community. The NZNP Global Measurement Framework methodology and the related dashboard integrated into the net-zero nature-positive NZNP+ web platform will be available for other countries beyond the GEF project duration, through other initiatives supported by UNEP (i.e., PAGE, IKI).

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #4 and #11, #14 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|--|---|---|
| 3.1.1 | Three (3) annual needs assessments | Conduction of annual needs assessments through data collection, surveys, and interviews to identify project needs and challenges in participating countries (minimum three over the first three years). These assessments, which will take place in the first quarter of each year, will provide insights into the needs of the child projects, as a way of supporting the global project to update its service offer as required to support country action. This shall include a Stocktake of existing capacity in countries to monitor whether strategies or actions are effective at avoiding potential trade-offs between mitigation and conservation actions, and deforestation leakage, as well as the capacity in countries to use the indicators in monitoring framework to monitor and report their progress toward the GBF's goals and targets at the national level (particularly for those country child projects working in the AFOLU sector). These assessments will also include a gender analysis framework and a gender action plan where appropriate within the NZNP context. | UNEP ETPU, WCMC |
| 3.1.2 | NZNP Global Measurement Framework and manual | NZNP Global Measurement Framework and User Manual. This framework will provide a standardized methodology for measuring progress towards NZNP goals at both global and national levels. The manual will guide participating countries on how to effectively apply this methodology to ensure consistent and accurate tracking of progress. This global measurement framework will also support tracking of the programme's indicators as per Annex C, the materials will include discussions on gender sensitive approaches in the methodology for measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy. This will include consideration of using GBF-aligned indicators to monitor the impacts of NZNP plans, strategies or actions on terrestrial biodiversity and land degradation (for further information see Annex C, section 4). | UNEP ETPU, WCMC |
| 3.1.3 | Two (2) global webinars | Two (2) global webinars on the NZNP measurement framework, in English, French, and Spanish. These webinars will disseminate information on the framework and its application. Participation of female stakeholders will be ensured. | UNEP ETPU Key partners WCMC, NBSAP Accelerator partnerships, CBD Secretariat, UNFCCC Secretariat <u>Target beneficiaries:</u> Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling. |
| 3.1.4 | Six (6) regional workshops on NZNP measurement framework | Conduction of six (6) regional workshops focused on the NZNP Global Measurement Framework, providing hands-on training in its application for NZNP tracking, including as related to country indicators contributing to the programme's results framework as per Annex C. These workshops will be designed to build practical skills and foster the exchange of experiences among participants, ensuring that countries are well equipped to apply the framework in monitoring their progress towards environmental sustainability goals. Participation of female stakeholders will be ensured. | UNEP ETPU, WCMC Key partners NBSAP Accelerator partnerships, <u>Target beneficiaries:</u> Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling. |

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| 3.1.5 | Four (4) child country clinics | <p>Child country clinics will be offered throughout the project (deliverables 1.2.7, 2.1.6, 3.1.5). Each clinic will consist of a visit of global experts to a country upon its request, to support it with resolving a particular challenge related to NZNP action. These clinics serve as targeted interventions designed to provide tailored support and expertise to countries facing specific NZNP challenges.</p> <p>Clinics will be demand-driven and based on a short set of screening criteria, which will include regional balance and level of progress. Priority will be given to countries which have not yet had a clinic (i.e. prioritizing a country to have its first clinic over a country having a second one).</p> <p>Clinics in component 3 will focus on the development and application of the NZNP measurement framework, providing support to address the specific needs and challenges of implementing countries, including as related to country indicators contributing to the programme's results framework as per Annex C. This may refer to determination of baseline information for reporting on indicators related to the aversion of nature loss (see annex C, section 4 for further information)</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU, WCMC</p> <p><u>Target beneficiaries:</u> Participant country government representatives leading NZNP planning and modelling.</p> |
| 3.1.6 | NZNP Global Measurement Framework dashboard | Web platform incorporating the NZNP Global Measurement Framework dashboard into the NZNP+ web platform. This deliverable will provide an accessible and user-friendly online tool for real-time tracking and visualization of progress towards the NZNP targets, including as related to country indicators contributing to the programme's results framework as per Annex C. | UNEP ETPU, GGKP, WCMC, CNC, NBSAP Accelerator Partnerships |
| 3.1.7 | Synthesis reports and NZNP+ webpages | <p>Production of synthesis reports and creation of NZNP+ web pages to document the experiences, good practices and lessons learnt from national children's projects is the aim of this deliverable. It aims to synthesize evidence on NZNP strategy development, targeting and investment, providing valuable information to guide future initiatives of global community. In accordance with section B1.3, the reports will compile country project results through the lifetime of the global project. The global project has a duration of six years to cover to the extent possible child project impact. It may occur that the global platform project concludes prior to a particular country project being completed.</p> <p>The synthesis reports will provide knowledge support, guidance, and leadership, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The identification, organization, and documentation of good practices on NZNP approaches. ▪ Capturing innovation and successes from participating countries. ▪ Capturing a broader experience from lead examples around the world. ▪ Information on the programme's progress on each of its indicators as per Annex C | UNEP ETPU, GGKP, WCMC |

Output 3.2: Participating countries and the global community have access to gender-responsive and transparent information on the programme's impact, experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, and progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals.

The output focuses on knowledge management and communication. It will facilitate the collection, systematization, and dissemination of information generated in the global and national child projects.

The NZNP+ platform

There are many initiatives actively working on the critical topics of climate change and nature/biodiversity, most of which also maintain comprehensive online platforms to share their work and

information. Unfortunately, while the responses to the climate and biodiversity crises are inextricably linked, much of the related work is carried out separately and the relevant online platforms mainly remain focused on either climate change or biodiversity.

The NZNP+ platform has the objective of bringing together existing information on net-zero and nature in a single online hub to enhance the linkages between the two topics and therefore support a coordinated response to the two crises. This information will include policy, research and technical publications, case studies, news items, blogs, events, trainings, technical assistance opportunities, and dataset and scenario modelling summaries and visuals.

In addition to ensuring improved collation and exchange of existing information on net-zero and nature positiveness, the NZNP+ platform will also support related peer-to-peer exchanges and sharing of experiences through dedicated communities of practice hosted on the [Green Forum](#).

Avoiding duplication and building synergies

Crucially, the NZNP+ platform online platform will not duplicate the work of other online platforms but rather serve as a hub that will highlight the efforts of existing platforms on net-zero and nature, enable users to compare available information across each topic as well as analyze information between both topics, and promote the outcomes of the NZNP programme in relation to how it enhances the coordination between both topics. The NZNP+ platform platform will also encourage users to visit the other existing online platforms for deeper dives into their knowledge and data libraries.

To functionally ensure that the NZNP+ platform brings together the most up to date information from across the existing platforms in real-time, it will be designed to be digitally linked to them using Application Programming Interfaces (API). The result will therefore be a “knowledge broker” type online platform that collates, compares, analyses and make easily accessible the extensive range of specific knowledge and data prepared and hosted by other established platforms, in addition to that produced by the NZNP programme itself. Figure 8 elaborates with which existing platforms the NANP platform will collaborate.

The NZNP+ platform will connect through APIs with the Net Zero Tracker and Climate Action Tracker (both hosted by the New Climate Institute), the platforms of WCMC, the Green Fiscal Policy Network, the Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership, and the 2050 Pathways Platform. During project execution similar connections will be explored with platforms hosted by AFD, DDI and Climate Promise, as well as the CBIT Climate Transparency Platform. Moreover, once advanced, the project will also seek to facilitate data sharing with the Climate Nature Coordination Platform and contribute to its working stream II building knowledge and science, and IV on financing and investment. Data interoperability, metrics and methodologies. During execution it will also be explored connections to knowledge platforms developed in country child projects, to ensure an effective knowledge transfer between global, national and local and vice-versa.

The NZNP+ platform will also be supported by Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions to ensure that end-users can access all relevant net-zero and nature related knowledge and data according to their specific needs in one location, and as well as easily explore expanded datasets and libraries in more detail through other connected platforms.

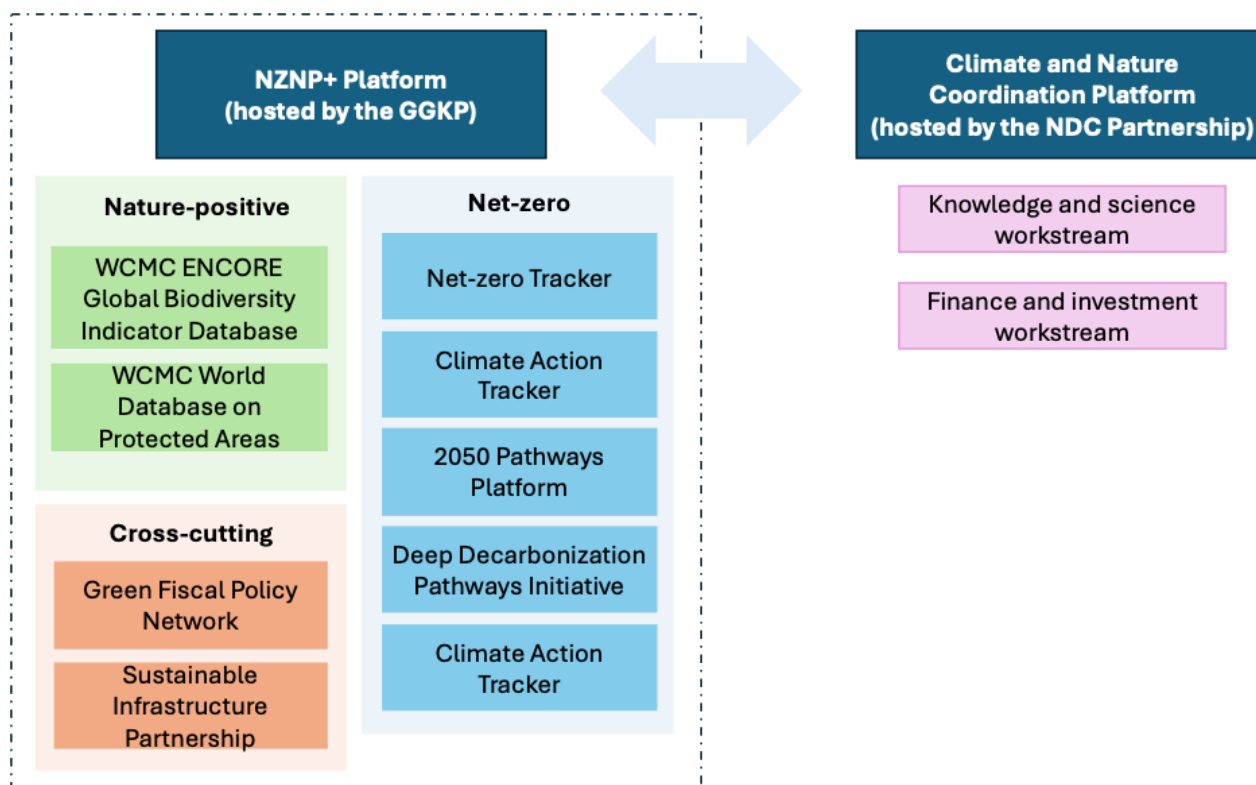
For instance, API links managed by the NZNP+ platform will enable data highlights from WCMC’s World Database on Protected Areas be displayed against climate data highlights from the Climate Action Tracker for a given country, while also in parallel comparing the current statuses against the related scenario modelling highlights from IDDRI. The AI supported search interfaces will enable an end-user to pose their questions/issues and receive tailored insights, knowledge and data, as well as information regarding other programmes and platforms that can address their needs.

Importantly, the NZNP+ platform will not only collate knowledge and data from other online platforms, but also act as a two-way connection, enabling those same online platforms collate selected knowledge and data for their purposes in return. In all cases the NZNP+ platform will ensure that it acts as a portal to the other existing online platforms, showcasing their information highlights but then always directing users back to the source for deeper analysis of the information.

Sustainability post project

The NZNP+ platform will be hosted by the [Green Growth Knowledge Partnership \(GGKP\)](#) global knowledge management infrastructure and connected [Green Forum](#) community space. This means that it will avail of a range of existing API and AI solutions and, most importantly, after the conclusion of the NZNP programme the online platform and its contents will remain active and available to ensure continued impact of its outcomes. The Green Growth Knowledge Partnership has also pledged its support to promoting the NZNP platform's work and outputs through its Green Policy Platform, Green Industry Platform, Green Finance Platform, and the Green Forum. While the web platform will be hosted by the GGKP, the project will ensure that the platform is a NZNP+ platform of the NZNPA GP, with appropriate attribution to the GEF and the specific partners involved.

Figure 8: Linkages of the NZNP+ Platform with existing initiatives



Communication

Furthermore, the project will implement a comprehensive communication and engagement strategy, emphasizing outreach to female stakeholders and vulnerable communities, employing various communication methods, and supporting child projects' communication campaigns. Additionally, the project will participate in global events, ensuring representation and dissemination of the project's objectives and achievements, and will coordinate launch and closure events to celebrate milestones and foster collaboration among stakeholders.

As part of the awareness raising and advocacy, the Global Platform will support the development of comprehensive communications plans in the child countries, including targeted social media campaigns, newsletters and events. A robust and gender-responsive communication and engagement strategy, including annual reports and various communication methods, aims to enhance understanding, encourage collaboration, and promote effective practices for realizing a net-zero and nature-positive future.

In its work here the project will seek to contribute meaningfully to the Climate Nature Coordination Platform's workstream V. Advocacy and messaging. These synergies and possibilities for collaboration will be explored during project execution once the CNCP has advanced its work.

In line with GEF policy, UNEP will report annually to the GEF Secretariat on the status of the NZNPA IP, starting in year one and highlighting major program-level activities, milestones, and achievements, including those beyond Country Child Projects. To facilitate annual reporting (as per Deliverable 3.2.2), a reporting framework will be designed to guide countries in providing inputs and ensure consistency.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #4, #5, #10, #11, #13, #14 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Executing entities and key partners |
|-------|---|--|---|
| 3.2.1 | NZNP+ web Platform | <p>Development of the NZNP+ web platform, which will serve as a central hub and one-stop knowledge repository for all information, tools and resources generated by the project. This platform will provide easy access to comprehensive data and materials for all stakeholders to ensure they have the information they need to support their efforts to address climate change and implement net-zero nature positive solutions. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking dashboard (as per 3.1.6) good practices innovative solutions and tools on financing for NZNP, macroeconomic modelling for NZNP strategies, sectoral modelling and policy support tools, cost benefit analyses, monitoring tools, knowledge 'toolkits' (packages of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates, and practical examples gender-responsive knowledge products, training materials, and data (sex-disaggregated where possible) that account for socio-economic and gender considerations <p>A document on the post project financing of the platform by UNEP, including annual costs and maintenance and updating requirements</p> | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>Linking to or integrated in other existing platforms (2050 Pathways Platform, Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP), Green Fiscal Policy Network (GFPN), WCMC Knowledge Platform, Climate Action Tracker, Net-zero Tracker, DDP, CNCP)</p> |
| 3.2.2 | Six (6) annual report content on progress of the NZNPA IP | Production of annual report content, using surveys and an annotated reporting framework to guide countries, with a total of six reports, to document the progress of NZNPA IP. | UNEP ETPU |

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| | | <p>In this deliverable, the progress of the programme will be measured, based on guided inputs from participating countries and financial institutions. If efficient, annual reporting can be coupled with annual needs assessments (deliverable 3.1.1). The reports themselves will be developed through a communication company as part of deliverable 3.2.4.</p> <p>The reports, based on specific indicators and the NZNPA IP monitoring and evaluation framework, will provide a detailed account of the progress made, the challenges encountered and the impact of the project's activities on achieving its objectives.</p> <p>The reports will also inform on the status of the program in accordance with GEF Policy ME/PL/03: Policy on Monitoring (paragraph 29). The reports will highlight program-level activities and achievements, beyond those of the Child Projects as presented in their respective implementation reports, including progress towards program-level outcomes (as per annex C), relevant gender findings, major milestones achieved through overall NZNPA IP implementation, and engagement in regional or global fora as means to advance the overall program goal.</p> | |
| 3.2.3 | Communication and Engagement strategy | <p>Development of a comprehensive gender-responsive global platform communication and engagement strategy. This strategy encompasses various elements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outreach and engagement approaches that prioritize engagement with female stakeholders, vulnerable communities, and civil society. ▪ Communication methods with a focus on brand identity and themes. ▪ Campaigns and activities including social media presence. ▪ Creation of communication materials such as media templates, reels, podcasts, brochures, among others. ▪ Support to child projects' communication campaigns by providing common materials on NZNPA initiatives, covering aspects such as agenda awareness, gender-inclusive communication guidelines, citizen challenges, innovation promotion, promotion of behavioral change, and mobilization and engagement of the private sector. <p>The communication and engagement strategy will consider the need to adequately engage in project activities groups vulnerable to climate risks to avoid exclusion, in accordance with the SRIF recommendation (Annex F).</p> | UNEP ETPU |
| 3.2.4 | Communication and engagement strategy execution | <p>Execution and dissemination of communication material based on the Gender-responsive Communication and Engagement Strategy, engagement in social media campaigns, and the organization of and participation in events to promote global partnerships and awareness of the project's contributions to net-zero nature-positive initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six annual reports (with content developed by the technical team under deliverable 3.2.2). ▪ In the first year, NZNP benefits will be outlined, illustrating how they can bolster the implementation of NDCs and NBSAPs. | UNEP ETPU |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinating with governments, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, academia, FIs/DFIs to ensure inclusive consultation and participation. ▪ Producing communication products, such as digital leaflets, newsletters, press releases, op-eds, testimonials from the pilots (Component 2), and setting up and using social media profiles. ▪ Rules/guidelines to child projects communications campaigns with common materials on NZNP. <p>Organizing and participating in events to foster partnership and engagement with global players in environmental sustainability.</p> | |
| 3.2.5 | Participation in global events | Participation of up to two Global Programme team members in one or two pertinent global events annually, spanning the six-year project duration. This participation encompasses covering travel and event logistic expenses for high-level side events, totaling six in all, at prominent global fora such as COP and other conferences. The objective of these engagements is to present and disseminate the 'ambition statement' as outlined in Output 1.1, thereby ensuring active involvement and representation of the NZNPA working group members in key international platforms. | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p>Key partners</p> <p>NDC partnerships</p> <p>NBSAP Accelerator partnerships</p> <p>2050 pathways</p> <p>CNCP</p> <p>ADB, AfDB, CAF</p> <p>UNEP-FI</p> |
| 3.2.6 | Global Programme launch and closure events | Coordination of the launch and closure of the Programme, held in conjunction with other global events. These events will bring together representatives from all children's projects and stakeholders to share experiences, achievements and lessons learned, fostering a sense of community and collective progress towards the project's goals. | <p>UNEP ETPU</p> <p><u>Key partners</u></p> <p>Country representatives, all executing partners indicated in previous deliverable boxes</p> |

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation

Component 4 comprises the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the programme and project. M&E is tied to the progress tracking described in Component 3, which will feed into and inform programme and project monitoring and evaluation under this component.

