

Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Program Title:	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme		
Country(ies):	Global , Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam	GEF Program ID:	11085
Lead GEF Agency:	UNEP	GEF Agency Program ID:	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	ADB CAF UNDP UNIDO FAO	Submission Date :	4/6/2023
Type of Trust Fund:	GET		
Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	UNEP's Economic Trade and Policy Unit (Global)	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):	GEF Agency
	UNEP-WCMC (Global)		Others
	CPI (Global)		CSO
	Ministry of Energy (Chile)		Government

	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Cote D'Ivoire)		Government
	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Indonesia)		Government
	Ministry of Environment and Forest (Indonesia)		Government
	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives (Mauritius)		Government
	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) (Mexico)		Government
	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development – Department of Sustainable Development (Morocco)		Government
	Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)		Government
	Government of United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania)		Government
	Vice President's Office (Tanzania)		Government
	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public organization) (TGO) (Thailand)		Government
	Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) (Viet Nam)		Government
	ADB (Global)		GEF Agency
	CAF (Global)		GEF Agency
Sector (only for Programs on CC):	Mixed & Others	Program Duration (Months):	72
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi Focal Area	Program Commitment Deadline:	12/28/2024

Taxonomy:	Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation Neutrality, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Technology Transfer, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Renewable Energy, Financing, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, Conference, Peer-to-Peer		
GEF Program Financing: (a)	98,678,187.00	PPG Amount: (c)	2,208,662.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	8,881,023.00	PPG Agency Fee(s) : (d)	198,766.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	109,966,638.00	Total Co-financing:	695,182,970.00
Project Tags:	CBIT: No SGP: No		
Program:	Net-Zero Accelerator		

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? (iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme (NZNPA IP) is designed to address two closely related global issues. The first one relates to the significant ambition gap that still exist between the pace of current global efforts to slow down and reverse climate change and ecosystem loss and the investments in systems transformation that the scientific consensus indicate is needed during this decade to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The second issue relates to the lack of coordination that currently exist between responses to the climate and biodiversity crises, as they are inextricably linked.

There is a growing consensus that climate change and the rapid decline of natural ecosystems are intertwined crises that should be tackled together in the context of national long term economic planning, if efforts to address either are to succeed (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)-Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, 2021). The net-zero and nature positive agendas are therefore interdependent, meaning that pursuing one without the other could lead to unintended consequences and missed opportunities. Despite some good practices, coordination mechanisms and inclusive governance structures and investment models for integrated net-zero and nature-positive action are not widely in place.

The Programme will support countries to ensure coordination and coherence between strategies and plans developed for implementing the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and other relevant frameworks. Taking a whole of society approach, the Programme will promote effective use of the GEF-8 levers of transformation, including (i) promoting coherent governance and policies for net-zero and nature-positive (NZNP) goals; (ii) facilitating alignment of national budgeting and planning processes, and private capital, with NZNP objectives; (iii) setting up cross-scale coalitions, including in finance, and (iv) promoting innovation in technology, business models and institutional arrangements that can deliver the necessary shifts.

The Programme structure comprises a Global Child Project (“Global Platform”) together with 12 Country Child Projects (Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam). Each Country Child Project will have an upstream component focusing on the establishment and/or strengthening of cross-ministerial coordination processes for consensus building, policy coherence and development of NZNP long-term strategies, planning and policy making, and a downstream component focused on aligned sectoral planning and investments relevant for nature positive deep decarbonization efforts. The Global Platform includes a strong knowledge curating and sharing component that consolidates all the proposed interventions at global and country level. As the Programme promotes an integrated, whole-of-economy approach, all Child Projects will be required to ensure that biodiversity and land degradation neutrality are fully integrated in the net-zero strategies developed and/or implemented through the Programme.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the lead agency of the Programme, together with the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as co-leads, and UNEP, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) as Implementing Agencies for Country Child Projects.

The Programme is expected to generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) towards climate, biodiversity, and land degradation targets by supporting activities aimed at preserving and enhancing resilient carbon sinks in natural ecosystems and promoting Nature-based Solutions (NbS). The NZNPA IP will achieve these results by supporting ambitious target setting, enhancing policy coherence, cross-sectoral policy shifts, successful finance mobilization, robust long-term monitoring schemes, promoting and scaling-up innovative solutions and facilitating the dialogue and exchange of experiences in support of a more

integrated, coherent, and effective implementation of both the net-zero and nature-positive global agendas.

With an overall financing envelope approaching \$100 million and close to \$700 million in co-financing, the Programme is expected to result in approximately 1 million ha of land under restoration or with improved practices and approximately 75 million CO_{2e} tons of emissions reductions.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

To strengthen institutions and catalyse investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways.

Program Components	Component Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Program Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
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Component 1. NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream)	Technical Assistance	1.1 Project countries are committed to decarbonising their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms	GET	14,935,463.00	30,578,548.00
		<p><i>Measured by:</i></p> <p>1.1.1 # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements</p> <p>1.1.2 # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements</p> <p>1.1.3. # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements</p> <p>1.1.4. # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened</p>			
		1.2 Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow			
		<p><i>Measured by:</i></p> <p>1.2.1. # of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets</p> <p>1.2.2. # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals</p> <p>1.2.3. # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing</p> <p>1.2.4. # of countries with Ministry of</p>			

Finance or Planning supporting
 recommendations on public finance
 foundations to align with NZNP targets and
 goals

Component 1. NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream)	Investment	GET	43,706,000.00		
Component 2 - Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investment	Technical Assistance	2.1 Project countries implement (evidence- based) sectoral and thematic reforms and plans in line with NZNP strategies	GET	27,134,846.00	69,717,976.00
		<p><i>Measured by:</i></p> <p>2.1.1 # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal / financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption priorities (disaggregated by sector)</p> <p>2.1.2 # of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible)</p>			

Component 2 -
Downstream NZNP
sectoral policies and
investment

Investment

2.2 Project countries and DFI/FI identify
projects and leverage NZNP aligned
investments

GET

40,479,411.00

492,192,444.00

Measured by:

2.2.1 # of pilot projects supported by the
NZNP Programme, which are generating
practices and lessons for NZNP investments

2.2.2 # of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned
criteria in their investment/financing
frameworks

2.2.3 \$ volume of investment capital
committed to NZNP projects and plans by
private investors, institutional investors, and
public funding agencies

2.2.4 # of GEF IA MDBs and DFIs testing
integrated NZNP definitions, guidance,
taxonomies and financing models, that have
been agreed through the NZNP MDB
Coordination Structure

Component 3 - Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge (cross-cutting)	Technical Assistance	3.1 NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level	GET	8,999,107.00	20,268,000.00
		<p>Measured by:</p> <p>3.1.1 # of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/ enhanced and indicators tracked</p> <p>3.1.2 # of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of (ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals)</p> <p>3.2 Stakeholders in and outside of the Integrated Programme countries have a better understanding of, and are promoting integrated NZNP approach</p> <p>Measured by:</p> <p>3.2.1 # of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas</p> <p>3.2.2 # of project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform</p> <p>3.2.3 # of organisations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by govt, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP)</p> <p>3.2.4 # of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well</p>			

as in and out of the IP)

Component 3 - Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge (cross-cutting)	Investment		GET		7,283,550.00
M&E					
M&E	Technical Assistance	Global and national projects' results are tracked, challenges identified, and necessary adjustments made so that the Programme can increase its impact and efficiency, while also being accountable for the resources invested	GET	2,437,703.00	5,376,250.00
		Measured by:			
		# of Child Projects with mid-term and final evaluations completed			
		# of Child Projects that have undertaken necessary adjustments following the evaluations' recommendations			
		Sub Total (\$)		93,986,530.00	669,122,768.00
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
			GET	4,691,657.00	26,060,202.00
		Sub Total(\$)		4,691,657.00	26,060,202.00
		Total Program Cost(\$)		98,678,187.00	695,182,970.00

Please provide justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global climate action plans, as outlined in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), are not ambitious enough to meet the Paris Agreement goals, despite increased pledges and net-zero commitments covering over 90% of the global economy ([Net Zero Tracker, 2022](#)). A lack of clear milestones and implementation strategies, and policies not being compatible with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement, contribute to this shortfall. IPCC's 6th Assessment Report warns that the emissions levels implied by NDCs will likely result in warming exceeding 1.5°C ([IPCC AR6, 2023](#)). In addition, economic and financial trends have led to a decline in natural capital and an increase in human-made capital, which undermines natural and biological resources ([UNEP, 2022](#) and [UNEP, 2021](#)). Land degradation and a decline in biodiversity due to deforestation, land-use changes, overexploitation of natural resources and pollution has implications for food security, poverty reduction, resilience to disaster and long-term sustainability of ecosystems. These impacts can be particularly acute in vulnerable communities and those dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Moreover, the degradation of natural systems also contributes to climate change, as they play a critical role in regulating the Earth's climate by storing carbon, regulating water cycles, and reducing the risk of disasters.

It is crucial therefore to mitigate climate change without harming nature and biodiversity. Further on, evidence shows that climate change is aggravating the losses in nature and biodiversity ([IPBES, 2021](#)). Given the close interconnectivity between the two, national climate actions need to be developed integrating nature and biodiversity considerations. Combined, the goals of the Paris Agreement, the targets of the [GBF](#) and the 19 principles and voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets of the [UN Convention to Combat Desertification](#) (UNCCD) therefore provide a comprehensive global framework for NZNP action which countries must navigate. There remains considerable scope and opportunity for better harnessing synergies between climate and nature actions. For example, NDCs still require deeper integration of biodiversity considerations; of the 96 NDCs that include NbSs for climate change mitigation, for example, 27 have not quantified them as numerical targets ([World Wide Fund for Nature, 2021](#)). Climate finance will also need to increase between two and six times by 2030 to achieve mitigation goals ([IPCC AR6, 2023](#)), and the GBF calls for an increase in financial support for conservation efforts by 2030 amounting to at least USD \$200 billion per year, eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity ([Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\), 2022](#)). In this context, the GEF NZNPA IP presents an opportunity to support countries in developing and implementing integrated solutions to reach the long-term goals of these global agendas.

Accordingly, any viable decarbonisation pathway will need to effectively integrate biodiversity and NbS, together and in coordination with technology-based investments. This means that such pathways are to avoid negative impacts on the environment, and also prioritise nature-positive outcomes. Integrated and systemic NZNP transformation will require a whole-of-government, whole-of-economy and whole-of-society strategy, across all actors and stakeholders. These include different levels of government and line ministries, business and industry, Financial Institutions (FIs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), academia and civil society. Integration is also required across sectors, value chains and investment areas, such as NBS, agriculture and food, energy systems, built environments, industry and manufacturing and mobility. The NZNPA IP therefore focuses on targeted interventions that support much stronger

coherence and action in terms of institutions, knowledge management and financing, as elaborated in the Programme description section. To achieve its proposed objective of “accelerating investment and implementation of nature positive, net-zero pathways”, the NZNPA IP will address the following barriers:

1. *Lack of consensus across stakeholders in achieving NZNP outcomes.* Before legally binding net-zero commitments can be achieved, there must first be consensus on net-zero pathways among government institutions and inclusion of relevant stakeholders in the dialogue. Often, the level of net-zero ambitions and targets of environment ministries, let alone for nature-positive actions, may differ from those of finance ministries, for instance. [Linked to cause 1 in Problem Tree, Section B]
2. *Limited policy coherence and coordination in institutional arrangements.* Despite some good practices, coordination mechanisms and inclusive governance structures for net-zero and nature-positive action are not widely in place. This can lead to policy incoherence, with different policies not complementing or even undermining one another. Meanwhile, existing arrangements do not always allow for adequate participation from the private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, which is crucial for a coherent, comprehensive, contextualised and socially accepted just economic transition. The integration of net-zero and nature-positive objectives requires improved policy coherence, reflected in specific institutional arrangements which enable long-term action that transcends political and economic cycles. [Linked to cause 2]
3. *Insufficient capacity for evidence-based development of NZNP strategies.* Despite a strong interest in - and commitment to - NZNP action, institutions and individuals may lack the technical capacity required to develop evidence-based concrete strategies and related policies, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. This can lead to a mismatch of poorly coordinated policies that may undermine the strategic goals they are set to achieve. Relevant capacity must be built to ensure clear policy coherence and consistency. Specifically, this refers to accessing the knowledge and tools necessary for conducting cross-sectoral macro-economic analysis, rigorously integrating nature-positive aspects into long-term investment plans and connecting these to concrete pathways and sectoral policies downstream. [Linked to cause 3]
4. *Absence of adequate incentives in national policy frameworks.* Many countries struggle to create an enabling policy environment that encourages NZNP investments, such as in zero-carbon energy and mobility systems, resource-efficient buildings or agricultural systems and NbS. Governments need to provide clear fiscal and regulatory incentives to the private sector to facilitate NZNP investments at the necessary scale, while better targeting public investments and taxes. Environmentally harmful subsidies are still widely in place, and, in some countries, national systems of investment still consider investing in nature as a “cost”, which prevents government ministries from planning certain types of critical investments. [Linked to cause 4]
5. *Ineffective financing mechanisms for bankable projects.* Net-zero and nature-positive projects are associated with higher up-front costs and barriers to attracting funds, including perceived risks. When public budget is misaligned in terms of NZNP targets and largely constrained, there remains a lack of dedicated financial instruments and facilities to enable investment at the necessary scale - i.e. including from external sources of financing. External sources can include the private sector, which must navigate these challenges in order to redirect financial flows to NZNP investments. The recent “State of Finance for Nature” report found that investments in NBS, for example, need to triple by 2030, and to increase four-fold by 2050 from the current level, in order to combat the triple planetary crisis ([UNEP, World Economic Forum, The Economics of Land Degradation and Vivid Economics, 2021](#)). Scaling up investments to this degree requires mechanisms that allow for reliable access to finance, with specific NZNP taxonomies and standards for guiding the different financial flows. In addition, there is a limited expertise for supporting the development of high-quality bankable projects. This issue remains a crucial challenge in many

countries, and the NZNPA IP will be working through Child Projects to alleviate it. Addressing the lack of capacity for project preparation requires a multi-faceted approach that involves strengthening institutional capacity, building partnerships, utilising project preparation facilities, sharing knowledge and experience, and encouraging private sector involvement to bring additional resources and expertise to the table. [Linked to cause 5]

6. *Limited systems and capacity to accurately track and measure indicators.* As acknowledged by the Net Zero Tracker, tracking of net-zero targets has recently expanded ([NewClimate Institute](#), [Oxford Net Zero](#), [Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit](#) and [Data-Driven EnviroLab](#), 2022). National governments require robust tracking and measuring systems across both net-zero and nature-positive indicators to monitor progress at the national level and allow for adaptive interventions. This may include use of specific tools and methodologies, and improvements in broader digital infrastructure. By tracking progress towards agreed targets, policymakers and stakeholders can hold themselves accountable for taking action and meeting their commitments. It also improves global transparency and clarity on the progress being made towards a decarbonised nature positive economy and increases Investors long-term certainty and confidence that the transition to a decarbonised economy is happening. Tracking net-zero and nature positive targets also provides a common language for international cooperation on climate and nature action. [Linked to cause 6]

7. *Restricted accessibility/availability of knowledge and dedicated resources for decision-makers.* Some countries have capacity for NZNP action, and relevant technologies, tools and good practices do exist. Yet, across planning, policymaking, implementation and financing, better access to the relevant knowledge, with clearer consolidation and modes of dissemination, can facilitate improved understanding. Global online knowledge platforms can provide longevity and utility for impact beyond individual country or sectoral efforts. [Linked to cause 7]

Responding to the political momentum generated by UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), more and more countries have adopted net-zero targets and incorporated them in either law, policy or political pledges. Countries will now need to roll out coherent strategies and operationalise investment pipelines that pursue deep decarbonisation pathways with integration of nature. Countries are at different starting points in establishing and implementing long-term NZNP strategies, the NZNPA IP is designed in a modular way to meet country needs where they currently stand.

While existing initiatives already address important elements of the climate and nature imperatives and some of the barriers mentioned above, there is still a lack of focus on the nexus of net-zero and nature-positive agendas, as well as an integrated approach of interventions on both the economy-wide upstream and sector-specific downstream levels. At the upstream level, governments can benefit enormously from working together, sharing knowledge and resources, and engaging in joint initiatives. At the downstream level, a programmatic approach allows for more coordinated and comprehensive interventions that can address the emissions and nature degradation issues across multiple sectors and geographies. The programmatic approach also helps to scale up the impacts by coordinating multiple activities towards a common objective and reduce duplication of effort and resources and develop standard approaches, tools, and methodologies that can be made available through the Global Platform across multiple Country Child Projects. The NZNPA IP is therefore designed to develop global lessons on integrated “NZNP” action, which is still in its infancy and remains fragmented, to foster a community of practices on NZNP integration. Responding to this rationale, the NZNPA IP will: i) identify, support, collect and organise knowledge and successful models, to start building a global repository, and (ii) provide tailored technical assistance to participating countries, which can then contribute to the global knowledge beyond the participating countries.

