

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Promoting Partnerships and Nature-Positive Economy for KM-GBF Implementation in Thailand from Policy to Action (ProNATURE)

Region:

Asia

GEF Project ID:

12161

Country(ies):

Thailand

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9994

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO) (RPs: Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) & UNCDF)

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/8/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Civil Society, Beneficiaries, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Innovation, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Biomes, Mangroves, Coral Reefs, Sea Grasses, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

5,166,904.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

490,856.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

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

Total Co-financing:

5,657,760.00	8,225,900.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	5,822,010.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 7, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 18, GBF Target 19, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23

Indicative Project Overview

To promote a nature-positive economy in Thailand by integrating biodiversity into economic policies, mobilizing private finance, and strengthening public-private partnerships to enable sustainable conservation and nature-positive business practices.

Project Components

Component 1: Development and mainstreaming of policy recommendations and business guidelines into regulatory frameworks and operational practices to promote a nature-positive economy

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
880,000.00	450,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1.1. National policy recommendations and nature-positive business guidelines adopted and implemented to integrate biodiversity into business operations, creating an enabling environment for biodiversity-positive investments and PPP engagement

Indicators:

- a. Number of national policy briefs officially proposed to the national biodiversity committee.*
- b. Level of integration of policy recommendations and guidelines into regulatory frameworks and operational practices*
- c. Number and type of private sector and entities integrating the recommendation and guidelines in their work*

Project Outputs:

1.1.1 Analysis conducted of existing policies, approaches, and measures related to biodiversity use in business

1.1.2. New and revised nature-positive policy guidelines integrated into sectoral policy frameworks (to be confirmed during PPG)

1.1.3. Business operations and practices initiated and implemented in full compliance with the policy documents.

1.1.4. Mechanisms initiated and implemented to mainstream policy coherence across all business sectors and government entities.

Component 2: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to mobilise resources for mangrove restoration and conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,140,000.00	400,608.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1. Public-private partnerships mobilize additional funding and co-investment for coastal ecosystem restoration and biodiversity-positive practices under the Thai Mangrove Alliance (TMA)

Indicators:

a. No. of formal PPP agreements established under the TMA model, including type of membership engaged in biodiversity positive investment.

b. No. of TMA biodiversity management and implementation plans developed.

Project Outputs:

2.1.1. TMA established in each project province which members including private sector.

2.1.2. TMA's management plan and activities developed for joint mangrove restoration and conservation

Component 3: Empowering local communities and catalysing nature positive private finance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,915,000.00	6,298,559.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1. Local community-based and MSME enterprises actively engaged in the conservation, sustainable use and co-management of biodiversity resources, and benefiting from sustainable value chains, financial support and partnerships with private businesses and local financial institutions

3.2. Innovative, grant-based catalytic financing mechanisms – including revolving reimbursable grants, performance-based grants and blended finance design frameworks - are piloted to mobilize additional

resources from domestic financial institutions and private sector sources to support nature-positive and bio-based businesses

Indicators:

- a. No. of financing proposals developed and submitted by local communities-based enterprises from each project site*
 - b. No. of people (sex and age disaggregated) benefiting from trainings and technical support to access financing*
 - c. Number and type of enterprises supported (sex-disaggregated) and sustained through the projects financial support*
 - d. No. and kind of innovative financial instruments and mechanisms introduced and piloted*
- c. Volume of private finance mobilized for nature-positive community-based enterprises*

Project Outputs:

- 3.1.1. Capacity-building programmes and technical workshops delivered for banks, MFIs, and community enterprises to strengthen biodiversity-linked investment and risk management capabilities, in collaboration with Thai financial institutions.
- 3.1.2. Enterprise/ MSME business model assessment support and enterprise diagnostics conducted to identify, assess, and support MSME-led nature-positive business models.
- 3.1.3. Tailored mentoring and business advisory (including financial capabilities trainings) services provided to enterprises to enhance investment readiness and integration into sustainable value chains.
- 3.2.1. Advisory and technical support provided to the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) to strengthen national systems and operational guidelines for community-led biodiversity enterprises.
- 3.2.2. DMCR develops and implements ‘blue finance’ approaches that integrate conservation objectives with local livelihood enhancement with TA from UNCDF
- 3.2.3. Conduct a feasibility study and design framework for a national biodiversity credit guarantee mechanism to be capitalized through public or private sources (non-GBFF).
- 3.2.4. Design and pilot of an Innovative Biodiversity Finance Facility (IBFF) with a dedicated Revolving Reimbursable Grant and performance-based grant window to provide catalytic upfront capital to biodiversity and nature-positive businesses and to initiate the work on a guarantee facility that will, when capitalised through other means, support high level of de-risking of investment into nature-positive businesses.

