United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects

Project title: Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans		
Countries: Global (see bottom of table for list of 91 participating countries)	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** UNDP	**Execution Modality***:* Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* N/A (project is multi-country)		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Quantum Award ID: …	**Quantum Project/Output ID:** …	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6731	**GEF Project ID number:** 11045	
LPAC meeting date: June 8, 2023 (TBC)		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: N/A[1]		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: N/A[1]		
Project duration in months: 48 months		
Planned start date: December 1, 2023	**Planned end date:** 30 November 2027	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: July 1, 2025	**Expected date of Terminal Evaluation:** August 31, 2027[2]	
Brief project description: The recent "Little Book on Investing in Nature" 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 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) will require additional financial resources, increased resource efficiency, and a reduction of biodiversity-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 CBD's GBF, a detailed assessment of the policy and institutional national context, a biodiversity expenditures review and financial needs are required as well as development and implementation of finance plans. CBD Parties face the following key barriers to sustainable financing of nature-positive policies and practices: (a) limited awareness, coordination, and capacity among national stakeholders to address gaps in biodiversity financing; (b) insufficient knowledge and systematic		

[1] This project is being submitted as a non-expedited enabling activity
[2] One TE of the entire project; no TEs of individual country EAs

documentation of expenditure data relevant to biodiversity; (c) lack of systematic measurement and reporting of the negative impacts of finance contributing to biodiversity loss; (d) biodiversity finance needs are imprecisely defined and poorly understood; (e) limited knowledge, use and mainstreaming of country-specific biodiversity finance solutions; and (f) 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, Target 19 requests all countries to develop national biodiversity finance plans (BFPs). 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 flow of resources that cause harm to biodiversity; generating additional resources; and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use. To respond to this need and based on the experience of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and other relevant methodologies, this project aims 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 financial sectors through a socially and gender-inclusive approach. The project will support countries in baseline diagnostics, capacity and institutional strengthening, and developing finance plans to mobilize resources at scale to implement the GBF.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant (GEF-8 set aside for enabling activities)	**USD** 38,190,000
UNDP TRAC resources	N/A
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	N/A
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 38,190,000**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD 460,000
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 38,650,000**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP (NCE-VF Executive Coordinator)**[3]	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*

[3] For NIM projects this is the Resident Representative. For DIM projects in a single country this is the Resident Representative. For global, regional DIM projects this is the Head of the lead Unit (as per the Department of the project). For example, regional project managed by Regional Hub, Head of Regional Hub will sign; global project managed NCE-VF, it is the NCE-VF Executive Coordinator.

Participating countries:

RBA

1. Angola
2. Benin
3. Burkina Faso
4. Burundi
5. Cameroon
6. Cape Verde
7. Central African Republic
8. Chad
9. Comoros
10. Congo
11. Cote d´Ivoire
12. DR Congo
13. Equatorial Guinea
14. Eswatini
15. Ethiopia
16. Gambia
17. Ghana
18. Guinea (Conakry)
19. Guinea-Bissau
20. Kenya
21. Lesotho
22. Liberia
23. Mali
24. Mauritania
25. Mauritius
26. Namibia
27. Nigeria
28. Sao Tome and Principe
29. Senegal
30. Sierra Leone
31. Togo
32. Zimbabwe

RBAP

33. Bangladesh
34. Cook Islands
35. Kiribati
36. Lao PDR
37. Maldives
38. Marshall Islands
39. Micronesia
40. Nauru
41. Niue
42. Pakistan
43. Palau
44. Papua New Guinea
45. Samoa
46. Solomon Islands
47. Timor-Leste
48. Tonga
49. Tuvalu
50. Vanuatu

RBAS

51. Algeria
52. Bahrain
53. Djibouti
54. Iraq

55. Jordan
56. Libya
57. Morocco
58. Somalia
59. South Sudan
60. Sudan
61. Tunisia
62. Yemen

RBEC

63. Albania
64. Armenia
65. Azerbaijan
66. Bosnia and Herzegovina
67. Macedonia (North)
68. Moldova
69. Montenegro
70. Serbia
71. Tajikistan
72. Türkiye
73. Turkmenistan

