

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Biodiversity enabling activity
Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Non-Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Global	11286
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	9678
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
12/15/2023	3/1/2024
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Biodiversity	42
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
National Bio Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP)	10/1/2024
CBD National Report	2/28/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
BD-EA	GET	35,600,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		35,600,000.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

The objective of this grant is to support countries in revising and updating their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in order to align with the recently agreed upon Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and enable effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the national level. In addition, this grant supports countries in preparing and submitting their 7th National Report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Enabling Activity Summary

The implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) has been mixed globally. The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5) report, published in 2020, highlights that although countries have made important progress in setting targets and developing policies, overall adequate progress has not been achieved for almost all of the Targets. Further the information from the national reports prepared by Parties to the Convention, reveal examples of progress which, if scaled up, could support the transformative changes necessary to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature. However, despite this progress, actual implementation of NBSAPs has been slow and insufficient to address the ongoing loss of biodiversity, and many of the national targets contained in the NBSAPs did not match the scope or level of ambition of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The GBO-5, along with other reports, including the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, indicate that biodiversity and the services and functions it provides, continues to decline at an alarming rate, with one million species at risk of extinction.

Other reports support this trend. For example, Protected Planet, a global database of protected areas, reports that although the number of protected areas has increased in recent years, the coverage and management effectiveness of protected areas are still insufficient to prevent the loss of biodiversity. Moreover, global reports such as the Living Planet Report 2020 by WWF and the IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services highlight the numerous drivers of biodiversity loss, including habitat loss and fragmentation, overexploitation, climate change, pollution, and invasive species. Overall, the current global status of the implementation of NBSAPs is inadequate to meet the objectives and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the newly agreed Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) respectively. Part of the reason is that most of national targets included in the NBSAPs updated or revised in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 were not aligned with the global targets agreed at CBD COP 10, according to relevant analyses prepared by the CBD Secretariat.

The GEF grant aims to provide technical and financial assistance to eligible countries to be able to update or revise NBSAPs, and to implement and achieve these new and challenging goals and targets of the GBF. The programme will foster cooperation and coordination among different sectors and stakeholders, including, and not limited to, governments, civil society organizations, private sector, academia, **women's groups, and women and gender experts**, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), to ensure their effective participation in the NBSAP revision and implementation process. The ultimate goal is to support countries to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature contribute to the achievement of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the baseline situation, nearly all NBSAPs were developed, revised and/or updated using the Aichi Targets as a framework. A study in 2016 analyzed over 100 NBSAPs^[1], found the following persistent gaps across countries from the last round of NBSAPs:

Lack of integration: Many NBSAPs have not been fully integrated into broader policy frameworks, which limits their impact on sustainable development outcomes. There is a need to integrate biodiversity considerations into economic, social, political, and environmental policies at all levels of government and society.

Lack of political will: NBSAP development and implementation requires support from the highest level of Government.

Non-alignment of national targets with global targets: Limited progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is partly related to the non-alignment of national targets included in a big percentage of NBSAPs with the global targets. For example, some countries did not develop national targets to implement some global targets.

Insufficient stakeholder engagement: Meaningful stakeholder engagement is essential for the development and implementation of effective NBSAPs. However, many NBSAP processes have failed to sufficiently engage key stakeholders, including IPLCs, **the private sector, women's groups, and women and gender experts.**

Weak monitoring and reporting: Monitoring and reporting mechanisms are critical for tracking progress towards NBSAP targets and ensuring transparency and responsibility. However, many NBSAPs lack effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms, which makes it difficult to assess progress and identify areas for improvement.

Limited financing: Many NBSAPs have been underfunded, which limits their ability to achieve their intended outcomes. There is a need to increase financial resources for biodiversity conservation and to develop innovative financing mechanisms. A recent emphasis on supporting all GEF-eligible countries to develop biodiversity finance plans will likely provide some relief to this chronic challenge.

Weak institutional frameworks: Effective implementation of NBSAPs requires strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms. However, many countries lack the institutional capacity to effectively implement their NBSAPs, including the necessary legal, regulatory and policy frameworks.

Limited mainstreaming: Many sectors and stakeholders have not fully mainstreamed biodiversity considerations into their planning and decision-making processes. There is an urgent need to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity and to integrate biodiversity considerations into all sectors of government, society, and economy.

Insufficient capacity building: Many countries lack the technical and human capacity to effectively implement their NBSAPs. There is a need for capacity-building initiatives, including training and knowledge-sharing programs, to strengthen the capacity of governments, relevant stakeholders, IPLCs **and women's groups**

Ambiguous targets: Another assessment of NBSAPs^[2] found that while the majority of NBSAPs contained targets related to the Aichi Biodiversity, however the number of NBSAPs with targets having or exceeding the scope and level of ambition of an Aichi Target was on average under a fifth. Overall, the majority of national

targets and/or commitments contained in the NBSAPs were lower than the Aichi Targets or did not address all of the elements of the Aichi Target.

In addition, the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has several differences compared to the previous Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. One major difference is that the GBF is more ambitious, and includes a broader scope of targets, including dedicated gender-responsive targets, that are interconnected with other global goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The GBF comprises 23 targets, with specific objectives for each target and indicators to measure progress. The targets are organized around three themes: (1) reducing threats to biodiversity; (2) meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefits sharing; (3) tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.

Some of the new skills and topics that countries will need to learn and include in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans to meet the 2030 biodiversity targets include:

- **Mainstreaming biodiversity:** Although the topic of sectoral and policy mainstreaming is not necessarily new to countries, there is increased recognition of the importance of accelerating action on biodiversity mainstreaming, and on ensuring better policy alignment and cohesion, while increasing synergies in implementation at the national level.
- **Integration of biodiversity and climate change:** The GBF recognizes the linkages between biodiversity and climate change and highlights the need for integrated approaches to address these interconnected issues. Countries will need to learn about and include in their NBSAPs strategies that promote nature-based solutions and address both biodiversity and climate change simultaneously.
- **Integration of Indigenous and local knowledge:** The GBF emphasizes the importance of recognizing and integrating Indigenous and local knowledge in biodiversity conservation and management. Countries will need to learn how to work collaboratively with indigenous peoples to co-create and implement effective NBSAPs that respect and value their knowledge systems.
- **Stronger emphasis on gender:** The GBF includes several references to gender-responsive plans, including both Target 22, which calls for the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making as well as access to justice; and Target 23, which calls for gender equality in implementing the GBF, including an emphasis on capacity, rights and participation.
- **Integration of business and financial sectors:** The GBF recognizes the important role of businesses and the financial sector in achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Countries will need

to engage with and incentivize businesses and financial institutions to support biodiversity-friendly practices and investments. Target 15 in particular calls on Parties to take measures to encourage corporations to disclose risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.

- **Inclusive governance and meaningful stakeholder engagement:** The GBF emphasizes the importance of inclusive governance and stakeholder engagement in biodiversity conservation and management using whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Countries will need to learn how to engage diverse stakeholders, including, and not limited to, civil society organizations, private sector, academia, youth, **women's group, and women and gender experts**, in the NBSAP revision and implementation process, and ensure their meaningful participation. Throughout the new framework, there are numerous references to the full and equitable engagement of IPLCs and civil society stakeholders, going well beyond previous models of engagement.
- **Innovative monitoring and reporting:** The GBF and its monitoring framework introduce headline and other indicators and reporting requirements to measure progress towards the targets. Countries will need to learn how to develop and enhance national monitoring and reporting systems that could, among other things, incorporate new technologies, citizen science, and other innovative approaches to ensure accurate and timely reporting on progress towards the targets.
- **Better use and integration of quantitative and spatial data:** The GBF introduces Target 1, which focuses on developing participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial land- and sea-use plans, and/or effective management processes, in order to bring biodiversity loss as close to zero as possible in areas of high ecological importance. This could require, among other elements, a level of sophistication in terms of data, software, and data processing procedures in order to optimize multiple competing land- and sea- use priorities.
- **Setting and aligning national targets:** Countries will need to better align their national targets with the global goals and targets, and develop strategies and actions to implement national and global targets.
- **Capacity building:** Because of the many new elements introduced by the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, there is a strong need for countries to strengthen their capacities to both develop and implement NBSAPs and the Kunming Montreal GBF.
- **Developing national biodiversity financing plan:** A major component of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Plan is to include robust biodiversity finance plans for implementation of NBSAPs

and the Kunming Montreal GBF. These plans should be an integral component of the updated or revised NBSAPs and subsequent iterations.

Overall, the newly adopted GBF represents a significant set of new approaches, which will require dedicated and focused efforts by countries, and strong technical assistance by supporting agencies and others, if countries are to revise and update their NBSAPs to be in full alignment with the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

This Global Programme has the following components and expected outcomes:

Component 1. Update and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: This programme component is aimed at revising or updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) that are aligned with the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The component is composed of several outputs, including a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan with adequate tools and strategies to promote a whole-of-society and a whole-of-government approach to the NBSAP; a national stakeholder and gender analysis and action plan that ensures gender mainstreaming within consultation processes and actions to advise the NBSAP updating and revision process. In addition, building on the results of the Early Action Support (EAS), this component seeks to prioritize and update essential gaps and inconsistencies between the existing NBSAP, and changes needed to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework. Countries will be encouraged to include an assessment of the potential socio-economic trade-offs, including environmental/social impacts, that would be related to the revised NBSAPs, in order to ensure that risks are avoided and managed when projects to implement the NBSAPs are undertaken in the future.

