

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
<b>Global</b>	<b>11281</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
<b>UNEP</b>	
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
<b>4/13/2023</b>	<b>11/1/2023</b>
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
<b>70 national entities UNEP for the Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform</b>	<b>Government 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	36,435,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>36,435,000.00</b>

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

If yes, please describe

N/A

## 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

**Enabling Activity Summary:** The implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) has been varied globally, with some countries making significant progress while others are lagging far behind. 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, 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 actual implementation of NBSAPs has been slow and insufficient to address the ongoing loss of biodiversity. 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.

The GBO-5, and 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 Kunming-Montreal [Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (GBF) respectively. Part of the reason is that most of the national targets included the revised or updated NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 were not aligned with global targets agreed at CBD COP 10, according to analysis prepared by the CBD Secretariat.

The GEF grant aims to provide technical and financial assistance to eligible countries to be able to revise and update their NBSAPs, and to implement and contribute to the achievement of these new and challenging goals and targets of the GBF. The project 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, 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 on a path to recovery and to contribute to the achievement

of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**In the baseline situation**, nearly all NBSAPs were developed using the Aichi Targets as a framework. A study in 2016 analysed over 100 NBSAPs<sup>[11]</sup>, 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:** Lack of 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 NBSAPs have failed to sufficiently engage key stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, local communities, and the private sector.

**Weak monitoring and reporting:** Monitoring and reporting mechanisms are critical for tracking progress towards NBSAP targets and ensuring accountability. 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 and regulatory frameworks.

**Limited mainstreaming:** Many sectors and stakeholders have not fully mainstreamed biodiversity considerations into their 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 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<sup>[2]</sup> 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 the elements of the Aichi Target.

In addition, the Global Biodiversity Framework has several differences compared to the previous Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on 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 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 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 and local communities 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 a 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 learn how 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 Indigenous peoples and civil society stakeholders, going well beyond previous models of engagement.
- **Innovative monitoring and reporting:** The GBF introduce new indicators and reporting requirements to measure progress towards the targets. Countries will need to learn how to develop and use innovative monitoring and reporting systems that 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 biodiversity-inclusive spatial land- and sea-use plans in order to bring



biodiversity loss as close to zero as possible in areas of high ecological importance. This will require 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 project 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 sub-components, including a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan 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 grants, 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 Early Action Support project. Overall, this project 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. Completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> National Report:** 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 Global Biodiversity Framework.

**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 four goals. The catalogue will include emerging lessons and best practices captured by dedicated knowledge products such as NBSAP status publications (eg.

NBSAP Gender Gap Report, Data Governance mechanisms, integration of the Two Protocols and/or an NBSAP ambition report) and technical publications, videos, websites, articles, and podcast episodes to update on the state of NBSAPs. In addition, in-country implementation processes will be supported by dedicated technical advice from global 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 countries' various capacities for the updating or revising of NBSAPs and the preparation of the seventh national report. **In partnership with UNDP, UNEP will prepare flagship reports that highlight key issues including among others a Global Gender Report, a Global NBSAP Ambition Report, a Global Spatial Report, Integration of the Two Protocols of the Convention, Data Governance, Biodiversity and Trade Nexus, DSI and Benefit Sharing showing progress in key areas.**

**Component 4.** Project 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 7<sup>th</sup> National Report, including recent COP15 outcomes and decisions. It will also build upon existing work through the GEF Early Action Support Project that is ongoing, as well as support to countries to develop biodiversity finance plans, including through the recently approved GEF Project "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 development of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and the 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports in the targeted countries.

[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 (\$): 24,500,000.00

Outcome:

## 1.1 GBF-aligned NBSAP is developed

### Output:

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

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 Early Action Support grants 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 Early Action Support project, 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 2, 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12 within the NBSAP

1.1.7 Building on the results of the Early Action Support project, identify an action plan for eliminating or phasing out harmful subsidies and incentives within the NBSAP.

1.1.8 – Resource Mobilization plans with clearly defined actions and plans on leveraging resources from the new Global Biodiversity Fund to be set up, national and other related plans.