Component 4: Capacity building, knowledge management and awareness raising

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
830,854.00	450,000.00

Project Outcomes:

4.1. Relevant institutions, private sector actors, and communities have strengthened capacity, knowledge and understanding to implement and scale nature-positive business practices supported by knowledge-sharing platforms and public awareness initiatives.

Indicators:

a. Number of events organized, including type of stakeholders and target audience attended

b. No. of knowledge products and stories, including traditional knowledge, gender-positive action produced (50% highlighting Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI mainstreaming))

c. Level of operation and use of knowledge-sharing platform

Project Outputs:

4.1.1. Local government, businesses, financial institutions and communities trained on nature-positive enterprise development.

4.1.2. Communication and awareness strategy and plan developed and implemented to increase awareness, political and public support.

4.1.3. Documentation and dissemination of policy briefs, case studies, manuals and best practices.

4.1.4. Awareness raising and knowledge sharing events and campaign organized for different audiences/groups

4.1.5. Knowledge management platform established to promote sharing and exchange of lessons learned and best practices

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
155,007.00	235,024.00

Project Outcomes:

5.1. Effective and responsive M&E System in place

Indicators:

(a) *Number and quality of annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) produced and submitted in accordance with the project M&E plan.*

(b) *Completion status and quality of Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE), including extent to which recommendations are integrated into the project sustainability plan and lessons disseminated through knowledge-sharing mechanisms*

Project Outputs:

5.1.1. Project M&E system designed, operational and enable to collect and curate lessons learned from project implementation.

5.1.2. Project evaluations completed on time to support project delivery and knowledge sharing

5.1.3. Monitoring Reports submitted on time

5.1.4. Project implementation coordinated and measured through a proactive steering committee functions and inclusive annual monitoring and evaluation, effective safeguards measures, as well as project MTR and TE.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Development and mainstreaming of policy recommendations and business guidelines into regulatory frameworks and operational practices to promote a nature-positive economy	880,000.00	450,000.00
Component 2: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to mobilise resources for mangrove restoration and conservation	1,140,000.00	400,608.00
Component 3: Empowering local communities and catalysing nature positive private finance	1,915,000.00	6,298,559.00
Component 4: Capacity building, knowledge management and awareness raising	830,854.00	450,000.00
M&E	155,007.00	235,024.00
Subtotal	4,920,861.00	7,834,191.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	246,043.00	391,709.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	5,166,904.00	8,225,900.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

Baseline: Thailand's diverse ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and mangroves, support rich biodiversity (BD) and provide essential ecosystem services (ES) that support local and traditional livelihoods of coastal communities, including fisherfolk and other coastal communities reliant on natural resources. Despite the recognized importance of these ecosystems, human activities and climate change has caused severe degradation and significant BD loss over the past four decades—particularly in coastal and marine environments where habitat loss and illegal fishing practices have caused declines in the populations of marine species such as dugongs, sea turtles, and certain fish species. Mangroves, which once covered over 380,000 ha, have been reduced to 278,400 ha, mostly in southern and eastern provinces—largely driven by conversion of mangroves to infrastructure and ponds for aquaculture, urbanization and industrial development.