This component also aims to develop an NBSAP section that addresses policy alignment and coherence, and biodiversity mainstreaming into key sectors, within the NBSAP. In addition, building on nationally and globally available data, the component seeks to develop a first approximation of spatial priorities for Target 1 and a spatialized action plan for area-based Targets, including Targets 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, within the NBSAP. Finally, the component aims to identify an action plan for identifying, eliminating and/or phasing out harmful subsidies and incentives within the NBSAP, building on the results of the EAS. Overall, this programme component is a crucial tool in ensuring that NBSAPs and national targets therein are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework and that all stakeholders are engaged in the process. It also highlights the importance of gender mainstreaming, policy coherence, cross-sectoral thematic inclusion and clearly defined responses to the 23 Targets and elimination of harmful subsidies in achieving global biodiversity goals and targets. Under this component, the NBSAP updates will incorporate strategies, measures, actions and plans to ensure sustainable use, benefit sharing and safeguards in Biodiversity conservation in response to the three objectives of the CBD, the Global Biodiversity Framework and the long-term capacity building plans. This component aims to support the updating/revising of NBSAPs in line with the guidance for updating NBSAPs contained in annex I to CBD COP decision 15/6. Finally, this component also highlights the importance of adopting terms and concepts in the revised/updated NBSAPs with consideration of how they can be communicated to and understood by non-specialist audience.

Component 2. Each country will be required to complete their 7th National Report on Biodiversity, consistent with the CBD COP Decision 15/6 related to “Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review.” This component provides direct support to countries to undertake this work in line with COP15 guidance. Specific sub-components identified in Annex II to decision 15/6 include: Section I - Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report; Section II - Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; Section III - Assessment

of progress towards national targets; Section IV Assessment of progress related to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; and Section V - Conclusions on the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This component also aims to support countries in the use of headline and other indicators for measuring and reporting on progress in the implementation of national targets, NBSAPs and the Kunming Montreal GBF.

Component 3. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform: this component includes a comprehensive suite of digital and technical offerings that cover a wide range of topics related to Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The focus will be on those areas identified in this proposal as likely gaps, including the integration of biodiversity and climate change; the integration of Indigenous knowledge; integration of business and finance sectors; inclusive governance; innovative monitoring and reporting; and use of data, including geospatial data. Through interactive webinars, e-learning courses, and peer-to-peer learning opportunities, this component will highlight tools and best practices in the field, and will encourage a demand-driven approach to learning. It will include the development of a global catalogue of best practices related to NBSAPs across all 23 GBF targets and the five goals. The catalogue will include emerging lessons and best practices captured by dedicated knowledge products such as NBSAP status publications (e.g. a NBSAP Gender Gap Report and/or an NBSAP Ambition Report) to update on the state of NBSAPs, technical publications, videos, websites, articles, and podcast episodes. In addition, in-country implementation processes will be supported by dedicated technical advice from global and regional experts, including technical review of NBSAPs on a demand-driven basis and peer-to-peer exchanges. This component will also provide dedicated support to global efforts to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity and the importance of NBSAPs in driving national development agendas and programmes, including online events and information through the NBSAP Forum and other related efforts that help mobilize political will and ambition. Communication and outreach activities will facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices among countries and promote international cooperation, including regional and global in-person annual meetings, best practice workshops, and CBD side events. This component also aims to develop or strengthen the countries' various capacities for the updating or revising of NBSAPs and the preparation of the seventh national report. In partnership with UNEP, UNDP will prepare flagship reports that highlight key issues, including a Global NBSAP Gender Report, a Global NBSAP Ambition Report, and a Global Spatial Report showcasing progress in key areas.

Component 4. Programme monitoring and evaluation. Detailed information on this component is provided in Section D on Monitoring and Evaluation (please see below).

This Global Programme will be responsive to CBD guidance on developing NBSAPs and completing the 7th National Report, including recent COP15 outcomes and decisions. It will also build upon existing work through the GEF EAS that is ongoing, as well as support to countries to develop biodiversity finance plans, through the recently approved "Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans". These three enabling activities will coordinate to ensure that resources are used effectively and efficiently towards the update or revision of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and the preparation of the 7th National Reports in the targeted countries.

This coordinated effort will occur at three levels:

Global Level: The Global Programme Management Units of the three enabling activities will convene semi-annually. Their purpose will be to ensure a high level of coordination, sequence project activities effectively, maintain coherence, foster complementarity, and orchestrate the activities of these initiatives seamlessly.

National Level: National steering committee members, particularly government partners, will play a pivotal role in elevating the visibility of these initiatives on the national political agenda. They will work to establish an

enabling environment for effective coordination among these projects and to utilize them as a single unified support envelope for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework at the national level.

Project Implementation Level: Project Management Units and key technical teams of these projects will engage in quarterly meetings. These meetings will ensure that project resources are utilized efficiently to achieve the respective objectives of the projects. Moreover, these interactions will promote synergies and, whenever possible, realize economies of scale while avoiding duplication of efforts.

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[1] See National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Natural Catalysts for Accelerating Action on Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/NBSAPs-catalysts-SDGs.pdf>.

[2] See document [CBD/COP/15/9/Add.2](#) - Analysis of the Contribution of Targets Established by Parties and Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Revision and updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 23,704,743.00

Outcome:

1.1 GBF-aligned NBSAP is developed

Output:

1.1.1 Development and implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, to promote an all-of-society approach to the NBSAP.

1.1.2 A national gender analysis and action plan developed to ensure gender mainstreaming within consultation processes and within actions to advise the NBSAP updating and revision process.

1.1.3 **Building on the results of the EAS** to accelerate early action on NBSAPs, identify and prioritize essential gaps and inconsistencies between the existing NBSAP and changes needed to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework.

1.1.4 Building on the results from policy alignment reviews included in the EAS, develop an NBSAP section that addresses policy alignment and coherence, and biodiversity mainstreaming into key sectors within the NBSAP.

1.1.5 An assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts and potential risks of the implementation of the updated NBSAP.

1.1.6 Building on nationally and globally available data, develop a first approximation of spatial priorities for Target 1, and develop a spatialized action plan for other area-based targets, including Targets 2, 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12, within the NBSAP.

1.1.7 **Building on the results of the EAS**, identify an action plan for eliminating or phasing out harmful subsidies and incentives within the NBSAP

1.1.8 An assessment of gaps in capacities and resources available undertaken and on that basis, develop plans or strategies for capacity development and resource mobilization, building on the work undertaken under the early support action project, the umbrella program to support development of biodiversity finance plans, and other initiatives such as BIOFIN.

2. Complete 7th National Reports on Biodiversity

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 6,900,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 National Reports on Biodiversity are completed for each country

Output:

2.1.1 Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report is completed.

2.1.2 Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

2.1.3 Assessment of progress towards national targets are completed;

2.1.4. Assessment of progress related to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is completed;

2.1.5 Conclusions on the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are completed.

3. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 3,000,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 A global knowledge and technical assistance platform is established to share knowledge and experiences across participating countries and partner organizations

Output:

3.1.1. A suite of e-learning offerings on a range of GBF-related topics on a demand-driven basis

3.1.2. Interactive webinars to highlight best practices.

3.1.3 Global catalogue of best practices related to NBSAPs across the 23 GBF targets, including documentation of emerging lessons and best practices captured by dedicated knowledge products, technical publications, videos, websites, articles, and podcast episodes.

3.1.4. In-country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including technical review of NBSAPs on a demand-driven basis, and peer to peer exchanges.

3.1.5. Dedicated support to global efforts to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity, and the importance of NBSAPs, at global levels, including through online events that help to mobilize political will and ambition.

3.1.6 Communication and outreach activities to facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices amongst countries and promote international cooperation, including regional and global in-person annual meetings, best practice workshops and CBD side events.