1.1.9 - 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.

## 2. Complete 7th National Reports on Biodiversity

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 7,000,000.00

### 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 is 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.

2.1.6 Capacities for using headline and other indicators are strengthened

### 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 tools, guidelines and

best practices related to NBSAPs across the 23 GBF targets, including documentation on 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, Data Governance for GBF implementation, Trade and Biodiversity nexus, human rights-based approaches, role of non-state actors and reporting among others.

## M&E

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

Outcome:

4.1 Project M&E meets UNEP and GEF standards

Output:

4.1.1 Project M&E plan fully implemented.

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Revision and updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	24,500,000.00
2. Complete 7th National Reports on Biodiversity	7,000,000.00
3. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	3,000,000.00
M&E	200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,700,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	1,735,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>36,435,000.00</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 are eligible to participate in this enabling activity. The countries supported by UNEP with date of ratification to the Convention on Biological Diversity are listed below in Table 1

Parties		Date of Ratification
1.	Albania	1994-01-05
2.	Angola	1998-04-01
3.	Armenia	1993-05-14
4.	Azerbaijan	2000-08-03
5.	Bangladesh	1994-05-03
6.	Benin	1994-06-30
7.	Botswana	1995-10-12
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002-08-26
9.	Burkina Faso	1993-09-02
10.	Burundi	1997-04-15
11.	Cameroon	1994-10-19
12.	Cabo Verde	1995-03-29
13.	Central African Republic	1995-03-15
14.	Chad	1994-06-07
15.	Congo	1996-08-01
16.	Congo DR	1994-12-03
17.	Comoros	1994-09-29
18.	Cook Islands	1993-04-20
19.	Cote D'Ivoire	1994-11-29
20.	Djibouti	1994-09-01
21.	Eritrea	1996-03-21
22.	Eswatini	1994-11-09
23.	Ethiopia	1994-04-05
24.	Equatorial Guinea	1994-12-06
25.	Fiji	1993-02-25
26.	Gabon	1997-03-14
27.	Gambia	1994-06-10
28.	Georgia	1994-06-02
29.	Ghana	1994-08-29
30.	Guinea	1993-05-07
31.	Guinea-Bissau	1995-10-27
32.	Kenya	1994-07-26
33.	Kiribati	1994-08-16

34.	Lesotho	1995-01-10
35.	Liberia	2000-11-08
36.	Madagascar	1996-03-04
37.	Malawi	1994-02-02
38.	Mali	1995-03-29
39.	Marshall Islands	1992-10-08
40.	Micronesia	1994-06-20
41.	Moldova	1995-10-20
42.	Montenegro	2006-10-23
43.	Mozambique	1995-08-25
44.	Namibia	1997-05-16
45.	Nauru	1993-11-11
46.	Nicaragua	1995-11-20
47.	Niger	1995-07-25
48.	Nigeria	1994-08-29
49.	Niue	1996-02-28
50.	North Macedonia	1997-12-02
51.	Palau	1999-01-06
52.	Qatar	1996-08-21
53.	Rwanda	1996-05-29
54.	São Tomé and Príncipe	1999-09-29
55.	Senegal	1994-10-17
56.	Sierra Leone	1994-12-12
57.	Serbia	2002-03-01
58.	Solomon Islands	1995-10-03
59.	Sudan	1995-10-30
60.	South Africa	1995-11-02
61.	South Sudan	2014-02-17
62.	Tanzania	1996-03-08
63.	Togo	1995-10-04
64.	Tonga	1998-05-19
65.	Turkey	1997-02-14
66.	Tuvalu	2002-12-20
67.	Uganda	1993-09-08
68.	Vanuatu	1993-03-25
69.	Zambia	1993-05-28
70.	Zimbabwe	1994-11-11