Monitoring and evaluation of the NZNPA IP, as per all integrated programmes, involves three levels of M&E:

1. **Programme-level M&E** focuses on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the global platform and child country project efforts together undertaken to achieve the global programme's objective as per its results framework (see annex C). This M&E is undertaken by this global platform project (primarily through component 3, but also this component 4 and Annex J).
2. **Global platform M&E** focuses on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the global platform. i.e. in coordinating and tracking the global programme, generating global knowledge, transferring that knowledge to participating countries and building their capacity to apply such knowledge. This M&E is undertaken by this global platform project (primarily through this component 4 and further elaborated in Annex J).
3. **Child country project M&E** focuses on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of participating country projects. This is undertaken by the child project's respective executing agency and GEF Implementing Agency.

Outcome 4: The programme and project are effectively monitored and evaluated

Output 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

This consists of a GEF-financed deliverables aligned with UNEP and GEF policies on monitoring and evaluation (primarily GEF/C.59/Inf.03, annex 3). These are reflected as a costed M&E Plan in Annex J.

Deliverables under this output will also directly contribute to the implementation of the principles #1, #4, #14 and #15 of the Guide for Including Nature in NDCs: 2nd Edition 15 Guiding Points developed by Nature4Climate.

| Code | Deliverable short title | Tentative content and required activities | Relevant stakeholders |
|-------|---|--|---|
| 4.1.1 | Launch meeting and Inception report | <p>To be held within five months of project start-up. This meeting initiates the project, bringing stakeholders together to establish common goals, objectives, and roles. It sets the foundation for effective project management by outlining key deliverables, timelines, and communication channels.</p> <p>The Launch Meeting will be summarized by an Inception Report, to be finalized three to four weeks after the Inception Meeting, including a comprehensive report to document key insights, decisions, and action points discussed during the meeting. This report will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A detailed overview of the meeting proceedings, including agenda items, presentations, discussions, and outcomes. ▪ Highlight key themes, recommendations, and next steps identified during the meeting, serving as a reference document for all stakeholders involved in the project. ▪ Capture key stakeholder inputs, commitments, and areas of consensus, facilitating alignment and accountability among project participants. ▪ Capture discussions on the project indicators, targets, and Y1 workplan and any proposed revisions and their justification. ▪ Outline specific action items, responsible parties, and timelines for implementation, ensuring that decisions made during the inception meeting translate into concrete actions and deliverables. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |
| 4.1.2 | Half Yearly Progress Reports | <p>Preparation of annual Half Yearly Progress Reports to UNEP within one month of the end of each reporting period, specifically by January 31st and July 31st. These reports serve to update project data and facilitate management between Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs). They will include updates on project execution and gender-related results associated with project interventions, as well as measurements of project progress and performance indicators, including GEF Core indicators, safeguards and targets set in the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |
| 4.1.3 | PSC meetings and minutes | <p>Organization of PSC meetings, see section on institutional arrangements for further information. Meetings minutes will record issues raised, agreements reached and action points or follow-up as well as track participation of PSC members and will be provided two weeks after the PSC meeting.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |
| 4.1.4 | Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports | <p>The annual PIR reflects on project performance, identifies challenges, lessons learnt, and recommends corrective actions to ensure efficient and sustainable progress towards achieving intended outcomes and their mid-term and end-of-project targets. The reports will also provide updates on gender-related results associated with project interventions, tracking progress on core indicators, safeguards and targets set in the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |
| 4.1.5 | Project final report | <p>Preparation of the Project Final Report to ensure comprehensive documentation and dissemination of project outcomes. The project final report will provide a detailed overview of project achievements, challenges, stakeholders, and lessons learned. The report will also provide updates on safeguards and gender-related results associated with project interventions, tracking progress on targets set in the Gender Action Plan.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |
| 4.1.6 | Independent mid-term Evaluation (MTE) | <p>Preparation of a MTE, which entails a comprehensive assessment conducted midway through the implementation of a project or program to evaluate its progress, effectiveness, and efficiency.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP– Evaluation Office |
| 4.1.7 | Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the global coordination project | <p>Preparation of the TE, which entails a comprehensive performance assessment conducted after the operational completion of a project, typically initiated at that stage. It will align with the evaluation requirements of the GEF and UNEP's Evaluation Policy.</p> <p>The UNEP Evaluation Office will lead the TE and will liaise with ADB and CAF throughout the process.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP – Evaluation Office • ADB/CAF |

| | | | |
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| 4.1.8 | Independent terminal evaluation (TE) of global programme | <p>Preparation of the independent assessment of the TE of the Programme, which entails a comprehensive performance assessment conducted after the operational completion of a project, typically initiated at that stage. It will align with the evaluation requirements of the GEF and UNEP's Evaluation Policy.</p> <p>The UNEP Evaluation Office will lead the TE and will liaise with ADB and CAF throughout the process.</p> <p>For more information, please refer to Annex J.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP – Evaluation Office • ADB/CAF |
| 4.1.9 | Risk management document | <p>Development of guidelines on project management risk assessment and implementation of risk mitigation and response measures. The content will provide guidance on good practices regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting an in-depth risk assessment of the Global Programme and Child Projects. ▪ Mitigation strategies based on an understanding of potential impacts, including measures to avoid, minimize or compensate for negative impacts, including support country child projects to adhere to environmental and social safeguards. ▪ Recommendations on the inclusion of (i) private sector entities and the consideration of reputational risks, and (ii) marginalized and vulnerable people and civil society organizations, in child project implementations and in the planning phase of NZNP strategies. ▪ Directions on the creation appropriate communication channels and consultation spaces with key stakeholders at each step of the process. ▪ Compliance with environmental regulations and laws and promoting a participatory and inclusive approach to environmental and social governance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP ETPU |

^[1] The project summary table and budget include four components and outcomes, however the fourth is related to monitoring and evaluation of the project only. It does not contribute to the project's intermediate state or desired impact and thus is not included in the description in this section.

^[2] “New” in the context of this global platform refers to collating existing knowledge from various sources and creating tools to integrate knowledge from the NZ and NP fields. It also refers to new knowledge that might emanate from the platform's working group (output 1.1) The platform will further create “new” knowledge from that which originates from the monitoring of child projects. The global platform will not create new knowledge through pure research activities.

^[3] Contributing to the implementation of the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform.

^[4] SBA enables governments to make more informed, transparent, and evidence-based policy decisions which influence investment allocation decisions. The SBA, therefore, serves as a powerful instrument for promoting sustainable development and aligning national budgets with the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

^[5] ADB (Asian Development Bank), AfDB (African Development Bank), BOAD (West African Development Bank), CAF (Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean), DBSA (Development Bank of Southern Africa), EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), IDB (Inter-American Development Bank), IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), WBG (World Bank Group).

^[6] <https://www.unepfi.org/events/unep-fi-regional-roundtable-latin-america-caribbean-2024/>.

^[7] <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-partners-launch-nature-financing-initiative-asia-and-pacific>.

^[8] <https://www.caf.com/en/currently/news/2024/05/caf-receives-afds-support-with-an-innovative-financial-mechanism-to-consolidate-its-position-as-the-green-bank-of-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/>

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

B4.1. Programme and global platform institutional arrangements

The overall institutional arrangements of the Integrated Programme are presented in Figure 9.

Integrated Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

The Integrated Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will oversee the strategic direction of the NZNPA Integrated Programme. It will provide strategic guidance to ensure the attainment of the Programme's outcomes and indicators. It will consist of the following representatives:

- a) One (1) representative from the GEF Secretariat
- b) Four (4) representatives from the Programme co-leads (UNEP (GEF mitigation unit), ADB, CAF and AfDB) – one from each.
- c) Three (3) representatives from the co-executing agencies (UNEP's Economic and Trade Policy Unit, the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) – one from each.
- d) Three (3) representatives from the other Child Project implementing agencies (UNDP, UNIDO, FAO) – one from each.
- e) Six (6) focal points from the Country Child Projects on a rotating basis – two from each of the three regional groups (see below for explanation).

The PSC responsibilities encompass supervising and providing overall guidance to the Global Programme. It will take stock on the Programme, Global Platform and Country Child Project progress and provide strategic direction to them to ensure the Programme's indicator framework is achieved. The PSC will also reflect on the types of support Child Projects need through the Global Platform and consider the Global Platform's annual workplan. Moreover, the PSC will facilitate exchanges between Global and Country Child Projects to enhance collaboration and operational efficiency. Meetings of the PSC will occur once a year. They may be conducted virtually or in person. UNEP will chair the meetings as the Programme lead agency.

Representatives of Country Child projects will participate in the PSC meetings on a rotational basis. In each meeting there will be six country representatives, two from each region. The countries forming part of each region will be invited to identify which countries will participate in each meeting. These "Child Project regional groups" will also serve to facilitate regional collaboration and peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges, as the Global Platform will conduct regional activities with the same. The country representatives will be from the child project management (i.e., not GEF agency representatives as these are already part of the PSC). Beyond the participation of representatives of six Country Child Projects, representatives of all other Child Projects will be invited to participate as observers.

Further to this, a relevant civil society organization(s) will be invited to join the PSC meetings, which will be determined after the Global Programme launch.

Child Project regional groups:

- a) Latin America and the Caribbean – Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago
- b) Africa – Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, Mauritius, Morocco and Tanzania
- c) Asia and the Pacific – Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam

The Global Platform Management Group (MG)

The Global Platform Management Group (MG) will supervise the execution of Global Platform activities. The MG will prepare the annual Global Platform workplan and budget, and review progress against M&E targets. The MG will meet at least quarterly, through virtual meetings. It will consist of six (6) representatives of the co-executing agencies, plus UNEP as implementing agency:

- a) Two (2) from UNEP (as implementing and executing agency: GEF Climate Mitigation Unit and ETPU)
- b) One (1) from ADB
- c) One (1) from CAF

- d) One (1) from WCMC
- e) One (1) from CPI

The Global Project Core Team (GPCT)

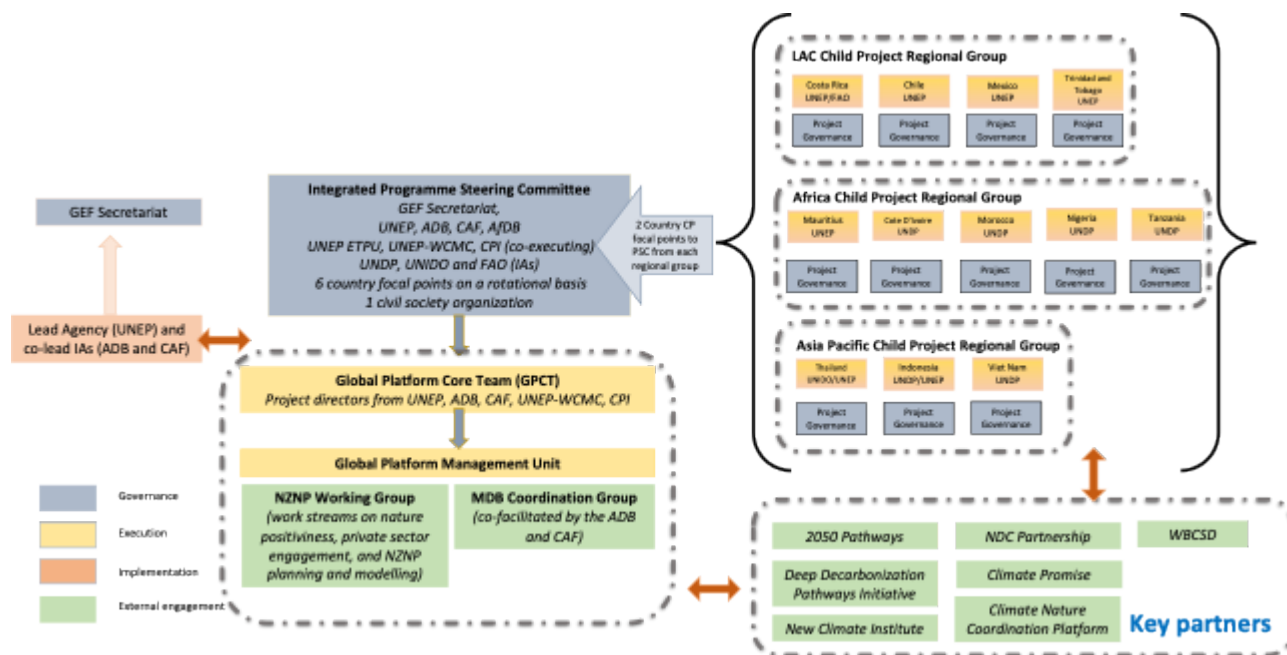
The Global Project Core Team (GPCT) will lead the day-to-day technical execution of the Global Platform. The GPCT will consist of technical, policy and financial experts, contracted by the Global Platform, and housed primarily at UNEP (also at ADB, CAF, WCMC and CPI – see Figure 9). Under the MG’s guidance, this team will spearhead project execution and programme/project M&E, ensure tight coordination among project partners, and maintain fluid communications with country child projects. The highest level of responsibility falls to two members of the GPCT: the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), a GEF-funded project staff member who will technically lead and coordinate the execute the Global Platform, and a co-financed senior UNEP staff who will act as the Project Director. A per the ToRs in Annex I, the main role of the CTA is to provide technical supervision and coordination of all technical aspects of the project, as well as project management and M&E tasks. The GPCT will also contract technical consultancies for specialized expertise. The GPCT members will work together daily through virtual or face-to-face means.

Groups supporting global platform activities.

In addition, two bodies will be created to support Global Platform project activities:

- **The NZNP working group.** See Output 1.1 for a description of this group.
- **The MDB/DB Coordination group.** See Output 2.2 for a description of this group.

Figure 9: Programme and global platform institutional arrangements



B4.2. Global platform execution arrangements

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the lead agency of the NZNPA IP and the NZNPA Global Platform, together with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) and the

Asian Development Bank (ADB) as co-leads. With the Economic and Trade Policy Unit (ETPU) of UNEP being responsible for overall execution of the Global Platform together with the ADB and CAF, several affiliated bodies and entities will co-execute the Global Platform. Their distinctive roles and responsibilities within the IP are summarized in the table below:

Table 14: Execution partners

| EXECUTION PARTNERS | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| UNEP ETPU | <p>UNEP is well placed to lead the global platform with its convening power, analytical expertise, and experiences of supporting countries in transitioning to inclusive green economy pathways, and a mandate focused squarely on climate, nature and pollution, a track record of leadership in knowledge management for green economy policy in general.</p> <p>Since 2012, UNEP has been actively supporting 33 countries through its Green Economy Advisory Services and PAGE initiatives, assisting in the implementation of policies aimed at achieving low-carbon, inclusive, and nature-positive economic transformation. Furthermore, UNEP is deeply engaged in national UNFCCC transparency reporting and GHG emissions inventories, with plans to adapt these mechanisms to track policy impacts on emission reductions. Additionally, UNEP hosts the NDC Action Project, collaborating with 10 partner countries to translate their NDCs into actionable sector strategies and mobilize financing.</p> | UNEP, as lead agency for the IP, is also responsible for programme oversight, supported by ADB and CAF, ensuring that progress is tracked, reported and communicated, and that performance is measured. |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | ADB, with a commitment to deliver climate financing of up to USD 100 billion from 2019–2030, possesses extensive experience in integrating climate and nature considerations into its operations. Focused on promoting low-carbon, clean energy pathways across Asia and the Pacific, ADB aims for an inclusive, just, and affordable transition to a low-carbon economy. Their efforts address energy access, security, sustainability, and governance challenges, with a significant portion of their lending dedicated to renewable energy and energy efficiency. ADB is also advancing nature-positive investments through its technical assistance on a Nature-Positive Investment Roadmap, as well as a Nature Solutions Finance Hub (NSFH) which seek to mainstream nature considerations and increase investments in nature across sectors. | ADB will lead the MDB/DB Coordination group (output 2.2) and undertake a pilot investment in output 2.4. |
| Development Bank of Latin America | CAF, a multilateral financial institution, is dedicated to supporting sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean by financing projects that prioritize environmental sustainability and social equity. With a goal to become the green bank of the region by 2026, CAF aims to mobilize at least USD 25 billion for green growth over the next five years, promoting cooperation between public and private sectors and strategic alliances with global partners to strengthen climate action and sustainable development initiatives. Additionally, CAF's LAC Carbon Market Initiative seeks to advance the development of the carbon market in the region, further contributing to climate mitigation efforts. Even though the Africa region is not covered in the consortium, regional partners will be identified at the early development stage to mobilise finance with the countries in the region. CAF biodiversity strategy, BIOCAF 2022-2026 | CAF will co-lead the MDB/DB Coordination group (output 2.2) and undertake a pilot investment in output 2.4. |

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| | aims to at least 8% of yearly financial operations approvals under the biodiversity financing umbrella. | |
| UNEP-Fi | UNEP-Fi, as a pioneer in engaging the finance sector on sustainability, has developed leading frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Investment, guiding over 400 financial institutions globally with assets totaling over USD 80 trillion. UNEP-Fi is a recognized player in sustainable finance and will provide thought leadership within the Global Platform to guide its work with the financial sector. UNEP-Fi is a strategic partner for the IP to be impactful in the long term and ultimately, help to shift the needle on NZNP financial flows. UNEP-Fi is part of several networks and platforms, including TNFD, UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance, the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), and Finance in Common. | The NZNPA IP will build upon UNEP-Fi's already established networks and coalitions to gather insights from their experience working with financial institutions and integrate these insights into the project deliverables. Specifically, UNEP-Fi will lead the development of deliverables 2.3.5 (hybrid workshops as part of UNEP-Fi regional roundtables) and 2.3.6 (NZNP webinar) and will contribute to the delivery of output 2.3.3 (ENCORE user guidance). |
| World Conservation Monitoring Centre | WCMC is a collaborating research center affiliated with UNEP, operating at the nexus of science, policy, and practice, contributes to the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive world through initiatives like the Bending the Curve coalition and the SPACES Coalition. Their tools, including the ENCORE tool and UN Biodiversity Lab, bolster the nature-positive component of the NZNPA, furthering the global effort towards a sustainable future. With two development banks covering Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions as co-leads combined with networks of private financials mobilized by CPI and UNEP-Fi, the NZNPA can provide excellent opportunities to implement NZNP strategies by materializing sectoral investment plans | The NZNPA IP will engage with WCMC to leverage on its expertise around the nature-positive field. WCMC will lead on the Nature-positiveness' workstream of the working group (deliverable 1.1.1), and contribute to the development of guidance materials, webinars and capacity building workshops on NZNP planning (deliverable 1.2.1, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4), and modeling (deliverable 1.2.2). |
| Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) | CPI, an analysis and advisory organization with deep expertise in finance and policy, supports governments, businesses and financial institutions in driving economic growth while addressing climate change. One notable initiative in this regard is the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, which fosters partnerships between public and private sectors to develop and launch innovative financial instruments driving private finance towards climate-friendly sectors. Through initiatives like the GNIplus initiative, CPI advises governments on infrastructure project designs and develops financial tools to de-risk investments and mobilize private finance. Leveraging its expertise and networks, CPI contributes to the NZNPA by supporting the development of innovative financing models and providing project preparation guidance. | The NZNPA IP will leverage on CPI expertise in the fiscal and financial policy field to develop guidance materials and webinars on NZNP finance (deliverable 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1. and 2.3.2). |
| GGKP | As an established global knowledge broker, the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) is a global community of policy, business, and finance professionals and organizations committed to collaboratively generating, managing, and sharing knowledge on the transition to an inclusive green and circular economy. The GGKP is led by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank. The mission of GGKP is to empower government decision makers, companies and financial institutions with evidence-based knowledge that can best support them to contribute effectively to the green and circular economy transition. GGKP delivers is knowledge brokerage through a comprehensive digital knowledge management infrastructure and compilation of platforms, | The NZNPA IP will engage with GGKP to leverage its extensive knowledge management expertise and infrastructure, particularly its advancements on related artificial intelligence solutions, to support the development of the NZNPA online platform, connectivity with partner platforms and ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the programme's knowledge management strategy. |

