

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

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Global	11054
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6731
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
9/1/2023	12/1/2023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Biodiversity	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
BD-EA	GET	38,190,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		38,190,000.00

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

If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

Enable countries to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by supporting baseline diagnostics, capacity building, institutional arrangements and development of biodiversity financing plans.

Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Summary: The recent “*Little Book on Investing in Nature*”^[1] estimates the global annual biodiversity financing gap at US\$700 billion. The CBD Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization highlighted that implementation of the new biodiversity targets under the **Kunming-Montreal** Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)^[2] will require additional financial resources, increased resource efficiency, and reduced need for financial resources by reducing harmful financial flows. Reducing the biodiversity finance gap can only be achieved through transformative change across economies and society.

To develop a clear picture of how to achieve the targets of the **Kunming-Montreal** Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), a detailed status of expenditures and financial needs are required as well as development and implementation of finance plans. Parties were invited to prepare national finance plans or other similar planning instruments, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with sub-goal 2.2 of the strategy for resource mobilization adopted by CBD COP decision IX/11. Countries also pledged at CBD COP 12 (2014) to report on national finance flows and needs and to develop national financing strategies. The key barriers constraining the sustainable financing of nature-positive policies and practices include:

- Limited awareness, coordination, and capacity among national stakeholders to address gaps in biodiversity financing;
- Insufficient knowledge and systematic documentation of expenditure data relevant to biodiversity;
- Lack of systematic measurement and reporting of the negative impacts of finance contributing to biodiversity loss;
- Biodiversity finance needs are imprecisely defined and poorly understood;
- Limited knowledge, use and mainstreaming of country-specific biodiversity finance solutions; and
- Limited exchange and uptake of global best practices in the sustainable financing of biodiversity

Given the need for a comprehensive and multi-stakeholder strategic approach to resource mobilization, it has been recommended that all countries should develop national biodiversity finance plans (BFPs)^[3]. These BFPs should assess the root causes of biodiversity loss, identify national biodiversity finance gaps, and articulate strategies on how to reduce the gaps through a suite of finance solutions aimed at reducing resources causing harm to biodiversity; generating additional resources; and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use. To respond to this need and based on [UNDP’s Biodiversity Finance Initiative \(BIOFIN\)](#)^[4] experience and other relevant methodologies ^[5] this project is aiming to support a global programme that will establish a transformative process for biodiversity finance in all participating eligible countries, involving all relevant stakeholders such as Ministries of Finance and Environment, and the private

and finance sectors through a socially and gender-inclusive approach. The project will help support countries to develop baseline diagnostics, capacity, institutional arrangements, and prepare a finance plan to mobilize resources at scale to implement the GBF.

In the baseline situation, with the prevailing barriers broadly constraining effective resource mobilization for biodiversity at the national level across the globe, the current massive gap in financial resources required to fully implement the GBF will severely curtail its ability to reverse biodiversity loss, resulting in continued loss of ecosystems, species and critical nature-based services that sustain livable conditions on our planet.

Recognizing the extreme urgency of the current global biodiversity crisis, and to address the above-mentioned barriers constraining an effective global response, **a systematic approach is required** that can be rolled out at scale across a large number of countries simultaneously or in quick succession. Such an approach requires strong global leadership, capacity for coordination and technical capacity in biodiversity financing processes supported by effective communications and knowledge management. It is unlikely that any other approach would be able to meet the urgency of this situation or achieve impact at the scale required to turn around global biodiversity loss. Consequently, **this umbrella programme** covers ninety - one countries.

This Global Programme has the following six components:

Component 1. National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews: This component will carry out a comprehensive analysis of the policy and institutional landscape, identify the most relevant stakeholders, map subsidies positive and harmful to biodiversity, identify barriers in the

national budgeting process, and produce an inventory of existing finance solutions. The process will start with a national platform for improved coordination between line ministries, most notably Ministries of Finance and Environment. Subsequently, the second primary axis of partnerships to strengthen will be with the private sector and civil society. The policy and institutional analysis will be based on a clear sequence to: (1) Identify the major drivers of biodiversity change; (2) Relate these to existing policies; (3) Map responsible institutions and agencies for those policies and use them as the starting point for further analysis. A second chain of analysis will create a full inventory of all existing financing mechanisms/solutions in the country, highlighting opportunities for improvements. The budgetary process and subsidies positive and harmful to biodiversity will be examined in detail. The expected Outcome is that national biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analyses are completed, including recommendations to optimise the current institutional structure and finance solutions.

Component 2. National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors: This component will assess spending related to biodiversity across all relevant economic sectors to determine the biodiversity relevance of major programmes and organisations. This includes activities to determine accurate attribution levels and efforts to identify challenges for financial delivery. All public and private biodiversity related budget and expenditure data of the country will be collected. For these expenditures the biodiversity relevance will be determined through a system of co-efficient or attribution rates, thus including indirect expenditures, when biodiversity is not the primary objective. This component will provide insights into the extent of biodiversity mainstreaming into sectors and policies, identify issues of delivery, and underscore the role of various public agencies in biodiversity management. The expected Outcome is that national expenditure related to biodiversity across all relevant sectors is quantified and a synthesis with current and future trends is communicated to stakeholders for feedback. Under this component, countries that are more advanced in national environmental accounting can opt for further support in the development of natural capital accounting, using existing methodologies by UNSD, The Natural Capital Project and others as key baseline data.

Component 3. National assessments of the financing required to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework targets: This component will revisit the country's national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to calculate how much finance is required to achieve all biodiversity goals. A key outcome under this component will be an assessment of the financial needs required to achieve the GBF targets at national level, including policies that define the national biodiversity needs, priorities, and costs of their activities vis-à-vis the targets of the GBF. Activities required to achieve these goals will be prioritized from the perspective of cost-effectiveness and will include detailed costing information. As most biodiversity plans have a limited range of activities, the scope of the financial needs assessment can be expanded to include additional policies such as national development plans and sectoral plans related to biodiversity.

Component 4. Development of national biodiversity finance plans: The national BFP summarises all findings and recommendations of previous assessments, identifying the optimal mix of prioritised finance solutions and elaborating a business case for their adoption. The BFP will outline a range of financing options considered to have the strongest finance potential, feasibility, and biodiversity impact. All solutions will be 'homegrown' and supported by a unique business case and operational plan. The plans will focus on long term sustainable financing, based on all possible public and private, national, international, traditional, and innovative sources of funds. This intervention will follow a multi-dimensional approach to working with the private sector, including actions to facilitate investments with a positive biodiversity impact, to generate additional funds for biodiversity conservation, and to develop green finance policies that reduce the negative impacts of existing investments. Civil society organisations including women's groups will also be engaged. A wide number of financing mechanisms will be considered including actions to facilitate investments with a positive biodiversity impact, to generate additional funds for biodiversity conservation through Corporate Social Responsibility, to deploy effective offsetting mechanisms, and to develop green finance policies that reduce the negative impacts of existing investments. The completed BFPs will be reviewed and validated by diverse stakeholders including women and other relevant stakeholders to ensure they are well-grounded and accepted.

Component 5. Global knowledge and technical assistance platform: A global knowledge sharing, and technical support platform will be established to share knowledge and experiences across participating countries[6] and with the participation of partner organisations. The platform will offer dedicated expert technical advice to support countries on the work under Components 1, 2 and 3, and in particular Component 4 on development of the National Biodiversity Finance Plan. This will enable beneficiaries in countries to participate in recurring virtual and onsite trainings, experience sharing, and benefit from tailored knowledge products and best practices. The platform will consolidate global finance sources and mapping of available financial sources for biodiversity, including learning on several finance mechanisms and the development of an impact investment and private sector knowledge and capacity development stream to facilitate the creation of national impact investment platforms and related project pipelines (for example, see the UNDP SDG Investor Platform). This platform will be one of the most essential resources and act as an experience sharing mechanism for participating countries as well as other countries with similar experiences. Each country will benefit from an initial training on the full methodology for key stakeholders, on the job support for national teams and peer review for outlines, draft, and final versions of each product. The platform will share guidance on gender mainstreaming in line with experiences in gender-positive practices from different countries.