3.1.7 Flagship summary reports highlighting key issues, including a Global NBSAP Gender Report, a Global NBSAP Ambition Report, and a Global Spatial Report

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 300,019.00

Outcome:

4.1 Programme M&E meets UNDP and GEF standards.

Output:

4.1.1 Programme M&E plan fully implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Revision and updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	23,704,743.00
2. Complete 7th National Reports on Biodiversity	6,900,000.00
3. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	3,000,000.00
M&E	300,019.00
Subtotal	33,904,762.00
Project Management Cost	1,695,238.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	35,600,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

All GEF-eligible country Parties to the CBD can participate in this enabling activity. The countries supported by UNDP are the following, including the date of ratification to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Algeria – 14 August 1995

Antigua and Barbuda – 9 March 1993

Argentina – 22 November 1994

Bahamas – 2 September 1993

Bahrain – 30 August 1996

Barbados – 10 December 1993

Belize – 30 December 1993

Bhutan – 25 August 1995

Bolivia – 3 October 1995

Brazil – 28 February 1994

Cambodia – 9 December 1995

Chile – 9 September 1994

China – 5 January 1993

Colombia – 28 November 1994

Costa Rica – 26 August 1994

Cuba – 8 March 1994

Dominica – 6 April 1994

Dominican Republic – 25 November 1996

Ecuador – 23 February 1993

Egypt – 2 June 1994

El Salvador – 8 September 1994

Grenada – 11 August 1994

Guatemala – 10 July 1995

Guyana – 29 August 1994

Haiti – 25 September 1996

Honduras – 31 July 1995

India – 18 February 1994

Indonesia – 23 August 1994

Iraq – 28 July 2009

Kazakhstan – 6 September 1994

Kyrgyzstan – 6 August 1996

Jamaica – 6 January 1995

Jordan – 12 November 1993

Lao PDR – 20 September 1996

Lebanon – 15 December 1994

Malaysia – 24 June 1994

Maldives – 9 November 1992

Mauritania – 16 August 1996

Mauritius – 4 September 1992

Mexico – 11 March 1993

Mongolia – 30 September 1993

Morocco – 21 August 1995

Nepal – 23 November 1993

Pakistan – 26 July 1993

Panama – 17 January 1995

Papua New Guinea – 16 March 1993

Paraguay – 24 February 1994

Peru – 7 June 1993

Philippines – 8 October 1993

Saint Lucia – 28 July 1993

Samoa – 9 February 1994

Seychelles – 22 September 1992

Somalia – 11 September 2009

Sri Lanka – 23 March 1994

St Vincent & Grenadines – 3 June 1996

St. Kitts and Nevis – 7 January 1993

Suriname – 12 January 1996

Tajikistan – 29 October 1997

Thailand – 31 October 2003

Timor Leste – 10 October 2006

Trinidad & Tobago – 1 August 1996

Tunisia – 15 July 1993

Turkmenistan – 18 September 1996

Ukraine – 7 February 1995

Uruguay – 5 November 1993

Uzbekistan – 19 July 1995

Venezuela – 13 September 1994

Vietnam – 16 November 1994

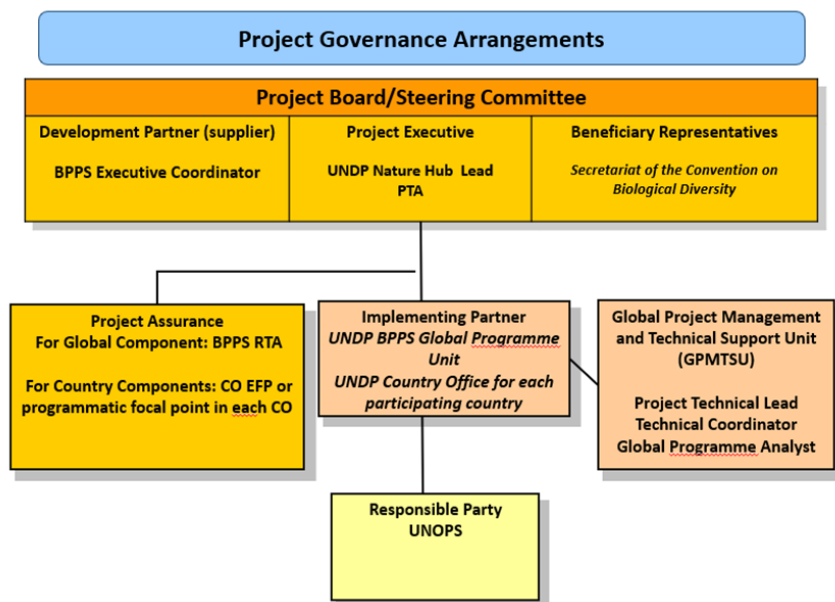
Yemen - 21 February 1996

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

This programme will be implemented by UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), being thereby accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The proposed structure is as follows:

The Global Programme Board/Steering Committee will mirror that of the existing GEF EAS, including UNDP, UNEP, and CBD.



The Global Programme Board / Steering Committee

At the global level, the Global Programme Board (GPB), which is composed of representatives from UNDP and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) that will provide strategic guidance.

The GPB will act as a coordinating committee to discuss, monitor, and ensure the strategic direction and progress of the programme.

The GPB will be chaired by the UNDP Nature Hub Principal Technical Advisor (PTA)

The committee will primarily meet virtually, unless travel restrictions are lifted, and it is possible to meet efficiently during international events, such as SBSTTA, SBI, or the COP.

This operational modality was adopted in past umbrella enabling activities and was found to be successful.

In this case UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Nature Hub lead, Principal technical advisor and Nature Hub, Regional Technical Advisor. UNDP's execution role in the project is performed by the Global Programme Management Unit under BPPS Nature Hub, with the support of a Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) under which there will be a Project technical lead, a Technical Coordinator and an Global Programme Analyst. The GPMTSU will report to the Operations team under the Nature Hub. UNOPS will be a Responsible Party through the Nature for Development Programme to deliver Component 3 of the programme.

Countries will be provided with technical guidance on stakeholder engagement so that IPLCs, women, women's group, gender experts, youth, academia, and other typically marginalized stakeholders are made

part of the stakeholder consultation process from the outset. The stakeholder engagement process will start with the CBD national focal points, the national focal points for the two CBD Protocols, the Competent National Authorities, the GEF Operational Focal Point, the NBSAP responsible authority and ministries of finance and environment, amongst other key stakeholders.

At a bare minimum, the following sets of actors should be engaged by each individual country:

- National ministries responsible for budgeting and financing.
- National ministries responsible for managing the environment portfolio in each participating country.
- Competent National Authorities responsible for the Convention and its two Protocols
- National ministries responsible for natural resource sectors, including forestry, fisheries, and agriculture.
- National ministries responsible for managing nature-dependent development sectors, including tourism, water security, disaster management, and economic development.
- National ministries responsible for nature-impacting development sectors, including infrastructure, mining, energy, and transportation.
- National ministries responsible for generating and collating data and statistics.
- Other national stakeholders including academia, women groups, women, gender experts, multi-sectoral government ministries, local authorities, local communities, civil society organizations, and local non-governmental organizations.
- Private sector entities.
- IPLCs.
- International non-governmental organizations.
- Multi-lateral agencies (e.g., World Bank, FAO, others).

The GMPTSU of the Global Programme will coordinate and draft work plans with the project implementation units of EAS to ensure that financial resources of both initiatives contribute to the common goal of developing national biodiversity finance plans in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Under Component 4 (Programme monitoring and evaluation plan) the programme will implement a M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, reflects the needs of women, IPLCs, and other vulnerable groups, and will effectively monitor social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure that the intended outcomes are achieved.

Programme-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The BPPS NCE team (which is the Implementing Partner for this global DIM programme) is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including programme monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support programme-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Programme Inception Workshop – and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum programme monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A programme inception workshop(s) will be held by the Global Programme Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) with all the partner countries within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed programme strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the programme idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the programme team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in programme-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in programme-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring programme strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; programme grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Programme Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Programme Board.
- h. Formally launch the Programme.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): Enabling Activity projects provide a yearly update in the PIR module of the GEF Portal on the programme status and financing disbursed, and any other information as required by GEF policies as appropriate.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): A single TE will be undertaken for the entire Umbrella Programme. The independent TE will take place upon completion of all major programme outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the programme. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in programme closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be independent, impartial, and rigorous. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the programme to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the programme being evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/VF Unit in collaboration with the Nature Hub. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 31 October 2024. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion. The TE report and corresponding management response will be discussed with the Programme Board during an end-of-programme review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the programme's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the programme, and programme hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Argentina	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Bahamas	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Belize	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Bhutan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Cambodia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Cuba	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Dominica	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Egypt	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	El Salvador	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Guyana	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00

UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Iraq	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Kyrgyz Republic	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Lebanon	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Maldives	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Mauritania	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Mongolia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nepal	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	St. Lucia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Sri Lanka	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00

UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Tajikistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Turkmenistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNDP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	4,550,000.00	409,500.00	4,959,500.00
UNDP	GET	Bahrain	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
Total GEF Resources					35,600,000.00	3,204,000.00	38,804,000.00

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

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

H. 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	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Martin Manuel Illecas	Director General	Argentina - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/29/2023

Kenrick Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Belize - Ministry of Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Vice Minister of Planning Coordination	Bolivia - Ministry of Planning for Development	3/28/2023
Tin Ponlok	Secretary of State	Cambodia- Ministry of Environment	3/31/2023
Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez	Head of International Affairs Office	Colombia - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Enid Chaverri Tapia	GEF focal point	Costa Rica - Ministry of Environment and Energy	3/31/2023
Ulises Fernandez Gomez	GEF focal point	Cuba - Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment	3/28/2023
Jasim Abdulazezz Humadi	Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs	Iraq - Ministry of Environment	3/29/2023
Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General	Lao PDR – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	3/29/2023
Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director General of Climate Change Department	Mongolia - Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia	3/30/2023
Graciela Soledad Miret Martinez	Director of Strategic Planning	Paraguay - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/28/2023
Analiza Rebuelta - Teh	Undersecretary	Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources	3/30/2023
Joao Carlos Soares	Director	Timor Leste - Secretariat of State for Environment	3/30/2023
Robert Bouvier	Minister	Uruguay - Ministry of Environment	3/28/2023
Dian Black Layne	Director of the Department of the Environment	Antigua & Barbuda Ministry of Health, Wellness and Environment	4/5/2023
Miguel Stutzin	Operational focal point	Chile - Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Kimisha Thomas	Senior Policy Advisor	Dominica - Ministry of Environment, Rural, Modernization, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment	4/5/2023
Eva Maria Colorado	Director of International Cooperation and climate Change	El Salvador - Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	4/5/2023