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| | in addition to the Green Forum, its community space to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange. | |
| University of Oxford | University of Oxford is an institution of higher education that is actively engaged in various climate-related initiatives, leveraging its expertise across multiple disciplines to address the challenges posed by climate change. Through collaborations with international partners and stakeholders, the University of Oxford contributes to advancing knowledge, informing policy, and fostering sustainable solutions to address the global climate crisis. The main undertaking of the University of Oxford is to provide guidance on aligning fiscal policy with integrated NZNP and development objectives. | The NZNPA IP will engage with the University of Oxford to leverage on its expertise on the integration of fiscal policy with NZNP and development objectives. They will contribute to the development of guidance materials and webinars on how to integrate NZNP principles in fiscal policy (deliverable 2.1.1, and 2.1.4). They will also participate in the child country clinics (deliverable 2.1.5). |
| STRATEGIC PARTNERS | | |
| African Development Bank (AfDB) | The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a multilateral development finance institution seeking to further the social and economic well-being of its regional member countries. Through an innovative menu of financial instruments, the Bank plays a catalytic role in mobilizing capital for projects in both the private and public sector. It supports climate action by financial institutions and climate finance for low carbon investments in the region through collaboration with partners such as the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ). | <p>The NZNPA IP will engage with AfDB to facilitate the sharing of NZNP financing tools and guidelines with AfDB's network of national development banks in Africa.</p> <p>AfDB will link existing technical assistance and capacity building on small investment and scaling up investment for infrastructure and transport sectors in participating countries with child country projects with a goal to integrating NZNP objectives into national frameworks.</p> |
| 2050 Pathways Platform | 2050 Pathways have accumulated knowledge on developing LT LEDs. Their expertise encompasses a deep understanding of the technical, economic, and policy dimensions required for crafting comprehensive LT-LEDs. They have a proven track record of working with diverse stakeholders, including governments, private sector entities, and civil society organizations, to tailor strategies that align with national development goals while addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation. Their ability to integrate scientific research with practical implementation ensures that the strategies are both robust and actionable. | <p>There will be a broad range of collaboration with the 2050 pathways platform as a strategic partner (pls. see below Table 14)</p> <p>In terms of co-executing entity, they will contribute to the development of guidance materials and webinars on NZNP planning (deliverable 1.2.1., and 1.2.3.).</p> |

Micro-institutional arrangements and flow of funds

The Global Platform Core Team and supporting technical consultants and consultancies are displayed in Figure 10 below. Leadership will be provided by the CTA, the co-financed Project Director at UNEP, and the co-financed Project Coordinators at ADB and CAF, as key members of the GPCT who oversee the work of technical experts. The workplan was built assigning one single responsible for each deliverable according to its scope (technical, legal, financial, gender, etc.). Likewise, each deliverable that is to be prepared by consultancies is assigned to a single GPCT member for revision, supervision, and clearance – again depending on its scope. This ensures a clear delimitation of roles and responsibilities throughout the project's workplan, preventing any duplication of efforts. The full list of deliverables assigned to each GPCT member and for each consultancy is available in Annex J of this document. Annex I display the terms of reference (ToR) for staff members and consultancies.

Figure 11 on the following page illustrates the flow of funds, from the GEF to the three Programme implementing agencies (UNEP, ADB, CAF). For UNEP there is a strict fiduciary firewall and separation of implementation and executing functions. The UNEP Climate Change Division, Mitigation Branch, GEF Mitigation Unit is the project implementing agency. The UNEP Industry and Economy Division, Energy Economic and Trade Policy Unit is the project executing agency. The implementing and executing units are of separate divisions, with separate division directors who report directly to the UNEP Executive Director. An internal agreement will be established between the two divisions for the project, with clear lines of responsibility, reporting, monitoring and evaluation and accountability between the project implementation and execution functions. To facilitate the flow of funds, an internal cooperation agreement will be established between UNEP GEF Mitigation Unit and UNEP ETPU. ETPU will then establish internal cooperation agreements or project cooperation agreements between itself and the indicated implementing partners (UNEP-FI, WCMC, 2050 Pathways Platform, CPI, University of Oxford)

Figure 10: Micro institutional arrangements of the Global Platform

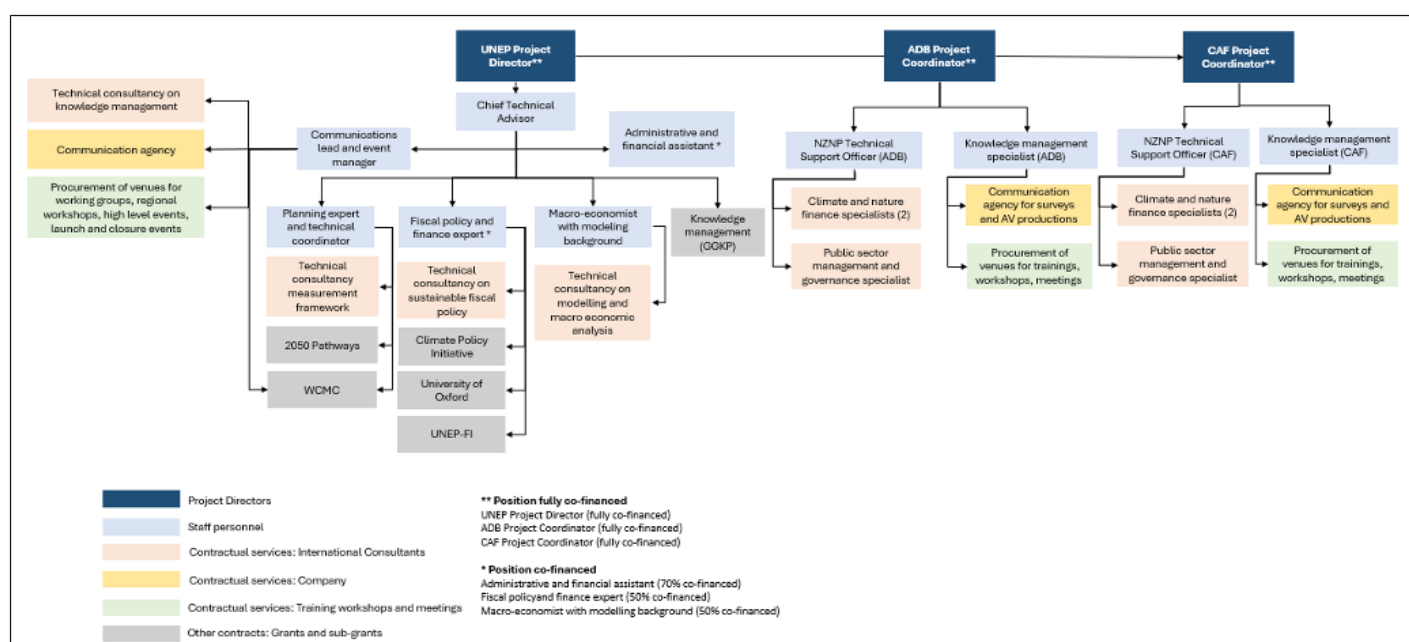
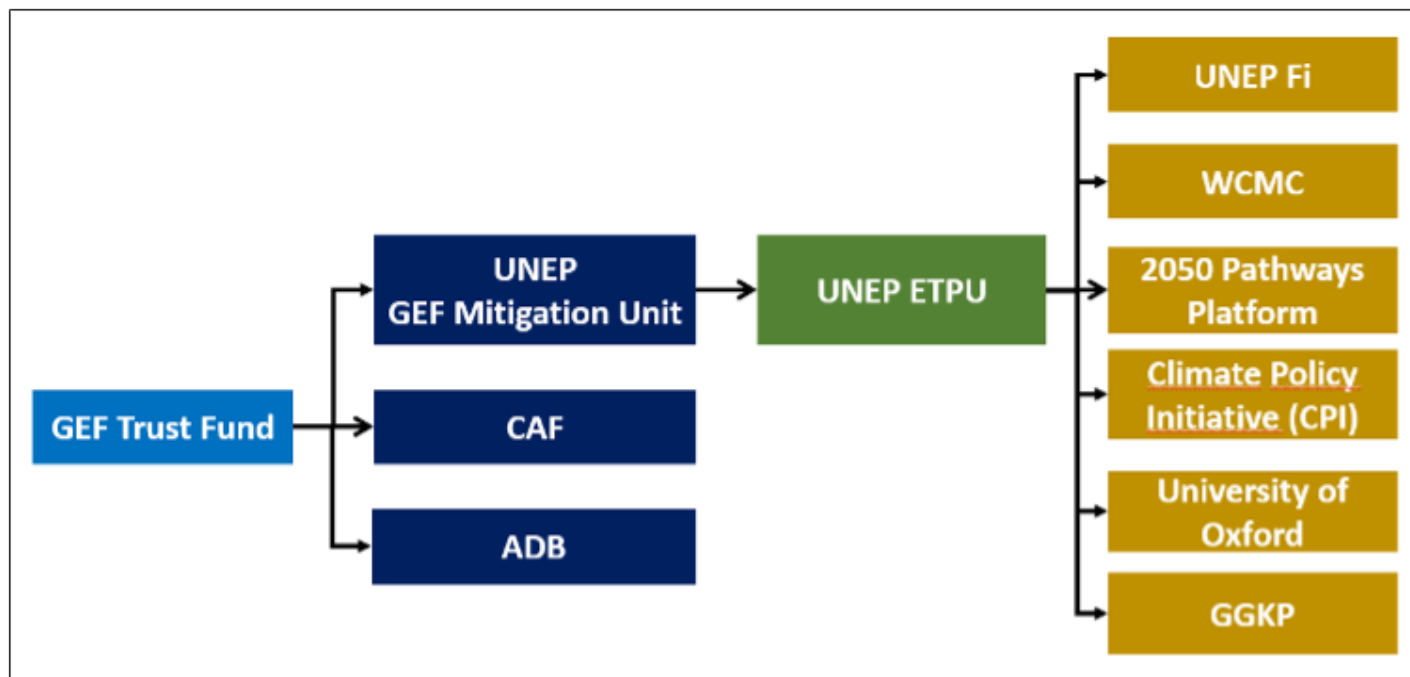


Figure 11: Flow of GEF funds to the implementing agencies of the NZNPA Global Platform project



Coordination and communication between Country Child Projects and the Global Platform

The following paragraphs describe how communication and coordination will take place between the Global Platform and the Child Projects, to ensure that participating countries can fully take advantage of the Global Platform’s offer. The communications tasks outlined here will involve national teams that are expected to comprise a GEF-financed Project Manager, a co-financed government focal point (who will likely act as the National Director) and a focal point from the country project’s GEF Implementing Agency. In addition, the GPCT will designate a GPCT focal point to liaise with each country child project.

Communication

1. Implementing agencies and the Global Platform Core Team (GPCT) will ensure that contact details are shared with each other within three months of the start of execution of each Child Project, containing: Government focal point (i.e., the National Director), Executing Agency (EA) focal point (i.e., the Child project project manager), Implementing Agency (IA) focal point, and the GPCT focal point.
2. To inform Child Project countries of Global Platform service offers (workshops, clinics, etc.), the GPCT focal point will email the project manager, copying the National Director and IA focal point.
3. To organize any meetings related to the Global Platform service offer (virtual or presential in country), the GPCT focal point will email the project manager, copying the National Director and the IA focal point.

4. After consultation and upon agreement of the project manager and National Director and IA focal point, the GPCT focal point may inform government officials of Global Platform service offer (including invitations, etc.).

Country visits

5. Before planning or undertaking a country mission the GPCT focal point will consult the project manager and the National Director and IA focal point.

Reporting

6. Child project Project managers, with the support of the National Director and IA focal point, will share information for:
 - a. On an annual basis, NZNPA IP level reporting, including as related to the indicator framework, including sharing country project PIRs as needed.
 - b. Programme and project evaluations (including GEF-related and Agency-related mid-term and terminal evaluations)
 - c. On annual basis, information on country needs and challenges for support through the Global Platform

Knowledge management

7. Child project Project managers, with the support of the National Director and IA focal point, will support the knowledge management of the NZNPA IP and provide information to the Global Platform on:
 - a. Information relevant to knowledge exchange to inform the global community and other Child Projects on experiences, good practices and lessons learned related to NZNP action. This information, upon the IA focal point's agreement, may be distributed publicly through the NZNP+ platform.
 - b. Country feedback on the Global Platform tools and knowledge products used in Country Child Projects.

Visual identity

8. The Child project Project manager and the National Director and IA focal point will ensure that country project communication will be consistent with an agreed visual identity of the Programme. Further

guidance on this will be provided within the first six months of execution of the Global Platform and after Integrated Programme Steering Committee (PSC) consideration.

Project manager role related to the Global Platform

9. The Child project Project manager plays a key role in identifying priority areas for support and ensuring that Country Child Projects can benefit from Global Platform activities. This work of the project manager will be financed through each GEF Child Country Project budget. In addition to the responsibilities mentioned in 1-8 above, the project manager will also:
 - a. Identify national and local participants of capacity building needs assessments
 - b. Identify national and local participants for capacity-building events and technical working groups, including peer-to-peer exchanges, study tours, and other capacity-building events
 - c. Identify counterparts for organizing training events sponsored by the Global Platform
 - d. Identify government staff to participate in Programme/Global Platform meetings
 - e. Act as focal point for other organisational or coordination issues between the Global Platform and the Country Child Project

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Execution:

UNEP's Economic and Trade Policy Unit (ETPU) will co-execute the global child project together with ADB and CAF. ETPU is part of the Resources and Markets Branch in UNEP's Industry and Economy Division and conducts research and provides capacity building support and advisory services to enable the transition to inclusive and green economies.

UNEP's role in execution is justified by its convening power and networks, analytical and sectoral expertise, and experiences of supporting countries in transitioning to inclusive green economy pathways. In addition, it has a mandate focused squarely on climate, nature and pollution, and a track record of leadership in knowledge management for green economy policy in general. Since 2012, UNEP has supported 33 countries through its Green Economy Advisory Services and Partnership for Green Economy (PAGE) initiatives, providing technical guidance to countries on implementing policies aimed at achieving low-carbon, inclusive, and nature-positive economic transformation. Furthermore, UNEP leads global work on national UNFCCC transparency reporting and GHG emissions inventory development, with plans to adapt these mechanisms to track policy impacts on emission reductions. Additionally, UNEP hosts the NDC Action Project, collaborating with 10 partner countries to translate their NDCs into actionable sector strategies and mobilize financing.

In its role in the execution of the global platform, UNEP ETPU will be responsible for:

- Leading the technical implementation of the global platform. This will include establishing and managing mechanisms for knowledge sharing and collaboration between participating countries and stakeholders, building upon those developed through other initiatives such as PAGE.

- Creating knowledge products, including reports, guidelines, and tools. These resources will support countries to integrate NZNP goals into economic planning and policymaking.
- Organizing workshops, webinars, and targeted training sessions to enhance the skills and understanding of stakeholders. Those capacity building activities will focus on the macro-economic aspects of transitioning to green economies, Sustainable Budgeting Approaches, and other relevant tools.
- Providing direct advisory services to countries to help them implement policy components related to economic modelling, public finance fiscal policy alignment and measurement frameworks. This includes hands-on support in the application of the knowledge products and methodologies developed.
- Monitoring and evaluating progress towards project goals. They will use established frameworks and tools to track progress towards NZNP goals, building upon expertise acquired in developing green economy frameworks.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

B4.3. Coordination with ongoing initiatives and projects

During the PPG period, the project team consulted the below baseline initiatives and institutions to explore collaboration in execution of foster synergies and collaboration for scaling up the NZNPA GP's impact. Those initiatives and on-going programmes could be categorized into three groups:

1. Global knowledge on NZNP planning and modelling for in-country support
2. Monitoring and tracking net-zero and nature-positive action
3. Catalysing finance and investment

Table 15: Initiatives spreading global knowledge and providing in-country support on NZNP planning and modelling

| Name | Identified collaboration with NZNPA Global Platform |
|---|---|
| Net Zero World Initiative (National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)) | <p>NZW initiative principally focuses on energy sector transitions and supporting Chile, Argentina and Indonesia. Their efforts build on modelling expertise as well as finance and investment mobilization at the sectoral level. Collaboration with the NZNPA GP will be largely at the national level focusing on energy sector, synergizing their support on modelling capacity and investment mobilization in the sector.</p> <p>For the Global Platform activities, NREL/NZWI will participate in the working group workstream on NZNP modelling and provide input and review in knowledge products developed under output 1.2.</p> |
| 2050 Pathways Platform | <p>The areas of collaborations discussed are three folds: i) organization of a dedicated session which explores links between nature topics and long-term strategy planning as part of the NZNPA GP forums of knowledge dissemination, in particular the Pathways 2050 Annual Meeting; ii) cross-fertilization of knowledge including modelling where both platforms coincide (Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, and Indonesia) and beyond into the 2050 Pathway's own network; iii) digital-links of the knowledge, data and good practices accumulated at the NZNPA GP platform with the 2050 Pathways Online Knowledge Hub. These collaboration areas correspond to the outputs 1.2, and 3.2.</p> |
| 2050 Facility (French Development Agency – AFD) | <p>The 2050 Facility/AFD has rich experience to support countries in developing net-zero plans but has not focused on developing a global knowledge repository of its experiences. Thus, areas of collaboration will include technical support in the development of NZNP planning guidance, drawing on AFD's experiences, good practices and lessons learned, including on modelling. AFD/2050 Facility</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | will also be invited to partner in regional level training workshops, drawing from the experience of the 2050 Facility, particularly the energy sector (output 1.2) and engage in NZNP country clinics where countries align. Moreover, the NZNPA GP's work in the integration of nature-positiveness in long-term development strategies will provide technical input to the work being led by the 2050 Facility in several low-income countries. The research team of the 2050 facility will also participate in the working group workstream on NZNP modelling. |
| The Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP) / Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations | The DDP focuses on building capacity on decarbonization planning and implementation for NGOs and local IP in four countries (Indonesia, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica and Nigeria). This includes modelling and indicators related capacity and integrating biodiversity as well. Their efforts to build capacity for NGOs and local IP will complement the capacity building activities of NZNPA GP especially on modelling and indicators contributing to output 1.2. They will also facilitate peer to peer learning among local IP and stakeholders. The accumulated good practices and lessons learned from DDP will create synergies with the NZNP GP knowledge management (output 3.2). The DDP will participate in the two working groups on NP and NZ NP modelling (output 1.1). |
| NDC Partnership / WRI, UNFCCC, UNOPS | Among the key areas of the NDC partnership activities, 1) Climate Investment and Planning; and 2) Private sector consultation will be closely related to and create synergies with the NZNPA GP work. The NDC Partnership will be invited to participate in the working group work streams on nature and the private sector (output 1.1). They will also be engaged to provide input to and review outputs 1.2 (on integrating nature into net-zero planning) and outputs 2.1 and 2.3. |
| NBSAP Accelerator | NBSAP Accelerator led by 60 member countries focuses on 'matchmaking' for country needs, 'facilitating' and providing technical assistance for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. While their support largely focuses national level, NBSAPA will participate and contribute to NZNP GP regional capacity building and technical workshops on NZNP finance (output 2.1.). NBSAP Accelerator will also be consulted on experiences, good practices and lessons learned in their efforts as key information for informing the guidance documents development under outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3. NBSAPA will also participate in the working group workstream on NP (output 1.1). |
| Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) | Through PAGE, UNEP supports and advises 22 countries with policy implementation to achieve low-carbon, inclusive, and nature-positive economic transformation. This entails macro-economic model based low-carbon long-term inclusive green economy plans. The knowledge base, networks and governance mechanism created under the PAGE programme will serve as a foundational base for the NZNPA IP implementation in countries that are part of both initiatives (Thailand, Morocco, Indonesia, and Mauritius so far) as well as serve as inputs into knowledge products developed under outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3. |
| WBCSD | WBCSD convenes companies and private investors to present financing mechanisms for climate and nature such as the voluntary carbon market or voluntary biodiversity credits. The NZNPA GP will collaborate with WBCSD in regional meetings and workshops targeting at various financial institutions to discuss and socialize the deliverables developed under the output 2.1. WBCSD will also play a central role in the working group on private sector engagement (output 1.1.) for NZNP planning and strategy development as a voice of the business sector. It will also be consulted to provide input and review the guidance document developed under output 1.2 on engaging the private sector. |
| Climate Promise/ UNDP | The NZNPA GP will engage Climate Promise to incorporate provisions on how to align NZNP plans with NDC plans in the deliverables of outputs 1.2. and to ensure that climate finance supported by Climate Promise is aligned with nature finance informed by the deliverables produced under the outputs 2.1. and 2.3. |
| Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP) / NDC Partnership | The CNCP is a new initiative that is currently moving towards operationalization. Depending on its extent once fully operationalized, the CNCP has the potential to play a major coordination role for global efforts on NZNP action, as it will convene all the major players in this space. Still to be fully operationalized, the NZNPA GP will engage on an ongoing basis with the CNCP and participate in its meetings. As work under the CNCP's workstreams moves forward, the NZNPA GP will engage in these and share information through them. Depending in resource requirements, the NZNPA GP may explore coordinating one of the CNCP's workstreams at a later stage. Engagement will take place primarily through the participation of the NZNPA GP's working group (output 1.1), which, through its workstreams, will participate in the CNCP workstream's and identify concrete opportunities for collaboration in each of these. Currently the finance component of the CNCP is yet to be defined and the Global Platform's activities on aligning NZ finance with NP finance will be useful and relevant elements of the CNCP finance component. See following table for further information. |