Component 6. Project monitoring and evaluation plan: The project will implement an M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, reflects the needs of women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, and will effectively monitor social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure that the intended outcomes are achieved.

This Global Programme will be responsive to CBD guidance on Biodiversity Finance Plans or equivalent instruments, including upcoming COP15 outcomes. It will also build upon Component 4 (Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities) of the GEF-7 Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support project currently under implementation by UNDP and UNEP in 139 countries and will be carried out in parallel to the NBSAP update. The project implementation units of these initiatives will coordinate to ensure that resources from these three projects are used effectively and efficiently towards the development of the National Biodiversity Finance Plans in the targeted countries.

[1] Global Canopy, 2021: https://globalcanopy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/LBIN_2020_EN.pdf

[2] CBD (2022) Doc. CBD/WG2020/4/L.2-ANNEX <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/079d/0d26/91af171843b6d4e9bee25086/wg2020-04-1-02-annex-en.pdf>

[3] Target 19 of the GBF related to resource mobilization is still under negotiations to be agreed in December 2022 during COP 15.

[4] Since 2013, UNDP has implemented BIOFIN. BIOFIN has developed an evolving methodology to assess national biodiversity expenditures, financial needs and facilitate the design of national biodiversity finance plans, and strategies to reduce the needs to a level where national biodiversity targets can be achieved ([The BIOFIN Workbook](#)). A menu of options was designed to enable countries to select any financing solution utilized around the world (i.e., the [Catalogue of Biodiversity Finance Solutions](#)). To date, 44 countries are implementing the BIOFIN methodology. So far 31 countries have completed their finance plan and more than 145 finance solutions are being implemented covering a large range of mechanisms such as Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES), green bonds, tax breaks, reforming harmful subsidies, revising protected areas fees, result based budgeting at municipal and national level, impact investment, nature financial disclosure and other. Examples of early finance results include the Philippines where BIOFIN supported the formulation of a US\$ 40 million budget proposal for protected areas, adopted late 2019, the re-design of the Mexico City green fund resulting in a saving of US\$ 3 million per year, Indonesia where BIOFIN helped secure a US\$ 2.7 million investment for a bird conservation centre in the Maluku Islands from a green Sukuk or Botswana with the introduction of the new protected area fee system that is projected to increase revenue by US\$ 1 million per year.. BIOFIN works in a collaborative way with the various global initiatives on biodiversity finance.

[5] WAVES: The Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services, launched in 2010, is a World Bank-led global partnership that aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts. WAVES is now part of the broader World Bank umbrella initiative, the Global Program for Sustainability (GPS). By working with central banks and ministries of planning and finance across the world to integrate natural resources into development planning through NCA, this partnership aims to enable more informed decision making to ensure genuine green growth and long-term advances in wealth and human well-being. WAVES has been implemented at country level in several countries, including Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, the Philippines and several other.

UNSD SEEA: The SEEA Ecosystem Accounting Central Framework, adopted in 2012 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organizing data about habitats and landscapes, measuring ecosystem services, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity. The SEEA framework includes developing national accounting related to environmental protection and resource management. The UNSD SEEA Ecosystem Accounting initiative takes a spatial approach to accounting based on five core accounts: ecosystem extent, ecosystem condition, ecosystem services, and monetary ecosystem asset. Around 34 countries have developed ecosystem accounting to date.

UNEP FI: The Finance Initiative catalyzes action across the financial system to align economies with sustainable development. UNEP FI brings together banks, insurers, and investors globally to shape the sustainable finance agenda. It has developed a network for the finance sector, establishing sustainability frameworks within the finance industry to address global environmental, social and governance (ESG) challenges.

[6] [Global and regional conferences will ensure knowledge sharing between countries and strong synergies between partners. Recently held in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 2023 the 5th edition of the UNDP-BIOFIN Global Conference covered a broad spectrum of opportunities to finance biodiversity such as finance sector engagement, positive incentives, impact investment, repurposing harmful subsidies and community engagement. Delegates from over 45 countries shared their respective insights and experiences to inspire more action for biodiversity finance.](#)

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1.National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 5,915,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 National biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analysis completed, including recommendations to optimize the current institutional structure and finance solutions.

1.2 Harmful and positive subsidies and incentives to biodiversity are identified.

Output:

1.1.1 Intersectoral National Steering Committee for biodiversity finance with a lead role for Ministries of Finance and Environment established.

1.1.2 National biodiversity policies, laws, and programmes of relevant public and private organisations analysed.

1.1.3 Direct, indirect, and underlying trends and drivers of biodiversity change, including levers of change identified.

1.1.4 Current biodiversity-related finance and economic mechanisms mapped, including nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives.

1.1.5 National synthesis report on biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework, with recommendations to optimize the current institutional structure and identified finance solutions drafted and shared with stakeholders.

1.2.1 Nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives to biodiversity are assessed.

2. National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 6,370,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 National expenditure related to biodiversity across all relevant sectors is quantified with current and future trends

Output:

2.1.1 Based on the policy and institutional framework, a scope of expenditure assessment, parameters, categories, and attribution levels defined.

2.1.2 Data collection and analysis on expenditures aligned with proposal for a national accounting system and tagged for Sustainable Development Goals.

2.1.3 Synthesis report on national biodiversity expenditures that helps policymakers and other stakeholders understand current and future trends in biodiversity expenditures.

3. National assessment of financing needs required to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework targets

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 5,915,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Financial needs for achieving the Global Biodiversity Framework targets at national level are fully costed

Output:

3.1.1 National policies, laws, programmes and GBF targets that define national biodiversity needs fully costed.

3.1.2 Unmet financial needs required to achieve national biodiversity targets and objectives estimated.

3.1.3 National financial needs assessment report for biodiversity including detailed costing information shared with stakeholders for consultation.

4. Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 9,100,000.00

Outcome:

4.1 National biodiversity finance plans are developed and validated by stakeholders.

Output:

4.1.1 Comprehensive proposal of finance solutions, including actions to enhance existing finance flows, drafted. and reviewed through a national stakeholder consultation

4.1.2 Finance solutions prioritized and used to develop technical proposals and a national biodiversity finance plan, validated by stakeholders.

4.1.3 Risk management plans / frameworks based on assessment of socio-economic trade-offs and social and environmental impacts of proposed biodiversity finance solutions for post-project implementation of national Biodiversity Finance Plans.

4.1.4. Scenarios proposed for implementation of biodiversity finance solutions informed by socio-economic / poverty assessments [i.e. the main deliverables are the scenarios for the solutions, based on the socio-economic assessments].

5. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 8,871,714.00

Outcome:

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

Output:

5.1.1. Global Biodiversity Finance Plan eLearning experience offered in four languages.

5.1.2. Three-year webinar series on biodiversity finance solutions undertaken.

5.1.3 Global Catalogue of Biodiversity Finance Solutions expanded and a consolidated global database of biodiversity finance sources and mapping of available financial sources for biodiversity made available for users around the world.

5.1.4 Development of an impact investment and private sector knowledge and capacity development stream to facilitate the creation of national impact investment platforms and related project pipelines.

5.1.5. In-country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including technical review of each output and online trainings.

5.1.6. Emerging lessons and best practices captured by dedicated knowledge products such as cross-country analysis reports, technical publications, videos website articles, and podcast episodes.