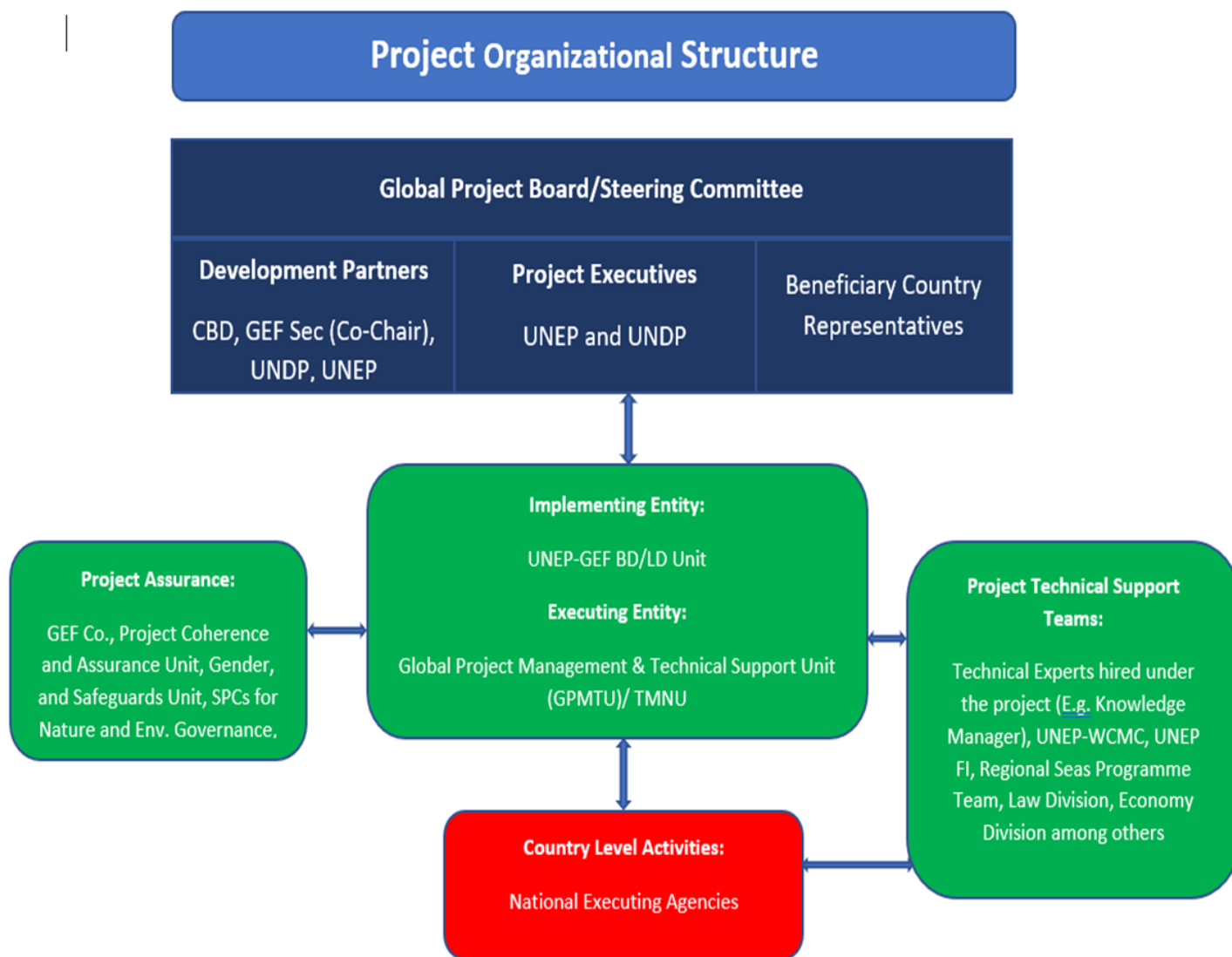
#### D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.



This global project and the individual country projects will be implemented by UNEP and co-executed with lead National Executing Agencies, being thereby accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The proposed structure is as depicted in Figure 1:

The Global Project Board / Steering Committee will mirror that of the existing GEF Early Action Support project, including UNDP, UNEP and CBD.