In summary, the NZNPA IP ties together net-zero and nature-positive considerations and will leverage knowledge and good practices to develop integrated

approaches tackling the economic, climate change and biodiversity degradation challenges faced by participating countries and beyond. By engaging with an extensive and diverse group of stakeholders and bringing together the networks and expertise of the Programme's main partners: UNEP, UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), 2050 Pathways Platform, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Programme will build upon existing baseline efforts, consolidate existing and newly generated knowledge and scale up efforts in agenda integration and achievement of long-term carbon reduction and nature positive goals.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

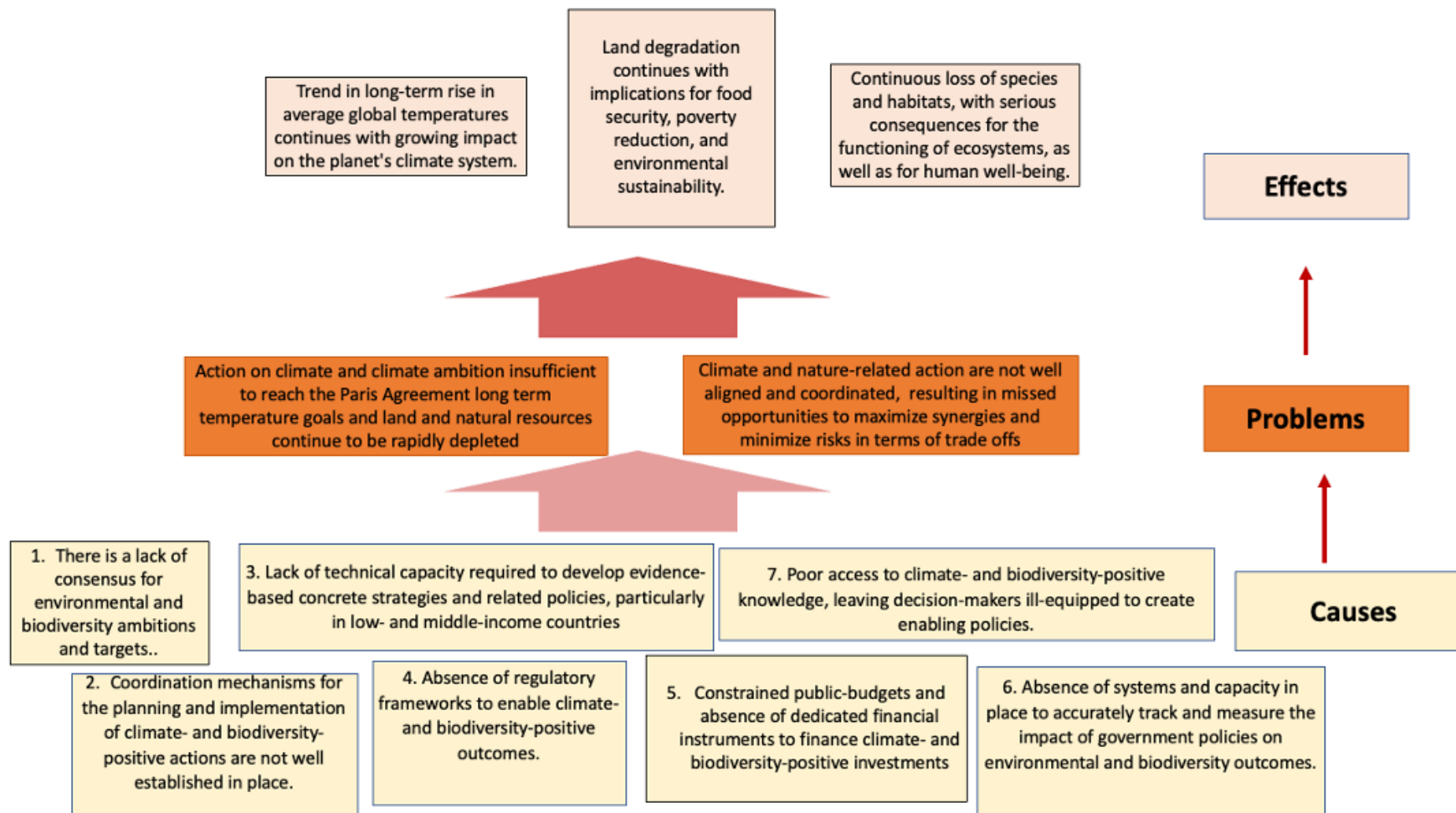
THEORY OF CHANGE

Problem

The NZNPA IP intervention departs from two identified problems. First, rates of GHG emissions released into the atmosphere are unsustainable and inconsistent with net-zero aspirations, while land and natural resources are being rapidly depleted, damaging fragile ecosystems and biodiversity. Secondly, climate and nature-related actions are uncoordinated resulting in missed opportunities and increased trade-offs.

Confounding these two problems are seven underlying causes, that are interrelated and self-reinforcing, meaning that addressing one of the causes in isolation while ignoring the others would be ineffective. These causes are presented in the *Problem Tree* below.

Figure 1: Problem tree



To address the problems and their underlying causes and mitigate their expected effects, the NZNPA IP proposes the following approaches divided into six outcomes: (i) support countries in decarbonising their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms (related to causes 1, 2, 3); (ii) strengthening countries' public finance foundations and supporting to remove barriers to facilitate NZNP capital flow (related to causes 4 and 5); (iii) support implementation of sectoral and thematic reform and plans (related to causes 2 and 3); (iv) identifying projects and leveraging NZNP aligned investments (related to cause 5); (v) support in creation/strengthening of robust monitoring system to track and report on targets (related to cause 6); (vi) increase understanding and promoting NZNP approaches within and beyond the direct participant countries and stakeholders (related to cause 7), through a global platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration.

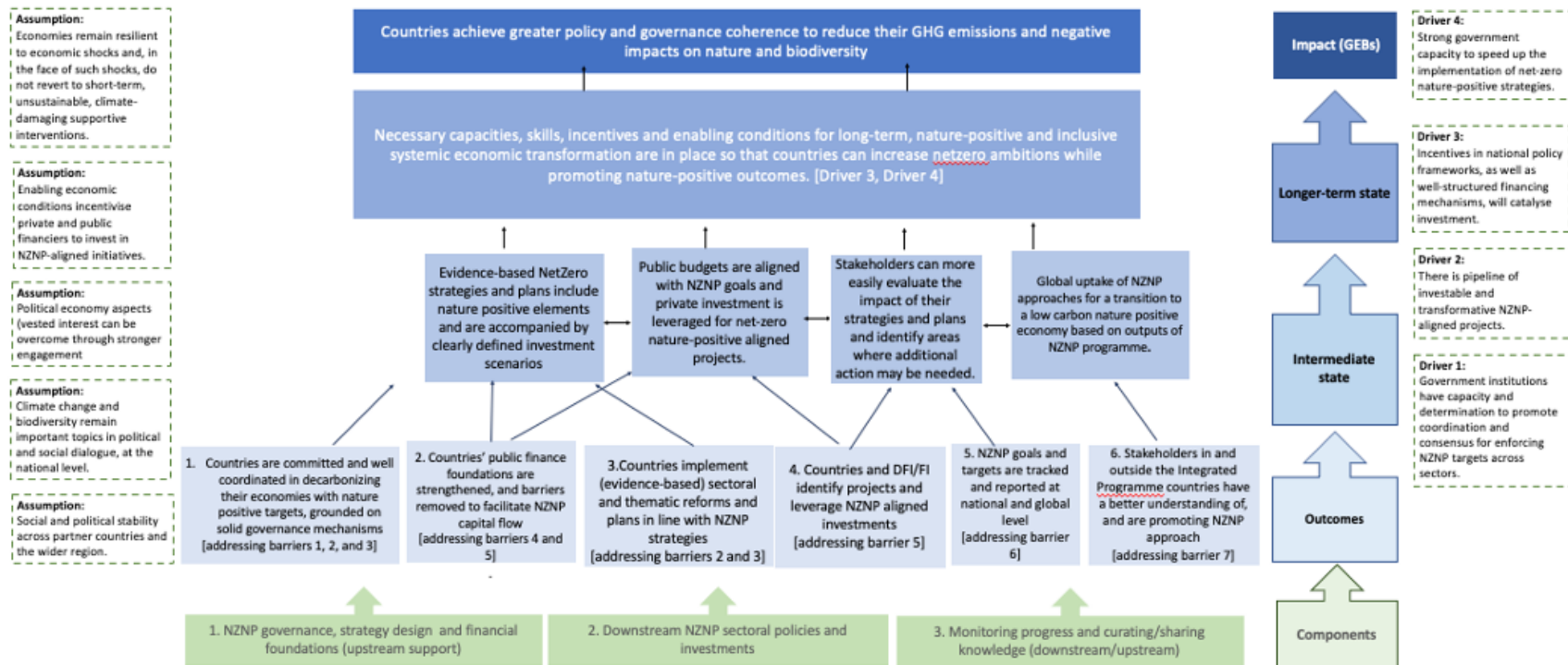
As identified early on, the seven underlying causes of climate and biodiversity unsustainability and agenda mismatch – which are closely linked to the barriers discussed above – centre around a lack of capacity (technical, coordination, knowledge, monitoring etc.) and conditions which encourage unsustainable

economic structures (perverse price incentives, lack of financing etc.). The NZNPA IP outcomes are directly geared towards addressing these barriers to support the achievements of four intermediate states that will generate the long-term socio-economic transformation (necessary capacities, skills, incentives and enabling conditions for long-term, nature-positive and inclusive systemic economic transformation are in place) that lead into the overall accomplishment of the Programme impact, *that countries achieve greater policy and governance coherence to reduce their GHG emissions and negative impacts on nature and biodiversity.*

Assumptions of Causal Pathways

The underlying structure of the NZNPA IP is based on several assumptions and drivers for the causal pathways from outcome to impact (outputs will be defined during the PPG and inform a revised Theory of Change). Assumptions are external factors the NZNPA IP itself has no control over, but which nevertheless are needed to be in place for the Programme to be successful. Drivers are external factors that the NZNPA IP may have some limited control over. The identification of these assumptions and drivers is based on the analysis of barriers and enablers towards achieving an NZNP future, as presented earlier in the document. During PPG, drivers and assumptions will be revisited along the causal pathway. Furthermore, during PPG the theory of change will be expanded to include a reference to working in 12 countries in three different continents. Additional drivers and assumptions can be identified using the programmatic perspective.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



DETAILED PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION BY COMPONENTS

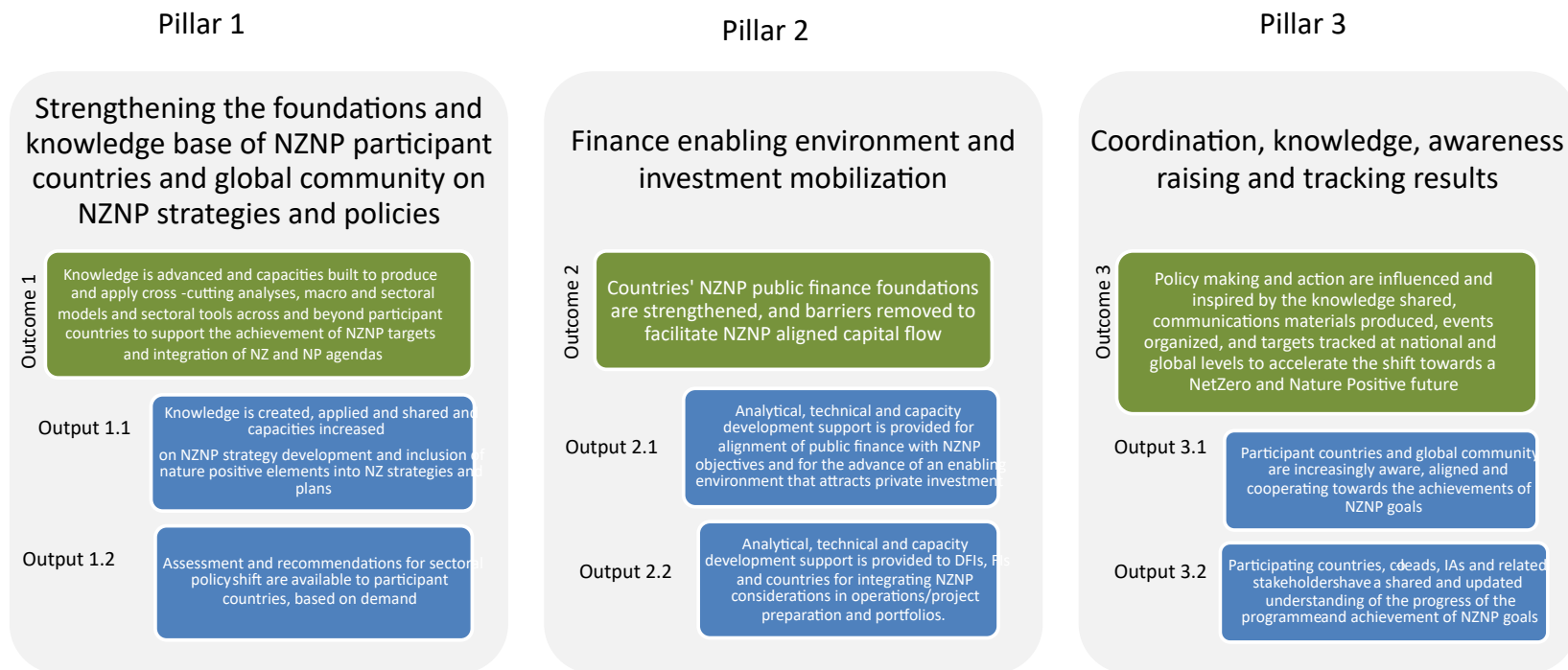
The NZNPA IP is structured in three distinct components, each with two outcomes and selected indicators. The NZNPA IP is designed in a flexible way to allow that the Global Child Project and Country Child Projects select the elements in each component that they will be focusing on and the indicators they will be supporting to achieve. The Programme includes 12 Country Child Projects (Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Viet Nam) which are supported by the Global Child Project ("Global Platform"), providing coordination and technical assistance, while fostering knowledge sharing and innovation at regional and global levels. The decision on the selection of the countries is elaborated in the section on Country Child Project selection criteria. The information on the Child Projects and their respective Implementing Agencies and financial allocations is provided in Annex H.

The Programme is organised in components (described below) aligned with GEF-8 four levers of transformation : (i) in terms of governance and policy, the Programme will foster coherence and cross-sectoral institutional integration and active engagement of multiple ministries for formulating net-zero and nature-positive targets and related policies; (ii) in financing, the Programme will support countries to mobilise resources through national planning budgets aligned with NZNP objectives, as well as private capital towards implementation of NZNP-aligned projects; (iii) while setting up cross-scale coalitions the Programme

will bring a diversity of perspectives, expertise and resources to the table, not only improving the overall coordination of the NZNP agendas globally, but also leading to more effective problem-solving, greater impact, for example in finance, and enhanced legitimacy of proposed solutions and good practices; (iv) finally, the scale and complexity of the challenges faced require encouraging and disseminating innovative technologies, business models and institutional arrangements that can deliver the necessary shifts, while also building long-term capacities among different stakeholders to adapt and scale the new approaches in different contexts.

The Global Platform (see figure 3) runs across all components of the NZNPA IP, Component 1 focusing on NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream support) and Component 2 for NZNP sectoral policies and investments (downstream support). The differentiation of the Global Platform is to provide a variety of opportunities for global, regional, and national dialogues on policies, knowledge curation and creation, training and capacity building, and bridging opportunities for finance. The approaches for knowledge curation, trainings, peer exchanges, capacity building and technical assistance are consistent across components, although Component 3, which focuses on tracking and knowledge sharing, brings a more detailed description of the Global Platform functions and design.

Figure 3: Global Platform description



Component 1: NZNP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream)

Component 1 of the NZNPA IP focuses on the development and implementation of NZNP economy-wide strategies and the enabling institutional, regulatory, fiscal, and financial environment that will allow those strategies to be implemented. It includes setting up the institutional framework and building the national consensus necessary for the successful development and implementation of agreed NZNP targets and commitments. Further, it also includes creating the enabling environment by aligning national budgets with national development and environmental sustainability objectives.

Outcome 1.1: Project countries are committed to decarbonising their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum two indicators):

- # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements
- # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive element
- # of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements
- # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened

Outcome 1.1 requires the participation of a broad range of stakeholders for a robust process to create coherent, comprehensive, contextualised, and socially accepted national/ sub-national goals. Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms in Country Child Projects will be a vital forum to reach agreement and provide strategic oversight in making intersectoral choices on NZNP targets and strategies at the national level.

To reach consensus for a long-term NZNP vision, the Country Child Projects will establish coordination mechanisms or strengthen existing ones for intersectoral/inter-ministerial dialogues involving national governments, sub-national governments, private sector, and civil society (see Table 1). Currently, several existing coordination mechanisms are focused exclusively on climate issues without considering nature components. In these instances, the Country Child Projects will focus on strengthening and expanding current mechanisms to incorporate a nature dimension.

Table 1: Governance frameworks and plans and strategies in Country Child Projects

Country	Governance framework	Plans and strategies	
	Description of expected action on NZNP plans and strategies	NZNP strategy already in place to be strengthened	NZNP strategy to be developed
Chile	The NZNP strategy will strengthen the Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC) coordination and non-state stakeholder engagement.	x	
Costa Rica	The NZNP strategy will strengthen coordination of ministerial committee on climate change and regional committees for policy coherence, planning and monitoring. Create guideline for support preparation of sectoral plans. Advance stakeholder education and engagement plan.	x	
Côte d'Ivoire	The NZNP strategy will establish interministerial group with inclusive stakeholder engagement; integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda. Developing climate change legislation draft.		x
Indonesia	The NZNP strategy will strengthen the role of existing committee and inclusion of vulnerable groups.	x	
Mauritius	The NZNP strategy will expand Climate Change Committee mandate. Stakeholder engagement plan.		x
Mexico	The NZNP strategy will finalise the law on climate change and other legal instruments. Setting up dialogue for intersectoral dialogue. Territorialisation of NDCs with local dialogue frameworks.		x
Morocco	NDC interministerial committee exists but needs to increase scope to consider NZNP. Stakeholder engag		x

	ement plan; integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.		
Nigeria	The NZNP strategy will be an expansion of Commission on Climate Change. Building climate long term plan. Stakeholder plan for inclusive processes for a gender- and culturally - sensitive just transition. Integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.		x
Tanzania	The NZNP strategy will strengthen cross-ministerial coordination mechanism; integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.		x
Thailand	The NZNP strategy will engage with variety of stakeholders to strengthen existing mechanisms; integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.	x	
Trinidad and Tobago	The NZNP strategy will create an institutional framework to be developed, together with elaboration of a Carbon Trading Policy and Governance Framework. Integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.		x
Viet Nam	The NZNP strategy will strengthen governance framework. Integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda.	x	

The NZNPA IP will take a holistic approach when considering support to Country Child projects to develop institutional structures that are conducive to NZNP action. The knowledge products under the Global Platform to support inter-ministerial coordination will be based on concrete experiences of global partners (e.g., the 2050 Pathways Platform) in supporting the establishment of such mechanisms and consultative processes and collecting good practices, to be shared among participating countries and beyond. Guidance will be innovative and comprehensive, encompassing support for the engagement of wider civil society and private sectors stakeholders, actively considering women-empowerment and gender equality issues.