The NZNPA GP will explore collaboration with the Climate-Nature Coordination Platform in an overarching manner across various its workstreams. Table 16 highlights identified linkages with NZNPA GP outputs.

Table 16: Linkages between the Climate Nature Coordination Platform and the NZNPA GP outputs

| CNCP Workstream | Potential Collaboration with the NZNPA | NZNP Global Platform Relevant Outputs |
|---|--|---|
| Support for national plans, strategies and policies | Support for national plans and strategies through capacity building and knowledge sharing efforts (trainings, webinars, guidance documents, helpdesks and country clinics) – core tenet of the NZNPA GP and the NZNPA IP as a whole; Progress would additionally be monitored as well, and outcomes would be shared with the CNCP; network of child project countries crucial for helping identify challenges (through needs assessments carried out by the Global Platform) and pilot NZNP aligned solutions | Output 1.1: Global net-zero nature-positive working group Output 1.2: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (NZNP planning and modelling) |
| Building knowledge and science | Knowledge generation, consolidation and sharing; the global project will develop guidance on different modelling and planning tools; drawing from the experience of country child projects and pilots, the programme would contribute towards the consolidation and coordination of existing knowledge in addition to promoting the dissemination and application of new global knowledge in investments, NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments, etc.; the NZNPA GP would thereby provide the technical input essential for alignment and consensus building within coalitions such as the CNCP | Output 1.1: Global net-zero nature-positive working group Output 1.2: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (NZNP planning and modelling) Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment) |
| Data interoperability, metrics and methodologies | Defining nature positive through the WG workstream on nature-positiveness led by WCMC; will work on alignment of Paris & GBF indicators and assess countries' capacity to report; through the Global measurement Framework the programme would provide a standardized methodology for measuring progress towards NZNP goals at both global and national levels; the NZNP+ platform would serve as a knowledge broker type platform that collates, compares, analyses and make easily accessible the extensive range of specific knowledge and data prepared and hosted by other established platforms, in addition to that produced by the NZNP programme itself | Output 1.1: Global net-zero nature-positive working group Output 3.1: Effective tracking tools for NZNP progress (NZNP Global Measurement Framework) Output 3.2: Information sharing and transparency on good practices and impact (NZNP+ Platform) |
| Financing and investment | Significant emphasis through component 2 on mobilizing private finance in addition to mobilizing MDBs; DFIs and IFIs would be engaged as well; insights from the MDB/DB Coordination process and on private sector mobilization work (in collaboration with UNEP FI) would be shared with the CNCP and the CNCP networks would be leveraged to strengthen NZNPA GP activities. Strength of the programme also comes from being able to disseminate insights gained and good practices from NZNP-aligned financial instruments pilot demonstrations that would provide proof of concept | Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment) Output 2.2: MDB/DB Coordination group Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized (DFIs, FIs) Output 2.4: Pilots demonstrate proof of concept |
| Advocacy and messaging | The global platform as well as the IP would leverage the network of participating secretariats in the CNCP to strengthen participation and communicate efforts and achievements of the NZNPA GP to a broader audience of relevant stakeholders; events and meetings could be co-organized | Output 1.1: Working group events and discussions Output 3.2: High level events To insert advocacy/events related outputs |

Table 17: Initiatives monitoring and tracking net-zero and nature-positive action

| Name of the initiative | Potential collaboration with NZNPA Global Platform | Relevant GP output |
|--|---|--|
| Net Zero Tracker / Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit (ECIU); Data-Driven EnviroLab (DDL); NewClimate Institute; Oxford Net Zero | The NZNP+ web platform will not only collate information and data from the Net Zero Tracker as relevant, but also act as a two-way connection, enabling the Net Zero Tracker to collate selected knowledge and data for its purposes in return. There is potential for digital linking using Application Programming Interfaces (API), which would enable live displaying of data between the platforms. Synergies between the methodology and data of the Net Zero Tracker vis-à-vis the NZNP Measurement Framework will also be explored further as the latter is developed, thus ensuring that the NZNPA GP builds on existing efforts. | Output 3.1: Effective tracking tools for NZNP progress (NZNP Global Measurement Framework) Output 3.2: Information sharing and transparency on good practices and impact (NZNP+ Platform) |
| Climate Action Tracker / New Climate Institute; Climate Analytics | The Climate Action Tracker covers 39 countries and the EU. There is overlap with the countries of the NZNPA IP (namely Chile, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Thailand and Viet Nam). The NZNP+ web platform will not only collate information and data from the Climate Action Tracker as relevant, but also act as a two-way connection, enabling the Climate Action Tracker to collate selected knowledge and data for its purposes in return. There is potential for digital linking using Application Programming Interfaces (API), which would enable live displaying of data between the platforms. | Output 3.1: Effective tracking tools for NZNP progress (NZNP Global Measurement Framework) Output 3.2: Information sharing and transparency on good practices and impact (NZNP+ Platform) |
| WCMC's World Database on Protected Areas | The World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) is one of the key global biodiversity data sets being widely used by scientists, businesses, governments, international secretariats and others to inform planning, policy decisions and management. Data and information on the world's protected areas compiled in the WDPA are used for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity on progress towards reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (particularly Target 11), to the UN to track progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, to some of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) core indicators, and other international assessments and reports including the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as well as for the publication of the United Nations List of Protected Areas. API links managed by the NZNP online platform could enable data highlights from WCMC's World Database on Protected Areas be displayed against climate data highlights from the Climate Action Tracker for a given country, while also in parallel comparing the current statuses against the related scenario modelling highlights from IDDRI. | Output 3.1: Effective tracking tools for NZNP progress (NZNP Global Measurement Framework) Output 3.2: Information sharing and transparency on good practices and impact (NZNP+ Platform) |

The Programme will work closely with UNEP FI's networks and alliances, including NZOAO, NZBA, and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net-Zero, and the WB NDC Support Facility, to identify relevant dialogues and events for consultation, development, validation, and socialization of science-based NZNP finance standards and guidance. These alliances will also inform the MDB/DB Coordination group and contribute to the development of harmonized approaches for integrating NZNP considerations in MDBs, IFI, and national development bank operations and lending frameworks. The work on fiscal policies and regulations under Component 2 will also provide cross-cutting support to the collaboration between the Programme and FI networks listed here and elsewhere, by providing knowledge support to country child projects for strengthening fiscal, legal and regulatory enabling environment in countries, which would incentivize households, businesses and finance actors towards a NZNP-aligned market ecosystem.

Table 18: Initiatives catalysing finance and investment

| Name of the initiative | Potential collaboration with NZNP Global Platform | Relevant NZNP Global Platform Outputs |
|---|--|--|
| Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) | <p>The GFANZ has brought leading net zero initiatives together from across the financial system to accelerate the sector's transition to net-zero emissions by 2050 (GFANZ, 2021), including over 450 firms with \$130 trillion in assets. The NZNPA GP will collaborate with the GFANZ by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating Consolidation of Progress and Knowledge: The NZNP GP will facilitate the consolidation of progress and knowledge on aligning portfolios with NZ and NP principles. Through networks such as the GFANZ, this knowledge will be broadly disseminated and will filter down. - Inviting Networks to Events: The NZNPA GP will invite as many connected networks as possible to the GP-organized regional and global events to ensure broad dissemination. - Knowledge Exchange Networks: The Global Platform and associated knowledge exchange networks will provide the necessary guidance on how to integrate NZNP considerations; inputs from the alliance will further complement the work of the thematic working group, particularly the workstream of private sector and finance. | <p>Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized (DFIs, FIs)</p> |
| UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZOAO) | <p>Lead by UNEP-FI, the NZAOA currently includes over 86 asset owners representing \$11 trillion Assets under Management. The NZNP GP will collaborate with the NZOAO by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating Consolidation of Progress and Knowledge: The Global Platform will facilitate the consolidation of progress and knowledge on aligning portfolios with NZ and NP principles. Through networks such as the NZOAO, this knowledge will be broadly disseminated and will filter down. - Inviting Networks to Events: The NZNP GP will invite as many connected networks as possible to the GP-organized regional and global events to ensure broad dissemination. - Knowledge Exchange Networks: The Global Platform and associated knowledge exchange networks will provide the necessary guidance on how to integrate NZNP considerations; inputs from the alliance will further complement the work of the thematic working group, particularly the workstream of private sector and finance. | <p>Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized</p> |
| Net-Zero Banking Alliance | <p>Lead by UNEP-FI, the NZBA comprises a group of 132 banks representing over \$74 trillion in global banking assets that commit to transition to net zero by 2050 or sooner. The NZNP GP will collaborate with the NZBA by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating Consolidation of Progress and Knowledge: The Global Platform will facilitate the consolidation of progress and knowledge on aligning portfolios with NZ and NP principles. Through networks such as the NZBA, this knowledge will be broadly disseminated and will filter down. | <p>Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>- Inviting Networks to Events: The NZNP GP will invite as many connected networks as possible to the GP-organized regional and global events to ensure broad dissemination.</p> <p>- Knowledge Exchange Networks: The Global Platform and associated knowledge exchange networks will provide the necessary guidance on how to integrate NZNP considerations; inputs from the alliance will further complement the work of the thematic working group, particularly the workstream of private sector and finance.</p> | |
| Finance in Common (FIC)/International Development Finance Club (AFD-hosted networks) | <p>Engagement with AFD-hosted networks like Finance in Common (FIC) and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) will include:</p> <p>- Annual Conferences and Summits: Participating in and contributing to annual conferences and summits organized by FIC and IDFC, where stakeholders discuss and develop strategies for scaling up NZNP-aligned financing. For instance, organized by the AFD, the Finance in Common annual summit provides a global platform where NZNP finance related guidance, tools and good practices could be showcased to private financial actors and regulations.</p> <p>- Supporting Knowledge Management and Exchange: Disseminating and cross-fertilizing NZNP finance related knowledge products by the GP to the AFD-hosted networks, ensuring that the best practices and insights are widely shared.</p> <p>- Inviting Networks to GP-Organized Events: Inviting FIC and IDFC networks to GP-organized regional and global events to facilitate knowledge exchange and collaboration. By leveraging the collective impact and synergies fostered through the FIC Summit, the project can effectively highlight the extensive reach and coordinated efforts of the global development finance community in driving sustainable and nature-positive investments.</p> | <p>Output 2.1: Tools and knowledge shared with countries (aligning public and private finance, mobilizing private investment)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized</p> |
| African Development Bank (AfDB) | <p>The AfDB has expressed interest in becoming a third co-lead MDB in the NZNPA GP. Discussions are ongoing to formalize this. Collaboration in the execution of the NZNPA GP would thus include:</p> <p>AfDB to co-lead together with CAF and with ADB as the lead the MDB/DB Coordination Group, to ensure alignment and harmonization of efforts towards mainstreaming NZNP goals into operations and lending.</p> <p>AfDB to share NZNP financing tools and guidelines with its network of national development banks in Africa, including by partnering in NZNPA GP regional workshops in Africa.</p> <p>Various sectoral teams in AfDB have on-going operations in Nigeria, Tanzania, Cote d'Ivoire and Mauritius focusing largely on small investment and scaling up investment for infrastructure and transport sectors. AfDB will link existing technical assistance and capacity building in participating countries with child country projects with a goal to integrating NZNP objectives into national frameworks.</p> | <p>Output 2.2: MDB/DB Coordination group</p> <p>Output 2.3: Tools and knowledge shared and cross fertilized</p> |

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Female | 750 | 750 | | |
| Male | 750 | 750 | | |
| Total | 1500 | 1500 | 0 | 0 |

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Direct beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are primarily country representatives who will gain knowledge because of their participation in Global Platform activities. The project focuses on targeting key country policymakers, central banks and financial regulators. It aims to build the capacity of those who can take decisions to make change. It is at the country level where beneficiaries will be broader, as those benefitting from the implementation of national net-zero nature-positive strategies.

Estimating the Global Platform's reach requires avoiding double counting of country-driven activities and focusing on the participation of national, regional and global stakeholders and target groups in the Global Platform's partnership- and capacity-building activities. The number of beneficiaries of the Global Platform project was calculated considering all national, regional and global activities funded by the Global Platform, taking care to avoid double counting between activities and with country child projects. This includes building capacity through participation in country clinics, study tours, regional workshops, helpdesk support, webinars and downloading of materials from the global platform knowledge platform. Although target audiences will differ based on the themes covered, each beneficiary is likely to be involved in more than one activity yet is counted only once. This results in the front-loading of beneficiary numbers, and tapering numbers as the Global Project progresses. It is estimated that the beneficiaries will be equally men and women. The estimated beneficiaries by activity can be found below:

- 150 from 5 in-country clinics (deliverable 1.2.7)
- 300 from the NZNPA Helpdesk (2.3.6)
- 440 from the webinars including
 - o 60 from 2 global webinars (3.1.3)
 - o 140 from 7 webinars on NZNP finance (2.3.2)
 - o 120 from 3 webinars on global dissemination (2.1.3)
 - o 6 webinars for peer-to-peer sharing (1.2.3): 120 in total
- 360 from regional workshops including
 - o 240 from 6 regional workshops (3.1.4)
 - o 120 from 6 Regional workshops with national development banks (2.3.7)
- 250 from Global events (2.2.4)

GHG emissions methodology for global programme

While this global project does not lead to greenhouse gases emission reductions, the child country projects do. The global platform has developed a methodology for calculating GHG emission reductions, for application by implementing agencies when designing their country projects.

The general methodology applied is the following:

The GEF Core Indicator (6) Greenhouse Gas emissions mitigated refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

Emission reductions:

The calculation of emission reductions achieved by the child project may vary according to the project type and underlying mitigation measures to be implemented. In general, the assessment of the mitigation impact, measured in terms of reduction of tCO₂e, is based on comparing the level of GHG emissions before (baseline scenario) and after implementing the project's mitigation activity (mitigation or project scenario), considering any leakage emissions. The calculation procedure for determining GHG emission reductions generally follows a standardized approach: The achieved emissions reductions from a project and/or mitigation activity are typically calculated as the difference between baseline emissions and emissions after project implementation, considering any potential leakage.

$$\text{Equation 1: } (ER)_y = (BE)_y - (PE)_y - (LE)_y$$

Where:

(ER)_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO₂)

(BE)_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO₂)

(PE)_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO₂)

(LE)_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO₂)

To accurately determine the required parameters and data for the calculation in Equation 1, it is necessary to identify the emission sources and GHGs associated with each technology. Established carbon market methodologies and standards can be used as a reference to identify technology-specific emission sources and GHGs associated with the baseline and project scenario.

Carbon sequestration:

In the case of carbon sequestration, the assessment involves subtracting baseline carbon stock and potential leakage emissions from the project's carbon stock (see Equation 2). This calculation ultimately yields the net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks, referred to as carbon stock enhancement, achieved by the project.

$$\text{Equation 2: } CSE_y = PCS_y - BCS_y - LE_y$$

CSE_y = Carbon stock enhancement in year y (tCO₂)

PCS_y = Project carbon stock enhancement in year y (tCO₂)

BCS_y = Baseline carbon stock enhancement in year y (tCO₂)

LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO₂)

Assessment specifications

- Avoided emissions reported are cumulative reductions, calculated for the lifetime of the investments.
- There is no discounting for future GHG emission reductions.
- IPCC global warming potentials of non-CO₂ GHG with a 100-year horizon should be used.
- Emission factors for the baseline and the project scenario should be as specific as possible.
- The assessment should be based on conservative estimates.

Project boundary

The project boundary encompasses all GHG emissions that are under the control of the project or significantly and reasonably linked to project activities. The specific project boundary will vary depending on the interventions and technologies used, and it can pertain to either operational control or geographical delineation, i.e. spatial extent. If defining the project boundary proves challenging, the project should refer to approved methodologies (e.g. CDM or GHG Protocol) that are applicable to the specific project case.

Guidance to child projects

The global platform developed and shared an excel tool with child projects for calculating project GHG emission reductions through detailed steps.