**Figure 1: Project Organisational Structure**

**The Global Project Board / Steering Committee**

At the global level, the Global Project Board (GPB), which is composed of representatives from UNEP, UNDP, SCBD, the GEF Secretariat, and representatives from CBD Parties, will guide the project.

The GPB will act as a coordinating committee to discuss and monitor the progress of the program.

The GPB will be co-chaired by the GEFSec and the Project Directors (Executives) from UNEP and UNDP with a joint Secretariat support from UNEP and UNDP.

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.

This GPB was the past convener and the host of the NBSAP Forum, which provided online technical and capacity building support to countries to meet their CBD obligations and was the convener of previous NBSAP and National Reporting projects.

For UNEP, the project will be managed by a dedicated Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) under the Transformation and Mainstreaming of Nature Unit (TMNU) in the Ecosystems Branch of UNEP. The Unit will organize, manage and execute the project, with oversight from the Global Project Board / Steering Committee. An indicative organizational chart is shown above. The GPMTSU will hire staff, consultants and service providers as required to execute the work. These technical experts will work under the oversight of the GMPTSU to provide technical support to the countries. The GMPTSU will report to the Global Project Board / Steering Committee.

Countries will be provided with technical guidance on stakeholder engagement so that indigenous peoples and local communities, 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, agriculture.

- National ministries responsible for managing nature-dependent development sectors, including tourism, water security, disaster management, economic development.
- National ministries are responsible for nature-impacting development sectors, including infrastructure, mining, energy, 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
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- International non-governmental organizations
- Multi-lateral agencies (e.g., World Bank, FAO, Regional Development Banks, others)

The GMPTSU of the Global Programme will coordinate and draft work plans with the project implementation units of GBFEAS to ensure that financial resources of both initiatives contribute to the common goal of revising and updating the NBSAPs in line with the Global Biodiversity Frameworks and in meeting national reporting obligations in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

## **E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Under *Component 4 (Project monitoring and evaluation plan)* the project will implement a M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNEP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, reflects the needs of women, youth, indigenous peoples, 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.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNEP requirements as outlined in the UNEP Project Management Manual (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNEP Evaluation Policy under the guidance of the UNEP Evaluation Office. The Project Coherence and Assurance Unit and the Gender and Safeguards Unit in collaboration with GEF Coordination Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with UNEP's project M&E requirements including project monitoring, 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<sup>[1]</sup><sup>3</sup>.

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

*Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:*

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop(s) will be held by the Global Project 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 project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project 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 project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; UNEP Social and Environmental Safeguards Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project 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 Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

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

policies as appropriate.

**Terminal Evaluation (TE):** Per the guidance of the UNEP Evaluation Office, an Operational Completion Report (OCR) will be prepared in lieu of a Terminal Evaluation for the Enabling Activity. The preparation of the OCR will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNEP Evaluation Office we-collaborate portal.

Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNEP’s quality assurance office. The final Operational Completion Report will be made available and posted on the UNEP Evaluation Office webpage by 31 October 2027. A management response to the Evaluation Office recommendations will be posted to the IPMR within six weeks of the TE report’s completion. The OCR and corresponding management response will be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’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 UNEP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project 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 UNEP’s Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>[2]</sup>.

[1] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

[2] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

## 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 (\$)
UNEP	GET	Albania	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Armenia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Azerbaijan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Bangladesh	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cameroon	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Central African Republic	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Comoros	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cook Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Djibouti	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Eritrea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Fiji	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00

UNEP	GET	Gabon	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Georgia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	4,935,000.00	444,150.00	5,379,150.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Kiribati	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Madagascar	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Malawi	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Marshall Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Micronesia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Moldova	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Montenegro	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Nicaragua	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Niger	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Niue	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	North Macedonia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Palau	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Qatar	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Rwanda	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00

UNEP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	South Sudan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Sudan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Tonga	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Tuvalu	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Vanuatu	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	450,000.00	40,500.00	490,500.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>36,435,000.00</b>	<b>3,279,150.00</b>	<b>39,714,150.00</b>