The Programme will also look to support the development of NZNP strategies. To this end, a macro-economic modelling approach can support participating countries to integrate biodiversity, climate change, and other environmental and social indicators into long-term strategies and goals by simulating NZNP pathways with alternative investment scenarios. For countries with already well-developed strategies (e.g., Costa Rica), the Country Child Project’s approach will be to ensure that the strategy aims to achieve both net-zero emissions and nature-positive outcomes and is cross-sectoral and multi-thematic.

The Global Platform will make available to the Programme’s countries tailored support to define the boundary and scope of their NZNP strategies where they do not exist or refine existing ones. Guidance on the development of NZNP strategies and integration of NZNP in Long-term Strategies (LTS) will be provided through working groups which will comprise relevant stakeholders, government partners and technical partners. A modelling approach will play an important role in this process, and the Global Platform will support countries to build relevant technical knowledge in NZNP modelling using guidance manuals, webinars, and training materials. This will form the NZNP modelling toolkit, which will include guidance on: a. Performing an NZNP assessment; b. Identifying required indicators for NZNP modelling; c. Use and application of different NZNP models; and d. Informing Policy Scenario Analysis and Investment Plans using NZNP modelling and principles.

Under the framework of the Global Platform, technical working groups will be established to provide more refined and peer-reviewed knowledge products. For instance, one of the working groups will focus on NZNP strategies (including agenda coordination, macroeconomic modelling, integration of nature components, gender, and inclusiveness aspects) and it will involve technical partners on nature, on long-term development strategy, modelling, as well as on financing nature. A working group on financing NZNP will advance collaboration on both public and private portfolio alignment with integrated development and NZNP considerations. Other working groups can be considered as needed^[1].

For countries with strategies missing the nature positive component, the macro-economic model can be complemented by analytical tools such as the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#) (UNBL) and the [Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool](#) (IBAT), which allows a spatially explicit approach to assessing the impacts of net-zero strategies on nature. The modelling priorities among the 12 Country Child Projects cover both macro or cross-sectoral modelling, as well as sector-specific and thematic modelling (as elaborated in Component 2). Table 2 below summarises the Country Child Projects with expressed interest in modelling support.

Table 2: Country Child Projects with expressed interest in modelling support

Country	Modelling area
Chile	Energy sector
Costa Rica	Macro Agriculture sector Industrial sector
Indonesia	Macro
Mauritius	Macro
Mexico	Macro
Nigeria	Macro/thematic (biodiversity and nature)
Thailand	Macro
Trinidad and Tobago	Macro

Outcome 1.2: Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum two indicator):

- # of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets
- # of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals
- # of countries with new/revised financial sector regulatory policy submitted for adoption to promote NZNP financing
- # of countries with Ministry of Finance or Planning supporting recommendations on public finance foundations to align with NZNP targets and goals

Outcome 1.2 is related to alignment of national budgets with national development and environmental sustainability objectives, integrating recommendations from a needs assessment of key domestic and international financial institutions into the fiscal, regulatory, and legal policy frameworks of participating countries to address key NZNP investment barriers. The government's annual budget cycle is widely recognised as its most important national policy statement and most powerful policy integration and mainstreaming instrument, which directly influences consumption and production patterns and private sector capital allocation and investment decisions. Durable and sufficient additional financing for NZNP strategies from external sources (private and DFI) is unlikely to materialise without a public finance foundation that is credibly oriented towards improving long-run growth outcomes and increasing resilience to shocks and crises.

In the Country Child Projects, countries have specified a range of public finance interventions that align with Outcome 1.2. These include the need for support with tracking NZNP progress, establishing public budget monitoring systems to evaluate NZNP alignment, promoting integrated development and NZNP practices and considerations in policy design, and developing financing and incentive mechanisms for private sector adoption of sectoral standards. Seven Country Child Projects have expressed interest in support on issues relating to the enabling environment (i.e., public finance and broader policy framework alignment with FI and DFI needs).

The Global Platform will support participating countries with analytical, technical, and capacity building support for strengthening and aligning public finance

with NZNP considerations and creating an enabling environment for NZNP investment mobilisation at a regional and global level, while also providing country contextualised support and in-country capacity building and implementation assistance to identify and remove key barriers to mobilising and scaling up NZNP-aligned financing. This includes support in developing and applying nationally contextualised decision-support tools like the Sustainable Budgeting Approach (SBA)^[2], designed to integrate development, climate and nature targets/objectives into national fiscal policies and budgeting processes, as well as other relevant fiscal policy instruments and reforms. A technical helpdesk will be also available for Country Child Projects in case of technical and methodological queries.

Through the Global Platform, CPI will develop global and regional normative standard definitions and socialisation related to “NZNP-alignment” and deliver concrete recommendations to governments on overarching fiscal, legal and regulatory reforms which are needed to reduce country risk and uncertainty for investors and FIs.

The Global Platform will contribute to component 1 with the following deliverables:

- Services to the global community	- Targeted technical assistance to participant countries
- Establishment of working groups to guide development of knowledge products on NZNP strategies and financing for NZNP.	- Regional in-person and online training modules on NZNP modelling
- Guidance materials on the development of NZNP strategy and integration of NZNP in LTS.	- Peer to peer learning on NZNP modelling, strategies and sectoral policies.
- Guidelines on the design/implementation of cross-ministerial governance mechanisms and inclusive participatory processes.	- Training programs on inclusion of biodiversity elements into strategy and planning through tools such as I BAT, UNBL, WDPA.
- Guidance materials on socio-economic analysis for NZNP strategies and a NZNP modelling toolkit	- In-country Clinics and Labs on NZNP strategies & modelling (expert's/technical team's visit to countries)
- Good practice synthesis of NZNP strategy development (based on inputs from child projects).	- Hands-on support for sectoral model development (2-3 countries)/ and policy analysis (4-5 thematic areas)
- Webinars (global/regional) on NZNP modelling toolkit and strategies.	- Advanced webinars (integrating sectoral models with macro-models)/ Helpdesk on specific challenges
- Technical regional workshops to inform + develop capacity of technical government partners and UNCTs on opportunities + challenges for building sustainable and resilient public finance foundations.	- Regional technical WS + Market Place for NZNP policy development, design and implementation across priority sectors (e.g., Carbon trading scheme, Energy subsidy)
- Global/regional knowledge products on opportunities + challenges for leveraging fiscal policy tools to enable scale up of NZNP investment (also sectoral)	- Technical helpdesk to support technical methodological queries related to SBA
	- In-country technical assistance to contextualise and implement SBA at a national/sub-national and sectoral level to align public budgets with NZNP objectives
	- In-country capacity building on SBA implementation
	- In-country technical assistance on NZNP fiscal policy assessments and opportunities to leverage fiscal policy to create an enabling environment for mobilising NZNP-financing

Component 2: NZNP downstream sectoral policies and investments (downstream)

Identifying specific sectoral policies and interventions is essential for the successful realisation and resourcing of NZNP ambitions. It is critical that identified policies and projects in prioritised sectors are fully supported with appropriate means of implementation and financing at a reasonable cost. Component 2 of the NZNPA IP thus seeks to bridge the gap between the governance, strategies, and financial foundations established in Component 1 and the specific sectoral policies and investments required at the downstream level. To achieve this, this component comprises two outcomes, serving to drive NZNP implementation and ensure that the Programme's objectives are effectively translated into real-world impact. Therefore, overall, the Programme is focused on providing comprehensive support to encourage the uptake of innovative, novel, and effective NZNP gender-sensitive policies.

Outcome 2.1: Project countries implement evidence-based sectoral and thematic policies and plans in line with NZNP priorities.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum one outcome and one indicator):

- # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal / financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector)
- # of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible)

The 12 Country Child Projects will focus on downstream actions across agriculture and food, energy systems, built environments, industry and manufacturing, mobility, and “other” sectors. In addition, nine of the countries have highlighted NBS as a priority area (either *per se* or within an individual sector). Within these broad areas, countries will promote adoption of specific technologies and solutions, such as green hydrogen, agrovoltatics, charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and green corridors (see Table 3).

Table 3: GEF priority areas for targeted investments in Country Child Projects

Countries	GEF priority area/sector						
	Nature-based solutions	Agriculture and food	Energy systems	Built environments	Industry and manufacturing	Mobility	Others
Chile		x	x				
Costa Rica	x (across sectors)	x			x		
Côte d'Ivoire	x (for agriculture and food)	x	x				x (forestry/land use and waste)
Indonesia	x (for mobility and industry + manufacturing)	x	x		x	x	x (mining)
Mauritius			x		x		
Mexico	x (for built environment/mobility)			x		x	
Morocco	x (for built environment)	x	x	x	x		x (forestry)
Nigeria	x (across sectors)	x	x				
Tanzania	x (across sectors)	x	x			x	x (forestry/land use + eco-tourism)
Thailand	x (for built environment)		x	x	x		
Trinidad and Tobago	x (for built environment/mobility)			x		x	
Viet Nam		x			x		x (waste)
Count	9	8	8	4	6	4	5

To do so, the 12 Country Child Projects have indicated potential downstream sectoral and/or thematic interventions across policy, regulatory, procurement and planning levers. To ensure integration of nature-positive considerations, these interventions cover, for example, standardisation of NZNP policies and incorporation of both biodiversity and climate criteria into procurement policies for buildings. Tanzania will establish a dedicated framework for catalysing NbS to connect with its overall NZNP strategy. Three countries express an interest in sectoral and thematic modelling to inform the sectoral interventions. Chile will focus on modelling of the Long-term Energy Planning Process, with finer scale input data and linkages to the national GHG inventory. Costa Rica will strengthen modelling for the agriculture and industry sectors. Nigeria aims to build on UNDP's biodiversity and nature finance models.

Sectoral modelling tools can generate more detailed sectoral implications for policy design with embedded technology solutions. As part of the strategy

implementation support under the Global Platform, technical workshops on sectoral models will help prioritise policy interventions, identify no-regrets options and technologies depending on financial constraints (e.g., budget deficit) and recommend policy options depending on financing needs (e.g., public, or private finance sources) and the trade-offs in environmental impacts.

Once key policy interventions are prioritised at the sectoral level, the Global Platform will further support the design and implementation of sectoral policies through: 1) peer-to-peer learning on good practices for sectoral policy. NZNP knowledge products will focus on enhancing enabling policy environment for priority sectors, including public incentives, price incentives, economic and scientific analytical sectoral/thematic tools on nature-based infrastructure, and financial and trade-related considerations for design and implementation of sectoral policies aligned with NZNP targets. These knowledge products, together with specific 2) guidelines for successful NZNP policy implementation, will be promoted through market fairs (for policy tools) at regional technical workshops and 3) case-based learning.

Collaboration with UNEP-WCMC will ensure an emphasis on biodiversity integration at the sectoral level and policy coherence, for example with technical assistance on [mapping risks and benefits of transport infrastructure](#) and [nature-positive trade in agricultural products](#).

One particular example of innovative thinking in the approach of the Global Platform will be to incorporate aspects of circularity within NZNP policy design. Price and other incentives that encourage the uptake of sustainable, circular methods of production and consumption will replace the current linear economic model. This, in turn, will create spillover effects, benefitting not just NZNP goals but also other GEF-8 programming goals. Meanwhile, given the importance of country and regional context, by facilitating the sharing of experiences, the Global Platform will help shorten the cycle from innovation to replication and adaptation in other partner countries. This will ensure any innovative policies fostered through the Global Platform will be transmitted across partner countries. The technical workshops and market for sectoral policy will promote representation of more vulnerable demographics, including women and girls, to reach a range of stakeholders and foster inclusive innovation.

Outcome 2.2: Project countries and DFIs/FIs identify projects and leverage NZNP aligned investments.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum one outcome and one indicator):

- # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments
- # of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned criteria in their investment/financing frameworks
- \$ volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies
- # of GEF IA MDBs and DFIs testing integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies, and financing models, that have been agreed through the NZNP MDB Coordination Structure

The overall objective of this outcome is to connect the global development, climate, and nature finance community with local needs, by improving the flow of both public and private finance to investments that can produce both development and NZNP outcomes. The key goal is to improve access to needed finance at a reasonable cost, and the development of a sustainable and NZNP-aligned financial ecosystem in countries. These two objectives are unlikely to be achieved in the absence of two crucial elements - the strong and resilient public finance and policy enabling environment (as per outcome 1.2), and a capacity to identify and package high-impact, bankable NZNP-aligned project pipelines with attractive risk mitigation and return profiles, so that large pools of external

capital can be mobilised to support national NZNP ambitions.

All 12 countries will invest GEF resources and significant co-financing in downstream investment facilitation and identified pilots, together with additional investments for scale up, covering a range of sectors such as energy, transport, and NbS. The countries (as in Table 4 below) are seeking support for various pilot investments, financial mechanisms, feasibility assessments, and engagement of private sector investment in key identified investment areas and sectors. Some requests also aim to facilitate private sector engagement, promote investment opportunities, and pilot NZNP solutions.

Table 4: Downstream investment/finance elements of Country Child Projects

Country	Downstream investments/finance
Chile	Project pipeline for NZNP energy sectoral plan implementation; strengthened NZNP finance credit mechanism; NZNP pilot investments in tentatively three Chilean cities
Costa Rica	Pilot investments and financial strategy
Côte d'Ivoire	Support private sector investments in NDCs with NZNP goals; the establishment of an innovative financing mechanism
Indonesia	Promote investment-grade feasibility assessment; facilitate private sector investment; develop and support uptake of green financial scheme
Mauritius	"Green Manufacturing Scheme" financial mechanism that considers NZNP criteria
Mexico	Investment plan and project pipeline focusing on transport sector; strengthened financial mechanisms for NZNP electric vehicle (EV) investments
Morocco	Supporting the engagement of the private sector and the mobilisation of its financing in key identified investments
Nigeria	Investments in NbS for carbon sinks and key biodiversity areas for NZNP outcomes; mobilise finance for NZNP investments
Tanzania	Promote investment opportunities for private sector in NbS
Thailand	Investment demonstration project for decarbonisation and sustainable development in industry; pilot financing scheme
Trinidad and Tobago	Nature-positive project pipelines to pre-feasibility for transportation and industry
Viet Nam	Facilitate private sector engagement and investment on piloting NZNP solutions to reduce methane emissions with biodiversity and LDN co-benefits

Building on the strong and resilient enabling environment which reduces country-specific risks for investors and development finance institutions and incentivises NZNP-aligned market creation, the Global Platform will support both the identification, preparation, structuring and financing of NZNP-aligned projects, and capacity building to develop a NZNP project development ecosystem that can sustain this expertise beyond the lifetime of this Programme.

Through the Global Platform, the ADB and CAF will focus on enabling and catalysing NZNP-aligned investment facilitation by integrating common normative NZNP standards and guidance in their own operations and portfolios and validating and socialising knowledge and best practices generated from the

Programme with national, regional, and global development bank partners and other networks. This will ensure harmonisation and a coordinated approach in the generation and financing of transformative NZNP investments in participating countries and beyond.

ADB and CAF will do so by integrating NZNP diagnostic tools, metrics, standards, and approaches for countries in Asia and the Pacific, and the Latin America and the Caribbean region. This will enable better integration of NZNP considerations into the many ongoing technical assistance projects and associated lending operations at ADB and CAF. Technical assistance projects are “operationally relevant”, as they feed directly into the lending operations. Some technical assistance projects will provide capacity development, policy support, establishment of performance metrics and standards, feasibility, and socio-economic assessments, as well as integrate NZNP considerations into lending operations. Other types of technical assistance provide direct support to a) finance pilot demonstrations, which can be replicated and scaled through larger investments, and b) investment readiness and project preparation for specific project grants or loans for client countries. Examples from CAF include technical assistance on Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities in the Caribbean, Green Urban Transport for Latin America, programmes for infrastructure, energy, water & energy efficiency project preparation, and for ADB, examples include the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility (CEFPF), the ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF) and the Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (ACliFF). This work stream will pave the way to a long-term sustainable change to integrate NZNP considerations into ADB and CAF lending operations.

ADB and CAF will also put together a group of experts to conduct training and capacity development on the SBA with a view to applications to NZNP decision-making for Governments. The SBA approach will help governments align and track their public budget allocation with plans and targets, avoiding perverse incentives. The aim will be to develop a NZNP Sustainable Budgeting Template and use this as “proof of concept” in the preparation of one policy-based loan in both the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions. This template, among others, will take into consideration the obligations of countries internalised in NDCs, National Adaption Plans (NAPs), LTS and those under the GBF.

Public budget alignment helps provide the enabling environment and predictability for investors however integrated common NZNP definitions, guidance and tools still need to be developed. While Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) are pioneering nature and biodiversity investment and have created nascent separate mechanisms to coordinate nature and climate considerations and mainstreaming operations and lending frameworks (e.g., LTS Facility, MDBs for Nature, etc.), there is not yet an institutionalised coordination to address integration of climate and nature. Among the key concerns is that while climate is a top priority for most, if not all the MDBs, their commitments to nature and the level of integration with the climate agenda has been slower to materialise, with uneven progress across different MDBs.

The NZNPA IP will establish a coordination structure incubated by ADB through its Environment Thematic Group (ETG), in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, with co-leadership from CAF, and supported by UNEP and CPI. The Coordination Structure will initially involve GEF Agencies which are MDBs and DFIs, and with a view to expanding across other MDBs/DFIs, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), central banks etc.

The initial proposed participants are the following:

- AfDB (African Development Bank)
- ADB (Asian Development Bank) (Coordinator)
- BOAD (West African Development Bank)
- CAF (Development Bank of Latin America) (Co-Coordinator)

- DBSA (Development Bank of Southern Africa)
- EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)
- IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- WBG (World Bank Group)

The Coordination Structure will build upon existing efforts by other mechanisms, networks and platforms in this space, and will facilitate the exchange of best practices, opportunities and challenges in the integration of nature with climate, experience of downstream integration, and generate new knowledge within and across participating MDBs and DFIs. The Coordination Structure will result in the design, validation, and socialisation of integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies, and financing models that will support the mobilisation and scaling up of downstream investments in respective client countries to provide solutions that tackle the development, climate, and nature issues in an integrated manner and foster the creation of a financial architecture to enable long-term, integrated and durable solutions.