Key Risks

| | Rating | Explanation of risk and mitigation measures |
|--------------------------|--------|---|
| CONTEXT | | |
| Climate | Low | Risk: Climate-related risks, such as extreme weather events, could impact project timelines and outcomes, hinder, or damage Child Project investments, and other activities. Project execution mitigation strategy: The Global Platform will take into consideration the assessments produced and seasonal trends and forecasts, when planning activities in the participating countries. |
| Environmental and Social | Low | Risk: Pollution and resource efficiency as well as natural resource management-related risks could impact project timelines and outcomes, hinder, or damage Child Project investments, and other activities particularly those that concern vulnerable communities. Community health, safety and |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| | | <p>security as well as displacement and involuntary resettlement related risks associated with environmental projects have therefore also been considered in the design of the programme. Project execution mitigation strategy: Overall, the project can be classified as a low-risk project with minimal negative impacts on environment and society. However, attention will be paid to adequately engage groups vulnerable to climate risks to avoid exclusion. The UNEP ESSF Guiding Principles – Leave No One Behind; Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Accountability, Sustainability and Resilience are applicable and will be taken into consideration during project implementation. See the UNEP SRIF report in annex F for further details.</p> |
| Political and Governance | Moderate | <p>Risk: Political instability, shifting government priorities, low political leadership and lack of governance structures can all delay or hinder the successful implementation of NZNP strategies, including lack of political buy-in and support for the uptake of NZNP activities. This includes a lack of political buy-in and support for NZNP activities, potential reluctance of governments to commit to long-term policy changes, and political instability at country level, changes in government, elections, and changes in senior government officials such as ministers and directors with whom relationships have already been established can affect long-term commitment to NZNP strategies. Furthermore, there is a risk that the global platform will face competition in achieving government attention, due to the existence of other initiatives currently ongoing or planned on similar topics by other partners. This would potentially lead to a reduced project impact due to possible limited absorption capacity of governments. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will seek to mitigate this risk, to the extent possible, through the following measures: • Advocacy and communication campaigns highlighting the economic, social and environmental benefits of NZNP pathways, with the aim of gaining broad support from both policy makers, the wider public and ensure continuity in NZNP efforts despite government changes. • Constant exchanges with the 12 participating countries to identify at an early stage any potential political risks to project implementation and impact, and the development with the country projects of potential mitigating measures. • Development, diffusion and transferring of global knowledge on the economic, social and environmental benefits of NZNP action, as a means of educating key decision-makers in each participating country and beyond. • On government attention and absorption capacity, seek synergies and collaboration with other on-going initiatives, as described in section B4.3 and the description of project components. This will ensure an avoidance of duplicative efforts and ensure adequate governments capacity to engage in project activities.</p> |
| INNOVATION | | |
| Institutional and Policy | Low | <p>Risk: The potential misalignment between the project's NZNP initiatives and existing national or local strategies, policies or regulations could hinder the integration and effectiveness of project activities within the broader national</p> |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| | | <p>framework. Country Child Projects run the risk of not being able to achieve the ambitions set out in their proposals, jeopardizing their continuous progress and participation in the activities supported by the Global Platform. Moreover, the programme runs the risk of duplicating efforts in the absence of coordination with other actors. Project execution mitigation strategy: As a risk mitigation strategy, project planning will include close collaboration with child projects, government agencies and other key stakeholders to maintain clear communication on the project schedule. The Global Platform will provide guidance to the Child Projects on conducting an in-depth assessment of potential risks and implement mitigation measures to minimize its impact on the project execution (Output 4.1.9). Additionally, the programme will continue to identify and engage relevant stakeholders in order to synergize efforts and strengthen collaboration with ongoing initiatives at the national, regional and global levels (further specified in Section B4.3).</p> |
| Technological | Low | <p>Risk: The project faces technological risks associated with the development and maintenance of digital platforms essential for knowledge sharing and collaboration across international boundaries. In addition, there are challenges associated with implementing tools and systems to accurately track investments and financial flows that are critical to supporting net-zero, nature-positive projects. The project must also implement mechanisms to effectively collect, analyze and report on progress towards net-zero and nature-positive outcomes, requiring sophisticated data analysis and visualization tools. Project execution mitigation strategy: To address the technological risks, the project will: maintain high levels of data security and privacy, especially when handling sensitive financial and environmental information, to protect against unauthorized access and data breaches; invest in capacity building of its stakeholders, providing them with the necessary training and support to effectively use digital tools for knowledge dissemination, funding mobilization and tracking progress towards net-zero and nature positive outcomes.</p> |
| Financial and Business Model | Low | <p>Risk: Challenges in integrating NZNP knowledge in different contexts may prevent the expected performance from being achieved. In addition, there is a risk that the Global Platform will not be able to fully support (all 12) Country Child Projects throughout their lifetimes due to the different start and end dates of the Country Child Projects. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will establish a project management structure with a flexible approach to technical design, tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of each participating country. Through its technical activities it will meet with participating country stakeholders to verify that project activities are in line with their NZNP objectives. A compilation of good practices and lessons learned will be used as a reference for the technical guidance provided. The platform project team will also undertake adaptative management, adjusting project activity timelines and content as required to support country projects.</p> |
| EXECUTION | | |
| Capacity | Moderate | <p>Risk: Limited capacity and structure in participating countries could hinder the effective uptake of global platform knowledge and capacity building. There is</p> |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|---|
| | | <p>a risk that they will not take the time to fully absorb the skills needed to apply these approaches to government policies and regulations. Parallel ongoing or planned initiatives on similar topics may create competition for the attention and limited absorption capacity for governments. Additionally, there is a risk that the deployed efforts will be insufficient to revert the drivers that have hindered the integration of NZNP pathways. Project execution mitigation strategy: The Global Platform directly aims to address capacity constraints through a suite of different capacity building and knowledge absorption methods. It will also undertake yearly needs assessments to adapt to any changes to country capacity needs. To address competing initiatives, the programme and the NZNPA GP will continue to identify and engage stakeholders in order to synergize efforts and strengthen coordination. The project will prioritize strategic collaboration and coordination with other partners to streamline efforts and ensure alignment with existing national or local strategies, maximizing government absorption capacity. In addition, the project will implement targeted training and continuous support, leverage local expertise, and adapt approaches based on feedback to enhance capacity and address these challenges effectively.</p> |
| Fiduciary | Low | <p>Risk: Inefficient procurement processes could lead to delays and increased costs, including slow or complex procurement procedures and budget execution challenges that could delay project implementation schedules. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will start in advance of the commencement of the country child projects and will spend its first months contracting the required services. In this way, once the country projects start project activities the global platform will be ready to provide support through its identified activities. Furthermore, the risk of non-compliance with GEF regulations and fiduciary standards is considered low as the project will be executed by UNEP, CAF and ADB.</p> |
| Stakeholder | Low | <p>Risk: Inadequate engagement with key stakeholders could lead to a misalignment between global project objectives and stakeholder expectations, affecting project outcomes. It could also lead to limited support or even opposition to project initiatives. In addition, comprehensive stakeholder engagement across the board may be delayed due to a lack of interest and overall ownership by key stakeholders, exacerbated by insufficient outreach by the Global Platform to bring additional partners into the programme. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will implement a Communication and engagement strategy that identifies and maps key stakeholders across all project components. This will facilitate regular consultation and feedback mechanisms to ensure stakeholder needs and concerns are addressed. The project will also use digital platforms and forums for wider engagement and dissemination of project progress and achievements. Furthermore, the project will allocate resources to strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones to ensure that a broad and committed coalition of stakeholders supports the project's initiatives and objectives.</p> |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| Other | | N/A |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low | Based on the assessment of risk categories and associated mitigation measures, the overall residual project risk, after risk management measures have been taken into consideration, is low. Risks related to climate, environment, social factors, political governance, technological, financial, and innovation are all effectively managed, while stakeholder engagement strategies ensure comprehensive participation. All identified risks are accompanied by pertinent mitigation strategies to ensure effective project execution. |

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

C1. GEF-8 alignment

The Global Platform as a child project of the NZNPA IP is fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions for this integrated programme, in accordance with document GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01^[1] It is specifically aligned with the three focal area strategies to which the NZNPA IP responds (climate change, biodiversity and land degradation) as it will assist IP countries to generate global environmental benefits under each focal area. In anticipation of the needs and sectoral foci of country projects, the Global Platform's support follows a whole-of-economy approach and is in keeping with specific GEF-8 focal area objectives.

Under the GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy, the support offered by the Global Platform is responsive to Pillar I: *promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts*; Objective 1.1: *Accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials*; Objective 1.2: *Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems*; Objective 1.3: *Scale up zero-emission mobility of people and goods*, and Objective 1.4: *Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential*. The Global Platform will support NZNPA IP countries to raise the level of ambition of their climate mitigation plans and NDCs to levels that align with the pathways needed to reach net zero emissions around 2050, based on LTS and decarbonization plans that integrate biodiversity and land degradation neutrality. It will help to mobilize investments that can significantly advance the achievement of net-zero targets, while ensuring that synergies are maximized, and trade-offs minimized between climate action and biodiversity conservation.

The NZNPA IP and the Global Platform also contribute to the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, mainly its *Objective 4. Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN*. The Global Platform will promote NbS to help countries meet their net-zero decarbonization goal. To reduce GHG emissions, improve soil health and fertility, and increase carbon stocks in forests and productive landscapes in IP countries that have prioritized AFOLU sectors, the Global Platform will encourage investment in low-carbon technologies and sustainable production systems by providing relevant countries with the necessary knowledge for reorienting policies, subsidies and public investments, increasing awareness of the value of

nature, mainstreaming NbS into national and sectoral strategies, and facilitating the participation of the private sector.

Finally, the NZNPA IP and its Global Platform will support *Objective 1* of the GEF-8 Biodiversity focal area strategy *to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems*, particularly through the strategy of “Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors”. Contributions will also be made to *Objective 3* by *increasing the mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity*. The NZNP Global Platform will support child project countries in establishing long-term sustainable budgeting and the integration of nature, climate and development considerations in public finance design and planning. Ultimately, the NZNPA IP aims to be transformative for biodiversity finance, inform the revision of NBSAPs and mainstream NP into sectoral plans. Through the NZNP targets the aim is to leverage synergies in domestic resource mobilization to support implementation across Multilateral Environmental Agreements, e.g. the GBF and the Paris Agreement.

In addition, the NZNPA GP support the four GEF-8 strategy’s specific levers for creating desired transformations in the target systems^[2]: governance and policies, financial leverage, innovation and learning and multi-stakeholder dialogues. The Global Platform will drive systematic economic transformation through a combination of upstream and downstream interventions spanning from governance support, strategy development, public finance, sectoral policies, investment, tracking progress and knowledge management.

Governance and policies: The project will support countries with the governance and implementation of their decarbonization efforts by integrating nature-positive targets. This support is grounded in robust governance mechanisms and strategy design, as evidenced by several key indicators. For example, the project will assist in increasing the number of national new or revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies that incorporate nature-positive elements (on country child project level supported by the GP). Additionally, it will facilitate the establishment or strengthening of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms. Through these efforts, the project ensures that countries’ decarbonization strategies are not only effective but also sustainable and beneficial for the natural environment. The guidance materials developed by the GP, which will include a toolkit, a handbook, and good practice guidelines, are designed to assist in NZNP planning. These resources will cover several key areas: establishing cross-ministerial and multi-level governance structures for coordinated efforts, implementing participatory and inclusive approaches throughout the planning and adoption process, and integrating environmental and social safeguards that consider gender, human rights, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC). Additionally, they will provide strategies for engaging the private sector in NZNP transitions and ensuring a just transition for all stakeholders. These comprehensive materials aim to support effective NZNP planning and implementation at various levels. Thus, by adopting and promoting an integrated whole-of-economy approach, the NZNP Global Platform will support child projects in ensuring policy coherence both across sectors and institutions. Moreover, the NZNPA will also promote synergies and greater policy coherence by creating effective linkages with global players in this NZNP ecosystem.

Financial leverage: The NZNPA will support child project countries in implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms and plans aligned with NZNP strategies. This includes the submission of new or revised NZNP-aligned sectoral policies and fiscal instruments for adoption, as well as the development of sectoral investment plans with indicative USD values. Additionally, the child country project will assist in identifying and leveraging NZNP-aligned investments, supporting pilot projects that generate valuable practices and lessons, and integrating NZNP criteria into the investment frameworks of development finance institutions. This effort will attract significant investment capital from private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies, and involve testing integrated NZNP definitions and financing models agreed upon through the NZNP MDB/DB Coordination Structure (under the GP). The GP will support child project and the financial leverage by providing guidance, e.g. through a guidance document for regulators and central banks that will outline good practices for NZNP taxonomies and integrating nature into climate taxonomies at global and

regional levels to ensure global interoperability and facilitate cross-border financial flows. Additionally, guidance documents for DFIs and IFIs will focus on NZNP transition finance definitions, frameworks, and financial instruments. These will aid in aligning DFI and IFI portfolios with integrated NZNP considerations, socializing and validating NZNP transition finance definitions and frameworks, and mobilizing transition finance and investment for NZNP solutions, including nature-positive solutions.

Innovation and learning: Knowledge Management is a central component of the IP and the Global Child Project. The Global Platform will distil the knowledge and lessons learned from the Child Projects and amplify its impacts globally. Through knowledge curation, management, exchange, advocacy and partnerships, the Global Platform will strive to build a global movement on advancing NZNP agendas. Knowledge on NZNP strategy development, sectoral policy alignment, and financial foundations for NZNP will be developed and curated both at the Country Child Project and Global Platform level. The Global Platform will also capture and make assessable the knowledge and tools derived from Countries' Child Projects, making the two-way flow of information an intrinsic part of the Programme design. The Global Platform will identify, organize and document good practices on NZNP approaches, capturing innovations and successes coming from participating countries, and capture a broader experience from lead examples around the world. This will encourage sharing and synthesis of experience. Building the necessary capacity and expertise in relevant sectors, such as energy, transportation, and buildings for driving the transition to an NZNP economy is crucial for maximizing stakeholder engagement and achieving a transition to an NZNP economy. As part of the awareness raising and advocacy, the Global Platform will support the development of a comprehensive communications plan, including targeted social media campaigns, newsletters and events. This will scale up from local and national levels to maximize engagement.

Multi-stakeholder dialogues: The Global Platform aims to enhance NZNP strategy design and policy implementation by engaging diverse stakeholders, including ministries, businesses, financial institutions, development finance institutions (DFIs), academia, and civil society. The Platform will work with international and national expert groups, think tanks, and research institutions to complement the capacity of organizations, including UNEP, UNEP-FI, WCMC, ADB, CAF, and CPI. The Global Platform will also partner with relevant UN agencies and collaborate with initiatives like PAGE. For national and in-country activities, the Global Platform will work with stakeholders on the ground and support governments to enhance coordination, providing guidance for improving inter-ministerial collaboration and collaboration between national and local governments.

C2. Alignment with UNEP's Programme of Work and Mid-term Strategy, and sustainable development goals

The NZNPA IP and its Global Platform child project are part of UNEP's Decarbonization Programme Coordination Project (PCP). This Global Platform project will directly support UNEP in implementing its Programme of Work through outcomes 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, (Climate action Sub-programme) well as indicators (i), (ii) and (iv) (Climate Action).

With a focus on nature positiveness, the global platform project also has a secondary relationship to UNEP's PCP on Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and will support implementation of Programme of Work outcomes 2.2, 2.6 and 2.13 (Nature Action Sub-programme) and indicator iii (Nature Action).

These PCPs encompass several UNEP projects aimed at accelerating the socio-economic transition required to reach net-zero GHG emissions by mid-century and leave a nature-positive legacy through concerted conservation actions, biodiversity financing, and nature-based solutions.

Furthermore, the platform will also support implementation of UNEP's PCP on the Economic and Financial Transformation and the UNEP Programme of Work direct outcomes related to:

1.5 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement

1.6 The private sector and financial markets apply sustainability and climate-friendly standards and norms as core values of the economy

C3. Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The NZNPA Global Platform will support achievement of the following targets under the Kunming-Montreal Framework:

| GBF Target | Outputs | | | | | | | | | Description of alignment |
|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | |
| NZNPA Global Platform | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience | | | | | | | | | | The project will support the development of net-zero plans which are positive for nature through its interventions |
| Target 18: Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | The global project will engage private and public stakeholders and support the development of policy guidelines and guidance for governments on achieving policy coherence |
| Target 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance | | | | | | | | | | The MDB/DB Coordination Group will provide aim to engage relevant financial institutions on NZNP-aligned finance and good practices, and to build capacity across regional, national and subnational financial institutions on NZNP financing approaches, models and metrics, with a view to participating in pilot programs and projects |
| Target 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | The global project will engage private and public stakeholders and support the development of policy guidelines and guidance for governments, MDBs and relevant financial institutions. In addition, a key focus of the project will be on building capacity of national governments and other national actors to promote nature-positive action. |
| Target 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action | | | | | | | | | | The project will develop the NZNP+ platform that will bring together robust data and insights to support evidence-based decision-making in NDC target development; the project will develop and disseminate knowledge products and policy guidance |
| Target 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all | | | | | | | | | | The project will ensure participation in decision-making through extensive stakeholder consultation particularly through its working group workstreams in under Component 1 |

Moreover, the programme will contribute towards the following targets through the collective outcomes of the country child projects:

- **Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems**
- **Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas**

The NZNPA Global Platform is also aligned with supporting countries in achieving net zero targets as well as their NDCs. Furthermore, the NZNPA IP is fully aligned and geared towards supporting the achievement of targets on several SDGs:

- SDG 7 on sustainable energy

- SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth
- SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure
- SDG 11 on sustainable cities
- SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13 on climate action
- SDG 15 on protection of ecosystems and biodiversity.

C3. Alignment with country priorities

The global platform is a global initiative and is fully aligned with global and multilateral priorities on climate and nature. In particular, the platform is fully aligned with the Paris Agreement, Article 4, paragraph 19, through which countries are invited to develop long-term low-emission strategies to achieving net-zero emissions in the second half of this century. Furthermore, the global project is fully aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (alignment on specific goals noted in C2). The project is also aligned with financial priorities, such as those expressed through the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ). Through this alignment with global and multilateral priorities, the global project will support participating countries to enhance their alignment of developmental priorities to such. The project will support country's driven processes at the level of child projects. For example, provided modelling tools and knowledge products will consider existing capacities and tools in place in the country. Individual analyses of existing experiences, knowledge and involved stakeholders related to modelling have been undertaken in the baseline analysis of the individual country child projects

[1] GEF-8 PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS, 2022. Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_29_Rev.01_GEF8_Programming_Directions.pdf.