#### 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)
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Ms. Shahkira Parker	GEF Operational Focal Point	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South Africa	4/5/2023
Prof. Wilson K. Tarpeh	Executive Director & CEO	Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia	4/5/2023
Ms. Qongqong Hoohlo	Ag. Director, Department of Environment/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Lesotho	4/5/2023
Mr. Fode Toure	Director of Environment/GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Guinea	4/5/2023
Mrs. Nenenteiti Teariki-Ruatu	Director of Environment & Conservation Division/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, Kiribati	4/5/2023
Mr. Alexandre Nevsky Rodrigues	Special Adviser to the Minister of Environment & Agriculture/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, Cabo Verde	4/5/2023
Mr. Ouamar Gadjil Soumaila	Climate Change Director/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Chad	4/5/2023
Dr. Mona Ali Mohammed Ahmed	Secretary General	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Sudan	4/5/2023
Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar	Secretary General/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Djibouti	4/5/2023
Ms. Khangesiwe Mabuza	Principal Secretary/GEF OFP	Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Eswatini	4/5/2023
Mr. Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director & GEF OFP	Environment Protection Agency, Sierra Leone	4/5/2023
Mrs. Arlette Soudan-Nonault	Minister & GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development & Congo Basin, Congo	4/5/2023
Mr. Clarence Sam	Director	Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Marshall Islands	4/6/2023
Mr. Youssouf Elamine Youssouf Mbechezi	Director General for Environment and Forests & GEF OFP	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Environment and City Planning, Comoros	4/6/2023
Dr. Unusa Haman	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, Cameroon	4/6/2023
Mr. David Batali Oliver	Director General & GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment & Forestry, South Sudan	4/6/2023

Mr. Yakoubou Mahaman Sani	GEF OFP	Ministry of Planning, Niger	4/6/2023
Dr. Badgie Dawda	Executive Director & GEF OFP	National Environment Agency, The Gambia	4/6/2023
Mr. Isaac Charles Acquah Jnr	GEF OFP	Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana	4/6/2023
Mr. Kibrom Asmerom Weldegebriel	Ag. Director General , Department of Environment & GEF OFP	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Eritrea	4/6/2023
Mr. Haden Talagi	Director – Department of Environment/GEF OFP	Ministry of Natural Resources, Niue	4/6/2023
Dr. Hery A. Rakotondravony	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar	4/6/2023
Mr. Godwin F. Gondwe	Director & GEF OFP	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Zambia	4/6/2023
Mr. Julio Ingles Joao Ferreira	GEF OFP & Adviser to the Minister	Ministry of Environment, Angola	4/17/2023
Dr. Farhina Ahmed	Secretary & GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Bangladesh	4/12/2023
Mr. Memanton Boni Yalla	GEF OFP	Ministry of the Environment & Sustainable Development, Benin	4/7/2023
Mr. Senad Oprasic	GEF OFP	Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Relations, Bosnia & Herzegovina	4/7/2023
Mr. Halaloa Fua	GEF OFP & Director of Environment	National Environment Service, Cook Islands	4/11/2023
Mrs. Alimata Kone	GEF OFP & Permanent Secretary	GEF National Commission, Permanent Secretariat, Ministry of Economy & Finance, Cote D'Ivoire	4/28/2023
Mr. Mensur Dessie Nuri	GEF Operational Focal Point & Director, MEAs Negotiation Coordination	Environmental Protection Authority, Ethiopia	4/11/2023
Mr. Pita Wise	GEF Operational Focal Point & Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister	Department of Environment, Fiji	4/18/2023
Mr. Stanislas Stephen Mouba	GEF OFP	Ministry of Water, and Forests, the Sea and the Environment, Gabon	4/18/2023
Mr. Ephantus Kimotho	GEF Operational Focal Point & Principal Secretary, State Department for Forestry	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Kenya	4/11/2023