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

M&E

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

Outcome:

6.1 Project M&E meets UNDP standards

Output:

6.1.1 Project M&E plan fully implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews	5,915,000.00
2. National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors	6,370,000.00
3. National assessment of financing needs required to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework targets	5,915,000.00
4. Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans	9,100,000.00
5. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	8,871,714.00
M&E	200,000.00
Subtotal	36,371,714.00
Project Management Cost	1,818,286.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	38,190,000.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Developing country Parties to the CBD are eligible to participate in this enabling activity. Countries that have already received support from BIOFIN to develop biodiversity finance plans will not be supported through individual grants from the GEF but will benefit from activities of the Global Platform. The following ninety countries have ratified the CBD and submitted Letters of Endorsement:

Country	CBD Date of Ratification (Year, Month, Day)
Albania	1994-01-05
Algeria	1995-08-14
Angola	1998-04-01
Antigua and Barbuda	1993-03-09
Armenia	1993-05-14
Azerbaijan	2000-08-03
Bahrain	1996-08-30
Bangladesh	1994-05-03
Barbados	1993-12-10
Benin	1994-06-30
Bolivia	1994-10-03
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002-08-26
Burkina Faso	1993-09-02
Burundi	1997-04-15
Cape Verde	1995-03-29
Cameroon	1994-10-19
Central African Republic	1995-03-15
Chad	1994-06-07
Comoros	1994-09-29
Congo	1996-08-01
Cook Islands	1993-04-20
Cote d'Ivoire	1994-11-29
Djibouti	1994-09-01
Dominica	1994-04-06
Dominican Republic	1996-11-25
DR Congo	1994-12-03
El Salvador	1994-09-08

Equatorial Guinea	1994-12-06
Eswatini	1994-11-09
Ethiopia	1994-04-05
Gambia	1994-06-10
Ghana	1994-08-29
Grenada	1994-08-11
Guinea (Conakry)	1993-05-07
Guinea-Bissau	1995-10-27
Haiti	1996-09-25
Honduras	1995-07-31
Iraq	2009-07-28
Jamaica	1995-01-06
Jordan	1993-11-12
Kenya	1994-07-26
Kiribati	1994-08-16
Lao PDR	1996-09-20
Lesotho	1995-01-10
Liberia	2000-11-08
Libya	2001-07-12
Macedonia (North)	1997-12-02
Maldives	1992-11-09
Mali	1995-03-29
Marshall Islands	1992-10-08
Mauritania	1996-08-16
Mauritius	1992-09-04
Micronesia	1994-06-20
Moldova	1995-10-20
Montenegro	2006-10-23
Morocco	1995-08-21
Namibia	1997-05-16
Nauru	1993-11-11
Nigeria	1994-08-29
Niue	1996-02-28
Pakistan	1994-07-26
Palau	1999-01-06
Panama	1995-01-17
Papua New Guinea	1993-03-16
Paraguay	1994-02-24

Saint Lucia	1993-07-28
Samoa	1994-02-09
Sao Tome and Principe	1999-09-29
Senegal	1995-01-15
Serbia	2002-03-01
Sierra Leone	1994-12-12
Solomon Islands	1995-10-03
Somalia	2009-09-11
South Sudan	2014-02-17
Sudan	1995-10-30
Suriname	1996-01-12
St. Kitts and Nevis	1993-01-07
Tajikistan	1997-10-29
Timor-Leste	2006-10-10
Togo	1995-10-04
Tonga	1998-05-19
Trinidad and Tobago	1996-08-01
Tunisia	1993-07-15
Turkey	1997-02-14
Turkmenistan	1996-09-18
Tuvalu	2002-12-20
Uruguay	1993-11-05
Vanuatu	1993-03-25
Venezuela	1994-09-13
Yemen	1996-02-21
Zimbabwe	1994-11-11

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

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

The Global Project Board / Steering Committee:

- At the global level, the Global Project Board (GPB), which is composed of representatives from selected countries, UNDP, and the GEF Secretariat will guide the project.
- The GPB will act as a coordinating committee to discuss and monitor the progress of the program.

- The GPB will be chaired by UNDP, and co-chaired by the GEF.
- The committee will primarily meet virtually, unless travel restrictions are lifted, and it is possible to meet efficiently during international events, such as the Conference of the Parties of the CBD.
- This operational modality was adopted in past umbrella enabling activities and was found to be successful.

The Global Programme will be managed by a Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) that will organize, manage, and execute the project, with oversight from the Global Project Board / Steering Committee. The GPMTSU will hire consultants and service providers as required to execute the work. These technical experts will work under the oversight of the Global Project Board / Steering Committee to provide technical support to countries.

At the national level, each country will have, as a requirement and as part of the National Project Management Unit (NPMU), a full-time dedicated Project Technical Lead, a Senior Public Finance Expert, an Environmental Finance Expert consultants supported by a part time Project Support Associate who should be co-located with appropriate government agency(ies) in principle working side by side with government staff. A dedicated technical advisor by GPMTSU will be available to support each country. Similar to the global level, the Project Technical Lead is the senior most representative of the NPMU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors.

The Project Technical Lead typically presents key deliverables and documents to the appropriate national governance mechanism and to the GPMTSU for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The NPMU (i.e., at the very least, the Project Technical Lead) should be co-located with appropriate government agency(ies), preferably at the Ministry of Finance, and project activities must be carried out in close consultation and coordination with government personnel.

The project activities will be implemented using a highly participatory approach, through active and meaningful participation of stakeholders across the government and beyond, with a lead role for the finance sector. Appropriate procedures and governance mechanism, including a national steering committee to be established including key finance organizations like the Ministry of Finance, Central Banks, Development Banks and Regulators, in addition to Environmental and Planning Agencies. The Steering Committee will review all main deliverables produced by the national team. Other relevant governance and/or technical structures can be created (e.g., technical working groups), as needed.

The individual country projects provide an opportunity for countries to start a national innovative and transformative process for biodiversity finance involving all relevant stakeholders such as Ministries of Finance and Environment, the private and finance sectors. Each country will be encouraged to draft finance plans that include both established financing solutions and more innovative mechanisms such as fintech, disclosure frameworks, crowdfunding and nature performance bonds. The majority of the financing solutions identified under the national biodiversity finance plans can be scaled up further in the coming years. Future implementation of finance plans can be covered through STAR allocations.

Biodiversity Finance Plans will help define the financial needs to implement NBSAPs at national level and in accordance with the targets of the draft Global Biodiversity Framework. These plans are the starting point to define the national biodiversity needs, including actions to implement the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. Information generated by the project will enable countries to complete the CBD Financial Reporting Framework. The goal of the Biodiversity Finance Plan is to be institutionalized to ensure its implementation and mainstreaming of biodiversity finance. Among the four steps needed to design a national Biodiversity Finance Plan, the Policy and Institutional Review and Biodiversity Review are ideally undertaken before, or if not feasible in concurrence with or after the design of the NBSAP. The Financial needs assessment can be undertaken in concurrence with the development of the Action Plan or after its finalization. The design of the National Biodiversity Finance Plan can only be finalized when key actions of the NBSAP have been agreed upon but can commence together with the NBSAP formulation/revision, which will be kickstarted in 139 countries with the support provided by the GEF-7 *Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support* grants

Countries will be provided with technical guidance on stakeholder engagement so that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia, and other typically marginalized stakeholders are made part of the stakeholder consultation process from the outset. The stakeholder engagement process will start with the CBD national focal points, the national focal points for the two CBD Protocols, the Competent National Authorities, the GEF Operational Focal Point, the NBSAP responsible authority and ministries of finance and environment, amongst other key stakeholders.

The following sets of actors should be engaged by each individual country:

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

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- International non-governmental organizations
- Multi-lateral agencies (e.g., World Bank, FAO, others)

The private and finance sector will be a key actor during the consultation and implementation process of each individual country project. It will share data on expenditures carried out towards biodiversity positive outcomes, defining financial needs and prioritizing finance solutions requiring involvement of the private and finance sector to mobilize new capital and green existing investments. In each country, biodiversity finance plans will include multiple financing solutions targeting the private sector, such as increasing nature-positive investments, investment accelerator platforms, disclosure frameworks, and payments for ecosystem services among others.

Each country project will ensure equal participation of men and women in all its activities (Project Boards, workshops, and other capacity and decision-making processes). Informative sessions will be organized in different regional workshops to promote and guide the country teams in mainstreaming gender equality in their work from planning to evaluation. Documentation, case studies and knowledge generated by the Initiative will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences.

Each finance solution in the Biodiversity Finance Plans will be scanned for potential adverse and positive gender impacts, and each Finance plan shall include at least one solution with a strong tangible gender positive impact. Country teams will actively aim to include finance solutions that have a dedicated objective to support women and vulnerable groups, as well as indigenous communities.