[2] GEF-8 STRATEGIC POSITIONING FRAMEWORK, 2022, p. 20. Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-03/GEF_R.08_28_GEF8_Strategic_Positioning_Framework.pdf

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|
| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|

Low

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

B1.6. Socio-economic benefits

As a global platform without direct impact in countries, the project will indirectly lead to important co-benefits. The project will strengthen coordination, build capacity, and strengthen knowledge management to optimize the impact of the child projects, as well as disseminate their experiences globally. Co-benefits include:

Social

- 1. Increased institutional capacity and preparedness to natural disasters including extreme weather events:** enhancing the ability of organizations and institutions to effectively respond to and mitigate the impact of natural disasters including extreme weather events through improved planning, resource allocation, and coordination of emergency response efforts. This will increase community resilience and reduce the social and economic impact of such events.
- 2. Comprehensive modelling enhances resilience of value chains:** assessing the interconnectedness between climate change, biodiversity loss, and economic activities across various sectors of the production value chains. By integrating climate-nature interactions into modelling efforts, decision-makers can also gain insights into the return on different investments by sector and the environmental footprint of different industries and supply chains. This approach helps identify opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize habitat destruction, and enhance resource efficiency throughout the production process while promoting growth in jobs and income. Moreover, comprehensive modelling allows decision makers to examine trade-offs and make informed decisions in developing of strategies to promote sustainable practices, enhance resilience to environmental risks, and foster the transition towards nature-positive and climate-resilient economies.
- 3. Inclusion of vulnerable groups, gender and youth considerations into climate and nature initiatives:** the transition to a net-zero nature-positive future has winners and losers. The project will promote the integration of diverse perspectives and needs into socio-economic modelling and NZNP planning, to ensure that countries can successfully plan for and navigate to a NZNP which is climate

just. Such planning processes promoted through the global platform will focus on prioritizing the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable communities, addressing gender disparities, and empowering youth to actively participate in decision-making processes. By ensuring the representation and involvement of these groups, NZNP planning, and implementation processes will be more equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the unique challenges and opportunities faced by different segments of society. Moreover, capacity-building interventions will be able to underscore the importance of tools and methodologies such as the Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA) in catalyzing efficient, sustainable delivery of government services to vulnerable groups, and holistic modelling can further help in identifying and quantifying gender inequality, female economic empowerment across sectors, labor force participation. Ultimately, through its guidance materials, knowledge products and capacity building efforts, the Global Platform seeks to create a space for discussion around integration of gender-responsiveness in NZNP planning in a variety of country contexts. This would enable country child projects to not only address the needs of women and vulnerable groups in planning efforts, but also to acknowledge their role as agents of change in NZNP economies.

Economic

1. ***Improved returns on public investment through a detailed and rigorous analysis of investment scenarios across key sectors of the economy:*** by examining different investment options for key sectors of the economy that have the greatest NZNP potential, policy makers will be positioned to increase the economic efficiency and gains of allocation decisions in key sectors and increase job, growth and sustainability multipliers of both public and private capital flows.
2. ***Improved energy security planning:*** mainstreaming net-zero and nature-positive considerations into energy planning and incentivizing investment on low-carbon technologies will contribute to future-proof the investment and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels, which will reduce the vulnerability to energy price shocks and supply disruptions.
3. ***Job creation and economic growth:*** the transition to a net-zero and nature-positive economy in participant countries is expected to create new job opportunities (especially green jobs), stimulate innovation, research and development that also promote economic growth, particularly in key identified sectors for downstream intervention such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and industry.
4. ***Financial savings:*** by improving the capacity to undertake climate and nature-oriented initiatives, improve resource efficiency and the preparedness for future impacts, the NZNPA IP will help to reduce energy costs for governments and economy-wide, leading to potential cost saving and helping to address inequalities in society.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Grant / Non-Grant | GEF Project Grant(\$) | Agency Fee(\$) | Total GEF Financing (\$) |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| UNEP | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | Grant | 3,986,839.00 | 358,816.00 | 4,345,655.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | Grant | 454,077.00 | 40,867.00 | 494,944.00 |
| CAF | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | Grant | 454,077.00 | 40,867.00 | 494,944.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 2,984,778.00 | 268,630.00 | 3,253,408.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 1,010,217.00 | 90,920.00 | 1,101,137.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 339,948.00 | 30,595.00 | 370,543.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 115,058.00 | 10,355.00 | 125,413.00 |
| CAF | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 339,948.00 | 30,595.00 | 370,543.00 |
| CAF | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | Grant | 115,058.00 | 10,355.00 | 125,413.00 |
| Total GEF Resources (\$) | | | | | | 9,800,000.00 | 882,000.00 | 10,682,000.00 |

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 18000

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | PPG(\$) | Agency Fee(\$) | Total PPG Funding(\$) |
|------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| UNEP | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | 84,914.00 | 7,643.00 | 92,557.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| UNEP | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | 63,571.00 | 5,722.00 | 69,293.00 |
| UNEP | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | 21,517.00 | 1,937.00 | 23,454.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | 14,984.00 | 1,348.00 | 16,332.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | 11,218.00 | 1,009.00 | 12,227.00 |
| ADB | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | 3,796.00 | 341.00 | 4,137.00 |
| Total PPG Amount (\$) | | | | | 200,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 218,000.00 |

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Sources of Funds | Total(\$) |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total GEF Resources | | | | | 0.00 |

Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Co-financing(\$) |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Accelerator IP | GET | 9,800,000.00 | 289883455 |
| Total Project Cost | | 9,800,000.00 | 289,883,455.00 |

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount(\$) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| GEF Agency | ADB | Grant | Investment mobilized | 258100000 |
| GEF Agency | UNEP-FI | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 152280 |
| Civil Society Organization | GGKP | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 180000 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| GEF Agency | CAF | Loans | Investment mobilized | 22500000 |
| GEF Agency | UNEP | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 2426856 |
| GEF Agency | UNEP | Grant | Investment mobilized | 568265 |
| Civil Society Organization | CPI | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2527700 |
| Civil Society Organization | CPI | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 99818 |
| Others | UNEP-WCMC | Grant | Investment mobilized | 778536 |
| GEF Agency | CAF | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2500000 |
| Civil Society Organization | 2050 Pathways | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50000 |
| Total Co-financing | | | | 289,883,455.00 |

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The Platform will work with international partners to complement the capacity of organisations, including UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, ADB and CAF providing co-finance. Programme will build upon existing baseline efforts, consolidate existing and newly generated knowledge, and scale up efforts in agenda integration and achievement of long-term carbon reduction and nature positive goals. UNEP and UNEP-WCMC will contribute to this with ongoing activities related to the global NZNP agenda:

UNEP's IKI funded projects: 'Fast tracking transformation through the promotion of sustainable public incentive systems' in India, Costa Rica, Nigeria and Brazil; and 'Viet Nam Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation in Agriculture through Private Sector Transformation (VN-ADAPT) Programme'.

PAGE (Partnership of Action on Green Economy) support in Morocco and Thailand

ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) developed by UNEP-WCMC jointly with UNEP-FI helping organisations to explore their exposure to nature-related risk and take the first steps to understand their dependencies and impacts on nature.

Investment mobilized through ADB and CAF will finance the NZNP investment pilots under output 2.4 as well as contribute to broader investment with client countries on NZNP efforts. ADB and CAF will focus on enabling and catalysing NZNP-aligned investment facilitation (investment mobilised) by integrating common normative NZNP standards and guidance in their own operations and portfolios and validating and socialising knowledge and good practices generated from the Programme with national, regional, and global development bank partners and other networks. In addition, investments mobilized through CPI under its projects funded by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the Agence Française de Développement, Instituto da Clima Sociedade, and the Government of Canada, will support the implementation of Component 2.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Coordinator | Date | Project Contact Person | Telephone | Email |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | 4/3/2024 | Ersin Esen | | ersin.esen@un.org |
| Project Coordinator | 4/3/2024 | Asher Lessels | | Asher.lessels@un.org |

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

| Name of GEF OFP | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------|
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------|

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

0. Programme framework indicators

In accordance with the Programme Framework Document (PFD), the Global Programme co-lead agencies (UNEP, CAF and ADB), the GEF Secretariat and the child project implementing agencies agreed on a programme results framework.^[1]

The framework's outcomes represent the programme's collective ambition to deliver on the GEF-8 Integrated Programme's objective. The framework's indicators will track progress to achieve such ambition during the programme's execution.

The tables on the following pages indicate:

1. The Integrated Programme results framework as per the PFD.
2. Child country contributions to the Integrated Programme results framework.
3. Global platform results framework.

During PFD development, all participating countries had to choose a minimum of six indicators as an indication of their contribution to the programme's collective ambition (see table on the following page, text in italics). The below table will be updated, during the global platform's inception phase or once all country child projects have been approved, if countries made changes to their chosen PFD indicators (noting that countries cannot lower ambition and must always chose a minimum of six indicators).

Global platform's role in achieving and tracking programme ambition

As described in section B1 (particularly B1.3), the global platform is the programme's "enabler" which supports participating countries to achieve programme indicators and thus the programme's objective. As such, the global platform doesn't contribute to any global programme indicators directly but indirectly supports achievement of all indicators.^[2] This reasoning is in line with guidance from UNEP 's Evaluation Office yet has shifted somewhat from the initial thinking in the PFD, in which the global child project subscribed to a subset of indicators.

The global platform, as the coordinating project of the global programme, plays the central role in tracking the global programme's progress to achieve its collective ambition. Its actions to undertake this are described in components 3 and 4 and annex J. If child country projects do not demonstrate progress to achieve the desired ambition, the programme lead agencies (UNEP, ADB, AfDB and CAF) will undertake discussions with the child project implementing agencies, involving the GEF secretariat as necessary.

| | Component | Outcome | Indicator |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| Component 1 | NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream support) | 1.1 Project countries are committed to decarbonizing their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms (select at least two indicators) | # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements |
| | | | # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened |
| | | 1.2 Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow (select at least one indicator - keep the same level of ambition as at EOI stage) | # of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets |
| | | | # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals |
| | | | # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing |
| | | | # of countries with Ministry of Finance or Planning supporting recommendations on public finance foundations to align with NZNP targets and goals |
| Component 2 | Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investments (downstream support) | 2.1 Project countries implement (evidence-based) sectoral and thematic reforms and plans in line with NZNP strategies (select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2) | # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector) |
| | | | # of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible) |
| | | 2.2 Project countries and DFI/FI identify projects and leverage NZNP aligned investments (select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2) | # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments |
| | | | # of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned criteria in their investment/financing frameworks |
| | | | USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies. |
| | | | # of GEF IA MDBs and DFIs testing integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models, that have been agreed through the NZNP MDB/DB Coordination structure |
| Component 3 | Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge(cross-cutting) | 3.1 NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level (select at least one indicator) | # of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked |
| | | | # of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of (ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals) |
| | | | Change in the Extent of Natural Ecosystems (GBF indicator) or Biodiversity Intactness Index (GBF indicator) as an estimate of the contribution of NZNP plans and strategies to halting and reversing biodiversity loss (impact indicator) |
| | | | # of project countries that integrate at least one GBF-related biodiversity indicator into their NZNP plans or strategies to estimate the extent to which biodiversity loss is being averted (process indicator) |
| | | 3.2 Stakeholders in and outside of the Integrated Programme countries have a better understanding of, and are promoting integrated NZNP approach (select at least one indicator to measure in and outside of Programme countries) | # of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas |
| | | | # of project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | | # of organizations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by govt, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP) |
| | | | # of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well as in and out of the IP) |
| Monitoring and Evaluation of the NZNP Programme | | Global and national projects' results are tracked, challenges identified, and necessary adjustments made so that the Programme can increase its impact and efficiency, while also being accountable for the resources invested. | # of Child Projects with mid-term and final evaluations completed |
| | | | # of Child Projects that have undertaken necessary adjustments following the evaluations recommendations |

| | Component | Outcome | Indicators | # of countries contributing to the indicator | Chile | Costa Rica | Cote D'Ivoire | Indonesia | Mauritius | Mexico |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|-------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Component 1 | NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream support) | 1.1 Project countries are committed to decarbonizing their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms <i>(select at least two indicators)</i> | # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements | 10 | x | | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements | 3 | | | x | | | |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements | 2 | | x | x | | | |
| | | | # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened | 11 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | 1.2 Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow <i>(select at least one indicator - keep the same level of ambition as at EOI stage)</i> | # of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets | 3 | | | x | | | |
| | | | # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals | 10 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing | 2 | | | x | | | |
| | | | # of countries with Ministry of Finance or Planning supporting recommendations on public finance foundations to align with NZNP targets and goals | 0 | | | | | | |
| Component 2 | Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investments (downstream support) | 2.1 Project countries implement (evidence-based) sectoral and thematic reforms and plans in line with NZNP strategies <i>(select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2)</i> | # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector) | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | # of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible) | 7 | x | x | x | | x | x |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 2.2 Project countries and DFI/FI identify projects and leverage NZNP aligned investments (select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2) | # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments | 12 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned criteria in their investment/financing frameworks | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies. | 12 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of GEF IA MDbs and DFIs testing integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models, that have been agreed through the NZNP MDB/DB Coordination structure | 0 | | | | | | |
| Component 3 | Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge(cross-cutting) | 3.1 NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level (select at least one indicator) | # of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked | 10 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of (ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals) | 3 | | | x | | | |
| | | | Change in the Extent of Natural Ecosystems (GBF indicator) or Biodiversity Intactness Index (GBF indicator) as an estimate of the contribution of NZNP plans and strategies to halting and reversing biodiversity loss (impact indicator) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | | | # of project countries that integrate at least one GBF-related biodiversity indicator into their NZNP plans or strategies to estimate the extent to which biodiversity loss is being averted (process indicator) | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| | | 3.2 Stakeholders in and outside of the Integrated Programme countries have a better understanding of, and are promoting integrated NZNP approach (select at least one indicator to measure in and outside of Programme countries) | # of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas | 6 | | | x | x | | |
| | | | # of project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform | 11 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of organizations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by gov't, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP) | 1 | | | x | | | |
| | | | # of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well as in and out of the IP) | 5 | | | x | | | |
| | | Monitoring and Evaluation of the NZNP Programme | Global and national projects' results are tracked, challenges identified, and necessary | | | | | | | |
| | | | # of Child Projects with mid-term and final evaluations completed | 11 | x | x | x | x | x | x |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | adjustments made so that the Programme can increase its impact and efficiency, while also being accountable for the resources invested. | # of Child Projects that have undertaken necessary adjustments following the evaluations recommendations | 11 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
|--|---|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | Component | Outcome | Indicators | Morocco | Nigeria | Tanzania | Thailand | Trinidad and Tobago | Viet Nam |
|-------------|---|---|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Component 1 | NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream support) | 1.1 Project countries are committed to decarbonizing their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms <i>(select at least two indicators)</i> | # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements | | | | x | | x |
| | | | # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements | | | | | | |
| | | | # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | | 1.2 Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow <i>(select at least one indicator - keep the same level of ambition as at EO stage)</i> | # of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets | | x | x | | | |
| | | | # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals | | x | | x | x | x |
| | | | # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing | x | | | | | |
| | | | # of countries with Ministry of Finance or Planning supporting recommendations on public finance foundations to align with NZNP targets and goals | | | | | | |
| Component 2 | Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investments (downstream support) | 2.1 Project countries implement (evidence-based) sectoral and thematic reforms and plans in line with NZNP strategies <i>(select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2)</i> | # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector) | | x | | x | | |
| | | | # of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible) | x | | | | x | |
| | | 2.2 Project countries and DFI/FI identify projects and leverage NZNP aligned investments <i>(select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2)</i> | # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned criteria in their investment/financing frameworks | | x | | | | x |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies. | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of GEF IA MDBs and DFIs testing integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models, that have been agreed through the NZNP MDB/DB Coordination structure | | | | | | |
| Component 3 | Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge(cross-cutting) | 3.1 NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level <i>(select at least one indicator)</i> | # of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked | | x | x | x | x | |
| | | | # of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of (ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals) | x | | | | | x |
| | | 3.2 Stakeholders in and outside of the Integrated Programme countries have a better understanding of, and are promoting integrated NZNP approach <i>(select at least one indicator to measure in and outside of Programme countries)</i> | # of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas | x | x | x | | | x |
| | | | # of project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform | | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of organizations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by govt, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP) | | | | | | |
| | | | # of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well as in and out of the IP) | x | x | x | x | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation of the NZNP Programme | | Global and national projects' results are tracked, challenges identified, and necessary adjustments made so that the Programme can increase its impact and efficiency, while also being accountable for the resources invested. | # of Child Projects with mid-term and final evaluations completed | | x | x | x | x | x |
| | | | # of Child Projects that have undertaken necessary adjustments following the evaluations recommendations | | x | x | x | x | x |

Global Platform Results Framework

1. Core indicators

| GEF core indicator | Indicator | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification | Risks (see section B6) |
|--------------------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 11 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender | 0 | Women: 300 Men: 300 Total: 600 | Women: 750 Men: 750 Total: 1500 | Relevant performance indicators on beneficiaries trained by the Global Platform, disclosed in Half Yearly Progress/ Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports. | Environmental and social risk, stakeholder engagement risk |

2. Outcome indicators

| Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification | Risks (see section B6) |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Outcome 1: Participating countries undertake NZNP planning, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform | 1.(a) % of participating countries without NZNP plans as of 2024 ^[1] that are carrying out NZNP planning, modelling, or target-setting processes that draw upon knowledge disseminated through the global platform (*) | 0 | 2 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning process documents, model specification documents, draft plans, or terms of reference for work on the above, being used by countries. - Structured questionnaire completed by each country as part of annual reporting (deliverable 3.2.2) or needs assessments (deliverable 3.1.1). - Content of NDCs, NBSAPs or national reports to the UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD, relating to NZNP. - Content of country requests for technical assistance with NZNP planning and modelling. - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. | Political and governance risk Institutional capacity risk |
| | 1.(b) # of global platform knowledge products guided by the NZNPA Working Group | 0 | 1 | At least 3 knowledge products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of NZNP working group meetings and its workstreams. - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. | |
| Outcome 2 (i): Participating countries take steps to promote NZNP investments, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform | 2.(a) % of participating countries taking steps to promote NZNP investments that draw upon knowledge disseminated through the global platform. (*) | 0 | 1 | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxonomy or sustainable budgeting approach documents, or terms of reference for work on these, being used by countries. - Other fiscal policies or financial instruments - Structured questionnaire completed by each country as part of annual reporting (deliverable 3.2.2) or needs assessments (deliverable 3.1.1). - Content of country requests for technical assistance with NZNP financing. - Content of NDCs, NBSAPs or national | Political and governance risk Macro-economic risk Strategies and policies risk Institutional capacity risk Technical design of project risk |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | reports to the UNFCCC and CBD, relating to NZNP. - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. | |
| Outcome 2 (ii): MDBs and DBs enhance coordination on NZNP financing and apply / share new global knowledge in NZNP investments with other IFIs, client governments, and build capacity across selected domestic financial institutions and financial intermediaries | 2.(b) # of country investment programs/strategies, or country dialogues, of participating MDBs/DBs that explicitly mention NZNP objectives or tools developed by the global platform | 0 | 0 | 6 | MDB documents | Political and governance risk |
| | 2.(c) # of global platform knowledge products reviewed by the MDB/DB Coordination Group. | 0 | 1 | At least 3 knowledge products | - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. | Macro-economic risk |
| | 2.(d) volume (US\$) of investment capital mobilized for pilot NZNP projects in client countries. (*) | 0 | 0 | At least US\$ 35 million | - Ticket size of pilot NZNP-aligned financial instruments submitted for approval. - Content of annual reports from ADB and CAF (deliverables 2.4.2 and 2.4.4) | Institutional capacity risk |
| | 2.(e) # of GEF IA MDBs/DBs and DFI/IFIs that take steps to use global platform knowledge products (for example, by integrating knowledge products into trainings, financing operations or communication materials, amongst other possible actions). (*) (**) | 0 | 1 | 6 (minimum 2 MDBs, minimum 2 DFI/IFIs) (**) | - Minutes of MDB/DB Coordination group meetings. - Content of annual reports from ADB and CAF (deliverables 2.4.2 and 2.4.4) and global platform M&E. - Other MDB reports and website information | |
| Outcome 3: Participating countries take steps to disseminate and track NZNP actions, taking into consideration new global knowledge shared through the global platform | 3.(a) # of participating countries developing NZNP tracking systems that draw upon knowledge disseminated through the global platform. (*) | 0 | 0 | 4 | - Contents of NZNP+ web platform and dashboard, differentiated by country. - Structured questionnaire completed by each country as part of annual reporting (deliverable 3.2.2) or needs assessments (deliverable 3.1.1.). - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. | Stakeholder engagement risk Strategies and policies risk, Technical design of project risk, Political and governance risk. |
| | 3.(b) # of high-level fora at which NZNP stakeholders communicate on efforts and achievements of the NZNPA IP. (*) | 0 | 2 | 6 high-level events | - Meeting reports, press coverage or webpages of high-level events, describing | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | contents and key participants. | |
| | 3.(c) # of articles on global or national NZNP efforts promoted through the NZNPA IP | 0 | 1 | At least 3 articles | - PDFs of or links to the articles downloaded | |
| | 3.(d) # of participating countries and NZNP stakeholders that share their NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned through the global platform. (*) | 0 | 2 | At least 8 countries | - Content of annual reports, as part of NZNPA Programme and global platform M&E. - Contents of NZNP+ web platform | |

(*) Global platform indicators that most closely relate to the NZNPA IP indicators.