Problem: Thailand's biodiversity (BD) and ecosystems are under increasing threat from unsustainable economic practices, fragmented policies, and insufficient financing. While there has been progress in conservation, efforts remain isolated, underfunded, and weakly integrated into economic planning, limiting private sector engagement and participation of Local Communities (LCs). Current national frameworks for economic planning and development lack integrated policy guidelines to mainstream nature-positive business practices (NPBP) into economic sectors, resulting in fragmented actions and missed opportunities for sustainable growth. These systemic gaps undermine Thailand's ability to scale NPBPs, mobilize predictable resources including private sector investments, and ensure inclusive benefits, threatening BD and ES. Comprehensive policy strengthening is needed to embed BD in business operations, promote nature-positive practices, reduce risks, and align with Thailand's commitments under the 5th National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), and National Biodiversity Finance Plan (NBFP).

Note: The term Indigenous People is not used in the Thailand context, Local Communities (LCs) is considered inclusive.

Barriers:

- 1. Inadequate policy and regulatory framework:* Existing environmental and business regulations lack clear mandates and incentives to integrate BD and NPBPs into economic activities. Policies remain fragmented, BD is not effectively mainstreamed, and the absence of standardized guidelines creates uncertainty for investors and limits scaling.
- 2. Insufficient and unpredictable financing:* Public funding for BD is far below national needs and remains inconsistent, undermining long-term planning. Private sector contributions are minimal due to low awareness, inadequate risk mitigation, and the limited application of innovative financing tools and mechanisms.
- 3. Limited community participation and incentives:* LCs have low engagement in planning and decision-making, resulting in limited ownership and sustainability of interventions. Reliance on extractive practices, coupled with weak economic incentives for nature-positive alternatives, limited technical capacity, and poor access to finance, further restricts their role in conservation and restoration.
- 4. Low awareness and understanding of benefits:* Businesses and consumers have limited awareness of the value of NPBPs and their long-term economic returns, restricting demand and investment. Insufficient public awareness of the links between BD and human well-being further limit behavioural change needed to support conservation.

Objective: To promote a nature-positive economy in Thailand by integrating biodiversity into economic policies, mobilizing private finance, and strengthening public-private partnerships to enable sustainable conservation and NPBPs.

Justification: Given the threats to Thailand’s biodiversity and the barriers to sustainable conservation described above, GBFF funding is essential to create enabling conditions for a nature-positive economy—filling critical gaps in policy coherence, catalysing private capital through innovative financial mechanisms, and scaling inclusive approaches that ensure LCs directly benefit from BD conservation. The recent Tiger Landscape Investment Facility scoping highlighted that guarantees, when clubbed with targeted technical assistance and policy/regulatory support, can provide risk mitigation and incentivize private sector engagement in BD conservation, as risk perception rather than liquidity is a key challenge. Without such targeted intervention, Thailand risks continued BD loss, reduced ES, and missed opportunities to align economic growth with international BD commitments.

The project aligns with GBFF’s mandate to drive systemic transformation by mainstreaming BD into development and financial systems. Building on Thailand’s existing platforms, proven Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) models will be expanded, BD will be integrated into priority economic sectors, and NPBP will be promoted in coastal provinces. By coupling policy reform with financial innovation and community-led models, the project directly contributes to KM-GBF targets and SDGs. Policy frameworks, financing instruments, and partnerships will converge into a coherent, scalable approach that mobilizes resources, strengthens governance, and enhances resilience of biodiversity-rich ecosystems, positioning Thailand as a regional leader in advancing a nature-positive economy.

Project Description:

The Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO) will serve as the implementing agency, leading the development of policy recommendations and guidelines. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) will serve as the main responsible party for the project, leveraging the implementation of Thailand Mangrove Alliance (TMA) as a public–private partnership.

The TOC is grounded in the creation of enabling conditions for a nature-positive economy through policy integration, financing solutions, and stakeholder partnerships. These enabling conditions will overcome the barriers to BD conservation, leading to the overarching objective of increased investment in the sustainable protection, conservation, and management of Thailand’s BD resources.

Efforts to overcome Barrier 1 will focus on developing policy recommendations and guidelines—aligned with national and international commitments—through a participatory, evidence-based process, including policy review, gap analysis, and stakeholder consultations, supporting policy coherence across all sectors.

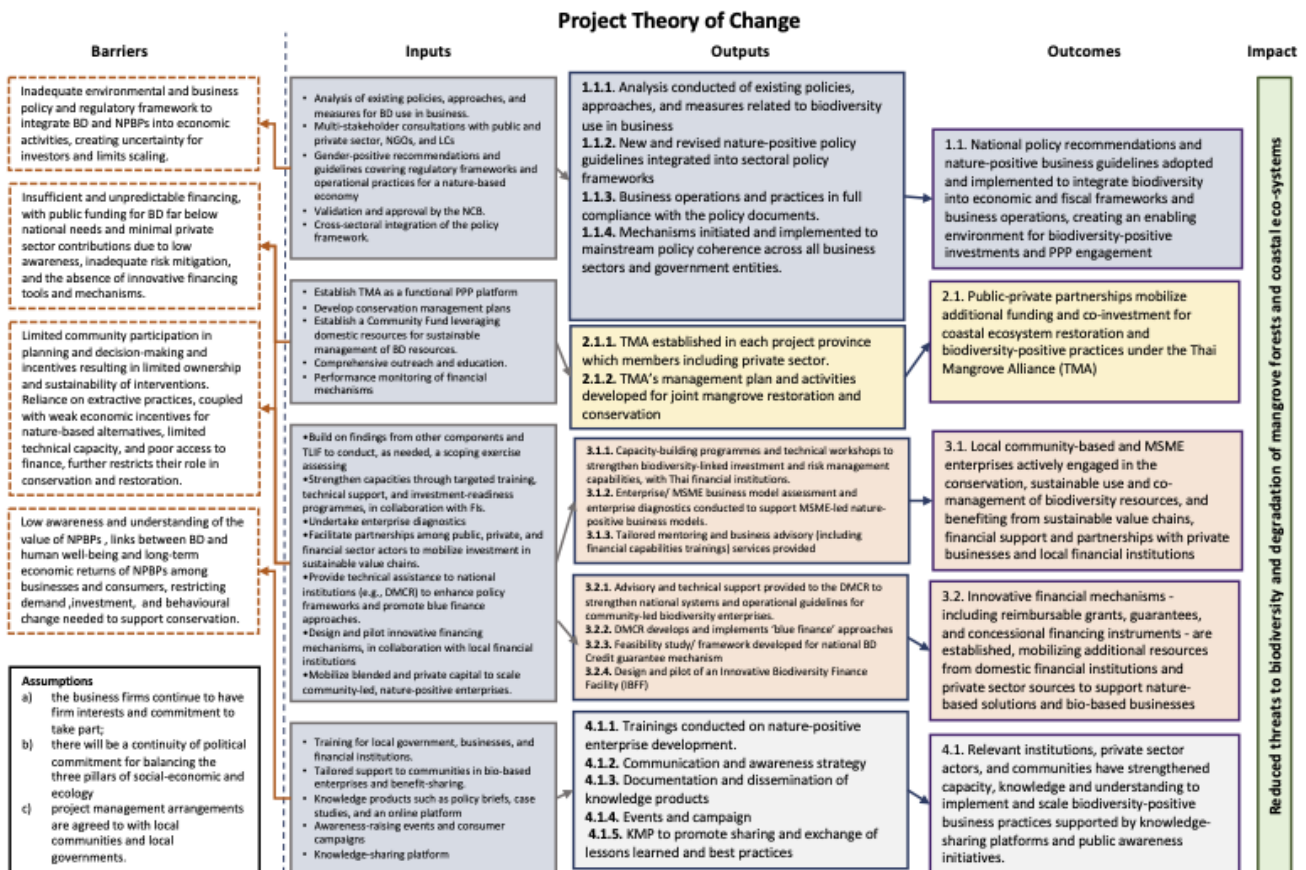
Barrier 2 will be addressed by leveraging finance through strengthening PPPs, drawing on the best practices developed by the flagship Thailand Mangrove Alliance (TMA), which has demonstrated a successful model for attracting cooperation and private investment in coastal ecosystem restoration, carbon sequestration, and sustainable business practices. The project will expand policy frameworks to embed TMA principles into sectoral strategies, strengthen PPP models to extend beyond Corporate Social Responsibility, and catalyze private co-investment in mangrove restoration and NPBPs.