Kemraj Parsram	Executive Director	Guyana - Environmental Protection Agency	4/4/2023
Rachid Firadi	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Morocco - Secretariat of State in Charge of Sustainable Development	4/5/2023
Raul Pinedo	Operational Focal Point	Panama - Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Jude Tukuliya	Acting Managing Director	PNG - Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	4/3/2023
Ines Zoila Avila Pando	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Peru - Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Wills Agricole	Technical Advisor for Climate Change & Energy	Seychelles - Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment	4/4/2023
Khadija Mohamed Almahzoumi	Minister	Somalia - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	4/4/2023
Anil Jasinghe	Secretary	Sri Lanka - Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Milagros de Camp	Vice Minister	Dominican Republic Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	4/3/2023
Marwan Alrefai	Secretary General	Jordan - Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	4/6/2023
Dato Mohamad Razif Bin Haji Abd Mubin	Deputy Secretary General (Energy & Environment)	Malaysia - Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Climate Change	4/6/2023
Laura Elisa Aguirre Tellez	Operational Focal Point	Mexico - Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	4/5/2023
Frances Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Samoa - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/6/2023
Lavern Queeley	Senior Director	Kitts and Nevis - Ministry of Finance	3/31/2023
Janeel Miller-Findlay	Operational Focal Point	St. Vincent & the Grenadines Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment	4/6/2023
Ivette Patterzon	Legal and Policy Advisor	Suriname - Legal and Policy Advisor	4/4/2023
Sheralizoda Bahodur	Chairman	Tajikistan - Committee of Environmental Protection Under the Government of The Republic of Tajikistan	4/5/2023

Hayden ROMANO	Managing Director	Trinidad & Tobago - Environmental Management Authority	4/5/2023
Sabria Bnoui	Director General for External Relations	Tunisia - Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment	4/5/2023
Berdi Berdiyev	Head of the Department of International Relations and Planning	Turkmenistan - State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan	4/5/2023
Evgenii Fedorenko	Deputy Minister	Ukraine - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	4/5/2023
Miguel Serrano	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Venezuela - Ministry of the Popular Power for Ecosocialism	4/5/2023
Karim Baba	Director of Urban Environment Policy	Algiers - Ministry of Energy and Renewable Energy	4/6/2023
Loday Tsheten	Director	Bhutan - Ministry of Finance	5/8/2023
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	Focal Point	Brazil - Ministry of Economy	5/3/2023
Mohamed bin Mubarak bin Daina	Minister of Oil and Environment	Bahrain - Ministry of Oil and Environment	4/6/2023
Jose Luis Naula Naula	International Cooperation Director	Ecuador - Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transitio	4/6/2023
Miruza Mohamed	Director	Maldives - Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	5/2/2023
Dharam Dev Manraj	Financial Secretary	Mauritius - Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	4/6/2023
Jakhongir Talipov	Head of International Cooperation Department	Uzbekistan - Ministry of Natural Resources	4/7/2023
Xiang Peng	Deputy Director	China - Ministry of Finance	4/28/2023
Samanthia Justin	Chief Technical Officer	St. Lucia - Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development	4/6/2023
Gillian Guthrie	Senior Director	Jamaica Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	4/11/2023
Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Thailand - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/12/2023

Joseph Astrel	Director General	Haiti - Ministry of Environment	4/6/2023
Rhianna Neely-Murphy	Director	Bahamas – Department of Environmental Planning & Protection	9/15/2023
Yolande Howard	Permanent Secretary	Barbados – Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	4/25/2023
Ali Abo Sena	Focal Point	Egypt – Ministry of Environment	4/14/2023
Laksmi Dhewanthi	Director General	Indonesia – Ministry of Environment and Forestry	6/26/2023
Peron Johnson	Permanent Secretary	Grenada – Ministry of Mobilisation, Implementation and Transformation	6/20/2023
Norman Octavio Mendoza	Coordinator	Guatemala – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	4/21/2023
Malcolm Stufkens Salgado	Deputy Minister	Honduras – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/19/2023
Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary	India – Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	9/26/2023
Zulfiya Suleimenova	Minister	Kazakhstan – Ecology and Natural Resources	4/7/2023
Melis Turgunbaev	Minister	Kyrgyz Republic – Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervisi	9/4/2023
Lalya Aly Kamara	Minister	Mauritania – Ministry of Environment	11/8/2023
Shreekrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary	Nepal – Ministry of Finance	5/7/2023
Syed Mujtaba Hussain	Additional Secretary	Pakistan – Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination	8/3/2023
Nguyen Duc Than	Director	Vietnam – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	5/30/2023
Faisal Obaid Al-Thalabi	Acting Chairman	Yemen – Ministry of Water & Environment	4/9/2023
Nasser Yassine	Minister	Lebanon – Ministry of Environment	8/28/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

FOR UNDP from GERMANY

Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

- Germany is committed to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and thus welcomes initiatives aimed at contributing to its implementation. Given the urgency of and limited time available for halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, initiatives and activities must be well designed, efficient and achieve long-term and sustainable results. The updating of NBSAPs is only the first important step which must be followed by immediate implementation. Given the size of the proposed project, Germany requests that steps for directly supporting initial implementation of priority national targets is included in the project.

RESPONSE: The grant is scaled to enable the completion of NBSAPs, through an inclusive and whole-of-society approach, as well as to enable the completion of 7th National Reports. The funding window does not allow for implementation of targets, but is sufficient for the refinement and national adoption of a robust and coherent NBSAP and 7th national report. We note that several of the sub-components will help accelerate progress in implementation, and we also note that the three large programmes of support - Early Action Support (EAS), Global Biodiversity Finance, and this proposal on updating the NBSAPs and the 7th National Report, should be considered as a single package to help accelerate readiness and progress. Both the existing EAS and the Global Biodiversity Finance Programme are already contributing to the updating of the NBSAP through different outputs of Component 1 and Component 4, as well as the development of national biodiversity finance plans through the Global Biodiversity Finance Programme. Other complementary actions include the High Ambition Coalition and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership.

In the ongoing global EAS initiative, nations are fast-tracking action to align their national biodiversity targets, monitoring frameworks, key national policies, and biodiversity finance-related activities. At the project's conclusion, Parties should be developing and/or securing government endorsement of KMGBF-aligned NBSAPs. All participating countries should also have national biodiversity targets that are aligned with the KMGBF. These activities are being supported with a technical capacity development package. This advance effort will decrease the timeline between NBSAP revision, adoption, and implementation.

- COP15 of the CBD saw the launch of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership that will contribute to mobilizing support for countries by various organizations and initiatives. In order to avoid duplicating efforts in countries by different initiatives, Germany would like to request further information on how the coordination with other initiatives aimed at supporting update and implementation of NBSAPs will be carried out.

RESPONSE: UNDP welcomes Germany's and Colombia's support to NBSAPs through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership. As part of the global NBSAP programme, UNDP will continue to collaborate closely with partner efforts that help to accelerate progress on NBSAPs, and will encourage synergies wherever we can, including

with the NBSAP Forum, the High Ambition Coalition, NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, and other related initiatives. As part of project inception, the NBSAP programme would like to collaborate with the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, and other key partners, to identify shared, complementary, and synergistic outcomes related to NBSAPs. This could be done in a series of virtual and occasional in-person meetings. Given both UNDP and UNEP are core part of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, assurance of complementarity will not be difficult. Work is also underway with the CBD NGO Pyramid, who we are collaborating closely with through the EAS programme to identify areas of intersection and complement NGO national and technical projects related to NBSAP alignment and revision. This collaboration includes WWF, WCS, TNC, Pew, RSPB, Campaign for Nature, Birdlife, IUCN, Conservation International, Traffic, Business for Nature, WEF, Clientearth, and an engagement plan is being developed. UNDP is also serving on the CBD's Informal Advisory Committee for Technical and Scientific Cooperation, which seeks to identify the complementarity among the contributions of major initiatives such as the GEF, HAC, and AP. UNDP also invites technical partners into the NBSAP Forum to support collaboration and coordination with other initiatives.

Germany has the following specific requests:

- Component 1:
 - One of the gaps for lack of NBSAP implementation identified in the project proposal relates to weak institutional frameworks. Accordingly, component 1 includes the development and implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan. Germany considers strong institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms a crucial factor for effective implementation of NBSAPs. However, the project proposal does not yet specify how it will contribute to building institutional capacity and fostering long-term cooperation, especially between ministries. Germany would like to request that details on specific tools or mechanism to be used are described in the project document.

RESPONSE: Thanks for your comment. The NBSAP proposal will include the following mechanisms and tools for building institutional capacity and fostering cooperation between ministries:

Inter-Ministerial Task Forces: The project will facilitate the establishment of inter-ministerial task forces or working groups that bring together representatives from various ministries involved in biodiversity-related matters. These task forces can foster regular communication, information sharing, and coordination among ministries to ensure a holistic approach to biodiversity conservation.