RBLAC

74. Antigua and Barbuda
75. Barbados
76. Bolivia
77. Dominica
78. Dominican Republic
79. El Salvador
80. Grenada
81. Jamaica
82. Haiti
83. Honduras
84. Panama
85. Paraguay
86. Saint Lucia
87. St. Kitts and Nevis
88. Suriname
89. Trinidad and Tobago
90. Uruguay
91. Venezuela

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 5
II. Development Challenge 7
Baseline scenario 9
Consistency with national strategies 10
III. Strategy 11
Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies 14
Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline. 14
IV. Results and Partnerships 14
Expected results 14
Partnerships 16
Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation 18
Gender equality and women's empowerment 18
Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up 18
V. Project Results Framework 20
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 23
Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF: 23
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 31
Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism 31
Section 2: Project governance structure 32
Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board: 33
Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure: 33
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 36
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 38
X. Legal Context 46
XI. Risk Management 46
XII. Mandatory Annexes 49
Annex 1. GEF Budget Template 50
Annex 2. GEF Execution Support Letter 58
Annex 3. Multi Year Work Plan 59
Annex 4. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) 28
Annex 5. UNDP Risk Register 32
Annex 6. Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies 38
Annex 7. TORs of Project Board 43
Annex 8. Procurement Plan 45
Annex 9. GEF Taxonomy 46
Annex 10. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report 51
Annex 11 Cofinance Letter – UNDP 52
Annex 12 Request for Amendment 53

Acronyms

BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BPPS	Bureau for Programme and Policy Support
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CNA	Competent National Authority
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DOA	Delegation of Authority
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBF-EAS	Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support
UP-NBFP	Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPD	Global Programme Document
GPMTSU	Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit
ID	Identifier
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
LDC	Least Developed Country
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MPSU	Management and Programme Support Unit
MSP	Medium Size Project
N/A	Not applicable
NBFP	National Biodiversity Finance Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCE-VF	Nature Climate and Energy-Vertical Funds
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PB	Project Board
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia Pacific
RBAS	Regional Bureau for Arab States
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
RBLAC	Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
RPD	Regional Programme Document
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
TBWP	Total Budget and Work Plan
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRAC	Target for resource assignments from the core
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollar

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The 2019 global assessment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) alerted the world to the fact that in the past 50 years the rate of global loss of nature has been unprecedented in human history. The global rate of species extinction is already tens to hundreds of times higher than the average rate registered during the past 10 million years and is accelerating, with over 25,000 species currently listed as endangered[4]. The assessment also states that anthropogenic factors have caused natural terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems to decline, showing a decrease by an average of 47 per cent of their estimated natural baselines, with many continuing to decline by at least 4 per cent per decade.

The main drivers of biodiversity loss include: changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive species. This ongoing loss of nature has immense economic impacts locally, nationally, and globally. The World Bank estimates that ecosystem service collapse could result in a decline in global GDP of US$2.7 trillion annually by 2030. The World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Global Land Outlook estimate that 50% of global GDP is at risk from land degradation and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Nature loss also poses a stability risk to the world's financial systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put nature further under strain, reducing governing capacities, slashing tourism revenues, and putting biodiversity budgets under pressure due to the need for budget re-alignments to finance response and recovery measures. Furthermore, both the GBO-5 and the 2019 IPBES reports have highlighted that, at the global level, none of the 20 Aichi Targets were fully achieved. For example, with regard to Aichi Target 20 (on resource mobilization for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020), CBD GBO-5 noted that there have been increases in domestic resources for biodiversity in some countries, with resources remaining broadly constant for others over the past decade. Financial resources available for biodiversity through international flows and official development assistance have roughly doubled. However, when all sources of biodiversity finance are considered, the increase in biodiversity financing is insufficient in relation to the needs.

The loss of biodiversity is propelled by the large number of **investments estimated to have a negative impact on biodiversity**, exceeding US$500 billion per annum, while biodiversity positive investments merely reach US$120 billion yearly (https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/report-a-comprehensive-overview-of-global-biodiversity-finance.pdf). Any financing strategy for nature thus needs to address both reducing, redirecting, or greening of 'negative' biodiversity expenditures to help catalyse and increase positive investments and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use.