Mobilizing PPPs for diversified financing is central to overcoming reliance on limited public budgets, leveraging strategic partnerships to unlock significant private capital and align conservation goals with corporate sustainability commitments. The project will work through UNCDF as an RP for Component 3 to identify and implement innovative financial mechanisms that will provide appropriate financial instruments (i.e. biodiversity-positive performance-based grants, revolving reimbursable grants and starting the work on guarantees) for crowding in capital investments in NPBPs. BIOFIN will provide further technical support on innovative financial instruments and alignment with national BD finance plans. Community engagement and participation is equally essential to ensure nature-positive opportunities benefit LCs through inclusive governance, capacity building, and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Component 3 will strengthen the role of community-based enterprises, especially women and LCs, in adopting and promoting biodiversity-positive

business practices through incentives, grants and technical support provided through the TMA, fostering BD positive business models, reducing ecosystem degradation, and supporting community livelihoods. This will address Barrier 3.

The technical capacities of stakeholders to implement nature-positive policies, financing mechanisms, and business practices will be enhanced through targeted training and the establishment of knowledge-sharing platforms and public awareness initiatives, overcoming Barrier 4. This will also increase understanding of BD benefits as well as strengthen the evidence base for nature-positive practices and for the linkages between BD and human well-being.

By integrating policy frameworks, mobilizing diversified finance, and empowering communities, Thailand can transition toward a nature-positive economy that enhances ecological resilience and socio-economic well-being. The long-term impact is the reduction of BD loss and enhancement of ES in alignment with GBFF targets and SDGs.



IF Thailand integrates policy frameworks for NPBPs, mobilizes private capital through strengthened PPP platforms such as the TMA, deploys innovative financial mechanisms, and empowers LCs with knowledge, incentives, and capacity for engagement, **THEN** the country will generate predictable resources for BD, restore coastal and marine ecosystems, strengthen community livelihoods, and achieve its commitments under the KM-GBF, NBSAP, and SDGs.

Project components

To achieve the long-term objective, the project activities will be carried out under five interconnected technical components. On-the-ground interventions under Components 2&3 will target BD hot spots in four coastal provinces along the Gulf of Thailand (Chanthaburi, Chonburi, Rayong, Trat).



Component 1: Development and mainstreaming policy recommendations and guidelines for nature-positive business practices

It will cover coherent, gender-positive recommendations and guidelines covering regulatory frameworks and operational practices to promote a nature-positive economy—including NBBPs. This will be based on an in-depth analysis of existing policies, approaches, and measures related to BD use in business, assessing both coherence and gender responsiveness. The process will include multi-stakeholder consultations with government, private sector, NGOs, and LCs, followed by validation and approval by the National Committee on BD. Finally, the project will facilitate integration of the policy framework to ensure policy coherence across sectors.

Component 2: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships to mobilise resources for mangrove restoration and conservation

The TMA will be established as a functional PPP platform to mobilize resources and promote cooperation for BD, mangrove restoration and eco-investments. Joint management plans will be developed to guide

conservation of mangrove forests and coastal ecosystems, and a Community Fund will be established, leveraging domestic resources for sustainable management of BD resources through community interventions and activities. Comprehensive outreach and education will enhance understanding of these mechanisms. The performance of financial mechanisms will be regularly assessed to inform scaling of effective models.

Component 3: Empowering Local Communities and Catalysing Nature Positive Private Finance

This component focuses on strengthening the role of LCs, particularly women, in developing and utilizing BD resources to generate economic value and enhance long-term sustainability. Financial and technical support will be provided to ensure community-based enterprises adopt and promote NPBP, fostering models that enhance BD, reduce ecosystem degradation, increase access to finance from local financial institutions and expand market demand for nature-positive products and services.

Innovative financial mechanisms to trigger finance from local financial institutions for nature-positive community-based enterprises will be developed and supported by UNCDF through an Innovative Biodiversity Finance Facility (IBFF), deploying biodiversity-positive performance-based grants revolving reimbursable grants and to start work on de-risking and concessional financing mechanisms supporting community-led enterprises. They will be identified at project inception based on the demand needs and the maturity of the NPBP models. UNCDF will also conduct a feasibility study and design framework for a national biodiversity credit guarantee mechanism to be capitalized through non-GBFF public or private sources.