It should be noted that the GEF 7 Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBFEAS) currently under implementation by UNDP and UNEP includes a biodiversity finance component (i.e., Component 4) that also seeks the development of national biodiversity finance plans in 139 countries. The GMPTSU of the Global Programme will coordinate and draft work plans with the project implementation units of GBFEAS to ensure that financial resources of both initiatives contribute to the common goal of developing national biodiversity finance plans in a cost-effective and efficient manner. Furthermore, this project will be executed in a coordinated manner at both planning and implementation process with the new “Umbrella Programme to support NBSAP and the 7th National Reports”.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

Under *Component 6 (Project monitoring and evaluation plan)* the project will implement a M&E Plan that adheres to GEF and UNDP requirements, enables effective evaluation of project progress and impact, reflects the needs of women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, and will effectively monitor social and environmental safeguards risks. These activities will ensure that the project monitoring system operates effectively, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure that the intended outcomes are achieved.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The BPPS The BPPS Nature Hub Unit (which is the Implementing Partner for this global DIM project) is responsible for

ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies [1]

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

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF [2]³:

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

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

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

Terminal Evaluation (TE): A single TE will be undertaken for the entire Global Programme. The independent TE will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore,

TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 30 April 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion. The TE report and corresponding management response will be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy^[1] and the GEF policy on public involvement [3].

[1] See

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[2] For details, see section VI of UNDP’s Prodoc “Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines[3] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Algeria	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Armenia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bahrain	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cabo Verde	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cameroon	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Haiti	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Maldives	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Morocco	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Palau	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Panama	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Samoa	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Serbia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Solomon Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sudan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Timor Leste	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Uruguay	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Vanuatu	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

UNDP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	10,890,000.00	980,100.00	11,870,100.00
UNDP	GET	Comoros	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Albania	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Antigua and Barbuda	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Azerbaijan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bangladesh	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Barbados	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Benin	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Central African Republic	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cook Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Dominica	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	El Salvador	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Eswatini	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Gambia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

UNDP	GET	Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Iraq	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Kiribati	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Libya	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Marshall Islands	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mauritania	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mauritius	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Micronesia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Moldova	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Montenegro	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Niue	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	North Macedonia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Pakistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Lucia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Somalia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	South Sudan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tajikistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

UNDP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tonga	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tunisia	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Türkiye	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Turkmenistan	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Tuvalu	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
UNDP	GET	Yemen	Biodiversity	BD Set-Aside	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
Total GEF Resources					38,190,000.00	3,437,100.00	41,627,100.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

G. Rio Markers

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

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

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
M. Karim Baba	Director Urban Environmental Policy	Environment Ministry, Algeria	8/30/2022
Hakob Simidyan	GEF Political and Operational Focal Point for Armenia	Ministry of Environment, Armenia	9/2/2022
Dr. Mohamed bin Mubarak Vin Daina	Special Envoy for Climate Affairs	Ministry of Oil and Environment, Bahrain	8/8/2022
Alexandre Nevsky Rodrigues	Special Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture and Environment	Cabo Verde Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	8/24/2022
Haman Unusa	Sub-Director for Environmental Planning	Cameroon Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature, and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)	8/18/2022

Youssef Elamine	Director of Environment and Forest	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de la Peche et de l'Environnement, Comoros	9/1/2022
Milagros De Camps	Vice President of Climate Change and International Sustainability	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Dominican Republic	8/29/2022
Astrel Joseph	General Director of the Environment Ministry	Ministere de l'Environnement, Haiti	8/22/2022
Malcolm Bryan Stufkens Salgado	Deputy Minister of Environment	Ministry of Environment, Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines, Honduras	9/1/2022
Marwan Alrefai	Secretary General, GEF OFP	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan	8/31/2022
Virana Sonnasinh	Director General	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao	8/30/2022
Miruzza Mohamed	Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Maldives	9/1/2022
Rachid Firadi	Directeur du Partenariat de la Communication et de la Cooperation	Ministere de la Transition Energetique et du Developpement Durable, Morocco	8/30/2022
Charlene Mersai	National Environment Coordinator	Ministry of Environment, Palau	8/31/2022
Raul Pinedo	Economic Affairs Analyst	Panama Ministry of Environment	8/19/2022
Lealaisalanoa Frances Brow Reupena	Chief Executive Officer	Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	9/9/2022
Sandra Dokie	Assistant Minister	Serbia Ministry of Environmental Protection	8/29/2022
Chanel Iroi	Deputy Secretary	Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	8/26/2022
Mona Ali Mohamed	Secretary General of HCENR	Sudan High Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	8/28/2022
Ivette Pengel-Patterzon	Legal and Policy Advisor	Suriname Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment	8/30/2022
Joao Carlos Soares	Director General of Environment	Timor Leste Secretariat of State for Environment	9/5/2022

Lourenço Monteiro de Jesus	General Director of Environment	Sao Tome and Principe Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources	8/18/2022
Adrian Peña	Minister	Uruguay Ministry of Environment	8/22/2022
Donna Kalfatak	Director	Vanuatu Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation	9/1/2022
Miguel Alberto Serrano Orta	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Venezuela Ministry of Popular Power	8/24/2022
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Deputy Director	Zimbabwe Secretary for Environment, Climate, Tourism, and Hospitality Industry	8/31/2022
Sofjan Jaupaj	Director of Procurement and Partnerships	Albania Ministry of Tourism and Environment	2/28/2023
Joao Nelson Catinda	Focal Point	Angola Ministry of Environment	9/18/2023
Diann Black Layne	Director	Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health and the Environment	3/3/2023
Emin Garabaghli	Head of Division of International Cooperation	Azerbaijan Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	3/6/2023
Farhina Ahmed	Secretary	Bangladesh Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	2/28/2023
Yolande J. Howard	Permanent Secretary	Barbados Ministry of Environment and national Beautification	9/15/2023
Mémanton Boni Yalla	Director of Planning, Administration and Finance	Benin Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	2/27/2023
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Viceminister of Planning and Coordination	Bolivia Ministry of Planning for Development	3/28/2023
Rada Milisav	Focal Point	Bosnia Herzegovina Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economical Relations	9/18/2023
Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD)	Burkina Faso Ministry of Environment	2/28/2023
Prosper Dodiko	Permanent Secretary	Burundi Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock	9/29/2023

Lambert Gnapelet	Meteorological Engineer and Environment Manager	Central African Republic Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Oumar Gadjji Soumaila	Climate Change Director	Chad Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	2/27/2023
Arlette Soudan-Nonault	Minister of Tourism and Environment	Republic of Congo Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin	2/16/2023
Halatoa Fua	Director	Cook Islands National Environment Service	2/21/2023
Alimata Kone	Permanent Secretary	Cote Ivoire Ministry of Economy and Finance	2/21/2023
Dini Abdallah Omar	Secretary General	Djibouti Ministry of Environment	2/27/2023
Kimisha Thomas	Senior Policy Advisor	Dominica Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment	3/13/2023
Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga	Secretary General	Democratic Republic of Congo Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/31/2023
Eva Maria Colorado Panameño	Director of International Cooperation and Climate Change	El Salvador Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	2/20/2023
Antonio Micha Ondo Angue	National Director	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Forest and Environment	2/23/2023
Khangeziwe Glory Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Eswatini Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	2/28/2023
Mensur Dessie Nuri	Director	Ethiopia Ministry of Planning and Development	9/24/2023
Badgie Dawda	Executive Director	Gambia National Environmental Agency	2/28/2023
Isaac Charles Acquah	Operational Focal Person	Ghana Environmental Protection Agency	2/7/2023
Fodé Toure	General Director	Guinea Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	2/17/2023
Lourenco Antonio Vaz	General Secretary	Guinea Bissau Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity	2/27/2023
Jasim Abdulazeez Humadi	Deputy Ministry	Iraq Ministry of Environment	2/28/2023