Proposed scope of work

- Develop a joint/common vision for integrating NZNP in MDBs and DFIs operations and financial products, including ambitious targets and aligned investment pipelines.
- Validate and refine integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, and taxonomies as common language for consistency and comparability in investment portfolios.
- Create tracking and reporting framework for NZNP investments across MDBs, using agreed-upon metrics, methodologies, and tools for transparency and accountability.
- Establish a community of practice to facilitate knowledge-sharing on integration of the two agendas, downstream integration, and to identify and share examples of NZNP investments.
- Advocate for NZNP integration in country policy and regulatory frameworks to create enabling conditions for scaled up NZNP investments. (Some potential workstreams for the participating institutions are presented in the text box below.)

Possible Workstreams for MDB Coordination Structure (Institutions can co-lead based on comparative advantage)

Improved coordination between NDCs, NAPs, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other action plans/strategies

- Taxonomy, performance metrics and targets, policy analysis
- Tools and methods (modelling for climate and nature, natural capital assessment and accounting, tracking, and monitoring of climate and BES indicators, CBA to assess trade-offs etc.)
- NZNP roadmaps and pathways

Promoting NZNP Investment Readiness - Financing Partnership Facilities (FPFs)

Introduce NZNP principles into governance and implementation guidelines.

Develop NZNP financing criteria

Create special windows or trust funds for NZNP investments

Support NZNP project preparation

Investment Frameworks / Roadmaps for NZNP Integration

Increase direct and indirect financing for nature *vis á vis* climate finance.

Improve 'actionability' and 'bankability' of NBSAPs

Encourage pilot investments in climate-led NbS

Establish NZNP Budgeting template and proof of concept with financial products (e.g., policy-based loan, guarantees, debt-for-nature swaps etc.)

Knowledge sharing on NZNP Integration

Playbook on NZNP Integration

Audience-segmented communiqués

Joint NZNP knowledge products

Collaborative events

The Global Platform will contribute to component 2 with the following deliverables.

- Global community	- Targeted technical assistance to participant countries
- Global knowledge products targeting DFIs and IFIs to align portfolios with global, science-based NZ and NP commitments (CPI)	- A user guide on ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) - for governments and financial institutions (sectoral level) (WCMC)
- Convening of key FI networks for consultations, co-creation and knowledge exchange on standard definition and guidance related to NZNP-aligned finance (UNEP-FI)	- Peer to peer learning on NZNP sectoral policies.
- Validating, socialising and integrating NZNP standards, definitions, guidance and frameworks (developed by CPI with co-lead technical inputs) with internal MDB strategic priorities and operations (loans, TA, grants) (ADB, CAF)	- Training programs on inclusion of biodiversity elements into sectoral planning through tools such as IBAT, UNBL, WDPA.
- Establish an NZNP MDB Coordination Structure to collaborate across MDBs and other DFIs to design, validate, and socialise integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies and financing models (ADB, CAF)	- In-country Clinics and Labs on NZNP sectoral policy (expert's/technical team's visit to countries)
- Support pilot NZNP-aligned public finance to demonstrate proof of concept and potential replication /scaling (ADB, CAF)	- Hands-on support for sectoral model development (2-3 countries)/ and policy analysis (4-5 thematic areas)
	- Advanced webinars (integrating sectoral models with macro-models)/ Helpdesk on specific challenges

Component 3: Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge (downstream/upstream)

This component will support countries in the development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP and on fostering knowledge sharing and innovation at regional and global levels. Transmission of good practices and country experiences will help enable countries to overcome barriers, while engagement with a range of global and regional partners will facilitate cross-pollination for impact beyond the Programme itself.

Outcome 3.1: NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum one indicator):

- # of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked
- # of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of

(ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals)

The Global Platform will provide comprehensive support to countries to monitor and track NZNP progress. This primarily will take place through the production of a broad-based comprehensive approach that addresses the complex and systemic connections between climate change and biodiversity loss to identify, measure, and combine NZNP-related indicators into a NZNP index. Complementing the index and to enhance country capacity on these important issues, the Global Platform will provide a series of learning webinars, a manual, and training materials concerning the methodology and application of the NZNP index. A gender component will be included in the implementation of tracking and monitoring systems, while broad representation will be encouraged in the webinars through targeted outreach.

With a measuring framework in place, the Global Platform will construct an NZNP index for each Country Child Project in both year 1 and year 5 of the Programme. This will establish a baseline (year 1) and show progress or challenges in year 5. Complementing this, the Global Platform will develop an innovative method of displaying the NZNP index for each Country Child Project, through an online interactive dashboard. The dashboard will allow a disaggregation of the index by each individual component, as well as allow a comparison over time and against other Country Child Projects.

Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago will be strengthening and expanding their Monitoring, Reporting & Verifications (MRV) system for tracking and evaluating the progress on the implementation of the NZNP Plan.

Outcome 3.2: Stakeholders in and outside the Programme have a better understanding of and are promoting NZNP approach.

Measured by (countries to select at minimum one indicator):

- # of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the NZNPA IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas
- # project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform
- # of organisations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by govt, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP)
- # of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well as in and out of the NZNPA IP)

Knowledge Management (KM) is a central component of the Programme. This outcome focuses on mechanisms that can facilitate the delivery of the Global Platform services, distil the knowledge and lessons learned from the Country Child Projects and amplify impacts globally. Through knowledge curation, management, exchange, advocacy and partnerships, the Global Platform will strive to build a global movement on advancing NZNP agendas. Knowledge on NZNP strategy development, sectoral policy alignment, financial foundations for NZNP will be developed and curated at the Global Platform level to share with participant countries as well as those beyond the Programme. The Global Platform will also capture and make accessible the knowledge and tools derived from Country Child Projects, making the two-way flow of information an intrinsic part of the Programme design.

The knowledge management strategy will be anchored around the following activities:

Knowledge generation, guidance and thought leadership: The Global Platform will be responsible for the creation and curation of cutting-edge knowledge on:

NZNP strategy and integration of NZNP in LTS; the design/implementation of cross-ministerial governance mechanisms; socio-economic analysis and NZNP modelling; policy guidance across key priority sectors (covering fiscal, infrastructure, public procurement and trade thematic policy tools); science-based knowledge materials on NZNP to mobilise political support; knowledge development and sharing on environmental and social safeguards, including gender, human rights and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) considerations related to land use/marine ecosystem; opportunities and challenges for leveraging fiscal policy tools to enable scale up of NZNP investment; metrics to measure the impacts of investments on nature/collation of data sets and risk/dependency screening tools; and knowledge products targeting FIs to align portfolios with global, science-based net-zero and nature-positive commitments.

It will identify, organise, and document good practices on NZNP approaches, capturing innovations and successes from participating countries, and feeding in broader experiences from lead examples around the world. The type of knowledge curated will include case studies, tools, methodologies, policies, reports, videos, approaches, which will be organised in a logical and user-friendly way. The curation exercise combined with the local assessment and demands coming from Country Child Projects will provide the opportunity to carry out a mapping of solutions, and identify gaps in knowledge, which will be used as the basis to generate additional materials/methodologies/case studies, and targeted technical assistance to be provided in regional workshops and in-country specific labs (for e.g., on policy design in specific sectors, on challenges on modelling or SBA implementation).

Capacity development and knowledge exchange: Achieving NZNP goals requires significant technical expertise and knowledge among key national stakeholders across key sectors, with an awareness of global context and good practice. This includes capacity to develop the necessary evidence based NZNP strategies and plans, and to connect them with concrete sectoral interventions. Accordingly, capacity development and knowledge exchange services will be delivered in collaboration with international and national expert groups, think tanks and research institutions to complement the tools and capacity of UNEP, UNEP FI, UNEP-WCMC, ADB, CAF and CPI. These services will primarily engage government ministries, but also businesses, FIs, academia and civil society to drive an NZNP transition. Specifically, the Global Platform will provide the following services, responding to areas of demand and need among Country Child Projects for the specific suggested target groups:

- Webinars (global/regional) on NZNP modelling toolkit, aimed at technical experts supporting national NZNP strategies and plans
- Help-desk/advanced webinars on specific challenges to NZNP modelling (for national technical experts)
- Regional training workshops and modules development on NZNP modelling (for national technical experts)
- Peer-to-peer learning on NZNP modelling and strategies (for national technical experts, government policymakers/planners and NGOs)
- Hands-on support for model development and policy analysis (for national technical experts, government policymakers/planners, academia and NGOs)
- Training on integrating sectoral models with macro-models (for national technical experts)
- Training workshops on inclusion of biodiversity elements into strategy and planning, aimed at central government ministries, through UNEP-WCMC's tools such as IBAT, UNBL, [World Database on Protected Areas](#) (WDPA)
- Technical regional workshops to inform and develop capacity of technical government partners and UNCTs on opportunities and challenges for building sustainable and resilient public finance foundations, aimed at ministries of finance
- Technical help-desk to support technical methodological queries related to SBA (for ministries of finance and interested stakeholders)
- Convening of key FI networks for consultations, co-creation and knowledge exchange on standard definition and guidance related to NZNP-aligned finance (UNEP-FI), aimed at ministries of finance and private sector actors

- Training on the global methodology on measuring progress towards NZNP, aimed at central government ministries, academia and NGOs

Scaling up NZNP knowledge and advocacy. A dedicated Global NZNPA IP website will be established to provide a one-stop knowledge repository. This will include good practices, innovative solutions and tools on financing for NZNP, macroeconomic modelling for NZNP strategies, sectoral modelling and policy support tools, cost benefit analyses, business models and monitoring tools, and access to applied knowledge 'toolkits' (packages of technical content, videos, case studies, tools, templates and practical examples). The Global Platform will ensure that all knowledge products contain inclusiveness and gender considerations and will include translations of key toolkits. The NZNP website will link to existing knowledge platforms in an effort to increase the sustainability of the website. This includes among others, the [Green Growth Knowledge Partnership](#), [Green Fiscal Policy Network](#), [Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership](#) and 2050 Pathways Platform.

As part of the awareness raising and advocacy, the Global Platform will support the development of a comprehensive communications plan, including targeted social media campaigns, newsletters, and events:

- Panels/events in the side lines of the global fora events such as the Biodiversity and Climate COPs and engagement in events organised by other global partners (such as the 2050 Pathways Platform Annual Meetings).
- Programme communication plan outlining communication themes, campaigns and activities, social media presence and rules/guidelines.
- Mapping and liaison with news desks editors and media professionals for Op. Eds and news features in selected media vehicles.
- Mapping and liaison with existing NZNP initiatives and relevant global players for cooperation, exchange and great impact of the overall Programme
- NZNP dedicated newsletter
- Support to child projects communications campaigns with common materials on NZNP (such as agenda awareness, gender inclusive NZNP communication guidelines, promotion of behavioural change)

The Global Platform will contribute to component 3 with the following deliverables.

Global community	Targeted technical assistance to participant countries
- Global methodology on measuring progress towards NZNP (NZNP Measurement Framework), with accompanying manual, training modules and training webinar	- Reporting exercise at the global level on progress of NZNP (at year 2 and year 5 of the Programme) -
- Interactive dashboard for monitoring and comparing progress in the NZNP tracking tool	- In-Country Clinics and Labs on the NZNP metrics and monitoring frameworks
- 'NZNP Accelerator Platform', a repository of knowledge and monitoring tools, linking to other existing platforms (e.g. 2050 pathways, GGKP, GFPN, WCMC KP, Climate Action Tracker)	- Programme launch and closure meetings.
- Synthesis, organisation and consolidation of outputs developed by Country Child Project to be shared beyond the Programme (including good practices from child projects, informed by the best-available scientific evidence related to NZNP)	- Peer to peer learning opportunities and facilitation of knowledge exchange
- Delivery knowledge services - webinars (global/regional) on various knowledge products.	- Programme communication plan outlining communication themes, campaigns and activities, social media presence and rules/guidelines and support to child projects communications campaigns with common materials on NZNP (such as agenda awareness, gender inclusive NZNP communication guidelines, promotion of behavioural change) and support to child projects communications campaigns with common materials on NZNP (such as agenda awareness, gender inclusive NZNP communication guidelines, promotion of behavioural change)
- Events in the side lines of the Global Fora events such as the Biodiversity and Climate COPs and engagement in events organised by other global partners (such as 2050 Pathways Platform, NDC partnership, PAGE).	- Mapping and liaison with news desks editors and media professionals for op-eds and news features in selected media vehicles
-	- NZNP dedicated newsletter

Stakeholder engagement

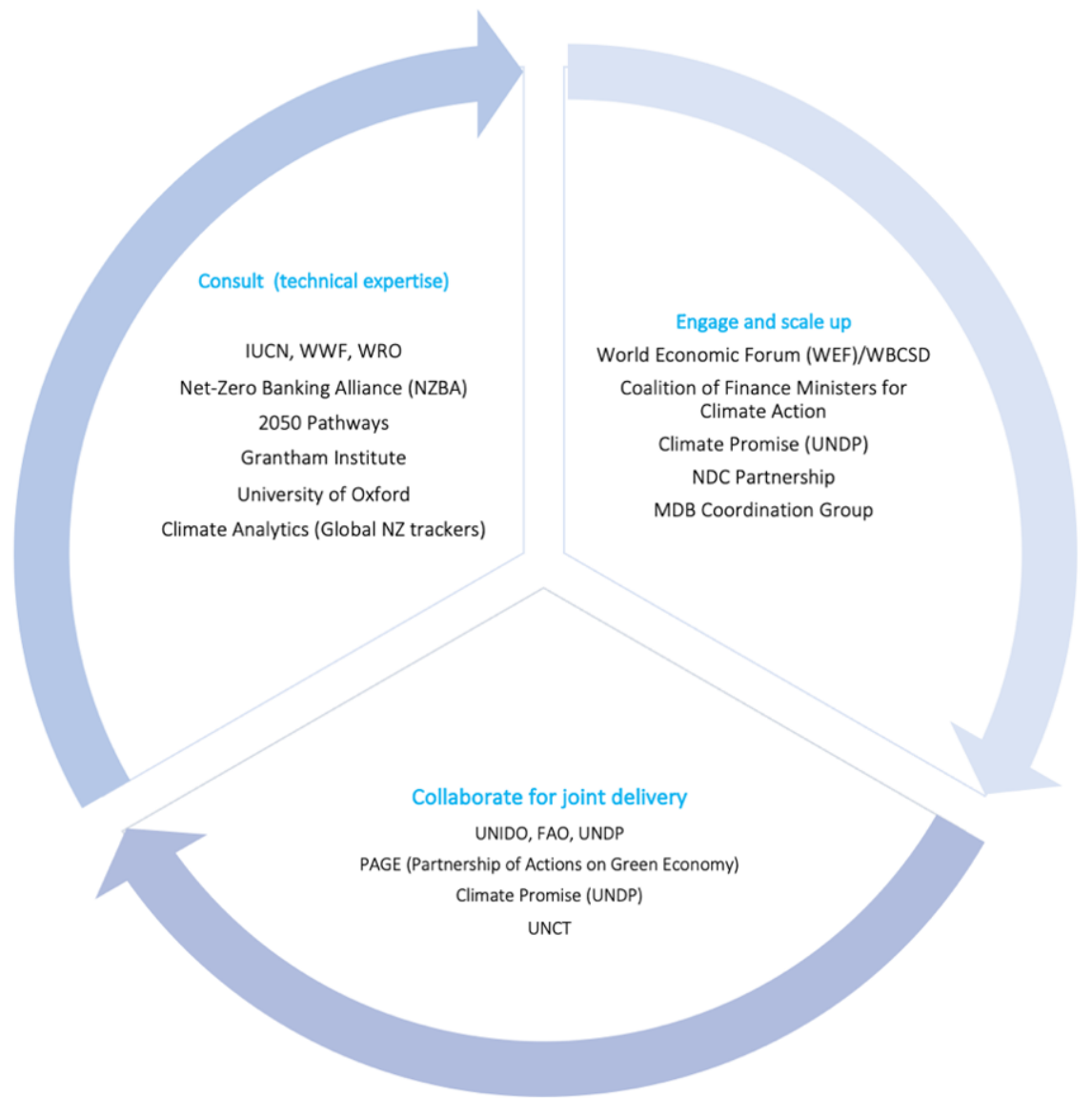
An initial mapping of potentially relevant global and national stakeholders has been jointly developed by co-leads and IAs during the PFD preparation phase (Figure 5). The initial mapping exercise grouped relevant stakeholders into three categories: 1) consult (technical expertise), 2) engage and scale up and 3) collaborate for joint delivery. The categories cover different types of institutions, ranging from those holding additional valuable expertise or comparative

advantage operationally, to key economic actors with significant NZNP impact potential. The first category will comprise obtaining feedback on knowledge product drafts and softer institutional involvement. The Global Platform will engage with these partners by creating separate working groups focusing on technical discussion to provide more refined and peer-reviewed knowledge products to support child project countries. For instance, one of the working groups will involve technical partners on nature (e.g., IUCN, WWF), on long-term development strategy (e.g., 2050 Pathways Platform), modelling, as well as on financing nature (e.g., NatureFinance). A working group on financing NZNP will involve UNEP FI, the Grantham Institute of the London School of Economics (institutional partner of the Secretariat of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action), as well as Oxford University which developed methodologies on SBA. Other working groups can be created as needed. The Global Platform also recognises that the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and its constituents are crucial to driving a NZNP transformation in participating countries and beyond. To this end, collaboration with the NGFS through events and dialogues led by CPI and/or UNEP FI can greatly advance NZNP integration in the financial architecture. Through knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices, the Global Platform can also benefit from the NGFS's expertise in sustainable finance and the promotion of climate-related financial risks. By working with the NGFS, the Global Platform will ensure that its efforts are aligned with global sustainable finance initiatives and that participating countries have access to the latest developments and best practices in this area.