Additionally, UNCDF will provide Technical Assistance to DMCR for strengthening biodiversity-focused enterprises and financial institutions through capacity-building, diagnostics, mentoring, and advisory support, while assisting national agencies in developing sustainable investment frameworks and blue finance approaches, including grants for NPBP administered through, and funded by the TMA. DMCR will implement these blue finance solutions, hereby unlocking finance for local communities for promoting a local blue economy. A readiness assessment of the TMA will inform the design and piloting of these instruments. Further, local coastal communities and relevant groups in target provinces will be guided and engaged to ensure their effective participation in project interventions.

Participatory M&E mechanisms will also be developed to assess and report on progress and results of the biodiversity financing mobilized for NPBP.

Component 4: Capacity building, knowledge management and awareness raising

The project will strengthen institutional and community capacities through training for local government, businesses and financial institutions, as well as tailored support for NPBP development. Knowledge products such as policy briefs, case studies will be developed to document and share best practices. Awareness-raising events and consumer campaigns will promote biodiversity-friendly products and services, complemented by the establishment of a functional knowledge-sharing platform to disseminate lessons learned and encourage replication.

Stakeholders:

- Government: Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO; Executing Entity); Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP; GEF Focal Point); Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR; RP); Sectoral Ministries; local municipalities
- Development Partners: UNCDF (RP for component 3); BIOFIN (expertise in innovative financial instruments /alignment with national BD finance plans)

- - Private sector: involved in the TMA as a PPP platform; Financial Institutions; Private business sector; Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Thai Industries, sector associations (e.g., tourism)
- - Academia
- - IPLCs: Community-based enterprises
- - NGOs: Partners to IPLCs

Safeguards: Relevant UNDP Environmental and Social Safeguards will be applied to the project, including for engaging with private sector and IPLCs and for implementing financial instruments.

Expected Results

GBFF Action Area	Target	Contributions
1—BD Conservation	1, 2, 3	Restoration & sustainable management of 3,577 ha of mangroves and associated wetlands
2—IPLC Stewardship	1, 2, 3, 22	Enhanced community livelihoods through inclusive, nature-positive enterprises that diversify income & reduce pressure on ecosystems
3—Policy Alignment and Development	14, 15	Improved policy coherence and integration, with BD considerations mainstreamed into national policies & NBBPs
4—Resource Mobilization	19	Increased financial flows for BD through domestic resource mobilization, private sector engagement, grants & creating attractive investment opportunities for financial institutions into nature-positive MSMEs.
6—Mainstreaming	7, 9, 10	Fostering models that enhance BD, reduce ecosystem degradation, and expand market demand for nature-positive products and services
Enabling Factors	21, 23	Adopting a gender-responsive approach

Global Environmental Benefits

- Restoration and sustainable management of 3,577 ha of mangroves and associated wetlands, contributing to BD conservation and coastal protection;
- CCM benefits through carbon sequestration of 862,027 tCO_{2e} over 20 years;
- 30,000 direct beneficiaries (50% women) from 145 local communities benefiting from alternative incomes (eco-tourism, fisheries, mangrove products);
- Mobilised investment for BD conservation through PPPs, reimbursable loans for MSMEs rendering them more bankable for future investments, and the potential of the guarantee facility to unlock 3 times the amount of future loans from financial institutions.

Alignment with National Priorities and Commitments

Priority	Alignment
Thailand's 5th NBSAP (2023–2027)	Advancing priorities in ecosystem and species conservation, mainstreaming BD into national policies and production systems, equitable benefit-sharing, and resource mobilization
National Biodiversity Finance Plan	Leveraging PPPs, piloting innovative financial mechanisms, & catalysing private sector investment

Thailand's transition toward a nature-positive economy	Embedding BD in sectoral policy & value chains and aligning with the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model
KM-GBF	Targets 14, 18, 19 and 23
SDG	Goals 12, 14, 15 and 17

Policy Coherence and Private Sector Mobilization

The project will leverage cooperation with the private sector, including the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Thai Industries, and tourism associations (e.g. TRTA & TEATA), as well as with national/local banks. TMA will serve as a flagship PPP platform, expanding on its current network to intensify alliances and scale BD finance mobilisation. Success of the pilot TMA model and application of the financial instruments for resource mobilization—paired with capacity development for IPLC engagement, harmonized policies and strengthened cross-sectoral coordination—will showcase a strategic approach for adoption and integration of BD in the policies and plans of all sectors.