Gillian Guthrie	Senior Director	Jamaica Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	3/7/2023
Festus K. Ngeno	Principal Secretary	Kenya Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	10/5/2023
Nenenteiti Teariki Ruatu	Director	Kiribati Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural development	2/28/2023
Qongqong Hoohlo	Operational Focal point	Lesotho Ministry of Defense and National Security and Environment	2/27/2023
Wilson K. Tarpeh	Executive Director	Liberia Environmental Protection Agency	3/1/2023
Omar Sharif	Operational Focal point	Libia Ministry of Environment	2/27/2023
Amidou Goita	Operational Focal Point	Mali Ministry of Environment	2/17/2023
Clarence Samuel	Director	Marshall Islands Ministry of Environment	3/29/2023
Lalya Kamara	Minister	Mauritania Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/30/2023
D,D. Manraj	Financial Secretary	Mauritius Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Developmen	2/24/2023
Andrew Yatilman	Secretary	Micronesia Department of Environment	9/20/2022
Petru Tataru	Secretary General	Moldova Ministry of Environment	2/27/2023
Radovan Sekulić	Head of Division	Montenegro Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism	3/7/2023
Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Namibia Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	2/27/2023
Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary	Nauru Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	3/31/2023
Stanley Jonah	Director	Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment	2/15/2023
Haden Talagi	Director	Niue Ministry of Natural Resources	2/28/2023
Vesna Indova	Head of Department	North Macedonia Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	2/10/2023

Syed Mutjtaba Hussain	Operational Focal Point	Pakistan Ministry of Climate Change	3/13/2023
Graciela Soledad Miret Martinez	Director	Paraguay Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	2/28/2023
Jude Tukuliya	Acting Managing Director	Papua New Guinea Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	2/24/2023
Samanthia Justin	Chief Technical Officer	Saint Lucia Department of Sustainable Development	2/24/2023
Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director	Sierra Leone Environment Protection Agency	2/28/2023
Khadija Mohamed Almakzoumi	Minister	Somalia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.	3/21/2023
David Batali Oliver	Director	South Sudan Ministry of Environment and Forestry	2/28/2023
Lavern Queeley	Senior Director	St. Kitts and Nevis Ministry of Finance	3/24/2023
Sheralizoda Bahodur	Chairman	Tajikistan Committee of Environmental Protection	3/19/2023
Comlan Awougnon	Director	Togo Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	2/28/2023
Paula MA'U	Operational Focal Point	Tonga Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster, Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications.	3/30/2023
Hayden Romano	Managing Director	Trinidad and Tobago Environmental Management Authority	2/28/2023
Sabria Bnoui	Operational Focal Point	Tunisia Ministry of Local Affairs	2/28/2023
Ebubekir Gizligider	Deputy Minister	Turkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	2/28/2023
Berdi Berdiyev	Head of Department	Turkmenistan Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	3/20/2023
Baba Drame	Director	Senegal Ministry of Environment, Sustainable development and Ecological Transition	5/10/2023

Sumeo Silu	Deputy Secretary	Tuvalu Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Meteorology and Disaster	4/5/2023
Faisal S. Obaid Al-thalabi	Acting Chairman	Yemen Ministry of Water & Environment Protection Authority	2/18/2023
Peron Johnson	Permanent Secretary	Grenada Ministry of Mobilisation, Implementation & Transformation	6/20/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

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

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
GEF Council Member comments to the Project		
Denmark/Norway		
The project is well-aligned with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework as of today. But it is of great importance that this project is taking stock after COP15, primarily related to target 19 of the framework.	The project is fully aligned with the Kunming-Montreal GBF, particularly with Targets 18 and 19.	
The project is based on and accelerates the BIOFIN-model which has showed good results.	Thank you	
We acknowledge that a transformative process for biodiversity finance in all countries is urgent and of great importance. However, the project-proposal could benefit from a more explicit Theory of Change (ToC) explaining in what way the project will be transformational. Further, the outcomes are ambitious and there is a need to map out how to overcome the main barriers in order to be realistic.	The ToC was modified to reflect these comments and to include the GBF financing as a long-term outcome. The barriers are explained in the narrative paragraphs.	Section: Strategy
There is a lot of possible overlap with the NBSAP-Accelerator and we strongly encourage close collaboration.	The Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans will engage with the NBSAP Accelerator Coordination Unit to ensure full alignment and complementarity with the National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFPs) implementation stage. The Umbrella Programme will support countries to develop their NBFPs and the NBSAP Accelerator will support funding and implementation of these finance plans. The	Section: Results and Partnerships

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
	Umbrella Programme will also support capacity building for countries regarding biodiversity finance. This includes identifying finance mechanisms and solutions to increase, redirect and align public and private resources for biodiversity and GBF implementation.	
Component 4: It is stated that the Biodiversity Finance Plans (BFP) will be reviewed and validated, but we lack a more explicit description on how and by whom?	The Global Project Management Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) through the team of dedicated expert technical advisors will provide technical review of all assessments including the biodiversity finance plan. In addition, through the national team and Steering Committee, the NBFPs will be discussed, reviewed and validated through a national consultation process.	Component 5. Explicit text has been added under component 5 regarding the expert technical guidance and support that the project will provide to countries during the development of the NBFPs
Governance: How will the Global Project Board be selected?	Key stakeholders will participate in the project's board at the global level, including the GEF Secretariat, the CBD Secretariat, and Nature Hub unit at UNDP.	Section: Governance and Management Arrangements
How will the project make sure that knowledge from marginal groups (ex IPs) is at the core of the BFPs?	<p>The project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified the risk of excluding certain sectors and actors such as marginal groups from participating in the project. To mitigate this risk the project will ask each country to carry out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a simplified stakeholder mapping/analysis/engagement plan, applying national processes where possible and providing additional support through the project to address gaps. - Ensure establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) based on national/public mechanisms, building on existing public systems - Raise awareness on the UNDP SRM 	See Annex 4 on the Social and Environmental Screening
Germany		
Germany welcomes the project which aims at supporting countries in developing national biodiversity financing plans with a view to	Thank you	

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
mobilize resources for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.		
Under Component 1, the project intends establishing Intersectoral National Steering Committees. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of biodiversity finance plans as an integral part of overall national finance plans is vital. Germany would therefore like to propose that the official adoption of the biodiversity finance plans is a mandatory requirement as part of the support granted by this project.	<p>Target 19 (b) of the Kunming-Montreal GBF states that all Parties will Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances. In line with the GBF, the project will support countries to achieve this target through the development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans.</p> <p>Kindly note that projects are in no position to impose mandatory requirements to governments.</p>	Section: Development Challenge
In addition, the biodiversity finance plans should be developed as a living document that can be updated and adapted in the future depending on needs.	The project will support countries to develop a biodiversity finance plan that can be revised and updated periodically.	Section: Results and Partnerships
Under Component 1, current biodiversity-related finance and economic mechanisms are to be mapped, including nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives. In addition, under Component 2, national biodiversity expenditure reviews across all relevant sectors are to be conducted. There seems to be some overlap between those activities and Germany would therefore like to suggest that activities are designed to be complementary in order to use resources efficiently.	Components 1 and 2 will complement each other. Component 1 will focus on assessing the countries' policy, legal and institutional frameworks related to biodiversity finance. This assessment will be complemented with a rapid analysis of existing finance and economic instruments as well as a study on positive and negative incentives. Component 2, based on the findings of Component 1, will assess the public and private expenditures for biodiversity at the country level. These are expenses from public budgets, taxes, PES mechanisms, private donations, non-governmental projects, etc. The work under these two components will provide a full picture of the biodiversity finance ecosystem at the national level and provide relevant insights for the development of the national biodiversity finance plans.	Section: Results and Partnerships
Germany would further like to ask that the development of biodiversity finance plans goes hand in hand with the revision of NBSAPs in the countries. The project document currently lacks information how the alignment of NBSAPs and finance plans going to take place.	The development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFP) will be carried out in parallel to the NBSAP update. Countries already started the working on the initial stages of the NBSAP update exercise through the Early Action Support (EAS) project. The EAS initiative is also initiating the NBSAP costing exercise (Component 3) which will be continued by this Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans. The update process of NBSAPs and their alignment to the GBF and NBFPs will be strengthened through additional funding delivered by the GEF to countries during the second semester of 2023.	Section: Results and Partnerships
Lastly, Germany would like to ask that activities under Component 5 have additionality to	Germany's inquiry about the additionality of activities under Component 5 is a valid concern. To	Addressed under Component 5