The second category implies efforts to amplify and scale up Programme impacts to foster a community of practice on NZNP. This entails presenting good practices on NZNP strategy development at the annual meeting of the 2050 Pathways Platform and on financing NZNP strategies at the annual meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. Joint stakeholder events on NZNP strategy implementation can be organised with NDC partnership and with PAGE (Partnership of Action on Green Economy) which aims for an economic transformation for low-carbon and inclusive green economy.

Finally, the third category represents support for implementation of specific project activities, or collaboration on joint products. Climate promise, for instance, is a case in point with which this IP will join forces at the country level to organise national stakeholder engagement events to exchange knowledge, explore opportunities to streamline and coordinate development and deployment of methodologies and interventions, and do a stock-take of progress and actions towards the integrated NZNP approach in collaboration with UN Country Team. This will help to minimise transaction costs and streamline communication and coordination. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be developed during the planning phase of the Programme, tailored to the specific needs and objectives of this NZNPA IP.

Figure 4: Initial mapping of relevant stakeholders



**PAGE supports 22 countries' economic transformation for sustainability and includes Indonesia, Mauritius, Morocco and Thailand.*

The NZNPA IP foresees the substantive involvement of the key global and national stakeholders and actors outlined below. This is key for building credibility, to identify potential risks and opportunities, and foster trust, collaboration, and ownership among stakeholders.

Government/Ministries - Ministries of Finance, Environment, and other line ministries all play vital roles in addressing the economic and environmental consequences of climate change, as well as recognising the opportunities of climate and nature action. To improve inter-ministerial coordination on NZNP

policy design and implementation, the Programme aims to engage these ministries through either strengthening existing coordination mechanisms or creating new ones where needed, and through partnerships and networks such as the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and the Green Fiscal Policy Network.

Business and Industry - The implementation of NZNP policy will depend on the active engagement of both the public and the private sectors. The active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of national LTS and NZNP targets, including through innovation in terms of technologies and business models, as well as through the important tool of public-private partnerships. The NZNPA IP will support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance NZNP-aligned initiatives. Through the normative standard definition and guidance on NZNP-alignment for financial portfolios and projects, the Programme will engage with businesses and investors to raise awareness of the potential pathways and benefits of NZNP-aligned investment and the risks associated with unsustainable practices.

FIs - The finance sector has a central role to play in bringing about systemic change and in helping mobilise and shift capital to fully decarbonise the economy. Financial markets across advanced and developing economies have an important role to play in helping to achieve ambitious NZNP objectives. Actions by financial authorities and market participants can help strengthen market practices, confidence, and integrity by encouraging greater transparency on the current products, practices and tools being used in financial markets, and by supporting the reallocation of capital towards greener alternatives, while discouraging capital flows to carbon-intensive and nature-negative projects. The NZNPA IP will engage the wide network of asset managers, banks, insurers, and other private and public financial institutions to both validate and socialise the policy and financing guidance and standards developed by the Programme on alignment of public and private portfolios with NZNP.

DFIs – DFIs can help to mitigate key country and project risk perceptions, promoting favourable conditions under which private investment takes place and encouraging the provision of appropriate NZNP-aligned infrastructure based on local needs, as well as other activities with economic and environmental returns. DFIs have a comparative advantage in providing finance that is related to the design and implementation of NZNP reforms and capacity-building programmes adopted by governments. An added feature of the Programme will be to establish an NZNP MDB Coordination Structure incubated by ADB through its Environment Thematic Group (ETG), in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, with co-leadership from CAF, and supported by UNEP and CPI. The Coordination Structure will initially involve GEF Agencies which are MDBs/DFIs, and with a view to expanding across other MDBs/DFIs, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), central banks etc. The Coordination Structure will build upon existing efforts by other mechanisms, networks, and platforms in this space, and will facilitate the exchange of best practices, opportunities, and challenges in the integration of nature with climate, experience of downstream integration, and generate new knowledge within and across participating MDBs and DFIs. The Coordination Structure will result in the design, validation, and socialisation of integrated NZNP definitions, guidance, taxonomies, and financing models that will support the mobilisation and scaling up of downstream investments in respective client countries to provide solutions that tackle the development, climate, and nature issues in an integrated manner and foster the creation of a financial architecture to enable long-term, integrated and durable solutions.

Academia - Progress in all topical areas of the NZNP-aligned development will require substantial innovative advances in science and technology and a thorough analysis of the feasibility and inclusiveness of proposed solutions. By exchanging and applying scientific knowledge, the creativity and practice of engineering and technology - in a manner that is contextualised to local needs and respects local traditions and history, academic and research institutions - can introduce feasible sustainable solutions in most areas of activity that contribute to increasing quality of life. The Programme will engage academic institutions in the design and implementation of NZNP policy and financing guidance, technical assistance, and capacity building. It will engage relevant and appropriate academic organisations as part of the proposed regional and national workshops and explore collaboration with organisations specialising in science-policy interface.

Civil society - Civil society organisations including women's groups and IPLC play a key role in pushing for new laws, policies and strategies on climate change and biodiversity conservation. They hold governments accountable for their commitments, are well placed to highlight the lack of joined-up government responses to climate change and biodiversity conservation and can ensure that national policy making does not forget the poor and more vulnerable members of society. Translating development resources and building a sustainable NZNP future needs a wider partner network of NGOs, indigenous and community-based grassroots groups, unincorporated, and the incorporated private sector. Due to their closeness to the population, and given their technical and resource mobilisation capability, NGOs are crucial in engaging local planning processes at local levels on NZNP transformations, using diverse citizen participation processes. Accordingly, engagement of civil society is an expectation for the individual Country Child Projects. Overall, the NZNPA IP will engage relevant and appropriate civil society organisations as part of the proposed regional and national workshops and consultations in order to reflect their views in the development of the NZNP strategy and monitor the implementation throughout the Programme period.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Evidence-based action through socio-economic analysis is expected to generate other socio-economic benefits, which include but is not limited to:

- *Job creation and economic growth*: the transition to a net-zero and nature-positive economy in participant countries is expected to create new job opportunities (especially green jobs), stimulate innovation, research and development that also promote economic growth, particularly in key identified sectors for downstream intervention such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and industry.
- *Enhanced food security*: countries that invest in projects in sustainable land use practices under downstream components of this Programme will promote food security by protecting and restoring critical ecosystems, increasing soil health, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
- *Increased resilience to natural disasters*: by restoring and protecting critical ecosystems countries will reduce the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides. This will increase community resilience and reduce the social and economic impact of such events.
- *Increased energy security*: by diversifying the energy mix and reducing dependence on fossil fuels, countries that focus on energy sector in the downstream component will reduce the vulnerability to energy price shocks and supply disruptions.
- *Cost savings*: by promoting energy efficiency and reducing emissions, the Programme will help to reduce energy costs for households and businesses, leading to potential cost saving and helping to address inequalities in society by promoting access to affordable and clean energy, particularly for low-income households.

[1] More details are provided in the section on stakeholder engagement.

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective,

beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

All monitoring activities will be developed to be fully in line with the GEF monitoring policy. UNEP as lead agency will prepare an annual report on Global Platform and Programme-level activities and achievements. These annual reports will include progress towards Programme-level outcomes, major milestones achieved through overall Programme implementation, and engagement in regional or global fora as means to advance the overall Programme objective.

Monitoring activities will be developed by each Country Child Project and the Lead Agency will be responsible for ongoing monitoring of the Global Platform and the overall Programme. The Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Child Projects will be carried out by each Child Project once they have reached a mid-point of their implementation. The budget for the MTR of each Child Project will be held within each Child Project's budget.

An independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the Programme will be undertaken by UNEP Evaluation Office and will include an assessment of the added value of all the projects (Global Platform and Country Child Projects) having been implemented within the Programme. The TE will be carried out under the Global Platform after at least 60% of all Country Child Projects have reached operational completion and have conducted their own Terminal Evaluation/Reviews, and/or at least 80% of the overall budget of the Programme has been expensed. The TE for each Country Child Project will be the responsibility of each implementing agency, and the funds will be held within each Country Child Project's budget. The TE of the Programme will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among the partner agencies. The budget for the Programme's TE will be held within the Global Child budget for monitoring and evaluation.

To track progress, a set of results indicators have been agreed among co-leads, GEF Secretariat and IAs, and is provided in Table 5 below, with a provisory mapping on the potential indicators that the Global Platform and Country Child Projects will support:

Table 5: PFD results framework and Child Projects indicators tracking

PFD Results Framework				Child Projects													
Component	Outcome	Indicators	Global Coordination Project	Chile	Costa Rica	Cote D'Ivoire	Indonesia	Mauritius	Mexico	Morocco	Nigeria	Tanzania	Thailand	Trinidad and Tobago	Viet Nam		
Component 1	NZNZP governance, strategy design and financial foundations (upstream support)	1.1 Project countries are committed to decarbonizing their economies with nature positive targets, grounded on solid governance mechanisms (select at least two indicators)	# of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
			# of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements	x				x							x		x
			# of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements					x	x								
		1.2 Project countries' public finance foundations are strengthened, and barriers removed to facilitate NZNP capital flow (select at least one indicator - keep the same level of ambition as at EOI stage)	# of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			# of countries with national budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets	x				x					x	x			
			# of countries with new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x
Component 2	Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investments (downstream support)	2.1 Project countries implement (evidence-based) sectoral and thematic reforms and plans in line with NZNP strategies (select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2)	# of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector)	x									x				
			# of new or revised NZNP sectoral investment plans with indicative USD value developed and submitted within the government for adoption (disaggregated by sector where possible)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	
		2.2 Project countries and DFI/FI identify projects and leverage NZNP aligned investments (select at least one indicator from either Outcome 2.1 or 2.2)	# of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			# of DFI/FIs integrating NZNP-aligned criteria in their investment/financing frameworks	x											x		x
			USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Component 3	Tracking progress and curating/sharing knowledge (cross-cutting)	3.1 NZNP goals and targets are tracked and reported at national and global level (select at least one indicator)	# of project countries with comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		
			# of project countries proposing policy decisions, informed by the NZNP monitoring systems (or framework), to advance the implementation of (ambitious) NZNP targets (or goals)									x					x
		3.2 Stakeholders in and outside of the Integrated Programme countries have a better understanding of, and are promoting integrated NZNP approach (select at least one indicator to measure in and outside of Programme countries)	# of high-level fora (with active participation of/referring to the IP) that discuss the integration of the nature and climate agendas	x				x	x				x	x	x		x
			# of project countries that have shared their NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the Global Platform	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
			# of organizations promoting NZNP approaches/methodologies (disaggregated by gov't, finance, other, as well as in and out of IP)	x				x									
Monitoring and Evaluation of the NZNP Programme	Global and national projects' results are tracked, challenges identified, and necessary adjustments made so that the Programme can increase its impact and efficiency, while also being accountable for the resources invested.	# of practitioners that used the knowledge acquired from the trainings or materials of the Global Platform (disaggregated by gender, as well as in and out of the IP)	x				x				x	x	x				
		# of Child Projects with mid-term and final evaluations completed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
		# of Child Projects that have undertaken necessary adjustments following the evaluations recommendations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		

*The original table in excel has been uploaded in the documents section to ensure legibility of the table.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

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

Implementation and Execution: UNEP will be the Lead Implementing Agency of the Programme alongside ADB and CAF as the co-leads. UNEP's Economic and Trade Policy Unit^[1], UNEP-WCMC, CAF, ADB and the CPI will co-execute the global child project, with UNEP acting as the Lead. Country Child Projects will be implemented by UNDP, UNIDO, FAO and UNEP. The overall framework diagram is presented in Figure 4:

Role of the Lead Agency: As Lead Agency, UNEP will be responsible for:

1. coordinating between the Programme and Child Projects;
2. convening Programme inception workshop to ensure all global partners and the participants countries understand their roles, responsibilities and overall purposes of the Programme;
3. initiating contact with national partners together with Country Child Project Implementing Agencies, and convening national, regional, and global high-level meetings on behalf of the Programme;
4. initiating the annual Programme report with the Country Child Projects; the Country Child Projects will adopt a similar outcome structure to the PFD framework and adopt and report against at least one indicator for each outcome in the annual report. UNEP will compile an annual report with contributions from all partners and submit to the GEF Secretariat;
5. conducting the final Programme evaluation;
6. convenes and chairs the Programme Steering Committee;
7. seeks synergies with external institutions and partners;
8. organise annual stakeholder events.

Role of the Co-leads: As co-leads, ADB and CAF will be responsible for:

1. validating, socialising, and integrating NZNP standards, definitions, guidance and frameworks (developed by CPI with co-lead and UNEP FI technical inputs) with internal MDB strategic priorities and operations (loans, TA, grants)
2. establishing the NZNP MDB Coordination Structure, coordinating and convening alignment and collaboration with other MDBs, international and national financial institutions and networks (NGFS etc.) on integrated NZNP standards, definitions guidance and frameworks
3. support pilot NZNP-aligned public finance to demonstrate proof of concept and potential replication /scaling

Executive Management Group (EMG): The members of the EMG will be the operational leads from: UNEP, ADB, CAF, UNEP-WCMC and CPI. UNEP will serve as the Secretariat to the EMG and chair the meetings. The role of the EMG will be to review project implementation progress and progress towards project objectives; review and agree on the annual project work plan and budget; and approve all project revisions. The EMG will meet at least twice per year and more frequently at the request of any member. The EMG meetings can be held virtually or face to face and should aim to meet before and in preparation for the SC meetings.

NZNP Accelerator Steering Committee (SC): The members of the SC will be representatives of: UNEP, ADB, CAF, UNEP-WCMC, CPI, all Implementing Agencies

(IAs) the GEF Secretariat, country focal points on a rotating basis (suggested of 3 members per round), and other implementing agencies and strategic partners by invitation. It will be ensured that members invited in each round represent different regions to avoid countries from the same regions joining the PSC at the same time. Furthermore, gender balance of the members of SC, as well as including gender issues in the meeting agenda will be ensured. UNEP will serve as the Secretariat and chair the meetings as the Lead Agency of the Programme. The role of the SC members will be to report on the progress of their Child Projects and advise on the types of support they need under the Programme and promote coordination between Programme and Child Projects. The SC will meet twice a year. Meetings will be virtual or face to face and where possible in conjunction with other meetings to manage costs.

Informal Implementing Agency information exchange meetings: from time to time, UNEP will organise informal on-line meetings with all implementing agencies to coordinate activities and exchange information on project progress and activities and learn from each other.

MDB NZNP Coordination Structure: a coordination structure incubated by Asian Development Bank (ADB) through its Environment Thematic Group (ETG), in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, with co-coordination from CAF, and supported by UNEP and CPI. The MDB NZNP Coordination Structure will initially involve GEF Agencies which are MDBs and DFIs, and with a view to expanding across other MDBs and DFIs, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), central banks etc. The MDB NZNP Coordination Structure will include support from CPI and UNEP FI to ensure that the outcomes of the Coordination Structure are linked to private sector and market realities. Regular meetings and consultations will be held (*frequency to be decided in consultation with participants by consensus*) with representation from participating MDBs and DFIs, with a view to developing terms of reference and formalisation of the Coordination Structure. Although ADB will play a coordination role, the governance will be relatively flat to enable equal participation across peer organisations. Among others, the group will exchange best practices, opportunities, and challenges in internal integration of the two agendas, facilitate downstream integration, and include both high-level progress reviews and technical-level discussions to refine and operationalize several proposed workstreams.

Country Child Project governance arrangements: Each Country Child Project will have its own governance arrangements, which the IA will define during project development. As a minimum, however, each Country Child Project will appoint: a country focal point to represent the Country Child Project on the SC, help with annual Programme reporting and ensure coherence and support coordination between the Global Platform and the Country Child Projects, as well as with the overall Programme. UNEP will organise meetings for country focal points to discuss and exchange experiences. The frequency of these meetings will be managed by the Global Platform management team, meeting the needs of country focal points.

Country Child Project focal points: The Lead Agency will agree with each IA a communications protocol between the Global Platform and the Country Child Projects. The aim will be to streamline operational communications, directing communication between parties that are acting, while keeping others informed that need to keep abreast of project implementation, as well as to ensure smooth adaptation to any changing conditions. The expectation is that the IA for each Country Child Project will appoint a primary project contact on the following issues:

- a. identify appropriate staff to participate in meetings;
- b. identify the correct counterparts for capacity building needs assessment;
- c. help identify trainees for capacity building events;
- d. help to identify opportunities for peer-to-peer exchanges, study tours and other capacity building events;

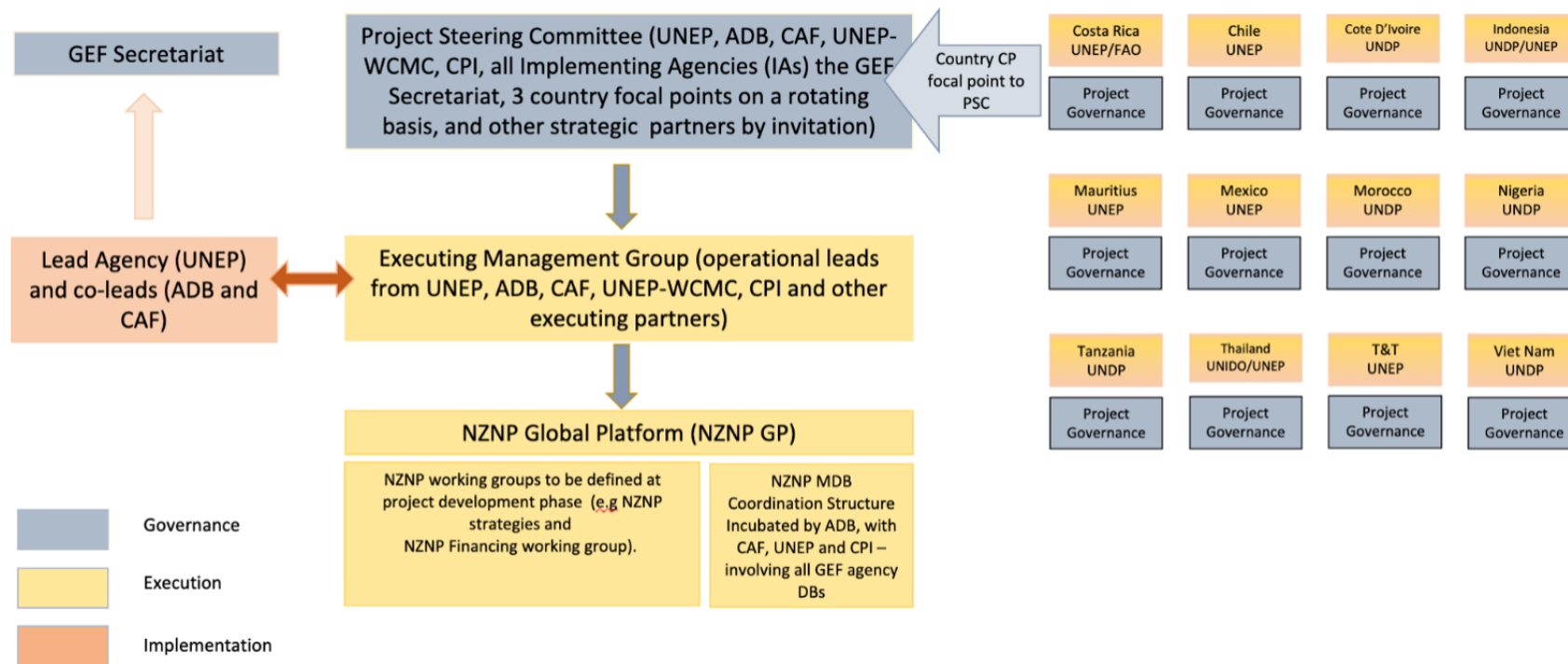
- e. participate in the SC meetings and other cohort events;
- f. identify the right counterpart to help organise training events sponsored by the Global Platform;
- g. help with the transfer of lessons learned to the Global Platform and support communications products;
- h. liaise for the preparation of the annual Programme reporting and;
- i. for other organisational or coordination issues between the Global Platform and the Country Child Projects;
- j. represent the country in meetings and events related to the Programme as needed to discuss results, share good practices and lessons learned.

The communications protocol will include a list of individuals that should be kept on copy of communications with the Country Child Project focal points, and guidance on decision making authorities of those involved. Suitable individuals to be assigned as Country Child Project focal points are the Project Director, or the Project Manager, however this will be the decision of the IA, which they will communicate to the Lead Agency.

A common protocol for the Programme will be established in common agreement on:

1. Framework for reporting and transparency.
2. Visual identity of the NZNPA IP (including branding materials and resources).
3. Standard format and language for documentation to ensure that all stakeholders are using the same documentation templates and terminology.
4. Common platform for communication and material repository (for e.g., Teams, Webex, Slack, G: Drive).

Figure 4: Governance Framework Diagram



COOPERATION WITH ONGOING INITIATIVES

Cooperation with direct partners of the Programme:

Within UNEP, this Programme sits in the Decarbonisation Programme Coordination Project which responds to the overall Programme of Work of UNEP, and it will coordinate and share knowledge with other 30 UNEP projects aiming at accelerating the socio-economic transition required to reach net-zero GHG emissions by mid-century.

Furthermore, the Programme will cooperate, seek synergies and complementarities with several existing aligned initiatives. For example, through PAGE, UNEP supports and advises 22 countries with policy implementation to achieve low-carbon, inclusive, and nature-positive economic transformation. The knowledge base, networks and governance mechanism created under the PAGE programme can serve as a foundational base for the NZNPA IP implementation in countries part of both initiatives (Thailand, Morocco, Indonesia, and Mauritius so far).

[UNEP FI](#) brings together a large network of banks, insurers and investors that collectively catalyses action across the financial system to deliver more sustainable global economies. UNEP FI has more than 450 banks and insurers with assets exceeding US\$100 trillion. The Programme can capitalise on UNEP FI's initiatives and programmes ([Principles for Responsible Banking](#); the [Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance](#) (NZAOA); the [Net-Zero Banking Alliance](#) (NZBA); the [Net-Zero Insurance Alliance](#) (NZIA); [Sustainable Blue Finance](#); [Climate Risk and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures](#) (TCFD) Programme; [Pollution and Circular Economy](#); [SDGs and Impact](#) and [Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures](#) (TNFD)); and established connections

with financial institutions to promote the adoption of NZNP-aligned policies, practices, and financial products. The Programme can leverage UNEP FI's various working groups and thematic initiatives to advance cooperation on key NZNP topics, such as climate risk assessment, biodiversity finance, and the circular economy. The vast UNEP FI network of asset owners, banks, and insurers committed to Net-Zero will be consulted for technical inputs during the development of the NZNP standard definitions and guidance by CPI and engaged to socialise and mainstream an integrated approach to NZNP through presentation and dialogues during relevant UNEP FI events (to be identified in consultation with UNEP FI, CPI and the MDB coordination group). The Programme will aim to link members of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, Net Zero Asset Owners Alliance and the Net Zero Insurers Alliance and explore a coordinated approach to mobilise NZNP investment in countries.

[UNEP-WCMC](#) is a global centre of excellence on biodiversity and nature's contribution to society and the economy. It is at the forefront of understanding and supporting the transition to an NZNP world through its involvement with initiatives and coalitions such as research into [Bending the Curve](#) (research initiative highlighting how biodiversity loss can be reversed through more well-defined, ambitious and measurable targets for biodiversity), [SPACES Coalition](#) (helping governments and the private sector leverage spatial data to achieve climate and nature goals) and the IBAT alliance. All these coalitions and tools will be integrated into the Programme to strengthen the nature-positive interventions.

[CPI](#) is an analysis and advisory organisation with deep expertise in finance and policy, focusing on the interaction between public and private actors to ensure effective public interventions with low cost and risk. CPI serves as the Secretariat of the [Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance](#) (the Lab) and [ClimateShot Investor Coalition](#) (CLIC). This Programme will engage CPI's extensive network of asset managers, banks and insurers to establish NZNP-aligned frameworks, increase transparency, and develop new financial models and instruments.

UNDP, as one of the Programme's executing agencies, can also support to connect the Programme with the ongoing activities of the [Climate Promise](#), which supports countries across technical areas including enhancing political will and ownership across society, strengthening targets and aligning with key national policies, assessing costs and investment opportunities, as well as setting up systems for monitoring and reporting on progress.

The NZNPA IP will further identify opportunities for collaboration with the below baseline initiatives and institutions as far as possible, especially in relation to the inclusion of a nature-positive approach to the climate agenda, and promoting and upscaling its integrated approach:

Collaboration on sharing/coordinating knowledge, leveraging advocacy efforts and supporting in-country engagement:

- [The Natural Climate Solutions Alliance](#) is a global coalition of NGOs, research institutions, and private sector organisations to promote the use of natural climate solutions to address climate change such as forest conservation and restoration, sustainable agriculture, and wetland and coastal ecosystem restoration.
- [Race to Zero](#) is a global campaign launched in 2020 led by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to mobilise businesses, cities, regions, and investors to commit to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 at the latest.
- [2050 Pathways Platform](#) is a government and multi-stakeholder initiative supporting governments in developing 2050 long-term climate strategies in response to the Paris Agreement. It brings together a network of bilateral and multilateral donors, international and national think tanks and climate policy experts with an interest in long-term planning.
- [The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project \(DDPP\)](#) brings together experts from countries around the world to develop deep decarbonisation pathways for their economies. These pathways outline the most feasible ways to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, while maintaining economic development and social well-being.

- [NDC Partnership](#) provides in-country support towards implementation of NDCs, including technical assistance, financial support, and knowledge enhancement.

The Programme discussed with the 2050 Pathways Platform on following areas of cooperation to identify synergies and avoid duplication/overlap: 1) integrate content from NZNPA IP onto the 2050 Pathways Platform Online Knowledge Hub, where aligned, sharing of existing 2050 Pathways Platform resources with NZNP partner countries, 2) co-develop LT-LEDS one-off training sessions with IPs and countries specifically working on LT-LEDS, and 3) amplify the outreach of communications products of the NZNP Global Platform through 2050 Pathways Platform annual meetings, communications channel and provide specific guidance on LTS development.

The Programme also discussed with the NDC Partnership on supporting governments to enhance coordination, providing guidance for improving inter-ministerial collaboration and collaboration between national and local governments.

Collaboration on monitoring/tracking achievement of goals and platforms for coordination of data and communication of progress:

- [Net Zero Tracker](#): is an online website that tracks the progress of countries and sectors towards net-zero emissions by analysing policies, technologies, and investments.
- [Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#): is an intergovernmental body established by the UN that provides scientific information and assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In addition, development finance can play a critical role in catalysing, leveraging and guiding investment for the nature-positive and net-zero investment. \$125 trillion of climate investment is needed by 2050 to meet net-zero ([Vivid Economics, 2021](#)), while UNEP ([2022](#)) has proposed \$384 billion of investment in NBS per year by 2025 to ensure climate and biodiversity goals are met:

Collaboration on leveraging finance/investments with global initiatives and facilities:

- [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero \(GFANZ\)](#): is a coalition of more than 160 financial institutions that have committed to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. The alliance aims to develop and scale innovative financial products and services to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- [NZOAO](#): as a group of institutional investors manages over \$5 trillion in assets. The alliance has committed to achieve NetZero GHG emissions in their investment portfolios by 2050.
- NZBA: is a global network of banks committed to aligning their portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement and achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. The alliance includes over 50 banks from around the world, representing over \$40 trillion in assets under management.
- [CIP](#): aims to accelerate the flow of climate finance to developing countries and support their efforts to achieve their climate goals. The CIP provides matchmaking services between investors and developing countries, as well as technical assistance to help countries develop and implement climate projects.
- [NDC Support Facility](#): is a multilateral financing facility established by UNDP to support countries in their efforts to implement their NDCs under the Paris Agreement. The facility has supported several projects in Latin America, including renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in Chile, Colombia, and Peru.
- [Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation \(REDD+\)](#) was created as a framework to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest

degradation to conserve and enhance forests, and to promote sustainable forest management. Specifically, it aims at the implementation of activities by governments to reduce human pressure on forests that result in GHG emissions. Finance can be provided as results-based financing to REDD+ countries for implementation of REDD+ activities.

The Programme will work closely with UNEP FI's networks and alliances, including NZOAO, NZBA, NZIA, and the Global Financial Alliance for Net-Zero, to identify relevant dialogues and events for consultation, development, validation, and socialisation of science-based NZNP finance standards and guidance. These alliances will also inform the MDB coordination group and contribute to the development of consistent and harmonised approaches for integrating NZNP considerations in MDBs' operations and lending frameworks.

DBs are at the nexus of the public and private sectors and the developed and developing worlds. With their ability to provide concessional financing (especially in riskier long-term investments) alongside technical and policy expertise, Development Banks should be central to the low-carbon, climate-resilient, nature-positive and inclusive transition:

Regional Financing Initiatives and institutions to support sectoral financing:

- [ADB ACGF](#): provides ASEAN member governments with technical assistance (TA) and access to around \$ 1.8 billion in loans from co-financing partners. The TA supports the identification and preparation of commercially viable green infrastructure finance projects while ACGF loans help cover upfront capital investment costs.
- [ADB ACliFE](#): supports the development and implementation of financial risk management products that can help unlock capital for climate investments and improve resilience to the impact of climate change. Emphasis is placed on financial risk management products that are innovative, scalable, and commercially viable
- [AfDB Climate Change and Green Growth Department](#): has established a Climate Change and Green Growth Department to support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in Africa. The AfDB has approved several projects in the region, including renewable energy projects in Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa.
- [CAF](#): has committed USD 25 billion to support green growth over the next four years. As part of this initiative, CAF is currently supporting LAC countries in their NZNP commitments through investment projects, public-based loans, blended financing operations, and technical assistance funds. CAF's financing supports national public policies, institutional strengthening, energy efficiency, carbon markets, sustainable waste management, circular economy, bio-business, renewable energy, industry, agriculture, and food industries. In 2023, CAF has allocated nearly USD 1.5 billion for lending operations and USD 58 million for technical assistance to further these goals.
- [IDB](#): is leading the development of a joint statement with 10 multilateral development banks to further mainstream NBS into their policies, investments, and operations. The IDB has also established a Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector to support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ([EBRD](#)): is leading the Green Economy Transition (GET) (2021-25), which is the Bank's approach for helping economies where the EBRD works to build green, low carbon and resilient economies. Through the new GET approach, the EBRD will increase green financing to more than 50% of its annual business volume by 2025. It also aims to reach net annual GHG emissions reductions of at least 25 million tonnes over the five-year period.

The MDB Coordination Structure, a proposed collaborative mechanism (detailed in Component 2.2) incubated by ADB through its Environment Thematic Group (ETG), in the Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCSD) Department, with co-leadership from CAF, and supported by UNEP and CPI, will build upon existing efforts by other mechanisms, networks and platforms in this space, and will facilitate the exchange of best practices, opportunities and challenges in the integration of nature with climate, experience of downstream integration, and generate new knowledge within and across participating MDBs/DFIs/IFIs/FIs. The Coordination Structure will initially involve GEF Agencies which are MDBs/DFIs, and with a view to expanding across other MDBs, DFIs, IFIs, central banks etc.

Collaboration with regional partners, such as AfDB, [West African Development Bank](#) (BOAD) and the EBRD, will be sought at the early development stage for a potential engagement, including with the Global Coordination Platform (described in Component 2), and financing NZNP strategy implementation with the countries in the region.

[1] The **Economic and Trade Policy Unit (ETPU)** is part of the **Resources and Markets Branch in UNEP's Industry and Economy Division** and conducts research and provides capacity building support and advisory services to **enable the transition to inclusive and green economies**. In this Programme, the ETPU will be responsible for the technical implementation of the Global Platform, designing the knowledge products, providing the capacity building and technical assistance related to the macro-economic components (modelling, SBA and other tools, monitoring etc.).

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
346956.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	3,900.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
309,380.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	30,059.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,617.00			

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
645600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

645,600.00

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HC VF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	29029617	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	45704117	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	17,885,420			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	28,675,272			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2028			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	11,144,197			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	17,028,845			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2028			

Duration of accounting 20

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	952,154			
Male	965,200			

Total	1917354	0	0	0
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Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Low	Climate related disasters may hinder or damage Child Project investments. As a risk mitigation strategy, projects approved under the pipeline will be encouraged and capacitated to consider climate risk contingencies during design, including insurance, redundancy to withstand extreme events. Furthermore, all Country Child Projects will conduct a full climate risk screening and adopt adequate risk management measures, including through adjustment in project design. By doing this, all Child Projects will follow STAP guidelines on climate risk screening for GEF projects.
Environment and Social	Low	Environmental regulations and laws can impact the project's costs and timelines. Ecological impacts of projects such as damage to habitats, loss of biodiversity, and displacement of endangered species as well as social and cultural impacts such as displacement of indigenous communities, loss of cultural heritage, and impacts on local livelihoods can result in legal action, negative media coverage, and reputational damage. To address those risks, the Global Platform will support Country Child Projects to adhere to environmental and social safeguards, including the integration of marginalised and vulnerable people (including women, the elderly, adolescents, youth, and children, persons with disabilities, indigenous populations, refugees, migrants, and other minorities), and their representatives or civil society organisations that represent their interests in the development of child project concepts and the planning stage of NZNP strategies. Country Child Projects will be encouraged to establish proper channels of communication and consultation spaces to ensure inclusive and participatory exchanges of each step of the process by key stakeholders and to erase constraints that may limit their participation. The Global Platform will provide specific good practices in this regard.
Political and Governance	Low	Governments do not commit to long term policy changes as well as political instability at country level, change of government, elections, change of senior government officials such as ministers, directors with whom relationships have already been established hamper long-term commitments to NZNP strategies. To address those risks, Country Child Projects selected to integrate the NZNPA IP have expressed a keen interest in developing or strengthening NZNP strategies (with inclusion of BD/LD targets into existing plans). Additionally, stakeholder consultations, led by IAs, will be undertaken in the design phase of Country Child Projects to increase country ownership, commitment and societal buy-in. Sharing country experiences and fostering mutual learning through the Global Platform will help encourage/maintain action by governments.

Macro-economic	Moderate	Macro-economic crises might set back country commitments - a global recession or downturn may deter governments from being progressive on net-zero or nature-positive goals, because of the feeling that these goals shift the focus away from economic growth. The Global Platform will establish partnerships with Ministries of Finance/Economy/Planning and provide support and capacity on financing schemes and economic tools for leveraging finance and securing its sustainability over time, particularly from the private sector. NZNPA IP goal is to support governments to institutionalise net-zero and nature positive long-term economic strategies.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Country Child Projects are at risk of not being able to meet the ambitions they set out in their proposals. In order to mitigate this risk, key government stakeholders for each Country Child Project will be consulted during the project preparation phase to ensure the viability of the project ambition. Furthermore, during project implementation, Country Child Projects will receive support through the Global Platform in terms of necessary capacity building and technical assistance to design adequate strategies and policies, as well as to implement them.
Technical design of project or program	Low	There is a risk that the Global Platform will not be able to fully support (equally all 12) Country Child Projects throughout their life, due to different start and finishing times of the Country Child Projects. The Global Child Project team will discuss and agree with the GEFSEC and the IAs of the Country Child Projects on the best time to initiate implementation. The global Child Project will also offer to review Country Child Project designs.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	Weak institutional management capacity and skills of national counterparts may hamper implementation of activities as government technical staff still need to be convinced of the need for net-zero and nature-positive dimensions to all their plans, and there is a risk they will not set aside the time to fully absorb the skills to apply these approaches to government's policies and regulations. For that, building institutional capacity in key thematic areas will take place in parallel to project implementation. Further the Global Platform will assess the capacity-building needs of national counterparts via mobilisation and dialogue and provide targeted training and skills development aimed at capacity development early on, combined with information dissemination to mainstream the key NZNP concepts and ideas into government's counterparts.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	There is a risk in terms of lack of compliance of financial management and procurement with the GEF regulations and standards. For the Global Platform the risk is low. Each Country Child Project will need to assess the procurement and financial regulations for each country and design mitigation measures, which can be included in the agreements established between the IAs and the Executing Agencies, and monitored as per this agreement by the Implementing Agency.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Comprehensive stakeholder engagement across the board may be lagging due to lack of interest and overall ownership by key stakeholders. The Global Platform does not have sufficient outreach to bring additional partners to the Programme. The Programme will design a comprehensive strategy, which will build on the existing partnerships of UNEP and the other co-leads, and the combined communications capabilities of the group. Project design will set aside resources into strengthening existing partnerships and developing new ones.

Other		n/a
Financial Risks for NGI projects		n/a
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall risk-rating for the Programme is “low”. Following UNEP’s requirements, the Programme will continuously monitor risks and report on their status on a quarterly basis. UNEP maintains an electronic Project-at-Risk system in its Programme Management System (IPMR) to enhance performance management and risk monitoring at the project, programme and corporate level. Management responses to critical risks will be reported to the GEF in annual PIR reports.

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

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

(approximately 2-3 pages)

The Programme is formulated to reflect the integrated programmatic approach that has been prioritised by GEF Council, featuring interlinkages between projects to harness synergies and avoid negative trade-offs. All 12 Country Child Projects are poised to deliver GHG benefits through investment pipelines aligned with their nature-positive decarbonisation plan, strengthening environmental information tracking and NZNP coordinating bodies. Each national project will have a high-level upstream component and one or more downstream components focusing on key specific sectors. Integration will be achieved at multiple levels. A systems approach will be utilised in Country Child Projects with the participation of relevant line ministries responsible for sectors such as finance, environment, energy, transport, agriculture and forestry, industry, mining, housing/planning, and tourism at the upstream inter-ministerial coordination component. Integration will also be sought across different levels of governance, including national government priorities, international commitments, national and local government plans, and involve various stakeholders, such as civil society, private sector, and academia. Additionally, activities at the downstream sectoral level will encompass different value chains and seek synergies with multiple GEF focal areas, such as land degradation and biodiversity.

The NZNPA IP and its constituent portfolio of Country Child Projects are fully in line with the GEF-8 four objectives: (i) the adoption of net-zero strategies and policies by countries that incorporate biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality as integral components; (ii) effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at the national and global level; (iii) channeling investments to NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple global environmental benefits; (iv) setting robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Programme takes a cross-sectoral and whole-of-government/economy/society approach to promote active engagement from stakeholders in the public and private sectors. It aligns with GEF-8 four levers of transformation, including fostering coherence and cross-sectoral institutional integration for net-zero and nature-positive targets, supporting resource mobilisation through national planning and private capital, setting up cross-scale coalitions, and encouraging new technologies, business models, and institutional arrangements. The Global Platform includes a knowledge-sharing component to consolidate proposed interventions at the global and country levels.

The child projects will focus principally on the three STAR focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change mitigation. Contributions of this Programme to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and related GEBs are summarised below:

- UNFCCC and Paris Agreement: The NZNPA IP directly aim to accelerate decarbonisation efforts. It will directly support countries to revise and increase the level of ambition of climate mitigation plans and NDCs, aligning them with the pathway required to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and to use nature positive elements to support this goal. The Programme will assist countries in developing plans and strategies that are in line with the 1.5°C target, establishing short- and medium-term targets with coherent and enforceable policies, and transitioning swiftly from planning to implementation, with the appropriate financing.
- UNCBD/UNCCD: The NZNPA IP is specifically designed to integrate biodiversity and land degradation goals into climate mitigation and net-zero planning and investments. It will promote coordination and coherence between strategies and plans developed for implementing the Paris Agreement,

the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and other relevant frameworks. The program is expected to generate GEBs towards biodiversity and land degradation targets by supporting activities aimed at preserving and enhancing resilient carbon sinks in natural ecosystems and promoting NBS. The Programme will encourage investments at scale by reorienting policies, subsidies, and public investments, increasing awareness of the value of nature, mainstreaming NBS in national strategies, and improving the enabling conditions that facilitate private sector participation. Specifically supporting the following GBF targets:

- o Target 2: The Programme is tracking the achievements towards GEF core indicator 3 “Area of land and ecosystems under restoration”. Several of the Child Projects will include activities related to reforestation, wetland restoration, shoreline stabilization, and the removal of invasive species and thus contribute to this target. These activities can involve working with local communities, NGOs, and government agencies to ensure that restoration activities are effective, sustainable, and equitable.
- o Target 3: The support for agenda coherence and integration of nature targets into climate related strategies will avoid trade-offs between climate change mitigation and nature conservation and guarantee that efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can also benefit biodiversity and ecosystem health with mutually reinforcing policies ensuring and enabling that that “by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed”.
- o Target 8: At the upstream level the integration of the climate and nature positive agendas, will foster the positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. At the downstream level, several countries have identified nature-based solution and ecosystem-based approaches as a priority area for “targeted investment”.
- o Target 10: At the downstream level, a few countries have identified agriculture and forestry as a priority area for “targeted investment”, which includes the design and implementation of projects with biodiversity friendly practices, which may include crop diversification, agroforestry and conservation tillage. The Programme will support innovative interventions that encourage investments at scale to cost-effectively reduce emissions from, and enhance natural carbon sinks and their resilience in, forests, productive landscapes, wetlands and coastal ecosystems. Specific interventions may include reorienting policies, subsidies and public investments towards long-term conservation and maximisation of carbon sinks, increasing awareness of the value of nature, mainstreaming NBS in national strategies and improving the enabling conditions that facilitate the participation of the private sector (including through market-based approaches and adequate pricing). Such interventions will be designed to ensure biodiversity benefits, and compatibility with water, food and health security.
- o Target 11: Country Child Projects will be encouraged and supported to apply nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches that restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.
- o Target 14: One of the main objectives of the Programme is to support the integration of biodiversity into existing climate policies and regulations and developing new policies and regulations where necessary with the objective of agenda alignment. The Programme will also work with public and private sector entities to align financial flows with the goals of the GBF. This can involve identifying opportunities to redirect financial flows towards activities that promote biodiversity conservation and restoration.
- o Target 18: At both national and global levels, the Programme will help to identify and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives harmful for biodiversity, and scale up positive incentives for sustainable approaches that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

- o Target 19: NZNPA IP will support domestic resources mobilisation through the preparation and implementation of national finance plans or similar instruments that identify funding needs and potential sources of finance for biodiversity goals and pipeline of projects. Support for the design and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms, such as payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, is also expected to help mobilise funding for biodiversity conservation while providing environmental and social safeguards.
 - o Target 20 and 21: Capacity building is an integral part of this Programme. Technical and scientific cooperation supported in Global Platform will facilitate the transfer of knowledge and expertise between participating countries. The Global Platform will also ensure that the best available data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers, practitioners, and the public globally.
 - o Target 22: Setting/supporting/expanding multistakeholder governance structures, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and persons with disabilities is a key part of the NZNPA IP's upstream elements.
- SDGs: The NZNPA IP is fully aligned and geared towards supporting the achievement of targets on several SDGs, especially: SDG13 on climate action and SDG 15 on protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. It is also well aligned with SGD7 on sustainable energy, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, SDG11 on sustainable cities, and SDG12 on responsible consumption and production.

ALIGNMENT WITH COUNTRY PRIORITIES

Through its objective and outcomes, the Programme is aligned with and supports Country Child Projects' national priorities set out under the umbrella of several of the major relevant conventions, agreements, and policy processes, including the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, UNCBD, UNCCD and others. Specifically, the Programme will support the Country Child Projects in addressing their national priorities, including reaching their national GHG reduction targets as set out in their NDCs and/or LTSs. Through its tailored approach and support in identified priority sectors, the Country Child Projects will benefit from support in reaching their energy transition targets (Chile, Nigeria, Indonesia, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand, Costa Rica, and Tanzania) and their land degradation and biodiversity conservation targets (Côte D'Ivoire, Costa, Rica, Morocco, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Nigeria). The Programme will focus on Country Child Projects' national and sectoral plans and strategies as a vehicle to align policymaking and investment with global NZNP priorities. More details on each of the Country Child Projects' national priorities are provided in the Tables 7 and 8 below.

Finally, following the countries' priorities and specific needs, the Programme will support the integration of nature and biodiversity consideration into sectoral plans and LTSs. Country Child Projects' priority areas for targeted innovative investments aligned with nature-positive goals include, for example: scaling climate-smart agriculture and livestock management practices in Costa Rica and investment in NZNP agriculture aligned commodities in Côte d'Ivoire, nature-positive energy solutions in Chile, among others.

Table 7: National commitments, strategies and targets (Climate)

	Climate		
Country	NDCs	Long-term strategy	Net-Zero Targets
Chile	<p>Unconditional: 30% GHG emissions reduction by 2030, includes reaching a maximum (peak) in emissions by 2025</p> <p>Conditional: increase the proportion of renewable energy in the electricity mix to 70% by 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase-out of coal-fired power plants by 2050. - Increase in the share of renewable energy in the energy mix - Promote Electric mobility - Expansion of forests and other carbon sinks - Energy efficiency measures in buildings and industry - Develop carbon tax and a carbon offset market 	Road to carbon neutrality by 2050, established in the Draft Framework Law on Climate Change
Costa Rica	<p>Unconditional: -25% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the 2012 levels.</p> <p>Conditional Target: -Increase the GHG reduction target to 40% by 2030 compared to the 2012 levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly 100% of electricity generated from renewable sources - Focus on NBS, such as reforestation and agroforestry, to reduce emissions and achieve climate goals 	Net-zero GHG emissions target by 2050
Côte d'Ivoire	<p>Unconditional target: Côte d'Ivoire commits to reducing its GHG emissions by 30.41% by 2030 relative to business as usual</p> <p>Conditional target: reduce GHG emissions by up to, or 98.95% with international support compared to a business-as-usual scenario</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The country has expressed its intention to move towards a low-carbon development pathway - Increasing the share of renewable energy in the country's electricity mix to 42% by 2030, as outlined in the country's NDC. - Expanding reforestation and afforestation efforts to increase the country's carbon sinks. - Promoting sustainable agriculture and agroforestry to reduce emissions from land use. - Encouraging the transition to electric mobility and increasing the use of public transport. - Implementing energy efficiency measures in buildings and industries 	Resolutely committed to carbon neutrality from 2030

Indonesia	<p>Unconditional: 31.89% reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU</p> <p>Conditional: 43.2% reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU</p> <p>Restore 2 million hectares of peatlands and rehabilitate 12 million hectares of degraded lands by 2030.</p>	<p>Indonesia's LTS (Vision Indonesia 2045):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovative pathways towards actions to address climate change challenges, - deeper GHG emissions reduction towards net-zero emissions - climate resilience pathway, along with the commitment of NDC. 	<p>Commits the Long-term strategy on Low carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LT\$LCR 2G50). Indonesia is starting to pave the way in achieving a peak of year 2030 with forestry and other land uses as a leading sector as well as net-sink towards net-zero emission by taking into account the growth, resilience and impartiality</p>
Mauritius	<p>Unconditional: reduce GHG emissions by 40% below BAU levels by 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60% of energy production from green sources by 2030 - Increasing energy efficiency by 10% based on a 2019 baseline 	<p>Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 for the Electricity Sector: supply 35% of the country's energy needs by 2025</p>	<p>NAMAs project for Low Carbon Island Development Strategy - reduce GHG emissions, by promoting investments in low carbon technology and measures in energy, waste management, agriculture and industry.</p>
Mexico	<p>Unconditional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to BAU levels. <p>Conditional Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase the GHG reduction target to 40% by 2030 compared to BAU level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the share of clean energy in its electricity mix to 35% by 2024 and 50% by 2050 - Reduce black carbon emissions from transportation, brick kilns, and cooking stoves. - National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENARE DD+) - Increase clean energy production to 40 GW 	<p>NDC update includes 2030 targets only</p>
Morocco	<p>Unconditional: 18.3% reduction by 2030 compared to BAU</p> <p>Conditional: 45.5% reduction by 2030 compared to BAU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduction of overexploitation of groundwater by 50% by 2030 and achievement of balance by 2050 -Realisation of 50 large dams by 2050 covering the entire Moroccan territory with an additional storage capacity of 11 billion m3 	

<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Unconditional: Reduce GHG emissions by 20% below BAU -30% of its electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources by 2030.</p> <p>Conditional: reduce GHG emissions by 47% below BAU by 2030. Achieving net-zero emissions by 2060, with a peak in emissions by 2030.</p>	<p>Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan - includes measures to promote sustainable development, including the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable agriculture Agenda 2050 Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDs) to build on projects such as Deep Decarbonisation Pathways Project</p>	<p>Conditional on receiving international, achieve net-zero emissions by 2060, with a peak in emissions by 2030</p>
<p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Unconditional: - reduce GHG emissions by 10% by 2030 compared to BAU - increase the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix to at least 50% by 2030. - increase the area of forest reserves and woodlands by at least 5 million hectares by 2030.</p> <p>Conditional: - reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 compared to BAU - increase the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix to at least 80% by 2030 - increase the area of forest reserves and woodland</p>	<p>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: - increase the coverage of protected areas from 38% to 50% of the country's land area by 2025 - reduce deforestation and forest degradation rates by 10% by 2025. - increase the number of people with access to biodiversity conservation information from 10% to 50% of the population by 2025</p>	<p>Tanzania has not yet provided a long-term strategy but the updated NDC makes subtle reference to a low carbon resilient future in addition to media reports of its commitment to net-zero by 2050</p>

	s by at least 10 million hectares by 2030		
Thailand	Unconditional: reduce its GHG by 30% from the projected BAU level by 2030 conditional: 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to BAU level	Long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050	Net-zero GHG by 2065
Trinidad and Tobago	Unconditional: 30% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 in the public transportation sector compared to BAU scenario Conditional: total GHG reduction to 15% below BAU by 2030	National Climate Change Policy: - low-carbon economy through the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transportation -strengthening of the country's climate change monitoring and reporting systems - building resilience to the impacts of climate change, including sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events - encouraging public awareness and participation in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts	
Viet Nam	Unconditional: reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 15.8% from the projected BAU level by 2030 Conditional: 43.5% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to BAU level	National Climate Change Strategy to 2050; - achieve the goal of increasing forest cover to 42% by 2030 and maintaining a stable level to 2050	National Climate Change Strategy to achieve net-zero target by 2050

Table 8: National commitments, strategies and targets (Biodiversity and Land Degradation)

	Biodiversity		Land degradation
Country	UNCBD	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Land degradation neutrality targets
Chile	NBSAP (2017-2030): (Aichi Target 2) By 2030, the public institutions, productive and service sectors of the country, which generate impacts on biodiversity, will have advanced in the permanent application of policies and measures to conserve and sustainably use the national biodiversity and its ecosystem services.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2025
Costa Rica	NBSAP (2016-2025): (Aichi Target 2) Integrating biodiversity into social and economic development.	Addressing GBF Target 3: identification of main marine conservation sites and goals	Voluntary LDN target: by 2025
Côte d'Ivoire	NBSAP until 2020. No known updates.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030
Indonesia	NBSAP until 2020. No known updates.	Commitment to conserve 30% of Indonesia's Marine area by 2045	Voluntary LDN target: by 2040
Mauritius	NBSAP (2017-2025) and submitted the 6th National Report.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030
Mexico	NBSAP (2016-2030): (Aichi Target 2) There are strategies for the integration of biodiversity in the agricultural, forestry, fishing and tourism sectors.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target – no specific target
Morocco	NBSAP until 2020. NBSAP currently under review.	Currently in discussion to specifically support the country to reach GBF targets 10, 14 and 16	Voluntary LDN target – no specific target
Nigeria	NBSAP until 2020. NBSAP currently under review.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030

Tanzania	NBSAP until 2020. Environmental sustainability including biodiversity has been mainstreamed into the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2010-2015) and Tanzania Development Vision 2025; State of the Environment reporting, as a requirement of the Environmental Management Act (2004), includes biodiversity.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030
Thailand	NBSAP (2015-2021). No known updates.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030
Trinidad and Tobago	NBSAP until 2020. NBSAP currently under review.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030
Vietnam	NBSAP (up to 2030, with a vision to 2050): Increase protected ecosystems area to 9% of land area; maintain forest coverage at 42-43%; restore 20% of degraded ecosystems; and conserve wildlife, prioritising endangered and rare species.	No official targets yet	Voluntary LDN target: by 2030

CHILD PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

The Country Child Project criteria for this Programme focused on three key issues: i) country's commitment to long-term decarbonisation, potential for cross-sectoral integration of climate and biodiversity agendas and willingness to engage at the highest level, as well as ii) potential for transformative impact and iii) capacity to leverage resources (public and private).

- *Country's commitment.* Does the country show clear commitment to long term decarbonisation and willingness to raise ambition of the NDC targets towards Paris Alignment? Is there willingness to promote integration between climate plans and the nature agenda, at strategy, policy, institutional and investment level? Is there a commitment to broad national stakeholder consultation and dialogue, to ensure wide acceptance and sustainability of the proposed interventions, including with respect to gender and youth-related impacts?
- *Potential for transformative impact.* Is the project's downstream sector(s) relevant vis-a-vis the current and projected GHG emissions in the country and

potential to generate NZNP outcomes? Does the proposed project have the potential to generate multiple GEBs at an adequate scale? Does the proposed design lead to sustained NZNP outcomes related to upstream components (institutional set up, capacity and coordination, strategies and plans, policy coherence/reforms, etc.)?

- *Capacity to leverage resources.* Does the proposal have the potential to engage and mobilise necessary resources and investments for the project from both public and private sources?

- *Private sector, leverage co-financing and spur investments at a scale for the downstream components* Is there a commitment to engage multiple line ministries relevant to long-term planning for NZNP goals, including the ministry responsible for finance and economic planning?

Selection process for inclusion of Country Child Projects

On 16 January 2023 the GEF released a call for Expression of Interest (EOI) to all GEF countries interested in participating in the NZNPA IP. The GEF Secretariat received 16 EOIs for consideration. The total proposed envelope amounted to \$153.9 million (including STAR and IP incentive). An assessment of all EOIs was carried out by a review panel which was composed of the GEF Secretariat, Co-Lead Agencies (UNEP, ADB and CAF), STAP (GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel) and external expert (2050 Pathways Platform).

The members of the review panel have reviewed the 16 submitted EOIs based on the above criteria. The scores and evaluations from each of the review panel members were compiled by the GEF Secretariat, after which a round of discussion was organised to discuss the scoring and reach consensus on the cohort of EOIs to be recommended. Out of the 16 EOIs, 4 were not assessed as being in line with the Programme's eligibility criteria (Namibia, Belarus, China, and Turkmenistan). The official announcement of selected EOIs was made on 15 March 2023 to include Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

At the global level, UNEP has been leading a process of substantive consultation before and during the PFD design. Key stakeholders have been contacted and consulted - including government counterparts for presentation of the Programme proposal.

UNEP representatives participated in all of the GEF-organised IP regional workshops that took place during the period between October 2022 and March 2023, including the North, West, and Central Africa Regional Workshop, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Workshop 4-7 and 11-14 October 2022, Latin America Regional Workshop 24-26 October 2022, Asia Regional Virtual Meeting 21-22 November 2022, Europe and Central Asia-Middle East Regional Workshop 6-9 December 2022, Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop 10-12 January and Rollout Pacific Regional Dialogue on 13 January 2023, as well as virtual Caribbean Regional Workshop 31 January-2 February 2023. During these events, the UNEP team has undertaken consultations and discussions with relevant government focal points and interested IAs.

UNEP, FAO, UNDP, EBRD and UNIDO have also carried out meetings with government focal points for support in designing the EOs.

Separate conversations with co-lead agencies, CAF and ADB were organised in November/December 2022, January/February 2023 to jointly develop the PDF and global offer under the Global Platform.

Representatives from UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, WRI, 2050 Pathways Platform, the Economist Impact, PAGE, the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, and UNEP FI have also been contacted in January and February 2023 to introduce the Programme elements and find potential synergies and areas of future engagement and cooperation.

Key stakeholder consultation events included a hybrid working session at UNEP premises in Geneva, Switzerland on March 20-22, 2023, to finalise PFD

logical framework and agree on project development process with Implementing Agencies (UNIDO, UNDP and FAO), potential partners (2050 Pathways Platform), WCMC, CPI, STAP, the GEF secretariat, UNEP, and co-leads (CAF and ADB).

For the Country Child Projects please refer to their respective concepts attached.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B program description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF CEO Endorsement/Approval MTR TE

Low

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing(\$)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	898,913	80,902	979,815.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	299,637	26,968	326,605.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,696,738	242,706	2,939,444.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	898,912	80,902	979,814.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	44,946	4,045	48,991.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	14,982	1,348	16,330.00

UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,344,647	121,018	1,465,665.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	448,215	40,339	488,554.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	672,323	60,509	732,832.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	224,107	20,170	244,277.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	448,216	40,339	488,555.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	149,405	13,446	162,851.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,003,780	90,340	1,094,120.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	334,593	30,113	364,706.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,070,861	186,378	2,257,239.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	690,287	62,126	752,413.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	542,584	48,832	591,416.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	180,861	16,277	197,138.00

UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	894,931	80,544	975,475.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	298,310	26,848	325,158.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,952,613	355,735	4,308,348.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,317,537	118,578	1,436,115.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,974,154	267,674	3,241,828.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	991,385	89,225	1,080,610.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,127,613	101,485	1,229,098.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	375,871	33,828	409,699.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,778,612	160,075	1,938,687.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	592,871	53,358	646,229.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,333,960	120,056	1,454,016.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	444,653	40,019	484,672.00

UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	444,653	40,019	484,672.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	148,217	13,340	161,557.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	8,155,630	734,007	8,889,637.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	453,091	40,778	493,869.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	453,091	40,778	493,869.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	2,718,545	244,667	2,963,212.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	151,030	13,593	164,623.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	151,030	13,593	164,623.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	594,954	53,546	648,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,231,078	200,797	2,431,875.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	743,693	66,932	810,625.00

UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,338,647	120,478	1,459,125.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	446,216	40,159	486,375.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	2,662,294	239,606	2,901,900.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	887,431	79,869	967,300.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	887,431	79,869	967,300.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	887,431	79,869	967,300.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	295,810	26,623	322,433.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	295,810	26,623	322,433.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	4,018,754	361,687	4,380,441.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	893,057	80,375	973,432.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	446,530	40,187	486,717.00

UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,339,585	120,562	1,460,147.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	297,685	26,791	324,476.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	148,843	13,396	162,239.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	3,800,715	342,064	4,142,779.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,393,491	305,414	3,698,905.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	610,830	54,974	665,804.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	1,266,905	114,021	1,380,926.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,131,163	101,804	1,232,967.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	203,610	18,325	221,935.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,533,807	228,042	2,761,849.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,131,164	101,804	1,232,968.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	294,103	26,469	320,572.00

UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	844,602	76,014	920,616.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	377,054	33,934	410,988.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	98,034	8,823	106,857.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,094,338	188,490	2,282,828.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	443,716	39,934	483,650.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	698,112	62,830	760,942.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	147,905	13,311	161,216.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,455,387	130,985	1,586,372.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	443,716	39,934	483,650.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	485,129	43,662	528,791.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	147,905	13,311	161,216.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	892,431	80,319	972,750.00

UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,338,647	120,478	1,459,125.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	297,477	26,773	324,250.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	594,954	53,546	648,500.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	446,215	40,159	486,374.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	3,986,839	358,816	4,345,655.00
ADB	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	454,077	40,867	494,944.00
CAF	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	454,077	40,867	494,944.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	2,984,778	268,630	3,253,408.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	1,010,217	90,920	1,101,137.00
ADB	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	339,948	30,595	370,543.00
ADB	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	115,058	10,355	125,413.00

CAF	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	339,948	30,595	370,543.00
CAF	GET	Global	Land Degradatio n	LD IP Global Platforms	115,058	10,355	125,413.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					98,678,187.00	8,881,023.00	107,559,210.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	18,518	1,667	20,185.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	55,556	5,000	60,556.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	926	83	1,009.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	6,172	556	6,728.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,518	1,667	20,185.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	309	27	336.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	31,500	2,835	34,335.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,750	1,418	17,168.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	10,500	945	11,445.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	10,500	945	11,445.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,250	472	5,722.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	3,500	315	3,815.00

UNEP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	14,569	1,311	15,880.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,856	437	5,293.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,056	2,705	32,761.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	10,018	902	10,920.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	7,875	709	8,584.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	2,625	236	2,861.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500	2,025	24,525.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,500	675	8,175.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	99,375	8,944	108,319.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,125	2,980	36,105.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	74,775	6,730	81,505.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,925	2,243	27,168.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,350	2,552	30,902.00

FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,450	850	10,300.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250	5,063	61,313.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750	1,687	20,437.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	42,187	3,797	45,984.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	14,063	1,265	15,328.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	14,063	1,265	15,328.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,687	422	5,109.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	101,250	9,113	110,363.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,625	506	6,131.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,625	506	6,131.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	33,750	3,037	36,787.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,875	168	2,043.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,875	168	2,043.00

UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000	4,500	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	16,666	1,500	18,166.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	62,500	5,625	68,125.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	20,833	1,875	22,708.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500	3,375	40,875.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500	1,125	13,625.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	90,000	8,100	98,100.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	30,000	2,700	32,700.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000	2,700	32,700.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,000	900	10,900.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000	2,700	32,700.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	10,000	900	10,900.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	109,688	9,871	119,559.00

UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	24,375	2,193	26,568.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	12,187	1,096	13,283.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	36,563	3,290	39,853.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	8,125	731	8,856.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,062	365	4,427.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	52,504	4,725	57,229.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	46,879	4,219	51,098.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	8,439	759	9,198.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	17,501	1,575	19,076.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	15,626	1,406	17,032.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	2,813	253	3,066.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	34,994	3,149	38,143.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,623	1,406	17,029.00

UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,061	365	4,426.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,665	1,049	12,714.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,207	468	5,675.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	1,354	121	1,475.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	70,800	6,372	77,172.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,000	1,350	16,350.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	23,600	2,124	25,724.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,000	450	5,450.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	49,200	4,428	53,628.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	15,000	1,350	16,350.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	16,400	1,476	17,876.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	5,000	450	5,450.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000	2,250	27,250.00

UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000	4,500	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500	3,375	40,875.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,333	749	9,082.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666	1,500	18,166.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500	1,125	13,625.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	84,914	7,643	92,557.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	63,571	5,722	69,293.00
UNEP	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	21,517	1,937	23,454.00
ADB	GET	Global	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	14,984	1,348	16,332.00
ADB	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	11,218	1,009	12,227.00
ADB	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	3,796	341	4,137.00
Total PPG Amount					2,208,662.00	198,766.00	2,407,428.00

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	50,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	750,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mauritius	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,110,000.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,290,000.00
UNEP	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	600,000.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,416,667.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,323,333.00
FAO	GET	Costa Rica	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,260,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	9,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00

UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	4,200,008.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,750,003.00
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	675,002.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,799,992.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,249,997.00
UNEP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	324,998.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,360,000.00
UNIDO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,640,000.00
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00

UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					74,300,000.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Accelerator IP	GET	4,854,128.00	12,000,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	3,286,913.00	15,270,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	4,822,966.00	37,000,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	11,932,414.00	80,000,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	4,742,966.00	33,201,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	12,082,417.00	94,000,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	7,139,450.00	93,200,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	5,916,207.00	20,531,220.00
Accelerator IP	GET	7,144,454.00	42,000,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	15,685,478.00	126,185,000.00
Accelerator IP	GET	5,916,208.00	44,545,750.00
Accelerator IP	GET	5,354,586.00	55,000,000.00

Accelerator IP	GET	9,800,000.00	42,250,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		98,678,187.00	695,182,970.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	BP Alternative Energy Trinidad and Tobago	Equity	Investment mobilized	5,100,000.00
Private Sector	Shell Renewables Caribbean (Shell)	Equity	Investment mobilized	5,100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Works and Transport	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	60,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	60,000.00
Others	Industrial Finance Corporation of Mauritius (IFCM)	Loans	Investment mobilized	14,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Energy Efficiency Management Office (EEMO) / Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Environment and Climate Change Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Agency of Sustainable Energy (ASE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Housing	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Production Development Corporation (CORFO)	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Banco Estado	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Private Sector	Grupo Ibereolica Renovables (Ibereolica)	Equity	Investment mobilized	11,800,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Loans	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAЕ)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Farming (MAG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Donor Agency	Inter-American Development Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Bank of Costa Rica	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rica Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Costa Rican Electricity Institute Group (ICE Group)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Private Sector	Costa Rica Chamber of Industry (CICR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Development Bank System (SBD)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,900,000.00
Private Sector	Chamber of Agricultural Producers (CORFOGA, ICAFE, among others)	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,800.00
Donor Agency	International Climate Initiative (IKI), European Union (EU) (Transforma-INNOVA project)	Grant	Investment mobilized	12,269,200.00
Recipient Country Government	Office of Vice President	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Forestry Services	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	Loans	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Private Sector	Hotel owners and tourism operators	Equity	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Mini-grid developers	Equity	Investment mobilized	2,801,000.00
Private Sector	Financial institutions	Loans	Investment mobilized	1,200,000.00
Donor Agency	UNCDF	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00

Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Donor Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat of Economy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat of Infrastructure, Communication and Transport	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Puebla State Energy Agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Yucatan State Institute of Mobility and Territorial Urban Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Commission of the Megalopolis (CAME)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos (BANOBRAS)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	44,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nacional Financiera (NAFIN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	22,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Inter-America Development Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,800,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Loans	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	State of Puebla	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	State of Yucatan	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Mexican Automotive Industry Association (AMIA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Power	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Bayelsa State Government	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Port Harcourt State Government	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Energy Commission of Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Rural Electrification Agency	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000.00

Donor Agency	UK Aid	Loans	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	West Africa Blue	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Private Sector	All On	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
Donor Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	RMI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,431,220.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Cote d'Ivoire	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Expertise France	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,000,000.00
Private Sector	Cocoa sector	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	8,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00

Donor Agency	GIZ: Support to Viet Nam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (VN-SIPA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Donor Agency	SNV: Viet Nam Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation in Agriculture through Private Sector Transformation (VN-ADAPT)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	ADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP (EU Landscape, Smallholder Farmer Agriculture, Canada Community Project, IKI Mitigation)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,700,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP (EU Landscape, Smallholder Farmer Agriculture, Canada Community Project, IKI Mitigation)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Rice Cultivation	Equity	Investment mobilized	2,300,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Rice Cultivation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Animal Husbandry	Equity	Investment mobilized	4,500,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Animal Husbandry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Waste Management	Equity	Investment mobilized	3,200,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector – Waste Management	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00

Donor Agency	US Agency for International Development (USAID): Viet Nam Low Emission Energy Program II (V-LEEP II)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,250,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB) project	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Private Sector	State-owned companies, industries (in industrial zone, captive market), Private Power Utilities (PPU), SMEs	Equity	Investment mobilized	27,900,000.00
Donor Agency	Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP, GCF-Korean Development Bank)	Loans	Investment mobilized	65,110,000.00
Donor Agency	FOLU Net-sink fund (Norwegian Government)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,412,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Industrial Works (DIW) supported by Department of Primary Industries and Mines (DPIM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,412,500.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	111,550.00







GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Private Sector	Cement industry (private partners are to be identified)	Equity	Investment mobilized	12,004,600.00
Private Sector	Aluminum and Steel industry (private partners are to be identified)	Equity	Investment mobilized	12,004,600.00
Private Sector	Construction Sector	Equity	Investment mobilized	12,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Several ministries (Including: Energy, Forestry and Wetlands, Built environment, Agriculture, and Industry...etc.)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	40,000,000.00
Private Sector	Private sector entity (TBC)	Equity	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,250,000.00
Others	UNEP-WCMC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	ADB	Equity	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	CAF	Equity	Investment mobilized	25,000,000.00
Total Co-financing(\$)				695,182,970.00

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Victoria Luque Panadero	4/6/2023	Sonja Malicevic	+351910183594	sonja.malicevic@un.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	Qingfeng Zhang	4/6/2023	Arunkumar Samuel Abraham		aabraham.consultant@adb.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	Rene Gomez-Garcia	4/6/2023	Rene Gomez-Garcia		rgomez@caf.com

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date	
(Chile) Miguel Stutzin	Officer	Ministry of the Environment	4/6/2023	
(Costa Rica) Enid Chaverri Tapia	Director of International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Energy	5/5/2023	
(Cote D'Ivoire) Alimata Kone	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Economy and Finances	3/28/2023	
(Indonesia) Laksmi Dhewanathi	Director General of Climate Change	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	4/3/2023	
(Mauritius) Dharam Dev Manraj	Financial Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	3/30/2023	
(Mexico) Laura Elisa Aguirre Tellez	General Director	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	4/4/2023	

(Morocco) Rachid Firadi	Director of Partnership, Communication and Cooperation	Secretariat of State in Charge of Sustainable Development	3/28/2023	
(Nigeria) Stanley Jonah	Director	Federal Ministry of Environment	4/26/2023	
(Tanzania) Andrew Komba	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office	3/30/2023	
(Thailand) Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	3/30/2023	
(Trinidad and Tobago) Hayden Romano	Managing Director	Environmental Management Authority	3/28/2023	
(Viet Nam) Nguyen Duc Thuan	Director, Vietnam Environment Protection Fund	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	3/30/2023	

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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

GEF-8 NZNP Participating Countries



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Safeguard Risk Identification Form-NZNP IP



ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS






Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Signiificant Objective 1






ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET









Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models	Strengthen institutional capacity//decision-making Transform policy and regulatory environments Convene multi-stakeholder alliances Demonstrate innovative approaches Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders	Local communities Beneficiaries Private Sector Civil society Knowledge and learning Stakeholder engagement		
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Knowledge generation and exchange Capacity development Learning		
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming		
Focal Area/Theme	Integrated programs		

ANNEX H: CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

GEF8 NZNP IP All_Child_Projects_20230516	
GEF8 NZNP IP All Child Projects Resubmission 20230513	
GEF-8 NZNP IP All Child Projects-resubmission	
GEF8 NZNP IP All_Child_Projects_20230406	
GEF8 NZNP IP All Child Projects	

Child Projects under the Program						
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount(\$) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fee(\$)	Total(\$)	
	FSPs					
Trinidad and Tobago	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago (TT Net-zero)	UNEP	4,854,128.00	436,871.00	5,290,999.00	
Mauritius	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Mauritius	UNEP	3,286,913.00	295,821.00	3,582,734.00	
Chile	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Chile	UNEP	4,822,966.00	434,066.00	5,257,032.00	
Costa Rica	Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Costa Rica	UNEP	11,932,414.00	1,073,917.00	13,006,331.00	
Tanzania	Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection	UNDP	4,742,966.00	426,867.00	5,169,833.00	

Mexico	Accelerating action to achieve a net-zero, nature-positive and climate-just Mexico (Mexico Net-zero)	UNEP	12,082,417.00	1,087,416.00	13,169,833.00	
Nigeria	Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets	UNDP	7,139,450.00	642,550.00	7,782,000.00	
Cote d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Net-Zero Nature-Positive Integrated Program	UNDP	5,916,207.00	532,459.00	6,448,666.00	
Viet Nam	Supporting the implementation of net-zero nature-positive (NZNP) solutions in Viet Nam	UNDP	7,144,454.00	642,998.00	7,787,452.00	
Indonesia	Indonesia's Net Zero Acceleration through Integrated Actions in the Energy and FOLU sectors (INET-ZERO)	UNDP	15,685,478.00	1,411,688.00	17,097,166.00	
Thailand	Deep decarbonization of Thai industries based on the emission trading system and carbon border adjustment mechanism	UNIDO	5,916,208.00	532,457.00	6,448,665.00	
Morocco	Green Journey: Achieving Net Zero through Nature Positive Solutions in Morocco	UNDP	5,354,586.00	481,913.00	5,836,499.00	
Global	NZNP Global Platform	UNEP	9,800,000.00	882,000.00	10,682,000.00	
	Subtotal (\$)		98,678,187.00	8,881,023.00		
	MSPs					
	Subtotal (\$)		0.00	0.00		
	Grant Total (\$)		98,678,187.00	8,881,023.00	107,559,210.00	