Community Engagement and Inclusion

IPLCs will be involved as:

- Recipients of financial support for the development of nature-positive and community-led income generating activities;
- Beneficiaries of capacity building support;
- Active participants in planning and implementation;
- Recipients of technical assistance and market linkages support for community-led enterprises and nature-positive livelihoods.
- Representatives on the Project Steering Committee.

Special emphasis will be placed on women, youth, and marginalized groups and securing inclusive benefit-sharing from ecosystem services. The project therefore strengthens both community resilience and national policy frameworks that enable greater local engagement in sustainable business practices rooted in BD conservation.

Core Indicators

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)
3577	0	0	0

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)

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)

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)
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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)
3,577.00			

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	862072	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	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)	862,072			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
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)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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	14,700			
Male	15,300			
Total	30,000		0	0

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

CI 3: The project aims to restore at least 3,577 ha of mangrove habitats distributed across the pilot areas through the TMA mechanism for PPPs (TBC at PPG stage) under component 2.

CI 4- The project will contribute through components 1, 2 and 3 to improved practices in terrestrial landscapes through regulatory frameworks and operational practices to promote a nature-positive economy; development of joint management plans to guide conservation of mangrove forest; and financing mechanisms supporting community-led nature-positive enterprises. Extent of contribution will be estimated at PPG stage

CI 5- The project will contribute through components 1, 2 and 3 to improved practices in marine landscapes through regulatory frameworks and operational practices to promote a nature-positive economy; development of joint management plans to guide conservation of coastal ecosystems; and financing mechanisms supporting community-led nature-positive enterprises. Extent of contribution will be estimated at PPG stage

CI 6: estimated carbon sequestration benefits: 862,027 mtCO₂e avoided. FAO Exact Tool estimation related to restoration of 3,577 ha of mangroves, assuming 50% biomass restored and a 20-year period. This relates only to component 2 at the moment, additional avoided emissions resulting from activities under components 1 and 3 will be estimated at PPG stage.

CI 11: 145 communities in the project pilot areas, representing a minimum of 30,000 people, almost half (14,700) being women, engaged in the restoration and improved management of mangrove forest and other coastal habitats through nature-positive businesses under component 3.

ANNEX A: PROJECT 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 Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Thailand	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	1,808,416.00	171,800.00	1,980,216.00

UNDP	GBFF	Thailand	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	3,358,488.00	319,056.00	3,677,544.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					5,166,904.00	490,856.00	5,657,760.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Thailand	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	Grant	52,500.00	4,987.00	57,487.00
UNDP	GBFF	Thailand	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	97,500.00	9,263.00	106,763.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

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

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 3	GBFF	1,808,416.00	2,879,065.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	3,358,488.00	5,346,835.00
Total Project Cost		5,166,904.00	8,225,900.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
1,879,200.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	DMCR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	534,144.00
Recipient Country Government	BEDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	TMA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	6,291,756.00
Civil Society Organization	Love Wildlife Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Total Co-financing				8,225,900.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

DMCR will allocate USD 534,144 for in-kind co financing (recurrent expenditure) related to staff salaries, office space, and operational expenses directly related to project implementation ;

BEDO will allocate USD 1,000,000 for in-kind co financing (recurrent expenditure) on staff salaries, office space, and operational expenses directly related to project implementation ;

TMA will allocate USD 6,291,756 towards the implementation of mangrove restoration through carbon credit program (public investment/investment mobilised);

Love Wildlife Foundation will allocate USD 400,000 towards operational activities supporting the implementation of TMA 30x30 target through the funding from 30x30 Ocean Strategy Project (grant/investment mobilised)

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet		Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Solene le Doze		Solene Le Doze		solene.le.doze@undp.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mrs. Chayanan Pakdeejit	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	12/4/2025