Mr. Amidou Goita	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Mali	4/7/2023
Mr. Andrew Yatilman	GEF OFP & Secretary	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management, Government of the Federated States of Micronesia	4/12/2023
Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	GEF Operational Focal Point & Executive Director	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia	4/5/2023
Ms. Berilyn Jeremiah	GEF Operational Focal Point & Secretary, Environmental Management and Agriculture	Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Nauru	4/13/2023
Mr. Javie Guitierrez Ramirez	GEF Operational Focal Point & Vice Minister	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Nicaragua	4/5/2023
Mr. Stanley Jonah	GEF OFP	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	4/5/2023
Mr. Abdullah Al-Muraikhi	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Qatar	4/30/2023
Mr. Baba Drame	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal	4/11/2023
Mr. Chanel Iroi	GEF Operational Focal Point & Deputy Secretary Technical	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology, Solomon Islands	4/11/2023
Dr. Andrew M. Komba	GEF Operational Focal Point & Director of Environment	Division of Environment, Vice President's Office, Tanzania	4/11/2023
Mr. Comlan Awougnon	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Forest Resource, Togo	4/11/2023
Mr. Paula Ma'u	GEF Operational Focal Point & Chief Secretary and Secretary to Cabinet	Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), Tonga	4/6/2023
Mr. Patrick Ocailap	GEF Operational Focal Point & Deputy Secretary to the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda	4/11/2023
Mr. Esline Garaebiti Bule	GEF Operational Focal Point & Director General	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Energy & NDMO, Vanuatu	4/11/2023

Mr. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	GEF Operational Focal Point Deputy Director, Natural Resources	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism & Hospitality Industry, Zimbabwe	4/12/2023
Mr. Emmanuel Ndorimana	Assistant to the Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi	4/5/2023
Ms. Charlene Mersai	GEF Operational Focal Point & National Environment Coordinator	National Environmental Protection Council, Palau	4/9/2023
Mr. Pamoussa Oueddraogo	GEF Operational Focal Point, Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environment, Water & Sustainable Development, Burkina Faso	4/10/2023
Mr. Hakob Simidyan	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Republic of Armenia	4/10/2023
Ms. Juliet Kabera	GEF Operational Focal Point & Director General	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda	4/10/2023
Mr. Lourenco Antonio Vaz	GEF Operational Focal Point & General Secretary	Ministry of Rural Development, Natural Resources and the Environment, Guinea Bissau	4/10/2023
Mr. Darnel Helio De Sousa Baia	GEF OFP	Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Sustainability, Sao Tome & Principe	4/10/2023
Mr. Lambert Gnapelet	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Central African Republic	4/9/2023
Mr. Emin Garabaghli	GEF Operational Focal Point & Head of Division of General Cooperation	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Republic of Azerbaijan	4/7/2023
Mr. Atonio Micha Ondo Angue	GEF Operational Focal Point & Director General	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Equatorial Guinea	4/7/2023
Dr. Nihat Pakdil	GEF Operational Focal Point, Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Turkiye	4/7/2023
Mr. Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Democratic Republic of Congo	4/7/2023
Mr. Radovan Sekalic	Head of Division for International Cooperation	Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, Montenegro	4/7/2023

Mr. Petru Taturu	GEF Operational Focal Point & Secretary General of the Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Moldova	4/7/2023
Mr. Eduardo Baixo	GEF OFP	Ministry of Land and Environment, Mozambique	4/6/2023
Mr. Sofjan Jaupaj	General Director, General Directorate of Economy, and Supporting Services	Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Albania	4/6/2023
Mr. Khulekani Mporu	Deputy Director, Department of Tourism	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Botswana	4/6/2023
Mr. Sumeo Silu	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Meteorology and Disaster, Tuvalu	4/10/2023
Ms. Vesna Indova Tochko	GEF Operational Focal Point & Head of IPA Department	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, North Macedonia	4/13/2023
Ms. Nino Tkhilava	Head of Environment & Climate Change Department	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Georgia	4/7/2023
Ms. Sandra Dokić	GEF OFP & State Secretary	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Serbia	4/19/2023
Ms. Shamiso Najira	GEF Operational Focal Point & Deputy Director	Environmental Affairs Department, Malawi	4/11/2023

#### 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).

N/A

#### ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Will be submitted with CEO Endorsement

#### 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 if ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations