



# 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
<b>Global</b>	<b>11054</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>6731</b>
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
<b>10/3/2022</b>	<b>3/27/2023</b>
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>GEF Agency</b>
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>48</b>
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention

**A. Funding Elements**

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
BD-EA	GET	18,690,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>18,690,000.00</b>

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

If yes, please describe

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

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

### Enabling Activity Summary

The recent “*Little Book on Investing in Nature*”<sup>[1]</sup> 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 draft Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)<sup>[2]</sup> (to be completed and adopted by the COP in December 2022) 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 future CBD’s Post-2020 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)<sup>[3]</sup>. 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 \(BIOFIN\)](#) experience and other relevant methodologies<sup>[4]</sup> 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 liveable 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 will ultimately cover a total of 100 countries. The aim will be to secure letters of endorsement from all remaining eligible countries by June 2023.

This Global Programme has the following six components and expected outcomes:

**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 optimize 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 sectors to determine the biodiversity relevance of major programmes and organizations. 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:** Based on the revised NBSAP alignment process to the GBF and targets, this component will carry out 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 minorities 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 and with the participation of partner organizations. The platform will offer dedicated expert technical advice to support national processes and address technical financial issues. 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, including annual global in-person experience sharing meetings, bi-annual global conferences and quarterly virtual meetings. The platform will consolidate global finance sources and mapping of available financial sources for biodiversity, including 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). The platform will also support countries with e-Learning modules, webinar series

on finance solutions, an expanded Global Catalogue of Biodiversity Finance Solutions, knowledge stream for the establishment of effective national impact investment platforms, cross-country analysis reports, publications, and communications materials. Knowledge products will be developed based on country needs, including videos, podcasts, and presentations to be used in countries. 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 under the four Components. Technical guidance will be provided to support countries in formulating financing solutions including over 100 possible different financing mechanisms. Each country will have its regularly updated country web page with recent results. Drawing lessons from this support, an updated methodological guidance will be provided. 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. Detailed information on this component is provided in Section D on Monitoring and Evaluation (please see below).

This Global Programme will be responsive to CBD guidance on 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. The project implementation units of both initiatives will coordinate to ensure that resources from both projects are used effectively and efficiently towards the development of the National Biodiversity Finance Plans in the targeted countries.

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[1] Global Canopy, 2021: [https://globalcanopy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/LBIN\\_2020\\_EN.pdf](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-l-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] **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.

**The Natural Capital Protocol:** The Natural Capital Protocol is a decision-making framework that enables organizations to identify, measure and value their direct and indirect impacts and dependencies on natural capital. Today, it is embedded under The Capitals Coalition, an initiative that develops, advocates for, and advances the capitals approach. It works with organizations and individuals spanning global systems to understand the value that flows from the capitals and to ensure that it is included in decision-making. The Natural Capital Protocol responds to this gap by offering an internationally standardized framework for the identification, measurement and valuation of impacts and dependencies on natural capital to inform organizational decisions.

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### 1. National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 1,690,000.00

**Outcome:**

- 1.1 National biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analysis completed, including recommendations to optimise 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 optimise 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 (\$): 1,820,000.00

**Outcome:**

- 1.1 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 (\$): 1,690,000.00

**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 (\$): 2,600,000.00

#### 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 (\$): 9,800,000.00

#### 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	1,690,000.00
2. National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors	1,820,000.00
3. National assessment of financing needs required to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework targets	1,690,000.00
4. Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans	2,600,000.00
5. Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	9,800,000.00
M&E	200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,800,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	890,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>18,690,000.00</b>

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 26 countries have ratified the CBD, submitted Letters of Endorsement and have not yet benefited from BIOFIN support.

<b>Country</b>	<b>CBD date of ratification (year, month, Day)</b>
1. Algeria	1995-08-14
2. Armenia	1993-05-14
3. Bahrain	1996-08-30
4. Cabo Verde	1995-03-29
5. Cameroon	1994-10-19
6. Comoros	1994-09-29
7. Dominican Republic	1996-11-25
8. Haiti	1996-09-25
9. Honduras	1995-07-31
10. Jordan	1993-11-12
11. Lao PDR	1996-09-20
12. Maldives	1992-11-09
13. Morocco	1995-08-21
14. Palau	1999-01-06
15. Panama	1995-01-17
16. Samoa	1994-02-09
17. Sao Tome and Principe	1999-09-29

18. Serbia	2002-03-01
19. Solomon Islands	1995-10-03
20. Sudan	1995-10-30
21. Suriname	1996-01-12
22. Timor-Leste	2006-10-10
23. Uruguay	1993-11-05
24. Vanuatu	1993-03-25
25. Venezuela	1994-09-13
26. 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.

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 (National Steering Committees, Project Boards, workshops, and other capacity and decision-making processes). Project outputs, activities, and budget. 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.

## **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 NCE team (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<sup>[1]<sup>5</sup></sup>

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:*

**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 31 October 2024. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion. The TE report and corresponding management response will be discussed with the 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<sup>[2]</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>[3]</sup>.

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

[2] See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

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

### SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
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
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>18,690,000.00</b>	<b>1,682,100.00</b>	<b>20,372,100.00</b>

#### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

#### G. Rio Markers

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

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

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
M. Karim Baba	Director Urban Environmental Policy	Algeria Environment Ministry	8/30/2022

Hakob Simidyan	GEF Political and Operational Focal Point for Armenia	Armenia Ministry of Environment	9/2/2022
Dr. Mohamed bin Mubarak Vin Daina	Special Envoy for Climate Affairs	Bahrain Ministry of Oil and Environment	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
Youssouf Elamine	Director of Environment and Forest	Comoros Ministere de l'Agriculture, de la Peche et de l'Environnement	9/1/2022
Milagros De Camps	Vice President of Climate Change and International Sustainability	Dominican Republic Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	8/29/2022
Astrel Joseph	General Director of the Environment Ministry	Haiti Ministere de l'Environnement	8/22/2022
Malcolm Bryan Stufkens Salgado	Deputy Minister of Environment	Honduras Ministry of Environment, Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines,	9/1/2022
Marwan Alrefai	Secretary General, GEF OFP	Jordan Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	8/31/2022
Virana Sonnasinh	Director General	Lao PDR Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	8/30/2022
Miruzza Mohamed	Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	Maldives Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology,	9/1/2022
Rachid Firadi	Directeur du Partenariat de la Communication et de la Cooperation	Morocco Ministere de la Transition Energetique et du Developpement Durable	8/30/2022
Charlene Mersai	National Environment Coordinator	Palau Ministry of Environment	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,	8/26/2022

		Disaster Management and Meteorology	
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 for Ecosocialism	8/24/2022
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Deputy Director	Zimbabwe Secretary for Environment, Climate, Tourism, and Hospitality Industry	8/31/2022

#### ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

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

N/A

#### ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Will be submitted with CEO endorsement.

#### ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

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

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