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
<p>existing platforms such as BIOFIN resources. Please specify which additional resources are to be developed.</p>	<p>clarify, the intention of Component 5 is not to create entirely new platforms or resources but rather to scale up the reach of existing platforms, such as BIOFIN, to a broader range of countries in order to foster the development of national biodiversity finance plans.</p> <p>The project's primary objective under Component 5 is to enhance the capacity of participating countries to effectively engage with the BIOFIN approach. This includes providing training and technical guidance on the BIOFIN methodology, which has proven to be a valuable tool in assessing and mobilizing finance for biodiversity conservation. However, it's important to note that the project does not seek to duplicate the BIOFIN resources or create entirely new ones.</p> <p>Instead, the project aims to facilitate the use of existing BIOFIN resources by a larger number of countries. This entails offering training in collaboration with other relevant organizations working on biodiversity finance. The project will work in partnership with organizations focusing on various aspects of biodiversity finance, such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), impact investing, project finance for permanence, green bonds, biodiversity credits, and other related initiatives.</p> <p>In essence, the project's focus is on expanding the accessibility of BIOFIN resources and other biodiversity finance methodologies to a wider range of countries. This scaling-up effort ensures that more nations can benefit from established platforms and expertise, ultimately strengthening their capacity to develop and implement effective national biodiversity finance plans.</p>	
<p>Switzerland</p>		
<p>Governance, Global Project Board: According to which criteria will UNDP select representatives from selected countries to serve at the Board? How many countries will be represented on the Board?</p>	<p>Key stakeholders will participate in the project's board at the global level, including the GEF Secretariat, the CBD Secretariat, and Nature Hub unit at UNDP.</p> <p>At the country level, an intersectoral national committee for biodiversity finance will be established with a lead role for Ministries of Finance and Environment.</p>	<p>Section: Governance and Management Arrangements</p>
<p>Governance, Oversight of technical experts: The proposal states that a Global Project</p>	<p>High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner is the primary function</p>	<p>Section:</p>

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
<p>Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) will manage and execute the project with oversight from the Global Project Board. The GPMTSU will hire consultants and service providers as required to execute the work and that the technical experts will work under the oversight of the Global Project Board. How realistic is it that the Global Project Board will do the oversight of the technical experts' work, and would an oversight of their work not be better placed with the GPMTSU as the manager of the Programme?</p>	<p>of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.</p> <p>Programmatic oversight over the national level activities carried out by technical experts will be performed by the programmatic unit within the UNDP Country Offices (i.e., Environmental Focal Points), in close coordination with the global level programmatic oversight provided by UNDP's Nature Hub and its senior and regional technical advisors.</p>	<p>Governance and Management Arrangements</p>
<p>Budget: Can UNDP please specify how the coordination and the joint preparation of work plans with GBFEAS will work in practice to ensure cost-effective and efficient use of donor funding?</p>	<p>The GEF 8 'Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans' (GBFP) will be executed in close coordination with the GEF 7 'Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support' (GBF-EAS) and the recently approved 'Umbrella Programme to support NBSAP and the 7th National Reports' (NBSAP-7NR). This coordinated effort will occur at three levels:</p> <p>Global Level: The Global Programme Management Units of the three projects (i.e., UNEP and UNDP for GBF-EAS and NBSAP-7NR) will convene semi-annually. Their purpose will be to ensure a high level of coordination, sequence project activities effectively, maintain coherence, foster complementarity, and orchestrate the activities of these three initiatives seamlessly.</p> <p>National Level: National steering committee members, particularly government partners, will play a pivotal role in elevating the visibility of these three initiatives on the national political agenda. They will work to establish an enabling environment for effective coordination among the three projects and to utilize them as a single unified support envelope for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework at the national level. This work will be supported by UNDP Country Offices and UNDP Regional Technical Advisors overseeing the implementation of these three initiatives.</p>	<p>Section: Results and Partnerships</p>

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
	<p>Project Implementation Level: Project Management Units and key technical teams across all three initiatives will engage in quarterly meetings. These meetings will ensure that project resources are utilized efficiently to achieve the respective objectives of the three initiatives supporting the GBF. Moreover, these interactions will promote synergies and, whenever possible, realize economies of scale while avoiding duplication of efforts.</p> <p>It's important to note that the GBF-EAS project is currently laying the foundation for this coordinated effort by actively building political will and catalyzing political engagement. The GEF 8 projects will then leverage and build upon this foundation, striving for an even greater impact and successful realization of biodiversity finance plans as part of the NBSAP update process and more broadly in support of the GBF.</p> <p>This structured approach to coordination ensures that these GBF-related initiatives are aligned and working together efficiently to maximize their impact and contributions to both global and national goals.</p>	
<p>Co-finance and sustainability: How is the collaboration of the proposed Programme with the UNDP BIOFIN Initiative, especially concerning cross use of services (e.g. Global Platform)? Does the BIOFIN still have funding resources available to fund biodiversity finance plans in additional countries? Are the STAR budgets of the countries, which are not part of the initial 26 countries supported by this Programme, sufficient for preparing biodiversity finance plans in those countries?</p>	<p>BIOFIN's Global Platform, its Massive Online Open Course on Biodiversity Finance, and the BIOFIN team's technical expertise will be available to support the 91 countries included in this proposal. Currently BIOFIN is supporting the development and/or implementation of finance plans in 41 countries which means that, through a combined effort, this GEF-funded project and BIOFIN are covering the development of finance plans in 132 countries.</p> <p>BIOFIN does not have resources at the moment to support additional countries.</p>	<p>Sections:</p> <p>Development Challenge and Governance and Management Arrangements</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: UNDP states that the BPPS NCE team (which is the implementing partner of this Programme) will be responsible for compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements. Can the applicant please specify the interaction of BPPS NCE team and the GPMTSU, the project manager?</p>	<p>The BPPS NCE team is going through a re-organization process, and it will soon be divided into two main units. The Nature Hub and the Vertical Funds Unit. The Nature Hub and its team of senior and regional technical advisors will be carrying out programmatic oversight of the project. In contrast, the Vertical Funds Unit will be carrying out operational oversight of the GPMTSU including the project manager.</p>	<p>Section:</p> <p>Governance and Management Arrangements</p>
<p>United States</p>		

Comment	Response	UNDP Project Document Reference
In relation to these two proposals, there is some convergence with U.S. Forest Service ongoing projects on: (1) wildfire and emergency management; and (2) youth engagement/development of a Caucasus Conservation Corps (e.g. climate resilience re: fire/disasters; approach to community engagement/livelihoods; ecotourism and restoration; etc.). The U.S. Forest Service is happy to coordinate and collaborate, as appropriate.	Thank you	

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)] 1]
		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2									
Equipment	Total cost for laptops: US\$ 7,500. (3 laptops in total at 2,500 each) 1 laptop for the Global Finance Specialist and 2 laptops for the Programme Associates						7,500	7,500			7,500	UNDP
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services provided by UNDP country offices. US\$ 1,2674,000 Average US\$14,000 per CO for 91 countries Cost of direct project services provided by the Global support team: US\$114,000 Total cost: US\$ 1,388,000									1,388,000	1,388,000	UNDP

