

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
A. Funding Elements .....	4
B. Enabling Activity Summary .....	5
<b>ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>13</b>
C. Eligibility Criteria .....	13
D. Institutional Framework .....	15
E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan .....	18
<b>SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES.....</b>	<b>21</b>
F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds.....	21
G. Rio Markers.....	23
H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s): .....	23
<b>ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS.....</b>	<b>26</b>

## 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
<b>Global</b>	<b>11286</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>9678</b>
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
<b>4/13/2023</b>	<b>11/1/2023</b>
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>GEF Agency</b>
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>42</b>
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
<b>National Bio Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) CBD National Report</b>	<b>10/1/2024 2/28/2026</b>

## A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
BD-EA	GET	28,400,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>28,400,000.00</b>

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

If yes, please describe

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

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

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, 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 , 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, and the private sector.
- **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 and IPLCs.
- **Ambiguous targets:** Another assessment of NBSAPs 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, and women, 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”. The project implementation units of all three initiatives will coordinate to ensure that resources from both projects 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.

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

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

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 18,550,000.00

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 (\$): 5,300,000.00

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 Repor

### M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 200,000.00

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	18,550,000.00
2. Complete 7th National Reports on Biodiversity	5,300,000.00
3. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	3,000,000.00
M&E	200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,050,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	1,350,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>28,400,000.00</b>