3. Output indicators

| Output | Indicator | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification | Risks (see section 5) |
|--|---|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| Output 1.1: A global net-zero nature-positive working group is established, for enhancing ambition, leadership and knowledge sharing by the global community | # of NZNP working group and workstream participants | 0 | 100 | 200 (100 men, 100 women) | - Meeting reports of the working group and its workstreams Recording in case of virtual meetings. | Technical design of project risk, stakeholder engagement risk |
| Output 1.2: Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacities increased for developing evidence-based net-zero nature-positive strategies | # of tools/guidance documents developed | 0 | 0 | 3 | - PIR reports - documents available on the net-zero nature-positive web platform (NZNP+) | Technical design of project risk |
| | # of targeted country practitioners (disaggregated by sex) who indicate increased capacity on NZNP planning and modelling | 0 | 100 | 400 (200 men, 200 women) | - Record of all contacts engaged with through trainings, workshops, webinars, and study tours. - Survey once a year (annual reporting or needs assessments Y1-Y3) asking practitioners about knowledge products on offer. | Environmental and social risk, stakeholder engagement risk |
| Output 2.1: Gender-responsive tools and knowledge are shared with participating countries and their capacity increased for aligning public and private finance with net-zero nature-positive strategies and mobilizing private investment for implementation of such strategies | # of tools/guidance documents developed | 0 | 0 | 3 | - PIR reports, - documents available on the net-zero nature-positive web platform (NZNP+) | Technical design of project risk |
| | # of targeted country practitioners (disaggregated by sex) who indicate increased capacity on NZNP financing and investment | 0 | 100 | 400 (200 men, 200 women) | - Record of all contacts engaged with through trainings, workshops, webinars, and study tours. - Survey once a year (annual reporting or needs assessments Y1-Y3) asking practitioners about knowledge products on offer. | Environmental and social risk, stakeholder engagement risk |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|--------------------------|---|---|
| Output 2.2: A MDB/DB NZNP coordination group coordinates on institutional innovations, climate and nature strategies/ targets, shares knowledge on good practice and provides thought leadership for client countries, partners and other stakeholders on net-zero nature-positive financing, with a view to scaling and working across national and subnational financial institutions | # of meetings of the MDB/DB coordination group | 0 | 2 | 6 | - Meeting reports for each meeting and in addition, recordings (for virtual meetings) | Stakeholder engagement risk |
| Output 2.3: Gender responsive tools and knowledge are shared with financial institutions and their capacity increased for integrating NZNP considerations in operations, project preparation and portfolios | # of tools/guidance documents developed | 0 | 0 | 2 | - PIR reports - Documents available on the net-zero nature-positive web platform (NZNP+) | Technical design of project risk |
| | # of targeted DFI and IFI representatives (disaggregated by sex) who indicate increased capacity on NZNP financing and investment | 0 | 100 | 400 (200 men, 200 women) | - Records of all contacts engaged with through trainings, workshops, webinars, and study tours. - Survey once a year (annual reporting or needs assessments Y1-Y3) asking DFI and IFI representatives about knowledge products on offer. | Environmental and social risk, stakeholder engagement risk |
| Output 2.4: Upstream and downstream pilot NZNP-aligned financial instruments to demonstrate proof of concept and potential replication and scaling | # of pilot NZNP investments undergoing approval or approved by ADB and CAF | 0 | 0 | 2 | - Co-financing and Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports. - Annual reports by ADB and CAF (deliverable 2.4.4). | Political and governance risk, technical design of the project risk, institutional capacity risk, stakeholder engagement risk |
| Output 3.1: Participating countries and the global community have access to tools for tracking country and programme progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals. | # of NZNP Global Measurement Frameworks and dashboards | 0 | 0 | 1 | - NZNP Global Measurement Framework dashboard (integrated into the net-zero nature-positive web platform (NZNP+) | Technical design of project risk, institutional capacity risk. |
| | # of unique visits to view the dashboard | 0 | 0 | 2000 | - Data of NZNP+ web platform use | |
| Output 3.2: Participating countries and the global community have access to gender-responsive and transparent information on the programme's impact, experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, and progress to achieve net-zero nature-positive goals | # communication strategies developed for the global platform | 0 | 0 | 1 | - Global platform NZNPA communication strategy document | Technical design of project risk, Strategies and Policies risk, institutional capacity risk. |
| | # of knowledge product downloads by unique visitors of content from the global platform, where possible disaggregated by knowledge and user type | 0 | 50 | 250 | - Data of NZNP+ web platform use | |

¹¹¹ As per the Programme Framework Document, table 1, this is 7 countries. 5 countries already have plans or strategies.

4. Information on the new NZNPA IP indicators to enable the IP's net impact on nature

Both country projects and the Global Platform will incorporate new NZNPA IP indicators to estimate the IP's net impact on nature. The NZNPA IP's current set of GEF Core Indicators focus on the Programme's expected positive impacts, yet do not account for potentially negative impacts, as a result of trade-offs and policy leakage, which may be directly or indirectly related to policy reforms or integrated /whole-of-government approaches. To capture this, while recognizing the limited duration of child projects in the face of long-term biodiversity responses, both impact and process indicators have been proposed. These indicators will consider stable or reduced deforestation a measure of success, as both indicators can calculate: (i) net change in forest area (either gain and loss) or (ii) change in area affected by deforestation, in target landscapes.

The **process indicator** accounts for the adoption by countries, as a result of this IP, of GBF-aligned indicators to monitor the impacts on biodiversity and land degradation of their NZNP strategies. This is especially relevant for those countries focusing on AFOLU sectors and is proposed as a new IP indicator for Outcome 3.1. An **impact indicator** is also being put forward for consideration by countries and uptake in the context of establishing or enhancing comprehensive national NZNP monitoring frameworks (IP Outcome 3.1). This will be linked to each country's screening and selection of GBF indicators and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into NDCs and accompanied by guidelines and capacity-building from the Global Platform (D1.2.1, D1.2.2, D1.2.4, D3.1.2 and D3.1.5). The consideration of biodiversity indicators will also be part of the nature-positive workstream of the NZNP Working Group (D.1.1.1).

Given that the monitoring of impact indicators is a long-term endeavor that requires tools, capacities and resources often lacking in developing countries, country child projects will need to consider how to collect data in a cost-effectively way to set a baseline and take at least one measure prior to project closure. For the remaining accounting lifetime, only estimates will be provided, in line with the monitoring methodology of the GEF. Changes in the state of terrestrial ecosystems, however, are unlikely to be detected within the lifetime of country child projects, nor will it be possible to directly attribute them to the NZNPA IP.

Potential impact indicator

Change in the Extent of Natural Ecosystems (GBF indicator) or Biodiversity Intactness Index (GBF indicator) as an estimate of the contribution of NZNP plans and strategies to halting and reversing biodiversity loss (impact indicator).

Potential process indicator

of project countries that integrate at least one GBF-related biodiversity indicator into their NZNP plans or strategies to estimate the extent to which biodiversity loss is being averted.

On the impact indicator:

Biodiversity can be slow to recover and will show responses over the medium- and long-term that will be outside the time frame of the NZNPA IP projects. Furthermore, the actions/responses being undertaken in the pilot projects are going to be hard to directly link in a causal relationship to any one indicator. Despite these caveats, there are nonetheless two distinct types of indicators available for countries to explore, each with its strengths and weaknesses, that could capture changes in forest cover (deforestation), land degradation and biodiversity state during and beyond the NZNPA IP:

(a) 1st type: A simple measure of the state of a habitat or response that is likely to be correlated to overall biodiversity state. An example of this is the 'Extent of natural ecosystems' indicator that is a headline indicator for the KM-GBF. The advantages of this indicator are that countries are likely to be calculating it already, it is

simple to calculate and communicate, and is flexible in that it doesn't specify a single metric, allowing users to input local datasets appropriate for their area. The disadvantages are that it will not be possible to attribute any movement in this indicator to specific actions of the pilot projects nor to understand trade-offs (for example, if an action enhanced the extent of natural ecosystems but either declined the overall quality of natural ecosystems or declined the quality of areas outside of natural ecosystems).

While it would be desirable to pair 'extent' with a measure of 'condition', the monitoring of most 'condition' indicators tends to be resource intensive and time consuming. As an example, the **Ecosystem Integrity Index** is a WCMC-led measure of ecosystem condition that is robust but can be complex to calculate. There are aggregated pressure layers, for instance, the **Human Modification Index**, that could also be used as a proxy of 'condition'. Nevertheless, these indicators would not be responsive to response options, nor useful in scenarios, nor do they provide any information on trade-offs or what actions led to a change in the indicator, so their calculation would not serve to guide IP countries in forming suitable responses to improve biodiversity in the future.

There are nonetheless capacities to be gained in taking this simpler route to estimating the net impact of the IP in halting and reversing ecosystem loss, in particular deforestation. In applying the '**Extent of natural ecosystems**' indicator, countries can gain experience in using and organizing spatial data in a way that is consistent across different scales and supports coherence in planning and decision-making. How well national ecosystem classifications align with IUCN's Global Ecosystem Typology, as used in the indicator, could also be determined, as well as data and capacity needs for generating wall-to-wall national maps of ecosystem types, which are vital for baselining and subsequent monitoring. The 'Extent of Natural Ecosystems' indicator can also be used in the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) to track the area of different ecosystem types within an ecosystem accounting area (such as a country or a province) for successive accounting periods, allowing information about ecosystems to be integrated with information about the economy.

(b) 2nd type: A modelled biodiversity state indicator that is tied to a pressure-response modelling framework. An example of this is the '**Biodiversity Intactness Index**' (BII). The advantages of this indicator are that, in some cases, it will be able to estimate the likely responses of specific actions that pilot projects will be undertaking and could be used in scenarios to examine how actions will influence biodiversity into the future. It also provides coverage of all terrestrial lands in an area of interest and can therefore evaluate likely trade-offs in responses. However, it is also complex to calculate and requires technical skills to run it, even if the code and data needed for this are openly available online.

To use the BII within scenarios or to examine specific response options will require further technical expertise, possibly needing to subset datasets and produce tailor-made versions of the model. The BII is listed as a complementary indicator within the KM-GBF framework but likely not all countries will be calculating it. Capacity-building efforts, partly supported by the Global Platform (D1.2.1, D1.2.2, D1.2.4, D3.1.2 and D3.1.5) as well as other GBF-related capacity-building initiatives, would therefore need to accompany the uptake of this impact indicator. In this, support from the Global Platform alone is unlikely to be sufficient for countries to receive hands-on support to implement this indicator fully. A good starting point and reference is the [Indicators for the KM-GBF](#), which provides metadata for each GBF indicator and additional information on methodology and potential disaggregation. There are also initiatives such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (over sixty organizations coordinated by a secretariat hosted by WCMC), established to support the development, delivery and use of biodiversity indicators in national and regional reporting. The indicator partnership is open to all Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and all 12 participating countries are CBD Parties.

Process on country incorporation and monitoring of these indicators

The NZNP global platform team will share the indicators with the participating countries and ask them to include the new NZNPA IP indicators in their project proposals, during the GEF review process or at project inception phase.

The monitoring of impact indicators is a long-term endeavor that requires tools, capacities and resources often lacking in developing countries. In addition, changes in terrestrial ecosystems are unlikely to be detected within the lifetime of country child projects, nor will it be possible to directly attribute them to the NZNPA IP. Country child projects will need to consider how to collect actual data cost-effectively, to set a baseline and take at least one measure prior to project closure. For the remaining accounting lifetime, only estimates will be provided, in line with the monitoring methodology of the GEF.

The Global Platform will work with country child projects, particularly those that have prioritized AFOLU sectors, to guide on the collection of relevant information/data during country project implementation, the use of appropriate models, and the reporting of at least two nature-related data points: one at start-up (baseline) and one at project end (t=1 in the time series). See deliverables D1.2.1, D1.2.2, D1.2.4, D3.1.2 and D3.1.5. The Global Platform will then take on the task of consolidating the IP's estimated or projected impact on both GHG emissions and the status of biodiversity, on the basis of countries' collective modelling and observable data, on the understanding that it will only be possible to obtain data up until country project closure, and that for the remaining of the lifetime of accounting only estimates would be provided, in line with the monitoring methodology of the GEF.

[1] See Programme Framework Document (GEF ID 11085), "Indicative Programme Overview" and table 5.

[2] The only exception being the fourth indicator under outcome 2.2, which the global platform contributes to directly as captured in the platform's outcome indicators, see section below: 2. Outcome indicators.

[3] As per the Programme Framework Document, table 1, this is 7 countries. 5 countries already have plans or strategies.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

| Project Preparation Activities Implemented | GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$) | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Budgeted Amount | Amount Spent To date | Amount Committed |
| ADB Travel | 12,000.00 | 0.00 | 7,294.00 |
| ADB Meetings/Workshops | 2,998.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UNEP consultants | 78,000.00 | 37,800.00 | 35,000.00 |
| UNEP subgrants /transfers to partners | 46,702.00 | 32,300.00 | 14,403.00 |
| UNEP Travel | 45,300.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ADB Consultants - Specialists | 15,000.00 | 0.00 | 11,600.00 |
| Total | 200,000.00 | 70,100.00 | 68,297.00 |

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Santiago | -33.45694 | -70.64827 | 3,871,336 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| San Jose | 9.93333 | -84.08333 | 3,621,849 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Yamoussoukro | 6.82055 | -5.27674 | 2,279,755 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Jakarta | -6.21462 | 106.84513 | 1,642,911 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Port Louis | -20.16194 | 57.49889 | 934,154 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Mexico City | 19.42847 | -99.12766 | 3,530,597 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Rabat | 34.01325 | -6.83255 | 2,538,475 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Abuja | 9.05785 | 7.49508 | 2,352,778 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Dodoma | -6.17221 | 35.73947 | 1,60,196 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Bangkok | 13.75398 | 100.50144 | 1,609,350 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Port of Spain | 10.66668 | -61.51889 | 3,573,890 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Hanoi | 21.0245 | 105.84117 | 1,581,130 |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Figure 10 - Project map