<p>Contractual services- Individual</p>	<p>Cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert: to lead on the assessments of national financial needs required to achieve national biodiversity targets as well as achieving delivering outputs 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 of US\$ 1,820,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries, \$20,000 per country), Cost for Research and general support associate to support Biodiversity Finance Expert in the delivery of outcome and outputs under component 3 in the: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries, \$4,000 per country) Total Cost: US\$ 2,184,000</p>				2,184,000			2,184,000			2,184,000	UNDP
<p>Contractual services- Individual</p>	<p>Cost for Knowledge Management Specialist IPSA 10: US\$ 468,000 (\$117,000 per year); Knowledge management function, including developing knowledge products, analyze results to date, and assist with the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan among. Cost for Private Sector Advisor IPSA 11 US\$ 540,000 (\$135,000 per year); Support Private Sector partnerships to increase nature-positive investments and finance solutions. Cost for Technical advisors: 6 IPSA 10: US\$ 2,808,000 (\$117,000 per year per advisor) 2 IPSA 9: US\$ 728,000 (\$91,000 per year per advisor); Technical advisors will Provide technical guidance and feedback on draft and final assessments of Component 1-4 and support to the development of tailored guidance materials or other knowledge products on selected finance solutions and provide inputs into project proposals for resource mobilisation as required. Cost for Communications Analyst IPSA 9: US\$ 364,000 (\$91,000 per year) Support communication and outreach activities to facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices among countries. Total cost: US\$ 4,908,000</p>					4,908,000	4,908,000				4,908,000	UNDP

Contractual services- Individual	Cost for Senior Finance Expert – to lead on national biodiversity finance policies and institutional reviews as well as achieving outputs 1.1.1 to 1.2.1 under Component 1 – Estimated total for 91 countries: US\$ 455,000 (\$5,000 per country) Cost for Research and general support associate to support the Senior Finance expert in delivery of key outcomes and outputs under component 1 – Estimated total for 91 countries: US\$ 364,000 (\$4,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 819,000	455,000	364,000					819,000		819,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost for Senior Finance Expert to lead on delivering data collection and analysis of expenditures across all relevant sectors as well as achieving outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 under Component 2: US\$ 4,231,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$46,500 per country) Cost for Research and general support associate to support Senior Finance expert in delivery key outcomes and outputs under component 2 US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$4,000 per country) Total cost US\$: 4,595,500			4,595,000				4,595,000		4,595,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost for Senior Finance Expert: to lead on the development of national biodiversity finance plans under outcome 4 as well as achieving outputs 4.1.1 to 4.1.4 US\$ 1,820,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$20,000 per country), Cost for Research and general support associate to support Senior finance expert in delivery of outcome and outputs under component 4: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$4,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 2,184,000					2,184,000		2,184,000		2,184,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost for Project Support Analyst (IPSA 8 co-shared): US\$ 38,286 The Project Support Consultant will work with project team to provide support in implementing various project activities. Other tasks include support in programmatic management of the								38,286	38,286	UNDP

	project and support in procurement processes. US\$ 9,500 per year for the first 3 years and 9,786 for the last year.											
International Consultants	Cost for translator: US\$ 120,000 (\$40,000 per year for first 3 years) Translations of knowledge products. Total cost: 120,000						120,000	120,000			120,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Total cost terminal evaluation consultant: \$30,000 Consultant who will deliver terminal evaluation report.								30,000		30,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost for PIR Policy Expert: to lead the development of country Policy and Expenditure Reviews US \$2,366,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$26,000 per country). Cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert to lead the development of the Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews: US\$3,367,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$37,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 5,733,000										5,733,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of PIR Policy Experts to lead the development of country Policy and Expenditure Reviews. Estimated total for 91 countries: US \$3,276,000 (\$36,000 per country) Cost of Biodiversity Finance Experts to lead the development of the Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews. Estimated total cost for 91 countries is US\$ 1,274,000 (US\$14,000 per country). Total cost: US\$ 4,550,000	2,457,000	2,093,000					4,550,000			4,550,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Total cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert: US\$ 910,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$10,000 per country) Biodiversity Finance Experts to lead the development of Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews and national biodiversity finance policies.				910,000			910,000			910,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Total cost for Senior Finance Expert - to lead on delivering national assessments of financing needs requirements under Component 3 – Estimated total for 91 countries: (Estimated total for 91 countries. US \$30,000 per country) US\$ 2,730,000					2,730,000		2,730,000			2,730,000	UNDP

Staff Costs	<p>Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead (P3 Istanbul based) to provide technical expertise to the project and coordinate its implementation; to supervise and provide technical input on reports from consultants and to coordinate a stakeholder and gender strategy based on the global one provided by GPMSU (P3 Istanbul Based: \$177,000 per year)</p> <p>Communications Specialist to lead and implement project communications program at country and global level (P3 Istanbul Based: \$177,000 per year)</p> <p>Total cost: US\$1,416,000</p>						1,416,000	1,416,000			1,416,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	<p>Total cost for Programme Associate G7 (Istanbul based): US\$ 200,000 (\$50,000 per year)</p> <p>Total cost for Programme Associate G6 (Istanbul based): US\$180,000 (45,000 per year)</p> <p>The Programme Associates will provide financial and administrative support as well as implementation of operational strategies and policies.</p> <p>Total cost: US\$ 380,000</p>									380,000	380,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	<p>Total cost for Project Results Analyst (P2 co-shared): US\$ 162,000</p> <p>Maintain up to date reports on country progress on Components 1-4.</p> <p>Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project</p>								162,000		162,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Cost for 2 Global Conferences 2025 and 2027: US\$600,000 (\$300,000 each)</p> <p>Global conferences to engage with participating countries to share knowledge and experiences and discuss finance mechanism among others.</p> <p>Total cost for 3 regional dialogues per year, \$100,000 each dialogue: US\$ 900,000 (for 2nd, 3rd and 4th years. (1st year cofinanced);</p> <p>Regional dialogues with beneficiaries in countries to share experiences as well as provide technical support.</p> <p>Total cost for CBD COP and side events: US\$ 100,000 (\$25,000 per year)</p> <p>Total cost: US\$ 1,600,000</p>						1,600,000	1,600,000			1,600,000	UNDP

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for workshops and conferences: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$4,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among other issues.	182,000	182,000					364,000			364,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for workshops and conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.			637,000				637,000			637,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for Workshops and conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others				637,000			637,000			637,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Total cost for Workshops and Conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. US\$ 7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.			637,000				637,000			637,000	UNDP
Travel	\$4,000 per mission; 50 missions each year Missions for in-country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including support in the design of biodiversity finance plans as well as engage with local stakeholders. Total cost: US\$ 800,000						800,000	800,000			800,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for Travel: US\$ 182,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$2,000 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;	91,000	91,000					182,000			182,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for Travel: US\$ 227,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$2,500 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;				227,500			227,500			227,500	UNDP

Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 227,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$2,500 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;			227,500				227,500			227,500	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 273,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$3,000 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;				273,000			273,000			273,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 8,000 (Evaluation consultant travel: \$4,000 per visit for 2 visits)							-	8,000		8,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for audiovisual and print production: US\$ 273,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$3,000 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.				273,000			273,000			273,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for audiovisual and Printing: US\$ 136,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$ 1,500 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.				136,500			136,500			136,500	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for Audits: US\$ 12,000 (Annual audits, \$3,000 per year)							-		12,000	12,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for Printing: US\$ 20,214 Printing knowledge materials for distribution, \$6,000 per year for first 3 years and \$2,214 for 4th year							20,214	20,214		20,214	UNDP
Grand Total		3,185,000	2,730,000	6,370,000	5,915,000	9,100,000	8,871,714	36,171,714	200,000	1,818,286	38,190,000	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
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		Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-components 1.1	Sub-component 1.2									
Equipment	Total cost for laptops: US\$ 7,500. (3 laptops in total at 2,500 each) 1 laptop for the Global Finance Specialist and 2 laptops for the Programme Associates						7,500	7,500			7,500	UNDP
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services provided by UNDP country offices. US\$ 1,2674,000 Average US\$14,000 per CO for 91 countries Cost of direct project services provided by the Global support team: US\$114,000 Total cost: US\$ 1,388,000							-		1,388,000	1,388,000	UNDP
Contractual services- Individual	Cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert: to lead on the assessments of national financial needs required to achieve national biodiversity targets as well as achieving delivering outputs 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 of US\$ 1,820,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$20,000 per country), Cost for Research and general support associate to support Biodiversity Finance Expert				2,184,000			2,184,000			2,184,000	UNDP