The new targets related to resource mobilisation of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** will increase ambition for all countries to mobilise resources from all sources of funding. In particular, Target 18 recognizes the need to reduce and redirect subsidies that have a negative impact on biodiversity as well as increase positive incentives. Also, Target 19 aims at increasing financial resources from all sources of funding, including domestic resources through national finance plans. In particular, this project will support countries with Target 19 ((b) 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 Furthermore, Targets 15 on the finance sector and Target 16 on sustainable production and consumption systems will further expand the work at country level to support nature-positive economies.

Mobilising resources for biodiversity from all sources will be one of the cornerstones **for GBF implementation.** Supporting countries to develop strategic assessments to understand and build national biodiversity finance frameworks will support efforts in mobilising additional funds from all sources. Limited scope for increasing financing from traditional sources— central government budgets, donor funds, royalties, and other charges — and fierce competition for scarce public resources persists in the face of global challenges. Despite this, there is scope for optimism. Developing national biodiversity finance plans (NBFP) can embark countries in a transformative process to fully understand how much is being directed for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, identify negative

[4] As per the IUCN Red List https://www.iucnredlist.org/

incentives and resources resulting in harmful effects and estimating their national finance needs levelled with their national ambition towards the GBF. NBFPs can also support a policy coherence process where both financial resources and programs are aligned.

While recognizing the role all societal actors have to play and that ODA is a major funding source for biodiversity in many countries, **domestic government spending**, still accounts for most of the positive resources directed to biodiversity, including finance raised from national and subnational government budget allocations relating to biodiversity , such as through establishing and maintaining protected areas, tax revenue from national parks dedicated to conservation, funding public-led conservation funds and projects and executing environmental laws (Global Canopy, 2021). These efforts are usually led by environment ministries working with related sectors, especially finance, economic planning, rural development, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism.

Despite being primarily financed through **public budgets**, where financial allocations to the environment (and biodiversity) tend to be low as there are fewer interest groups or political rewards involved. Integrating and mainstreaming biodiversity targets into long-term strategic planning is a key means of assuring that biodiversity is adequately financed and supported by government fiscal and regulatory policy. The newly adopted Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework offers an opportunity for this, with many countries adapting their national strategies to align with them. Furthermore, there are various public sources of data related to biodiversity budget, allocation and spending data to inform policy-making such as the biodiversity expenditure review developed through UNDP's BIOFIN methodology, national environmental statistics developed under the UNSD's System on Environmental Economic Accounting Framework, IMF and World Bank assessments on national budget classification systems and ODA-OECD-DAC database.

While domestic budgets alone are insufficient to stop biodiversity degradation and loss, governments can cooperate with **financial institutions** to stimulate investments, mobilise resources via de-risking tools, or create regulatory market frameworks conducive to incentivising biodiversity finance[5]. The public sector also has a role in **redirecting expenditures away from biodiversity-negative activities**, such as fossil fuel and certain agricultural and fisheries subsidies, or promoting biodiversity-positive expenditures in non-core biodiversity agencies such as health, education or public works.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) for biodiversity totals some USD 4–10 billion per year[6]. While this ODA has historically been quite well targeted when addressing biodiversity goals, its future effectiveness depends on how it is used. For example, the GEF has invested more than $3.5 billion to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably. This investment has leveraged over $10 billion in additional funds, supporting 1,300 projects in more than 155 countries. ODA is necessary, but not sufficient to finance biodiversity conservation at the level that is needed, which means it is most effective as catalytic financing for other sources of finance. ODA can serve an important role in establishing new revenue streams, de-risking, encouraging and setting precedents for other types of investment in biodiversity.

Philanthropic contributions from private foundations, business-related foundations and conservation NGOs are a further source of finance for biodiversity conservation. However, the amount of funding is limited and is unlikely to be meaningfully scaled. Nevertheless, foundations and NGOs increasingly provide visibility and strategic focus that may catalyse the investment of other forms of capital not otherwise available. While philanthropic grant-making totals can be difficult to estimate accurately, they have been estimated to be in the range of USD 2–4 billion[7].

Developing and implementing sustainable and green finance frameworks and strategies with **the finance sector** can have high impact on financing in a country, although little of that potential has been realized to date. This involves the development of central policy documents such as national green bond frameworks, sustainable financing strategies or nature-related financial disclosure frameworks that underpin a suite of policy and regulatory measures

[5] OECD (2019a). Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action, report prepared for the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting, 5–6 May 2019. https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/G7-report-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf

[6] Deutz, A., Heal, G. M., Niu, R., Swanson, E., Townshend, T., Zhu, L., Delmar, A., Meghji, A., Sethi, S. A., and Tobin-de la Puente, J. (2020). Financing Nature: Closing the global biodiversity financing gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability.