High-Level Engagement: Engaging high-level officials, such as ministers or heads of departments, in discussions and events related to biodiversity will foster commitment and ownership at the highest level of government. This will encourage ministries to allocate resources and prioritize biodiversity-related actions.

Capacity Building Workshops and Training: The project will organize capacity-building workshops and training sessions targeted at relevant government officials from different ministries. These workshops will focus on the importance of biodiversity conservation, the integration of biodiversity considerations into policy and decision-making, and the roles and responsibilities of different ministries in implementing NBSAPs

Guidelines and Manuals: Developing guidelines and manuals that outline best practices for integrating biodiversity considerations into different sectors and ministries are useful. These resources will provide step-by-step instructions, case studies, and practical examples to help ministries align their actions with biodiversity goals.

Data and Information Sharing Platforms: Establishing platforms for sharing biodiversity-related data, information, and research findings among ministries will enhance collaboration and facilitate evidence-based decision-making.

Technical Assistance and Mentoring: Providing technical experts or mentors who have experience in multi-sectoral collaboration and biodiversity integration will guide ministries in their efforts to work together effectively.

Policy and Legal Frameworks: The project will assist countries in reviewing and updating their policy and legal frameworks to ensure they are aligned with biodiversity objectives. This might involve drafting new legislation or revising existing laws to embed biodiversity considerations across various sectors.

- Please also specify target audience and follow-up actions for implementation of the gender action plan and the action plan for eliminating harmful subsidies.

RESPONSE: The target audience for the **GENDER ACTION PLAN** include:

Government Officials: Government Officials, including members of the project team within the relevant ministries responsible for policy development, planning, and implementation – particularly in areas such as environment, gender, and social affairs.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): Women's groups, gender-focused NGOs, and organizations advocating for women's rights and gender equality.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs): Ensuring that the perspectives and contributions of women within these communities are represented.

Gender Experts: Individuals with expertise in gender mainstreaming, equality, and women's empowerment.

The follow-up actions for the **GENDER ACTION PLAN** include:

Capacity Building: Organize training workshops and capacity-building sessions on gender mainstreaming within biodiversity planning and actions. This will include raising awareness about the importance of gender considerations and providing guidance on integrating gender-responsive approaches into NBSAPs.

Gender Analysis: Conduct gender analyses to identify gender-specific needs, roles, and contributions related to biodiversity conservation. This analysis will inform the development of gender-responsive NBSAP components.

Stakeholder Engagement: Engage women's groups, IPLCs, and gender-focused CSOs in the development and implementation of NBSAPs. Their input will help shape gender-sensitive policies and actions.

Gender-Responsive Indicators: Develop and incorporate gender-responsive indicators to measure progress towards gender-related goals within the NBSAP.

Gender-Sensitive Policies: Review and revise policies within NBSAPs to ensure that they consider gender dynamics, roles, and inequalities, and address them appropriately.

Monitoring and Reporting: Establish mechanisms to monitor and report on the progress of gender-related activities within NBSAPs. Regular reporting can track advancements and identify areas for improvement.

The target audience for **ELIMINATING HARMFUL SUBSIDIES** is:

Government Ministries: Specifically, those responsible for finance, economy, trade, and environment. These ministries play a key role in policy formulation and subsidy management.

Regulatory Authorities: Agencies responsible for overseeing subsidies and incentives.

Private Sector: Industries that might be benefiting from harmful subsidies.

Civil Society Organizations: Environmental NGOs, advocacy groups, and organizations focusing on sustainable development.

Economists and Policy Experts: Professionals with expertise in subsidy analysis, economic modeling, and policy evaluation.

The action plan for **ELIMINATING HARMFUL SUBSIDIES** include the following key elements:

Subsidy Review and Assessment: Conduct a thorough review of existing subsidies to identify those that are environmentally harmful and counterproductive to biodiversity conservation goals.

Engage Stakeholders: Involve relevant ministries, regulatory authorities, and industry representatives in discussions about the identified harmful subsidies. Seek their input on potential alternatives.

Policy Alignment: Work with relevant ministries to align subsidy policies with biodiversity objectives. Explore options to redirect subsidies towards sustainable practices and conservation efforts.

Economic Analysis: Conduct economic assessments to understand the impacts of harmful subsidies on biodiversity loss, and the potential benefits of redirecting subsidies towards conservation efforts.

Alternative Incentives: Explore the design of alternative incentives that promote sustainable practices and biodiversity-friendly activities, ensuring that they are economically viable for industries.

Policy Reform: Develop policy recommendations for phasing out or eliminating harmful subsidies. This may involve proposing alternative solutions that align with biodiversity goals and economic development.

Advocacy and Awareness: Engage civil society organizations and the public to raise awareness about the negative impacts of harmful subsidies and advocate for their elimination.

- Further, please specify the meaning of ‘approximation of spatial priorities and spatialized action plan for other area-based targets’. In addition, explain, if countries will be chosen based on priority for GBF Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12. Some countries might have other priorities. Will they not receive support under this project?

RESPONSE: The concept “**Approximation of Spatial Priorities**” refers to identifying and prioritizing geographical areas or regions that are of high ecological importance for achieving specific targets within the KMGBF. These areas could be critical for conserving biodiversity, ecosystem services, or specific species. The term '**approximation**' suggests that while the project will aim to identify these priority areas, the process may not result in precise and final delineation but rather a preliminary identification.

A '**spatialized action plan**' involves translating specific actions, strategies, and interventions outlined in the NBSAPs into spatial or geographic terms. It means aligning actions with specific areas on the ground where they will be implemented. For example, if a country's NBSAP includes actions related to habitat restoration, a spatialized action plan would map out the locations where these restoration activities will take place.

Regarding the selection of countries and the focus on KMGBF Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, and 12:

Output 1.1.6 of the proposal involves developing a spatialized action plan for certain area-based targets, which are KMGBF Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, and 12. These targets have specific geographic and spatial considerations, which is why the focus is on developing spatialized action plans for them.

It's important to note that while the project proposal highlights these specific targets, it does not imply that other countries or targets will not receive support under the project. The proposal may be detailing certain outputs or activities that are directly aligned with the identified targets. However, the overall project likely includes broader support for updating NBSAPs and implementing actions related to various KMGBF targets, including those not explicitly mentioned.

The project's focus on certain targets or actions does not preclude other GEF eligible countries from receiving support for their unique priorities or other KMGBF targets. Each country may have its own context, challenges, and priorities, and the project's approach should be adaptable to accommodate these variations.

- Component 3:
 - Under this component, a large number and seemingly unconnected knowledge tools are to be developed. Please specify how the tools build on each other, how different audiences are targeted by the different tools, guidelines etc. and how each of them will contribute to building countries' capacities for updating their NBSAPs.

RESPONSE: Certainly, under Component 3, the development of a variety of knowledge tools aims to provide comprehensive support for building countries' capacities to update their NBSAPs while catering to different audiences and needs. Here's how these tools will build on each other and contribute to capacity building:

E-Learning Offerings: These offerings will encompass a range of topics related to the KMGBF, including biodiversity conservation, mainstreaming, gender integration, climate change, stakeholder engagement, and more. These offerings are designed to cater to different levels of expertise and will serve as foundational

knowledge for individuals new to the subject or as advanced training for those already familiar with certain concepts.

Interactive Webinars: Webinars will provide a platform for sharing best practices, case studies, and practical insights from experts and practitioners. The webinars will target a broader audience and encourage interactive discussions on specific topics. They will serve to engage and connect professionals from different countries and sectors.

Global Catalogue of Best Practices: This catalogue will compile a range of successful NBSAP-related practices across different KMGBF targets. It will be used as a reference guide for countries seeking inspiration, practical examples, and innovative solutions while updating their NBSAPs. The catalogue will help countries learn from each other's experiences and adapt successful practices to their own contexts.

Technical Advice and Peer-to-Peer Exchanges: These activities will offer personalized guidance to countries, including technical reviews of their NBSAPs. They will target professionals and government officials directly involved in NBSAP development and implementation. The exchanges will allow for direct interaction and knowledge sharing between countries facing similar challenges, creating a supportive community for capacity building.

Flagship Reports: Reports such as the NBSAP Gender Report, NBSAP Ambition Report, and Global Spatial Report can provide in-depth insights into specific aspects of NBSAPs. These reports will serve as resources for professionals and policymakers looking to understand the latest trends, challenges, and opportunities in NBSAP development and implementation.

Communication and Outreach Activities: These activities will be focused on raising awareness and mobilizing political will for NBSAP implementation at the global level. They will include events, campaigns, and advocacy efforts that target decision-makers, governments, and other key stakeholders.

In synthesis, the diverse knowledge tools provided in this component aim to address various aspects of NBSAP development and implementation, which collectively contribute to building countries' capacities for achieving the KMGBF targets. The development of these tools will be strategically designed to complement each other. For example, e-learning offerings can provide foundational knowledge, while webinars and peer exchanges can offer more interactive discussions and real-world insights. The global catalogue of best practices and flagship reports can provide detailed case studies and research findings for further exploration. Overall, the goal is to provide a holistic and adaptable approach to capacity building that caters to the diverse needs and audiences involved in NBSAP updating and implementation.