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

SRIF_NZNP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

GEF budget

| GEF budget category & detailed description | Outcome 1 | Outcome 2 | Outcome 3 | Subtotal | M&E | PMC | Total | Responsible entity |
|---|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 02. Goods | | | \$ 265,000 | \$ 265,000 | | \$ 54,083 | \$ 319,083 | |
| General operating and direct cost, incl. Office, IT equipment, telecommunication | | | | | | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Office supplies, Admin, Misc - ADB | | | | | | \$ 4,083 | \$ 4,083 | ADB |
| NZNP+ web platform (web host) | | | \$ 250,000 | \$ 250,000 | | | \$ 250,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Production of communication/marketing material (online material and publications) | | | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | | | \$ 10,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Production of annual reports (online material, publications, etc.) - D.3.2.2 | | | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | | | \$ 5,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| 04. Grants/Subgrants | \$ 389,540 | \$ 1,776,954 | \$ 48,506 | \$ 2,215,000 | | | \$ 2,215,000 | |
| 2050 Pathways | \$ 50,000 | | | \$ 50,000 | | | \$ 50,000 | 2050 Pathways |
| UNEP-FI | | \$ 500,000 | | \$ 500,000 | | | \$ 500,000 | UNEP-FI |
| UNEP-WCMC | \$ 339,540 | \$ 33,954 | \$ 48,506 | \$ 422,000 | | | \$ 422,000 | UNEP-WCMC |
| Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) | | \$ 1,000,000 | | \$ 1,000,000 | | | \$ 1,000,000 | Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) |
| University of Oxford | | \$ 243,000 | | \$ 243,000 | | | \$ 243,000 | University of Oxford |
| 05. Revolving Funds/Seed funds/Equity | | \$ 504,000 | | \$ 504,000 | | | \$ 504,000 | |
| Innovative financial instruments pilot phase - CAF | | \$ 204,000 | | \$ 204,000 | | | \$ 204,000 | CAF |
| Innovative financial product/instrument pilot - ADB | | \$ 300,000 | | \$ 300,000 | | | \$ 300,000 | ADB |
| 07. Contractual services (company) | | \$ 168,519 | \$ 293,305 | \$ 461,824 | \$ 160,000 | | \$ 621,824 | |
| Communication agency | | \$ 103,519 | \$ 293,305 | \$ 396,824 | | | \$ 396,824 | UNEP ETPU |
| Mid-Term Evaluation | | | | | \$ 40,000 | | \$ 40,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Terminal Evaluation of global coordination project | | | | | \$ 40,000 | | \$ 40,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Terminal Evaluation of global programme | | | | | \$ 80,000 | | \$ 80,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Communication agency for surveys and AV Productions - ADB | | \$ 25,000 | | \$ 25,000 | | | \$ 25,000 | ADB |
| Communication agency for Surveys, translations & publications - CAF | | \$ 40,000 | | \$ 40,000 | | | \$ 40,000 | CAF |
| 08. Contractual services (individuals) | \$ 211,200 | \$ 817,000 | \$ 22,000 | \$ 1,050,200 | | | \$ 1,050,200 | |
| Fiscal policy and finance expert | | \$ 297,000 | | \$ 297,000 | | | \$ 297,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| Macro-economist with modelling background | \$ 189,200 | | | \$ 189,200 | | | \$ 189,200 | UNEP ETPU |
| Gender expert | \$ 22,000 | | \$ 22,000 | \$ 44,000 | | | \$ 44,000 | UNEP ETPU |
| NZNP Technical Coordination and Support Officer (ADB) | | \$ 250,000 | | \$ 250,000 | | | \$ 250,000 | ADB |
| Knowledge management specialist (ADB) | | \$ 30,000 | | \$ 30,000 | | | \$ 30,000 | ADB |
| NZNP Technical Support Officer (CAF) | | \$ 140,000.00 | | \$ 140,000.00 | | | \$ 140,000.00 | CAF |
| Knowledge management specialist (CAF) | | \$ 100,000.00 | | \$ 100,000.00 | | | \$ 100,000.00 | CAF |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 09. International Consultants | \$ 193,000.00 | \$ 490,000.00 | \$ 476,500.00 | \$ 1,159,500.00 | | | \$ 1,159,500.00 | |
| Technical consultancy on modelling and macro economic analysis | \$ 193,000.00 | | | \$ 193,000.00 | | | \$ 193,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Technical consultancy on sustainable fiscal policy | | \$ 240,000.00 | | \$ 240,000.00 | | | \$ 240,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Technical consultancy on measurement framework | | | \$ 176,500.00 | \$ 176,500.00 | | | \$ 176,500.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Technical consultancy on knowledge management | | | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 300,000.00 | | | \$ 300,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Climate and Nature Finance specialist (1) - ADB | | \$ 60,000.00 | | \$ 60,000.00 | | | \$ 60,000.00 | ADB |
| Climate and Nature Finance specialists (2) - CAF | | \$ 140,000.00 | | \$ 140,000.00 | | | \$ 140,000.00 | CAF |
| Public Sector Management and Governance (PSMG) Specialist - CAF | | \$ 50,000.00 | | \$ 50,000.00 | | | \$ 50,000.00 | CAF |
| 11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs | \$ 817,960.06 | \$ 111,104.23 | \$ 832,471.72 | \$ 1,761,536.01 | \$ 69,972.24 | \$ 326,301.75 | \$ 2,157,810.00 | |
| Chief Technical Advisor | \$ 645,645.06 | \$ 111,104.23 | \$ 100,586.72 | \$ 857,336.01 | \$ 69,972.24 | \$ 97,341.75 | \$ 1,024,650.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Planning expert and technical coordinator | \$ 105,875.00 | | \$ 191,125.00 | \$ 297,000.00 | | | \$ 297,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Administrative and Financial Assistance | | | | | | \$ 228,960.00 | \$ 228,960.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Communications lead and event manager | \$ 66,440.00 | | \$ 540,760.00 | \$ 607,200.00 | | | \$ 607,200.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| 12. Training, Workshops, Meetings | \$ 280,000.00 | \$ 535,000.00 | \$ 260,000.00 | \$ 1,075,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | | \$ 1,105,000.00 | |
| Procurement venues working groups (D.1.1.3) | \$ 60,000.00 | | | \$ 60,000.00 | | | \$ 60,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement venues regional workshops (D.1.2.4) | \$ 220,000.00 | | | \$ 220,000.00 | | | \$ 220,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement venues regional workshops (D.2.1.4) | | \$ 180,000.00 | | \$ 180,000.00 | | | \$ 180,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement venues regional workshops (D.3.1.4) | | | \$ 180,000.00 | \$ 180,000.00 | | | \$ 180,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement venues for high level events (D.3.2.5) | | | \$ 40,000.00 | \$ 40,000.00 | | | \$ 40,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement venues for launch and closure meetings (D.3.2.6) | | | \$ 40,000.00 | \$ 40,000.00 | | | \$ 40,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Procurement of venues for Trainings, workshops, meetings under Output 2. | | \$ 175,000.00 | | \$ 175,000.00 | | | \$ 175,000.00 | ADB |
| Procurement of venues for Trainings, workshops, meetings under Output 2. | | \$ 180,000.00 | | \$ 180,000.00 | | | \$ 180,000.00 | CAF |
| Inception workshop | | | | | \$ 30,000.00 | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| 13. Travel | \$ 197,500.00 | \$ 230,083.00 | \$ 160,000.00 | \$ 587,583.00 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 | \$ 662,583.00 | |
| Travel for PSC meetings | | | | | \$ 25,000.00 | | \$ 25,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel for Core team / PMU, incl. PSC meetings | | | | | | \$ 50,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for working group annual meetings and country visits (D.1. | \$ 75,000.00 | | | \$ 75,000.00 | | | \$ 75,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel to regional workshops (D.1.2.4) | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for three (3) three- to four-day study tours for peer-to-peer | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for five (5) child country clinics (D.1.2.7) | \$ 62,500.00 | | | \$ 62,500.00 | | | \$ 62,500.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses to six (6) workshops / regional meetings (D.2.1.4) | | \$ 30,000.00 | | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for four (4) child country clinics (D.2.1.6) | | \$ 50,000.00 | | \$ 50,000.00 | | | \$ 50,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses Three (3) in-person workshops as part of UNEP-FI regional | | \$ 30,000.00 | | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for Six (6) Regional workshops on NZNP measurement fram | | | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | | | \$ 60,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for four (4) child country clinics (D.3.1.5) | | | \$ 50,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 | | | \$ 50,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for Participation of NZNP Global Programme team member | | | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | | | \$ 30,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses for launch and closure meetings (D.3.2.6) | | | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | | | \$ 20,000.00 | UNEP ETPU |
| Travel expenses ADB (Output 2.2 and 2.4) | | \$ 65,000.00 | | \$ 65,000.00 | | | \$ 65,000.00 | ADB |
| Travel expenses CAF (Output 2.2 and 2.4) | | \$ 55,083.00 | | \$ 55,083.00 | | | \$ 55,083.00 | CAF |
| 15. Other operating costs | \$ 5,000.00 | | | \$ 5,000.00 | | | \$ 5,000.00 | |
| Grand Total | \$ 2,094,200 | \$ 4,632,661 | \$ 2,357,782 | \$ 9,084,643 | \$ 284,972 | \$ 430,385 | \$ 9,800,000 | |

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

The Global Platform budget includes the NZNPA IP allocations for ADB and CAF (\$909,083 in GEF financing each), though these funds will not pass through UNEP.

The outstanding balance of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) funds will be used during the project's first year (counting from CEO Approval) to undertake activities aligned with [GEF/C.59/Inf.03](#), Annex 2, table 1. Any remaining funds will be duly returned to the GEF.

For UNEP, the uncommitted balance will be used to hire consultants to undertake further preparatory activities. These will include as related to further stakeholder consultations and mapping and undertaking more detailed country needs assessments. The balance will also be used for funding including travel and subsistence costs for consultations, mapping and such assessments.

For ADB, the uncommitted balance will be used during project inception to support continued preparatory actions. These may include as related to increasing the engagement of FIs and national financial institutions through dedicated workshops back-to-back with ADB regional events.

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Response to GEF Sec Project PIF/PFD Reviews

(This applicable to projects which had PIF/PFD GEF Sec review comments requiring to be addressed at the CEO Endorsement/ Approval development stage.)

Additional Comments to be considered by the Agency at the time of CEO Endorsement/ Approval stage.

| GEF Secretariat's Comments at PIF stage | Agency's Response Comments |
|---|--|
| <p>On the MDB/DB Coordination mechanism: While the objectives and the functions outlined are appropriate, the governance and functioning modalities of the platform/mechanism will have to be further detailed at CEO ER stage.</p> <p>To this end, it is important to ensure that the organization and convening responsibilities of the working group(s) be assigned based on criteria including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognized thought leadership on the topics being covered, ii. Willingness and ability of the convening organization to engage at an appropriate level of organizational seniority and expertise (e.g. at the Heads of Nature or Climate Division Chief/Lead Officer level). iii. Ability to lead by example, for instance by having already adjusted internal structures to bring together nature and climate topics; and iv. Ability and willingness to put in practice the outcomes, tools, guidance stemming from the work of the NZNP MDB/DB Coordination platform and to apply those to a subset of the institution's lending and TA operations. <p>These elements are considered necessary to ensure that the MDB/DB Coordination mechanism will be successful, and that participating MDBs/IFIs will be incentivized and motivated to actively participate and contribute. The ability of the convening MDB(s) to lead by example is key for the group to produce results. The proposed leadership arrangements and governance for the mechanism will therefore have to be further assessed and fleshed out during PPG stage, including, for instance, through a design workshop or consultation between interested MDBs. These arrangements will be further assessed and verified by the GEF SEC at the time of the submission of the CEO ER, as a condition for technical clearance.</p> | <p>The MDB/DB Coordination Group is already being incubated / facilitated by ADB, with co-facilitation from CAF, and technical support from UNEP and CPI. The Group was first established at the margins of the 7th GEF Assembly (August 2023), and has since organized two more meetings, the most recent at the 66th GEF Council Meeting (February 2024).</p> <p>Please see output 2.3 and annex O, which address these points in detail. As a further detail, please note that the NZNPA GP team is currently engaging with the AfDB for them to become a third lead MDB of the global platform.</p> <p>Note also that beyond mobilization of MDBs, IFIs and DFIs, the project is seek to mobilize private sector finance (whose scale is of another level compared to public finance) through UNEP FI.</p> |

Responses to GEF Council and STAP Comments

(This applicable to projects which had GEF Council and STAP comments requiring to be addressed at the CEO Endorsement/ Approval development stage).

| GEF Council and STAP Comments | Agency's Response Comments |
|--|--|
| <p>Canada comments</p> <p>Recommend including a new indicator that shows the net impact of the Programs in halting and reversing ecosystem loss, in particular deforestation, in particular for the Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program and the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Program.</p> | |
| | <p>To attend to Canada's comment on averting nature loss (particularly disforestation), an NZNPA impact indicator has been identified and incorporated into the CEO Endorsement Request (please refer to annex C). Given the limitations of a 6-year programme in the face of long-term biodiversity responses (and noting that the country projects have even shorter durations, either 4 or 5 years), an additional process indicator has also been proposed to account for the adoption by countries of GBF-aligned indicators to monitor the impacts on biodiversity (including forest cover) and land degradation of their NZNP strategies. These indicators are especially relevant to those countries focusing on AFOLU sectors and are proposed as a new IP indicator for Outcome 3.1.</p> <p>The impact indicator is proposed for consideration by countries and for uptake in the context of establishing /enhancing comprehensive national NZNP monitoring frameworks (Global Platform Output 3.1 and IP Outcome 3.1). This will be linked to each country's selection of GBF indicators and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into NDCs and accompanied with guidelines and capacity building from the Global Platform (D1.2.1, D1.2.2 and D1.2.4). The consideration of biodiversity indicators will also be part of the nature positiveness workstream of the NZNP Working Group (D.1.1.1). Once these have been cleared by the GEF secretariat, the NZNP global platform team will share the indicators with the participating countries and ask them to include the new NZNPA IP indicators in their project proposals, during the GEF review process or at project inception phase.</p> <p>The monitoring of an impact indicator is a long-term endeavor that requires tools, capacities and resources often lacking in developing countries. Country child projects will need to consider how to collect actual data cost-effectively, in order to set a baseline and take at least one measure prior to project closure. For the remaining accounting lifetime, only estimates will be provided, in line with the monitoring methodology of the GEF. Changes in terrestrial ecosystems, however, are unlikely to be detected within the lifetime of country child projects,</p> |

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| | nor will it be possible to directly attribute them to the NZNPA IP. |
| The current core indicators can show only the positive impacts of the Programs (e.g. CI3, CI4, CI5 ad CI6) but fail to consider any negative change such as deforestation leakage (I.e. improved protection/conservation in one area leading to more deforestation in other or new areas), which may be directly or indirectly related to policy reforms, a whole-of-government strategy, integrated approaches or others that the GEF Programs try to achieve. | Comment is noted – it is the role of the GEF and its secretariat to consider revising or introducing new core indicators. On project indicators, see response above. |
| <p>GEF should consider including a new core indicator for the two Programs, or at least a project level-indicator for the projects that aim to halt and reverse deforestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a net change in forest area (considering both forest gain and loss) in the target landscapes, or • a change in area affected by deforestation in the target landscapes | See response above to first Canada comment. |
| Germany comments | |
| Germany welcomes the high amount of co-financing generated from a great variety of sources, both public and private. However, we would like to better understand which firewalls and safeguards are in place to prevent influence and greenwashing of fossil fuel companies providing co-financing for the Integrated Programme, including Shell, BP, and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company. What measures are taken in terms of avoiding reputational risks for the GEF? | The Global Platform itself has co-financing only from trusted reputable partners. The Global Platform team has also shared this comment with other implementing agencies to ensure their consideration of it. Furthermore, guidance for countries on risk management, including reputational risks stemming from private sector engagement, is one of the early deliverables of the Global Platform (Deliverable 4.1.9) that aims to assist countries to conduct balanced and transparent NZNP planning and alignment processes. This deliverable now specifically mentions reputational risk in relation with the private sector. |
| The IP's Monitoring and Evaluation scheme plans for an independent Terminal Evaluation undertaken by UNEP Evaluation Office. We urge UNEP strongly to ensure a truly independent and impartial evaluation by an external stakeholder. | The Terminal Evaluation of the IP will be undertaken by the UNEP's independent Evaluation Office, following strict UNEP policies, and aligned with the GEF Evaluation Policy to ensure independent and impartial evaluation. Please see section B.3 or Annex J for more details. |
| Germany recognizes the need for increased Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) coordination and recommends making use of existing formats such as the MDB Paris Alignment Working Group. Furthermore, there are many related ongoing initiatives of the respective public counterparts and other donors (beyond MDBs). It is essential that the program aligns and coordinates thoroughly with these initiatives. | The Global Platform is aligned with Germany's comment to draw upon existing formats where possible. In that sense, the MDB/DB coordination group will be a light structure which facilitates exchanges of information on both net-zero and nature together, drawing on decisions and knowledge developed under the MDB Paris Alignment Group and the MDBs for Nature Group. The NZNPA Global Platform recognizes that the trajectory and experience of the MDB Paris Alignment Working Group can be of tremendous value to other MDBs who are less advanced in their NZNP pathways. There |

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| | <p>is potential for cross-pollination and learning through this initiative, given that ADB and four other GEF Agencies take part in this group whilst also being members of the MCDB Coordination Group.</p> <p>Within the project baseline, the Global Platform has identified several related ongoing initiatives, driven by financial institutions and their networks, that have potential for alignment, coordination, and complementarity with the NZNPA global platform (see section A.2 Baseline). The NZNPA Global Platform has at its core the notion of coordination with existing initiatives with the aim of adding value rather than duplication. Section B3 and table B4.3 focus on describing this alignment and coordination.</p> |
| <p>Germany would welcome a more detailed indication on how the GHG emission reductions are calculated.</p> | <p>A GHG reduction estimation methodology has been prepared and shared with Child Project countries for guidance in order to ensure alignment across the IP. See section B5. Each Country Child Project will include the elaboration of the GHG emission reduction calculations in their respective CEO ER documents.</p> |
| <p>Germany emphasizes that political risks, including government change, should not be underestimated and suitable containment strategies should be put in place, such as intensified cooperation with national and local civil society stakeholders.</p> | <p>While a risk more pertinent to the country child projects than the global platform project, the global platform, as the coordinating arm of the NZNPA IP, agrees with Germany's comment on the significance of this risk. The Global Platform considers such risks in the Country Child Projects and its effects on the work of the Global Platform; they have been included in the risk assessment (please see section B.6), including mitigation measures. As such, these risks will be tracked alongside other identified risks as part of M&E. Adaptive management strategies that can buffer these risks include regular coordination with other GEF Implementing Agencies and identification and promotion of co-leadership roles across Ministries, to help pre-empt or mitigate government changes.</p> |
| Switzerland comments | |
| <p>The knowledge products of the IP (and the child projects) should be shared and made accessible with as many stakeholders as possible including youth and women.</p> | <p>All the knowledge products produced and collected across the IP (including all Child Projects) will be gathered and curated within the Global Platform knowledge repository and made accessible to all. Special consideration will be given to gender-responsive aspects and the desired target audience when developing the knowledge products. Furthermore, as per the Gender Action Plan (see Annex K), action will be taken to ensure gender inclusivity. In the IP PSC, a representative of a youth concerned CSO will be invited for participation. On the level of the both the Global Platform and the</p> |

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| | Country Child Projects, in-depth stakeholder consultations will be undertaken when developing the knowledge products (for the Global Platform, please see the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex L). |
| The expected deliverables/output such as policy tools, guidelines, roadmaps, pathways, workshops, webinars, training, feasibility studies, pilots, and peer learning – these are good to have, but can be overwhelming and used little in the end. Thus, it is important to produce fewer, selected, targeted and tailor-made deliverables/outputs tends to be more impactful and sustainable. | <p>During the PPG phase, the Global Platform team has undertaken thorough consultations with the Country Child Projects to ensure the Global Platform's offer is tailored to the Country Child Projects' needs (see Annex L on the stakeholder engagement during project preparation).</p> <p>Further tailoring of such tools and events will be made on the basis of the Country Child Project needs assessment (see Component 3), which will be reinforced annually (Y1-Y3) through surveys with the Country Child Projects in order to ensure they are as targeted as possible with the most impactful and sustainable outcomes. The supporting goods and services on offer from the Global Platform will be continually reviewed, to prioritize, based on adaptive management principles, those deliverables that produce the best results.</p> |
| To coordinate all the different stakeholders, source of (co)financing etc of the IP and child projects in an efficient and effective way will be challenging. It will be important to use resources to this end judiciously, transparently, and accountably. | Coordination and reporting across the IP and the Country Child Projects will be done through the Global Platform using several methods and channels. Annual Reports for Programme-level M&E will be a key mechanism that will include an annotated reporting framework to guide countries and yearly needs assessments (Y1-Y3) to inform Global Platform and NZNPA IP delivery. Reporting across the IP will also include the regular reporting the countries will be undertaking towards the GEF (including reporting against the indicators aligned with the NZNPA IP) and any additional ad hoc reporting as needed. Lastly, a communication protocol has been developed and agreed between the Global Platform and the Country Child Projects to ensure a regular, transparent, and accountable two-way communication (please see section B.4). |
| United Kingdom comments | |
| Aware of a lot of programmes now developing and implementing country plans for countries to meet the GBF targets – greatly encourage coordination between these to ensure synergies between their delivery: especially the GEF funded NBSAP umbrella programmes, and the Biodiversity Finance Plan umbrella programme delivered with UNEP and UNDP and others like the NBSAP Accelerator. | The recently created Climate Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP) will play a key role in this regard. The NZNPA GP will participate in this platform, including participation in its periodic meetings, to ensure coordinate with key nature groups. Furthermore, the Global Platform will be establishing a work stream on nature positive (Component 1), which aims to gather all relevant stakeholders, including the UNCBD |

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| | <p>representatives, to ensure that all existing and ongoing efforts and initiatives, especially in relation to GBF targets, are considered when providing guidance and support to the Country Child Projects. On the finance aspects, through the work of the MDB/DB Coordination, CPI and UNEP-FI, the Global Platform will ensure alignment with other similar initiatives (Component 2), especially those linked to UNEP and joint UNEP-UNDP umbrella programmes. In addition, through the planned outreach of the Global Platform in Component 3, extensive coordination and consultation with the relevant stakeholders will be undertaken on regular basis (please see Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex L). As part of Output 3.2, the relevance of the country child projects and the Global Platform's knowledge products for the NBSAP and NDC revision, target-setting and reporting processes ongoing in countries, will be highlighted, to encourage countries to consider NZNP efforts as part of UNFCCC and CBD-GBF implementation.</p> |
| <p>Recognize that the proposal is challenging, especially around long-term policy coherence – would be good to see a long-term evaluation and learning plan to build understanding of what works and impacts beyond the lifespan of the project.</p> | <p>The Global Platform team understands the limitations of a 6-year donor-bound project and so focuses its efforts on identifying and providing learning avenues and enabling conditions for the Country Child Projects. The expectation is to enable participating countries to apply tailored recommendations, good practices and lessons learned beyond the project duration, and to continue measuring progress based on agreed metrics, thus ensuring not only long-term impacts but also their monitoring.</p> |

Refer to: [Compilation of Council Comments](https://www.thegef.org/who-we-are/gef-council/work-programs)
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