[7] Deutz et al. 2020, Ibid.

by the public and private entities of the finance sector. The **Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)** is already involving central banks, development and commercial banks in integrating nature into financial risk and assessments. There is a need to engage at the country level to involve these financial entities in the development of financial plans.

Finally, **the private sector** can play a central role in halting biodiversity loss and financing biodiversity conservation through sustainable business practices, when the impacts and vulnerabilities of private businesses to biodiversity are taken into account. Businesses are beginning to appreciate their dependence and impacts on nature, and leading companies realize the risks and opportunities associated with a better incorporation of nature into business models and operations. The Natural Capital Coalition (a group that evolved from TEEB for Business), the Natural Capital Initiative, UNEP-FI and other groups and companies have developed a range of tools and protocols that assist business managers and leaders to understand options and risks associated with their interaction with nature and nature's services.

Baseline scenario

Several initiatives have developed methodologies for estimating the value of natural capital and how to incorporate this value into national accounting systems and developing strategies to mobilised resources for targeted objectives such as protected area financing.

UNDP-BIOFIN: 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.

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). This global partnership brings together a broad coalition of UN agencies, governments, international institutes, nongovernmental organizations and academics to implement Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) building on internationally agreed standards and develop approaches for other ecosystem service accounts. 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 thirty-four 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.

OECD–DAC: Official Development Assistance is tracked and monitored by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) so that individual donor efforts are measured alongside the wider array of resources that are available to developing countries. OECD informs donors about where aid should be targeted and provides a clearer picture and tracking of resource flows available to developing countries. Since 1998, OECD's DAC has set up the Rio markers system, consisting of policy makers to monitor and statistically report on the development finance flows targeting the themes of the Rio Conventions, including the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (also adopted by the GEF).

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[8]. 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.

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD): Launched in 2020, TNFD aims to develop and deliver a risk management and disclosure framework for organizations to report and act on evolving nature-related risks, with the aim of supporting a shift in global financial flows away from nature-negative outcomes and toward nature-positive outcomes. Currently, the taskforce has 34 individual members, including central and private banks.

In the baseline situation, with the prevailing barriers broadly constraining effective resource mobilization for biodiversity at the national level and 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.

To develop a clear picture of how to achieve the targets of CBD's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)[9], detailed studies of past expenditures and financial needs are required as well as development and implementation of finance plans. Countries 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.

Consistency with national strategies

This project is consistent with the goals of the NBSAPs under the CBD. There are also considerable synergies with efforts to achieve the nature-based Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.

[8] The capitals – natural capital, social capital, human capital and produced capital – form the foundation of human wellbeing and economic success.
[9] https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020

III. STRATEGY

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.

The achievement of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets such as those articulated in the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD), and especially in the Kunming-Montreal GBF, is hampered by the systemic lack of investment from all sources of funding. The primary goal of this Global Program on National Biodiversity Finance Plans is to address the current financial deficit faced by nature by creating enabling conditions at the country level. This project will support countries to narrow the gap between the finance available for biodiversity conservation, restoration and mainstreaming, and the finance needed to meet stated biodiversity goals and targets. It will support countries to design and implement effective, a national biodiversity finance plan with well-tailored biodiversity finance solutions that enable both increased resources and reduced needs by greening sectoral budgets and identifying areas where available resources can be used more effectively. This is meant to ensure that national biodiversity targets are no longer hampered by a systemic lack of investment.

The Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans will cover 91 countries that are included in a non-expedited enabling activity submission (starting with 26 countries in a first cohort, followed by a second cohort of 64 countries for a total of 91 countries as described in this ProDoc and possibly a third cohort of countries as they confirm their interest in participating in the programme) and will be completed within a 48-month timeframe.

The Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans Plans involves 'an innovative, stepwise and adaptable approach' that supports countries to: assess the policy, institutional, and economic context for biodiversity finance and map existing finance solutions, including an assessment of positive and harmful incentives and subsidies to biodiversity; measure current biodiversity expenditures, from the public and private sectors, donors and NGOs; make a reliable estimate of the finance needed to achieve a country's biodiversity goals, and compare this to current biodiversity expenditures; develop a Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) outlining the most suitable finance solutions; actions to design new, and improve existing, financing mechanisms; and implement priority finance solutions. Aside from the data collection, data analysis, and technical drafting work to produce the above-mentioned outputs, the project includes cross-cutting outputs centred around gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, awareness-building and advocacy, capacity-strengthening, convening and facilitation of biodiversity discussion space, and drafting of pro-biodiversity policy and practice documents.

The project aims to support countries to establish a sound baseline of the existing financing landscape and needs, and to design comprehensive national biodiversity financing strategies in each country to reduce the national financing gap to enable implementation of the GBF. Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans will outline an action agenda to support the reduction or redirection of resources causing harm; generate additional financial and non-financial resources from all sources; and enhance the effectiveness and efficient use of financial resources.

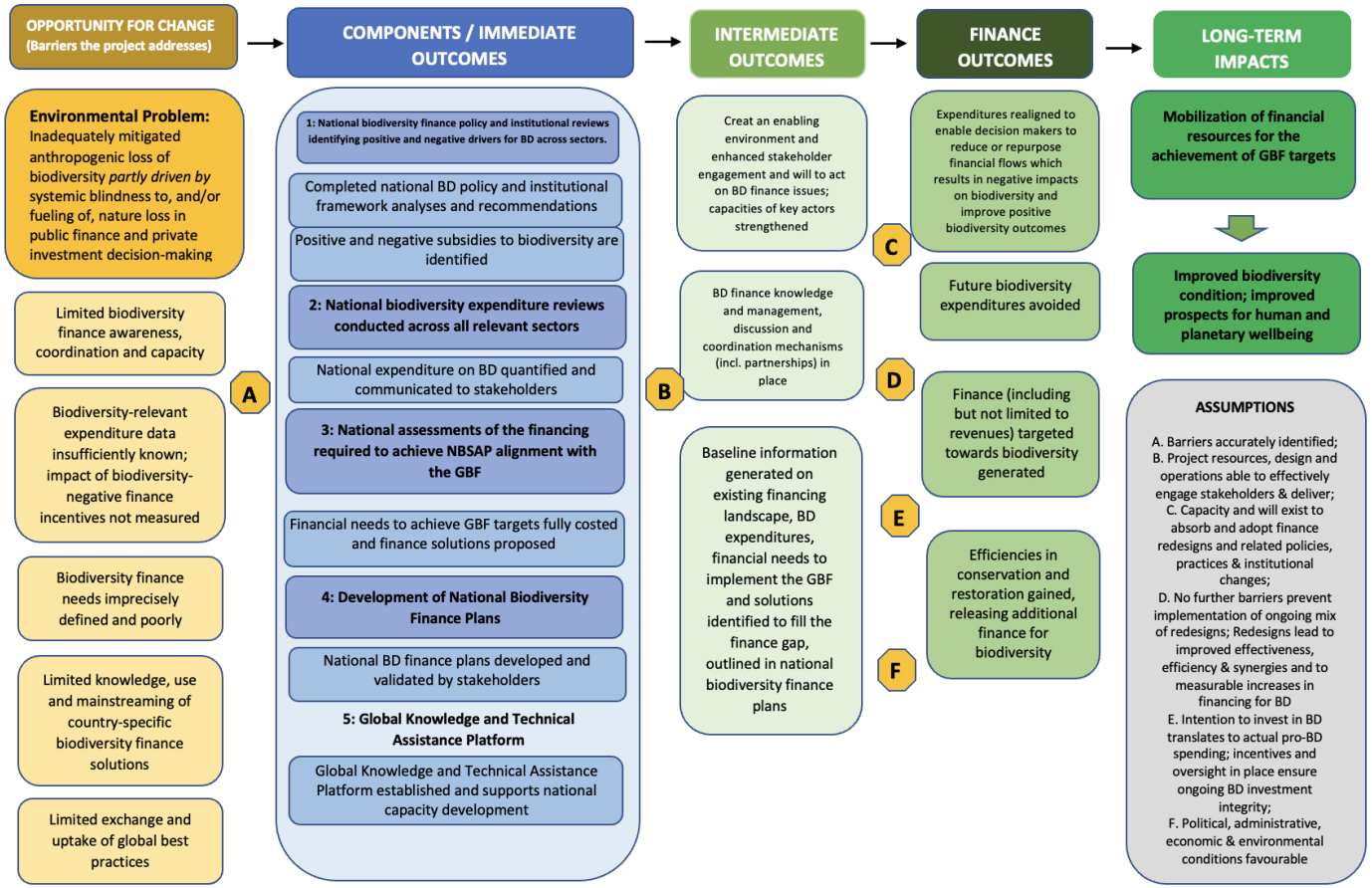
This systematic and replicable approach is expected to increase the awareness of key stakeholders about biodiversity finance, raise their motivation for collaborative action to address these issues, and provide the necessary methodological guidance and technical assistance to enable the process of analysis, consultation and planning to proceed in each target country. It will facilitate the establishment of biodiversity finance discussion and coordination mechanisms in support of the participatory national analyses and planning. The consultation and analysis process will be socially and gender-inclusive and result in comprehensive baseline information generated on the institutional, policy and financing landscape in each country, together with data on biodiversity expenditures and costing of the financial needs to implement finance solutions, with priority actions identified in the final national BFPs.