- According to the description, in-country implementation processes will be supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts, including technical review of NBSAPs on a demand-driven basis. As per component 1, the proposed project will primarily deal with updating NBSAPs, not with implementation (please refer to our component on including implementation support in the project proposal). Please specify how technical advice, including technical review of NBSAPs, will contribute to the update process and/or the implementation process and why an additional technical review of the NBSAPs should be necessary.

RESPONSE: You are correct in pointing out that the project primarily focuses on updating NBSAPs rather than direct implementation. However, technical advice and reviews of NBSAPs can still play a crucial role in both the update process and the subsequent implementation process. Here's how:

Update Process: The technical advice and review of NBSAPs during the update process will ensure that the revised or updated plans are comprehensive, well-structured, and aligned with the objectives and targets of the KMGBF. Global experts will provide insights into best practices, innovative approaches, and lessons learned from other countries that can be incorporated into the updated NBSAPs. Reviewing NBSAPs during the update process will help identify gaps, inconsistencies, and areas where further clarification or refinement is needed before the plans are finalized.

Implementation Process: While the primary focus of the project is on updating NBSAPs, the quality and comprehensiveness of the plans can significantly impact their successful implementation. The technical review will help ensure that the updated NBSAPs are well-designed, feasible, and well-equipped to guide effective implementation. This will prevent challenges and bottlenecks during the execution phase. Technical experts can offer recommendations for practical actions, feasible targets, and realistic strategies that countries can follow to achieve the goals set in the updated NBSAPs.

Quality Assurance and Knowledge Sharing: Technical review of NBSAPs by global experts provides a form of quality assurance, helping to maintain a high standard of planning. By involving external experts in the review process, countries can tap into a broader pool of knowledge and expertise, ensuring that the updated plans reflect the latest advancements and best practices in biodiversity conservation and management.

Capacity Building: The technical review process can also serve as a capacity-building opportunity. Countries can learn from the recommendations and insights provided by global experts, which can contribute to enhancing the expertise of local teams involved in NBSAP development and implementation.

While the primary goal is NBSAP updating, a technical review of the plans ensures that the updated versions are well-prepared for subsequent implementation. Additionally, a review can help identify potential challenges that might arise during the implementation phase and suggest ways to address them proactively. Overall, this process ensures that the updated NBSAPs are comprehensive, well-informed, and better positioned for successful implementation, aligning with the overall objective of the project to improve countries' efforts toward biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

- 3.1.5: Please specify which 'global efforts' are referred to here and what kind of support will be provided. Please also explain the NBSAP Forum mentioned in this regard in the description of component 3.

RESPONSE: The term 'global efforts' in the context of the project proposal refers to initiatives, campaigns, and activities that are carried out on a global scale to address biodiversity conservation, sustainability, and related issues. These efforts could include international programs, conventions, conferences, awareness campaigns, and platforms aimed at mobilizing global attention, collaboration, and action for biodiversity protection and sustainable development.

NBSAP Forum (<https://nbsapforum.net/>) is a global partnership aiming to support countries in implementing the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its strategic plans. Since 2013, the NBSAP Forum has

moved the needle on national biodiversity planning, providing policy makers around the globe with a central online gathering place to exchange timely information to inform the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). In May 2023, the Forum was relaunched to provide catered support for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. See press release [here](#). NBSAP Forum 2.0 provides e-learning courses, guidance materials, an online forum for South-South and triangular cooperation, and a technical help desk with support in English, French, and Spanish, staffed by UNDP, UNEP, and SCBD. The new platform also features information on the 23 KMGBF targets and additional learning opportunities. By providing a community of practice platform, the NBSAP Forum will strategically support the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, which aims to fast-track action towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

- Please explain the purpose of the various flagship summary reports to be developed. What is the target audience and how are the reports going to support implementation of the project? Since the development of reports of this kind might require many resources (human and financial), Germany would like to request that the flagship reports are only compiled if absolutely necessary for advancing overall project implementation and that these outputs are otherwise dropped and resources be used for direct country support

RESPONSE: The purpose of the various flagship summary reports, such as the state of NBSAP implementation, as outlined in component 3 of the project proposal, is to provide comprehensive insights, analyses, and best practices related to different aspects of NBSAPs and the implementation of the KMGBF. These reports serve multiple functions:

Strategic Decision-Making and Increased Political Recognition of the NBSAP: The reports will help countries make informed decisions about their NBSAPs and the KMGBF implementation. This includes raising the political recognition and importance of NBSAPs, as well as building momentum for accelerated implementation. They provide insights into areas where further investment, attention, or collaboration may be required.

Knowledge Dissemination: The flagship reports aim to share valuable knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned from various countries' efforts to update and implement NBSAPs aligned with the KMGBF. These reports can act as a repository of information that helps countries learn from one another's successes and challenges.

Guidance and Best Practices: The reports will provide guidance and best practices on specific topics, such as gender mainstreaming, ambition, spatial planning, and more. By compiling expert insights and practical examples, these reports can serve as reference materials for countries looking to enhance their NBSAPs.

It is important to note that the development of flagship reports does require significant resources in terms of time, human effort, and finances. Germany's request to prioritize direct country support is understandable, especially given the urgency of the biodiversity crisis and the need for immediate action. If the development of these reports is not deemed essential for advancing the project's core goals and implementation, the country-level project teams may consider reallocating resources to more directly support countries in updating their NBSAPs. Balancing the need for knowledge dissemination and capacity building with the practical needs of countries' biodiversity efforts will be crucial in optimizing the project's impact.

QUESTIONS FOR BOTH UNDP AND UNEP TO ANSWER FROM GERMANY

- With regard to the project organizational structure/institutional framework, we noticed some differences to project proposal 11281. Germany requests that outline and description in both projects is aligned since they both contribute to the same overall project.

RESPONSE: The composition of the Global Programme Board/Steering Committee will mirror that of the existing GEF EAS, which includes UNDP, UNEP, and CBD.

The differences between UNEP and UNDP relate to the methods of activity implementation at the national level. UNDP's implementation modality will adhere to UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), making it accountable to the GEF for fund usage. DIM offers advantages by relieving governments of operational responsibilities associated with a GEF project. This modality provides governments with technical and operational support, ensuring mobilization of necessary inputs and resources for achieving desired outcomes. It also ensures high-quality outputs, expeditious delivery, streamlined decision-making, and alleviates administrative burdens for governments. Within this framework, government officials lead the execution of technical activities, and their involvement in decision-making is encouraged, particularly in consultant/vendor selection processes.

UNEP's implementation modality for Enabling Activities follows a Co-Execution Model which provides a window for UNEP to work closely with the governments in the delivery of project outputs. Project funds execution are directly managed by the governments whilst UNEP provides technical and administrative support in enhancing delivery of results. This secures high quality technical inputs and outputs, speedy delivery and opportunities for drawing lessons which are shared among the countries. On the ground decision making is done by the governments with technical advisory support for UNEP as appropriate.

The project organizational structure/Institutional framework is therefore at 2 levels: a. Global Coordination through the Steering Committee b. Project Implementation through UNEP and UNDP Implementation Models for the Enabling Activities. The Steering Committee ensures sharing of knowledge, best practices, tools, and technologies ensuring cooperation and partnerships. UNEP and UNDP shall ensure the process is coordinated and organized to ensure maximum benefit of all the participating countries.

- In addition, the role of the GPB is not entirely clear. Please specify its exact role in terms of monitoring and providing strategic guidance; what guidance beyond the project outline could be provided; how will it interact with the Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit?

RESPONSE: The two main (mandatory) roles of the Global Project Board or Steering Committee are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner: UNEP and UNDP in close collaboration with the SCBD. This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions, technical support guidance or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner.

The specific responsibilities of the Project Board are:

1. Consensus decision making:

- The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP and UNEP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition whilst ensuring the results rather enhances the two institutions internal procedures and mandates.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP/UNEP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

2. Oversee project execution:

- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project's Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP/UNEP and the donor.
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project as applicable as cofinance for Enabling Activities is not obligatory.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

3. Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

- Address project-level grievances.

4. Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects, related NBSAP projects, the UN Biodiversity Group support and programmes.

- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

The Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, guidance on technical support, responsible parties, consultants, and sub-contractors. A designated representative of the GPMTSU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

- Lastly, Germany requests that the project proponents streamline project organization and management to use resources efficiently. This specifically relates to the division of tasks as outlined in the GEFSEC review sheet:

RESPONSE: Thank you for your comment. Both UNDP and UNEP will ensure that resources are used efficiently and in accordance with the division of tasks outlined in the response to GEFSEC's comment related to the division of tasks between UNDP and UNEP for implementation of the NBSAP programme.

- Germany requests that the differences between the answers provided by the project proponents of this project and of project 11281 are aligned.

RESPONSE: Thank you, the responses are indeed aligned.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS FOR BOTH UNDP AND UNEP

- We support funding for environmental damage remediation in Ukraine at a much higher level.

RESPONSE: During the NBSAP update process, it will be up to Ukraine to prioritize actions for alignment of the existing NBSAP with the KMGBF. This may include addressing issues related to environmental damage remediation, however please note that this funding is for revising and updating the NBSAPs only.

- Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu: This proposal needs more clarity with regards to coordination with UNEP submission (item 6).