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 - 30 June 1993

Antigua and Barbuda - 3 June 1993

Argentina - 10 September 1994

Bahrain - 14 June 1994

Belize - 6 January 1994

Bhutan - 25 September 1995

Bolivia - 6 September 1994

Brazil - 4 June 1993

Cambodia - 22 December 1995

Chile - 3 May 1994

China - 5 January 1993

Colombia - 17 December 1993

Costa Rica - 30 June 1994

Cuba - 20 May 1993

Dominica - 7 June 1993

Dominican Republic - 15 September 1993

Ecuador - 10 October 1994

El Salvador - 10 January 1995

Guyana - 18 October 1993

Haiti - 24 January 1995

Iraq - 19 July 2017

Jamaica - 16 June 1993

Jordan - 11 June 1996

Lao PDR - 23 October 1995

Malaysia - 24 November 1994

Maldives - 2 June 1993

Mauritius - 30 June 1993

Mexico - 8 June 1993

Mongolia - 6 June 1996

Morocco - 2 June 1993

Panama - 22 September 1994

Papua New Guinea - 28 December 1993

Paraguay - 8 June 1993

Peru - 11 September 1993

Philippines - 4 June 1993

Saint Lucia - 7 June 1993

Samoa - 28 September 1993

Seychelles - 18 May 1993

Somalia - 3 May 2021

Sri Lanka - 4 June 1993

St Vincent & Grenadines - 7 June 1993

St. Kitts and Nevis - 7 June 1993

Suriname - 22 September 1995

Tajikistan - 2 June 1993

Thailand - 17 June 1992

Timor Leste - 2 October 2003

Trinidad & Tobago - 8 June 1993

Tunisia - 11 May 1994

Turkmenistan - 28 September 1993

Ukraine - 5 November 1996

Uruguay - 16 November 1994

Uzbekistan - 12 October 1994

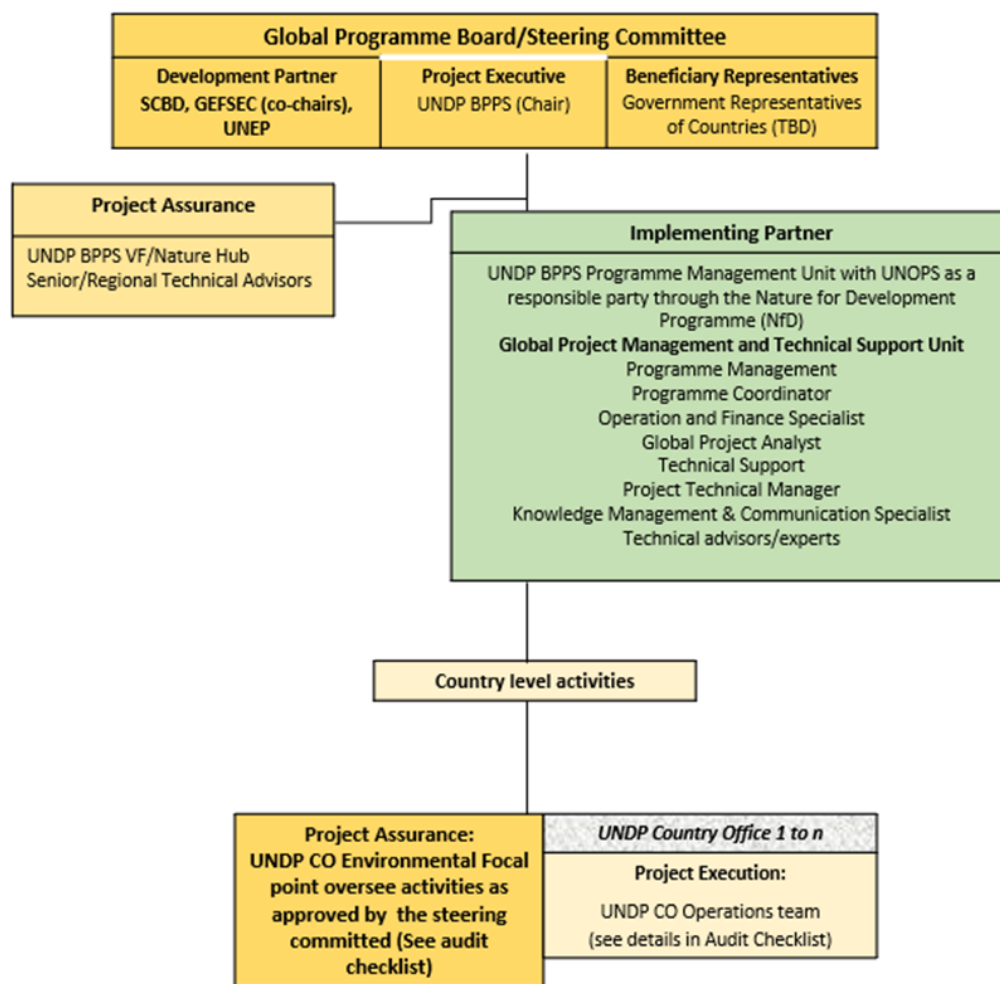
Venezuela - 28 November 2000

#### **D. Institutional Framework**

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

### **Institutional Framework**

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

At the global level, the Global Programme Board (GPB), which is composed of representatives from UNDP, UNEP, SCBD, the GEF Secretariat, and representation from CBD Parties, will provide strategic guidance to the programme.

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 UNDP and co-chaired by the GEF and SCBD.

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.



The programme will be managed by a Global Programme Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) that will be placed under the UNDP BPPS Programme Management Unit. GPMTSU will organize, manage, and execute the programme, with oversight from the UNDP BPPS Vertical Fund Unit and the Nature Hub, and will act as the Secretariat for the Global Project Board/Steering Committee. An indicative organizational chart is shown above. UNOPS will act as a responsible party for executing the technical component. The GPMTSU and UNOPS will hire consultants and service providers as required to execute the work.