In each country, follow-up activities to implement the national BFP and its solutions will be required for most solutions to achieve the anticipated financial outcomes – namely, realigned expenditures that reduce negative impacts on biodiversity (e.g., through the removal of perverse subsidies) and improve positive contributions towards biodiversity; new financial streams targeted or redirected to benefit biodiversity; and more cost-effective practices in conservation that result in savings that can be redeployed for other conservation purposes. Overall, these outcomes will help to ensure that National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are fully funded and able to contribute effectively towards delivery of the ~~post-2020~~ Kunming-Montreal GBF targets.

Key assumptions for this pathway include that the finance solutions are accurately identified; that the project resources, design and operations are sufficient to effectively engage stakeholders and ensure the delivery of the project process in the targeted countries; that the capacity and will exist in each country to absorb and adopt finance redesigns and changes in related policies, practices and institutional arrangements; that as the analytical and consultation processes advance, no additional barriers impede the implementation of the ongoing mix of redesigns in each country; that the planned redesigns actually lead to improved effectiveness, efficiency and synergies and to measurable increases in financing for biodiversity in each country; that the intention to invest in biodiversity translates to actual pro-biodiversity spending in the context of evolving national government budgets; that the incentives and oversight put in place ensure the ongoing integrity of investments in biodiversity; and finally, that the political, administrative, economic, and environmental conditions in each country remain favourable towards investment in biodiversity conservation. The proposed approach will bring together ministries of finance, development, environment, primary production and others, along with key partners in the private sector, such as tourism and forestry, and civil society, to create systemic change.

As an enabling activity, this project will not generate specific measurable global environmental benefits, but it will take important steps towards ensuring that the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of the participating countries are adequately funded and perverse incentives that are harmful to biodiversity are identified. This will also contribute towards – in the longer term – a new global nature-positive economy that the WEF estimates could generate up to US$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030. Investing in nature is also a development opportunity that can generate positive economic returns, create income multipliers, and provide practical green recovery options for countries addressing the impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic. This theory of change and the intended outcomes of this project are depicted in the diagram below.

Theory of Change Diagram



Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The project directly contributes to the GEF-8 Biodiversity Programming Directions, specifically Objective 3: *To increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity (contribution to GOAL D of the GBF)*. It will directly address GEF's global program on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Biodiversity to help countries create the enabling conditions, including baseline diagnostics, capacity, institutional arrangements, and planning required to mobilize resources at scale to implement Goal D of the ~~post-2020~~ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: *The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed* and will support the accomplishment of Milestone D.1: *Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US $700 billion per year by 2030*. It will specifically contribute towards GBF targets 18 and 19

The project (Component 1) will support efforts related to diagnostics and planning, by developing a policy and institutional review, assessing domestic expenditures, assessing finance needs, developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and providing the necessary technical capacity building, and guidance to countries. The project can also help identify priority areas of investment for child projects under the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Program. Due its focus on financing, the intervention can also help to act as an enabler to achieve the other key objectives of the GEF and CBD.