	<p>in the delivery of outcome and outputs under component 3 in the: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$4,000 per country) Total Cost: US\$ 2,184,000</p>										
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Cost for Knowledge Management Specialist IPSA 10: US\$ 468,000 (\$117,000 per year); Knowledge management function, including developing knowledge products, analyze results to date, and assist with the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan among.</p> <p>Cost for Private Sector Advisor IPSA 11 US\$ 540,000 (\$135,000 per year); Support Private Sector partnerships to increase nature-positive investments and finance solutions.</p> <p>Cost for Technical advisors: 6 IPSA 10: US\$ 2,808,000 (\$117,000 per year per advisor) 2 IPSA 9: US\$ 728,000 (\$91,000 per year per advisor); Technical advisors will Provide technical guidance and</p>						4,908,000	4,908,000		4,908,000	UNDP

	<p>feedback on draft and final assessments of Component 1-4 and support to the development of tailored guidance materials or other knowledge products on selected finance solutions and provide inputs into project proposals for resource mobilisation as required.</p> <p>Cost for Communications Analyst IPSA 9: US\$ 364,000 (\$91,000 per year)</p> <p>Support communication and outreach activities to facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices among countries.</p> <p>Total cost: US\$ 4,908,000</p>										
Contractual services- Individual	<p>Cost for Senior Finance Expert – to lead on national biodiversity finance policies and institutional reviews as well as achieving outputs 1.1.1 to 1.2.1 under Component 1 – Estimated total for 91 countries: US\$ 455,000 (\$5,000 per country)</p> <p>Cost for Research and general support associate to support the Senior Finance expert in delivery of key outcomes and outputs under component 1 –</p>	455,000	364,000				819,000			819,000	UNDP

	Estimated total for 91 countries: US\$ 364,000 (\$4,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 819,000										
Contractual services-Individual	Cost for Senior Finance Expert to lead on delivering data collection and analysis of expenditures across all relevant sectors as well as achieving outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 under Component 2: US\$ 4,231,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$46,500 per country) Cost for Research and general support associate to support Senior Finance expert in delivery key outcomes and outputs under component 2 US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$4,000 per country) Total cost US\$: 4,595,500			4,595,000				4,595,000		4,595,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Cost for Senior Finance Expert: to lead on the development of national biodiversity finance plans under outcome 4 as well as achieving outputs 4.1.1 to 4.1.4 US\$ 1,820,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$20,000 per country), Cost for Research and general support associate to					2,184,000		2,184,000		2,184,000	UNDP

	support Senior finance expert in delivery of outcome and outputs under component 4: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$4,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 2,184,000											
Contractual services-Individual	Cost for Project Support Analyst (IPSA 8 co-shared): US\$ 38,286 The Project Support Consultant will work with project team to provide support in implementing various project activities. Other tasks include support in programmatic management of the project and support in procurement processes. US\$ 9,500 per year for the first 3 years and 9,786 for the last year.							-		38,286	38,286	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost for translator: US\$ 120,000 (\$40,000 per year for first 3 years) Translations of knowledge products. Total cost: 120,000					120,000	120,000				120,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Total cost terminal evaluation consultant: \$30,000 Consultant who will deliver terminal evaluation report.							-	30,000		30,000	UNDP

Local Consultants	<p>Cost for PIR Policy Expert: to lead the development of country Policy and Expenditure Reviews US \$2,366,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$26,000 per country), Cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert to lead the development of the Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews: US\$3,367,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$37,000 per country) Total cost: US\$ 5,733,000</p>					5,733,000	5,733,000			5,733,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	<p>Cost of PIR Policy Experts to lead the development of country Policy and Expenditure Reviews. Estimated total for 91 countries: US \$3,276,000 (\$36,000 per country) Cost of Biodiversity Finance Experts to lead the development of the Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews. Estimated total cost for 91 countries is US\$ 1,274,000 (US\$14,000 per country). Total cost: US\$ 4,550,000</p>	2,457,000	2,093,000				4,550,000			4,550,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	<p>Total cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert: US\$ 910,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$10,000 per country)</p>			910,000			910,000			910,000	UNDP

	Biodiversity Finance Experts to lead the development of Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews and national biodiversity finance policies.											
Local Consultants	Total cost for Senior Finance Expert - to lead on delivering national assessments of financing needs requirements under Component 3 – Estimated total for 91 countries: (Estimated total for 91 countries. US \$30,000 per country) US\$ 2,730,000				2,730,000			2,730,000			2,730,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead (P3 Istanbul based) to provide technical expertise to the project and coordinate its implementation ; to supervise and provide technical input on reports from consultants and to coordinate a stakeholder and gender strategy based on the global one provided by GPMSU (P3 Istanbul Based: \$177,000 per year) Communications Specialist to lead and implement project communications program at country and global level (P3 Istanbul Based: \$177,000 per year)						1,416,000	1,416,000			1,416,000	UNDP

	Total cost: US\$1,416,000										
Staff Costs	<p>Total cost for Programme Associate G7 (Istanbul based): US\$ 200,000 (\$50,000 per year)</p> <p>Total cost for Programme Associate G6 (Istanbul based): US\$180,000 (45,000 per year)</p> <p>The Programme Associates will provide financial and administrative support as well as implementation of operational strategies and policies.</p> <p>Total cost: US\$ 380,000</p>							-	380,000	380,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	<p>Total cost for Project Results Analyst (P2 co-shared): US\$ 162,000</p> <p>Maintain up to date reports on country progress on Components 1-4. Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project</p>							-	162,000	162,000	UNDP

<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Cost for 2 Global Conferences 2025 and 2027: US\$600,000 (\$300,000 each) Global conferences to engage with participating countries to share knowledge and experiences and discuss finance mechanism among others. Total cost for 3 regional dialogues per year, \$100,000 each dialogue: US\$ 900,000 (for 2nd, 3rd and 4th years. (1st year cofinanced); Regional dialogues with beneficiaries in countries to share experiences as well as provide technical support. Total cost for CBD COP and side events: US\$ 100,000 (\$25,000 per year) Total cost: US\$ 1,600,000</p>						<p>1,600,000</p>	<p>1,600,000</p>		<p>1,600,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Total cost for workshops and conferences: US\$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$4,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among other issues.</p>	<p>182,000</p>	<p>182,000</p>				<p>364,000</p>			<p>364,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Total cost for workshops and conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$7,000 per</p>			<p>637,000</p>			<p>637,000</p>			<p>637,000</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.											
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Total cost for Workshops and conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others					637,000		637,000			637,000	UNDP
Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Total cost for Workshops and Conferences: US\$ 637,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. US\$ \$7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.				637,000			637,000			637,000	UNDP
Travel	\$4,000 per mission; 50 missions each year Missions for in- country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including support in the design of biodiversity finance plans as well as engage with local stakeholders. Total cost: US\$ 800,000						800,000	800,000			800,000	UNDP

Travel	Total cost for Travel: US\$ 182,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$2,000 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation ;	91,000	91,000					182,000		182,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for Travel: US\$ 227,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$2,500 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation ;				227,500			227,500		227,500	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 227,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries \$2,500 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key			227,500				227,500		227,500	UNDP

	stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation ;											
Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 273,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$3,000 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation ;					273,000		273,000			273,000	UNDP
Travel	Total cost for travel: US\$ 8,000 (Evaluation consultant travel: \$4,000 per visit for 2 visits)							-	8,000		8,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for audiovisual and print production: US\$ 273,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$3,000 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.					273,000		273,000			273,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for audiovisual and Printing: US\$ 136,500 (Estimated total for 91 countries. \$				136,500			136,500			136,500	UNDP

	1,500 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.											
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for Audits: US\$ 12,000 (Annual audits, \$3,000 per year)								-	12,000	12,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Total cost for Printing: US\$ 20,214 Printing knowledge materials for distribution, \$6,000 per year for first 3 years and \$2,214 for 4th year						20,214	20,214			20,214	UNDP
Grand Total		3,185,000	2,730,000	6,370,000	5,915,000	9,100,000	8,871,714	36,171,714	200,000	1,818,286	38,190,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

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

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

Title

PIMS 6731 SESP