Countries will be provided with technical guidance on stakeholder engagement so that IPLCs, women, 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, 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	Bahrain	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	El Salvador	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	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	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	Lao PDR	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	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	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	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. Lucia	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

<b>Total GEF Resources</b>	<b>28,400,000.00</b>	<b>2,556,000.00</b>	<b>30,956,000.00</b>
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### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

### 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	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/29/2023
Kenrick Williams	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	ViceMinister of Planning Coordination	Ministry of Planning for Development	3/28/2023
Tin Ponlok	Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment	3/31/2023
Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez	Head of International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Enid Chaverri Tapia	GEF focal point	Ministry of Environment and Energy	3/31/2023
Ulises Fernandez Gomez	GEF focal point	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment	3/28/2023
Jasim Abdulazezz Humadi	Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs	Ministry of Environment	3/29/2023
Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General, Department of Planning and Finance	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	3/29/2023
Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Director General of Climate Change Department	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia	3/30/2023
Graciela Soledad Miret Martinez	Director of Strategic Planning	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/28/2023
Analiza Rebuelta - Teh	Undersecretary	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	3/30/2023

Joao Carlos Soares	Director	Secretariat of State for Environment	3/30/2023
Robert Bouvier	Minister	Ministry of Environment	3/28/2023
Dian Black Layne	Director of the Department of the Environment	Ministry of Health, Wellness and Environment	4/5/2023
Miguel Stutzin	Operational focal point	Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Kimisha Thomas	Senior Policy Advisor	Ministry of Environment, Rural, Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment	4/5/2023
Eva Maria Colorado	Director of International Cooperation and climate Change	Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	4/5/2023
Kemraj Parsram	Executive Director	Environmental Protection Agency	4/4/2023
Rachid Firadi	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Secretariat of State in Charge of Sustainable Development	4/5/2023
Raul Pinedo	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Jude Tukuliya	Acting Managing Director	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	4/3/2023
Ines Zoila Avila Pando	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs Ministry of	Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Wills Agricole	Technical Advisor for Climate Change & Energy	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment	4/4/2023
Khadija Mohamed Almahzoumi	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	4/4/2023
Anil Jasinghe	Secretary	Ministry of Environment	4/4/2023
Milagros de Camp	Vice Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	4/3/2023
Marwan Alrefai	Secretary General	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	4/6/2023
Dato Mohamed Razif Bin Haji Abd Mubin	Deputy Secretary General (Energy & Environment)	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Climate Change	4/6/2023
Laura Elisa Aguirre Tellez	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	4/5/2023
Frances Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/6/2023



Lavern Queeley	Senior Director	Ministry of Finance	3/31/2023
Janeel Miller-Findlay	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment	4/6/2023
Ivette Patterzon	Legal and Policy Advisor	Legal and Policy Advisor	4/4/2023
Sheralizoda Bahodur	Chairman	Committee of Environmental Protection Under the Government of The Republic of Tajikistan	4/5/2023
Hayden ROMANO	Managing Director	Environmental Management Authority	4/5/2023
Sabria Bnoui	Director General for External Relations	Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment	4/5/2023
Berdi Berdiyev	Head of the Department of International Relations and Planning	State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan	4/5/2023
Evgenii Fedorenko	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	4/5/2023
Miguel Serrano	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Ministry of the Popular Power for Ecosocialism	4/5/2023
Karim Baba	Director of Urban Environment Policy	Ministry of Energy and Renewable Energy	4/6/2023
Loday Tsheten	Director	Ministry of Finance	5/8/2023
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	Focal Point	Ministry of Economy	5/3/2023
Mohamed bin Mubarak bin Daina	Minister of Oil and Environment	Ministry of Oil and Environment	4/6/2023
Jose Luis Naula Naula	International Cooperation Director	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	4/6/2023
Miruzza Mohamed	Director	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology	5/2/2023
Dharam Dev Manraj	Financial Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	4/6/2023
Jakhongir Talipov	Head of International Cooperation Department	Ministry of Natural Resources	4/7/2023
Xiang Peng	Deputy Director	Ministry of Finance	4/28/2023
Astrel Joseph	General Director	Ministry of Environment	4/6/2023
Gillian Guthrie	Senior Director	Ministry of Growth and Job Creation	4/4/2023

Samanthia Justin	Chief Technical Officer	Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development	4/6/2023
Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/12/2023

#### 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).

#### ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

#### 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