RESPONSE: We will coordinate with UNEP during the inception phase to ensure the support of Solomon Islands/Vanuatu (UNEP) and Papua New Guinea (UNDP).

- Uzbekistan: The Ministry of Natural Resources recently rebranded itself as the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change.

RESPONSE: Thank you for noting. We have also updated this in our records.

- The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People is planning a similar technical support and knowledge sharing platform. The grantee should work with the HAC so that there is no overlap of their efforts.

RESPONSE: Thank you for your comment. The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People has a pivotal role in increasing ambition, by creating a framework for governments to formalize their commitments to ambitious goals for achieving Target 3 of the KMGBF. The project team of EAS is already collaborating with HAC in planning and coordinating high-level events and communications. Building on the EAS/HAC relationship we will ensure that coordination between the NBSAP and HAC is established early in the project to ensure there is no overlap in efforts. Once the NBSAP programme is officially established, we will reach out to the HAC team to exchange information on our work and determine how we should structure our collaboration.

- Paraguay: We believe the program is well-aligned to the Paraguayan Ministry of Environment’s work and mission goals. We think funding and support for updating the NBSAP will be very well received by MADES who has a small budget to cover all these various issues.

RESPONSE: Thanks for your comment.

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC			
		Sub-components 1	Sub-component 2	Sub-component 3						
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services provided by UNDP country offices. 1,380,000 Average US\$20,000 per CO for 69 countries Cost of direct project services provided by the Global support team: 38,242.				-		1,418,242	1,418,242	UNDP	

Contractual services- Individual	Contractor services for technical research as well as revision and editing of technical documentation. Estimated total for 69 countries: 5,175,000 (75,000 per country)	5,175,000			5,175,000			5,175,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Contractor services for technical research as well as revision and editing of technical documentation. Estimated total for 69 countries: 690,000 (10,000 per country)		690,000		690,000			690,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost of Global Programme Analyst – IPSA09 (68%) 270,996 125,828 - Distributed by outcome. Serves as point of contact on administrative and operational issues between the UNDP Country Offices, RTA, Project Management and Global Technical Support Team, UNDP Oversight and Finance teams, other support staff and national implementation teams to provide support in implementing various project activities. Other tasks include support in programmatic management of the project and support in procurement processes				-		270,996	270,996	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost of Technical Coordinator (IPSA11) and Global Programme Analyst (IPSA09). Total 224,458 Technical Coordinator - IPSA11 (23%) 98,630 Approximately - Distributed by outcome Technical coordinator will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of progress against stated results for participating countries and against global objectives, analysis of Work Plan implementation and objectives, including activities linking planning with regular progress reviews and resource allocations. Global Programme Analyst – IPSA09				-	224,458		224,458	UNDP

	(32%) 125,828 Approximately - Distributed by outcome Serves as point of contact on administrative and operational issues between the RTA, Project Management and Global Technical Support Team, UNDP Oversight and Finance teams, M&E team and other support staff and national implementation teams to provide support for projects' monitoring and reporting. GPA will support and facilitate results-based programme development and management throughout the different stages of projects/programme implementation;								
Contractual services- Individual	Technical Coordinator – IPSA11 (77%) 340,977 Approximately - Distributed by outcome. The Technical Coordinator will support the project manager to ensure smooth functioning of all elements of Component 3 & 4, ensuring adherence to workplan for delivery of technical deliverables within the allocated timelines, production of regular progress reports and facilitation of technical support as required by the participating UNDP COs.			340,977	340,977			340,977	UNDP
Contractual services- Company	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services. Total 142,500 Translation: 500/day; 80 days, 3 languages = 120,000 Interpretation: 500/day; 15 days, 3 languages= 22,500			142,500	142,500			142,500	UNOPS

<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>Cost of international consultants that will need to be engaged for providing learning, knowledge, global advocacy, and specialized technical support for a suite of e-learning offerings on a range of GBF-related topics on a demand-driven basis. Total 1,684,084</p> <p>1 Senior Technical Advisor The Senior Technical Manager will provide senior review and quality assurance for all technical guidance (except guidance related to UNDP SES, which will be the responsibility of the SES specialist) prepared under Global technical support. Cost per week (30 weeks) 8,290. Total cost 248,700</p> <p>1 GIS Specialist GIS Specialist will provide customized GIS support as required by the project and will also support UN Biodiversity Lab development and maintenance. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,760. Total cost 96,600.</p> <p>1 Technical Specialist NBSAPs and Targets The consultant will develop guidance on NBSAPs and National Biodiversity Targets; Provide customized support to countries on NBSAPs and NBTs as required; Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support; Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 87,010.</p> <p>1 Technical Specialist Policy The consultant will guidance on policy coherence and alignment; Provide customized support to countries on policy coherence and alignment as required;</p>			1,684,084	1,684,084			1,684,084	UNOPS
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<p>Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support; Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 87,010.</p> <p>1 Knowledge Management & Communication Specialist The consultant will manage and oversee the development of learning resources, in partnership with the Senior Technical Advisor and the technical support lead; Organize and roll out the enrolment, design, execution and delivery of all learning materials. Cost per week (71 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 154,780.</p> <p>2 Spatial Planning Consultants The two consultants will provide customized support for all materials related to spatial analyses; Support the development and maintenance of the UN Biodiversity Lab functions and collections to achieve elements of Component 3. Cost per week (52 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 258,544.</p> <p>1 Policy Coherence Specialist The consultant will provide: customized support for all materials related to policy coherence assessments, development of framework for conducting a policy coherence assessment & provision of technical backstopping for the development policy coherence assessments. Cost per week (59 weeks) 2,760. Total cost 162,840.</p> <p>1 Senior Web Designer The consultant will</p>									
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	<p>support the development of relevant web interfaces and will support the global team in developing and executing MOOCs. Cost per week (55 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 119,900</p> <p>1 Senior eLearning Specialist The consultant will: provide customized support for all materials related to elearning, support the development and maintenance of e-learning materials & develop and manage a work flow for e-learning deliverables. Cost per week (55 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 119,900</p> <p>2 Junior Consultants The two consultants will maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project, organize and manage communications systems, support the Senior eLearning specialist in developing and executing MOOCs. Cost per week (80 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 248,800.</p>								
International Consultants	<p>Cost of Two International Consultants Total 63,920</p> <p>1. Terminal Evaluation Consultant - Total 30,800. Consultant who will deliver terminal evaluation report.</p> <p>2. Social & Environmental Safeguards Consultant- Total 33,120- International consultant that will monitor progress to ensure UNDP SES policy is fully met and reporting requirements fulfilled. Also he/she will be engaged for development of guidance on integrating social and environmental safeguards in NBSAP updates and to provide</p>						63,920	63,920	UNDP

	dedicated technical advice, including technical review of NBSAPs on a demand-driven basis.							
Local Consultants	<p>1. Cost of Local Consultants for Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>2. Cost of Local Consultants for Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>3. Cost of Local Consultants for Assessment of progress towards national targets. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>4. Cost of Local Consultants for Assessment of progress related to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>5. Cost of Local Consultants for completion of Conclusions on the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>Estimated total for 69 countries: 5,865,000 (85,000 per country)</p>	5,865,000		5,865,000		5,865,000	UNDP	

Local Consultants	<p>1. Cost of Local Consultants for Development and implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, to promote an all-of-society approach to the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>2. Cost of Local Consultants for Development of national gender analysis and action plan to ensure gender mainstreaming. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>3. Cost of Local Consultants to identify and prioritize essential gaps and inconsistencies between the existing NBSAP and changes needed to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>4. Cost of Local Consultants for Development of NBSAP section that addresses policy alignment and coherence, and biodiversity mainstreaming into key sectors within the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>5. Cost of Local Consultants for assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts and potential risks of the implementation of the updated NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>6. Cost of Local Consultants for development of a first approximation of spatial priorities for Target 1, and develop a spatialized action plan for other area-based targets.</p>	13,354,743			13,354,743			13,354,743	UNDP
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	<p>Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>7. Cost of Local Consultants for identification of an action plan for eliminating or phasing out harmful subsidies and incentives within the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>8. Cost of Local Consultants for assessment of gaps in capacities and resources available undertaken and on that basis, develop plans or strategies for capacity development and resource mobilization. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,524 (24,196 per country)</p> <p>Estimated total for 69 countries: 13,354,743 (193,547 per country)</p>									
Staff Costs	<p>Project Technical Lead FT-P4 Total 784,014</p> <p>The Project Technical Lead will lead the project at a global scale, working to maximise and showcase impacts and to strengthen relationships with stakeholders at all levels responsible for the overall management of the project.</p>			784,014	784,014			014	784,	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Cost of Inception Workshop Total 11,641</p>				-	11,641		11,641		UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Training, workshop and conference costs for GBF-aligned NBSAP development, training can include south-south training workshops, and in-country training and conference costs. Estimated total for 69 countries: 2,415,000 (35,000 per country)</p>	2,415,000			2,415,000			2,415,000		UNDP
Travel	<p>Cost of Travel for Missions to provide dedicated technical advice including support in the design of NBSAPs and engagement with</p>			48,425	48,425			48,425		UNOPS

	relevant stakeholders Total 48,425								
Travel	Travel costs for national stakeholder consultation, working meetings, costs of data gathering and verification among other purposes. Estimated total for 69 countries: 2,760,000 (40,000 per country)	2,760,000			2,760,000			2,760,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel costs for national stakeholder consultation, working meetings, costs of data gathering and verification among other purposes. Estimated total for 69 countries: 345,000 (5,000 per country)		345,000		345,000			345,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Cost of Two audits Total 6,000				-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
Grand Total		23,704,743	6,900,000	3,000,000	33,604,743	300,019	1,695,238	35,600,000	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1	Sub-component 2	Sub-component 3					
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services provided by UNDP country offices. 1,380,000 Average US\$20,000 per CO for 69 countries Cost of direct project services provided by the Global support team: 38,242.				-		1,418,242	1,418,242	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Contractor services for technical research as well as revision and editing of technical documentation. Estimated total for 69 countries: 5,175,000 (75,000 per country)	5,175,000			5,175,000			5,175,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Contractor services for technical research as well as revision and editing of technical documentation. Estimated total for 69		690,000		690,000			690,000	UNDP

	countries: 690,000 (10,000 per country)								
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Cost of Global Programme Analyst – IPSA09 (68%) 270,996 125,828 - Distributed by outcome. Serves as point of contact on administrative and operational issues between the UNDP Country Offices, RTA, Project Management and Global Technical Support Team, UNDP Oversight and Finance teams, other support staff and national implementation teams to provide support in implementing various project activities. Other tasks include support in programmatic management of the project and support in procurement processes</p>					-	270,996	270,996	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Cost of Technical Coordinator (IPSA11) and Global Programme Analyst (IPSA09). Total 224,458 Tehnical Coordinator - IPSA11 (23%) 98,630 Approximately - Distributed by outcome Technical coordinator will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of progress against stated results for participating countries and against global objectives, analysis of Work Plan implementation and objectives, including activities linking planning with regular progress reviews and resource allocations. Global Programme Analyst – IPSA09 (32%) 125,828 Approximately - Distributed by outcome Serves as point of contact on administrative and operational issues between the RTA, Project Management and Global Technical Support Team, UNDP Oversight and Finance teams, M&E team and other support staff and national implementation teams to provide support for projects' monitoring and reporting. GPA will support and facilitate results-based programme development and management throughout</p>					-	224,458	224,458	UNDP

	the different stages of projects/programme implementation;								
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Technical Coordinator – IPSA11 (77%) 340,977 Approximately - Distributed by outcome.</p> <p>The Technical Coordinator will support the project manager to ensure smooth functioning of all elements of Component 3 & 4, ensuring adherence to workplan for delivery of technical deliverables within the allocated timelines, production of regular progress reports and facilitation of technical support as required by the participating UNDP COs.</p>			340,977	340,977			340,977	UNDP
Contractual services- Company	<p>Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services. Total 142,500 Translation: 500/day; 80 days, 3 languages = 120,000 Interpretation: 500/day; 15 days, 3 languages= 22,500</p>			142,500	142,500			142,500	UNOPS

International Consultants	<p>Cost of international consultants that will need to be engaged for providing learning, knowledge, global advocacy, and specialized technical support for a suite of e-learning offerings on a range of GBF-related topics on a demand-driven basis. Total 1,684,084</p> <p>1 Senior Technical Advisor The Senior Technical Manager will provide senior review and quality assurance for all technical guidance (except guidance related to UNDP SES, which will be the responsibility of the SES specialist) prepared under Global technical support. Cost per week (30 weeks) 8,290. Total cost 248,700</p> <p>1 GIS Specialist GIS Specialist will provide customized GIS support as required by the project and will also support UN Biodiversity Lab development and maintenance. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,760. Total cost 96,600.</p> <p>1 Technical Specialist NBSAPs and Targets The consultant will develop guidance on NBSAPs and National Biodiversity Targets; Provide customized support to countries on NBSAPs and NBTs as required; Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support; Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 87,010.</p> <p>1 Technical Specialist Policy The consultant will guidance on policy coherence and alignment; Provide customized support to countries on policy coherence and alignment as required; Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support; Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents. Cost per week (35 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 87,010.</p> <p>1 Knowledge Management</p>			1,684,084	1,684,084		1,684,084	UNOPS
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	<p>& Communication Specialist The consultant will manage and oversee the development of learning resources, in partnership with the Senior Technical Advisor and the technical support lead; Organize and roll out the enrolment, design, execution and delivery of all learning materials. Cost per week (71 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 154,780.</p> <p>2 Spatial Planning Consultants The two consultants will provide customized support for all materials related to spatial analyses; Support the development and maintenance of the UN Biodiversity Lab functions and collections to achieve elements of Component 3. Cost per week (52 weeks) 2,486. Total cost 258,544.</p> <p>1 Policy Coherence Specialist The consultant will provide: customized support for all materials related to policy coherence assessments, development of framework for conducting a policy coherence assessment & provision of technical backstopping for the development policy coherence assessments. Cost per week (59 weeks) 2,760. Total cost 162,840.</p> <p>1 Senior Web Designer The consultant will support the development of relevant web interfaces and will support the global team in developing and executing MOOCs. Cost per week (55 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 119,900</p> <p>1 Senior eLearning Specialist The consultant will: provide customized support for all materials related to elearning, support the development and maintenance of e-learning materials & develop and manage a work flow for e-learning deliverables. Cost per week (55 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 119,900</p> <p>2 Junior Consultants The two consultants will maintain key data and</p>								
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	<p>information systems required to execute the project, organize and manage communications systems, support the Senior eLearning specialist in developing and executing MOOCs. Cost per week (80 weeks) 2,180. Total cost 248,800.</p>								
International Consultants	<p>Cost of Two International Consultants Total 63,920 1.Terminal Evaluation Consultant - Total 30,800. Consultant who will deliver terminal evaluation report. 2.Social & Environmental Safeguards Consultant- Total 33,120- International consultant that will monitor progress to ensure UNDP SES policy is fully met and reporting requirements fulfilled. Also he/she will be be engaged for development of guidance on integrating social and environmental safeguards in NBSAP updates and to provide dedicated technical advice, including technical review of NBSAPs on a demand-driven basis.</p>				-	63,920		63,920	UNDP

Local Consultants	<p>1. Cost of Local Consultants for Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>2. Cost of Local Consultants for Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>3. Cost of Local Consultants for Assessment of progress towards national targets. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>4. Cost of Local Consultants for Assessment of progress related to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>5. Cost of Local Consultants for completion of Conclusions on the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,173,000 (17,000 per country)</p> <p>Estimated total for 69 countries: 5,865,000 (85,000 per country)</p>	5,865,000		5,865,000			5,865,000	UNDP
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Local Consultants	<p>1. Cost of Local Consultants for Development and implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, to promote an all-of-society approach to the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>2. Cost of Local Consultants for Development of national gender analysis and action plan to ensure gender mainstreaming. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>3. Cost of Local Consultants to identify and prioritize essential gaps and inconsistencies between the existing NBSAP and changes needed to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>4. Cost of Local Consultants for Development of NBSAP section that addresses policy alignment and coherence, and biodiversity mainstreaming into key sectors within the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>5. Cost of Local Consultants for assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts and potential risks of the implementation of the updated NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>6. Cost of Local Consultants for development of a first approximation of spatial priorities for Target 1, and develop a spatialized action plan for other area-based targets. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>7. Cost of Local Consultants for identification of an action plan for eliminating or phasing out harmful subsidies and incentives within the NBSAP. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,317 (24,193 per country)</p> <p>8. Cost of Local Consultants for assessment of gaps in</p>	13,354,743			13,354,743		13,354,743	UNDP
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	capacities and resources available undertaken and on that basis, develop plans or strategies for capacity development and resource mobilization. Estimated total for 69 countries: 1,669,524 (24,196 per country) Estimated total for 69 countries: 13,354,743 (193,547 per country)								
Staff Costs	Project Technical Lead FT-P4 Total 784,014 The Project Technical Lead will lead the project at a global scale, working to maximise and showcase impacts and to strengthen relationships with stakeholders at all levels responsible for the overall management of the project.			784,014	784,014			784,014	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of Inception Workshop Total 11,641				-		11,641	11,641	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training, workshop and conference costs for GBF-aligned NBSAP development, training can include south-south training workshops, and in-country training and conference costs. Estimated total for 69 countries: 2,415,000 (35,000 per country)	2,415,000			2,415,000			2,415,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of Travel for Missions to provide dedicated technical advice including support in the design of NBSAPs and engagement with relevant stakeholders Total 48,425			48,425	48,425			48,425	UNOPS
Travel	Travel costs for national stakeholder consultation, working meetings, costs of data gathering and verification among other purposes. Estimated total for 69 countries: 2,760,000 (40,000 per country)	2,760,000			2,760,000			2,760,000	UNDP

Travel	Travel costs for national stakeholder consultation, working meetings, costs of data gathering and verification among other purposes. Estimated total for 69 countries: 345,000 (5,000 per country)		345,000		345,000			345,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Cost of Two audits Total 6,000				-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
Grand Total		23,704,743	6,900,000	3,000,000	33,604,743	300,019	1,695,238	35,600,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

PIMS 9678 SESP