The intervention will map which finance flows are expected to positively contribute to the new Global Biodiversity Framework and which finance flows/subsidies/incentives have objectives that may contribute to the goals of the GBF, suggesting opportunities to re-design relevant financing mechanisms such as public budgets, subsidies, and other incentives. This will include specific attention towards redirecting repurposing, reforming, or eliminating incentives harmful for biodiversity in line with GBF Target 18 within the broader framework of the national biodiversity financing analyses and development of financing solutions.

The project will also contribute towards national capacity development in line with Component 3 of the GEF 8 Strategy through its national institutional analyses, global technical assistance for national biodiversity financing analyses and planning and establishment of a global knowledge platform on biodiversity finance, including e-Learning modules, webinar series on finance solutions, 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.

Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline.

Without external assistance and technical guidance, many countries are unable to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time to address the biodiversity financing gap with sufficient technical quality and in a truly participatory fashion. This is particularly the case for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Therefore, this project seeks to cover the incremental cost to CBD Parties of taking a systematic, innovative, stepwise and adaptable approach.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected results

The **objective of this project** is to enable countries to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Kunming-Montreal ~~Post-2020~~ Global Biodiversity Framework by supporting baseline diagnostics, capacity building, institutional arrangements and development of biodiversity financing plans. **Specific finance outcomes** include: expenditures realigned to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and make positive contributions towards biodiversity; future expenditures that have a negative impact on biodiversity avoided; generation of new financing targeted towards biodiversity; and cost-efficiencies made to current conservation practices that release additional finance for biodiversity. These outcomes will be achieved in all participating countries through systematic improvement of policies, institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms, awareness of biodiversity finance issues, detailed baseline analyses of biodiversity expenditures and finance solutions, and collaborative planning.

The initiative will enable countries to attract much needed financing for their priority areas as identified in their NBSAPs and other key policies. Once the national biodiversity finance plan is successfully implemented, financing needs in the country would be reduced significantly. Research has demonstrated a positive correlation between biodiversity investments and the reduction of habitat destruction and endangered species. Major finance flows that have negative impacts on biodiversity will also be identified and can be greened to reduce their negative impact on GBFs progress in the future. Countries will have the opportunity to include financing solutions that specifically target national adaptation goals to reduce people's vulnerability while also benefitting nature to deliver global environmental benefits.

The project provides 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[10], 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 GBF. 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.

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.

[10] Financial technology (abbreviated fintech or FinTech) is the technology that aims to compete with traditional financial methods in the delivery of financial services. Artificial intelligence, Blockchain, Cloud computing, and big data are regarded as four key areas of FinTech.

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 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[11]). 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.

Partnerships

This project will provide the necessary guidance and tools for countries to set up a steering committee integrating representatives of Ministries of Finance, Environment, and Planning, and other relevant national stakeholders such

[11] https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org/

as national accounting and statistics offices. The intervention will be operating in an integrated manner with the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to roll out the global knowledge platform. 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.

This project will be executed in a coordinated manner at both planning and implementation process with the GEF 7 Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) - in order to align actions under Component 4- and the new "Umbrella Programme to support NBSAP and the 7th National Reports"[12]. The EAS project will provide resources and technical guidance for countries to start the early steps of developing the national biodiversity finance plans, where this project will fully support countries to work on a step-by-step approach as well as benefit from the support of the Global Knowledge. This coordinated effort will occur at three levels:

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.

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.

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.

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.

The GPMTSU will develop a stakeholder engagement plan to be followed by countries, identifying key stakeholders and partnerships to develop all assessments as well as the biodiversity finance plans.

The private and finance sector will be key actors 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.

This project will promote synergies with the NBSAP Accelerator Initiative to support work at country level on biodiversity finance as well as knowledge and capacity building at a global level. At the national level, there will be particular focus on those countries working directly with the Accelerator to ensure full synergies and alignment.

Risks

[12] Approved during the 2023 GEF June Council ~~for approval~~

An analysis was undertaken of risks that might affect project implementation. The project was also assessed for social and environmental risks that it could potentially lead to. These are captured in the SESP (Annex 4). A full analysis of all risks and mitigation measures are in the risk register (Annex 5).

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation

Base on the Engagement Plan developed by the GPMTSU, 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. Countries will need to set up a National Steering Committee, involving the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance and other nationally relevant agencies such as Statistics and Accounting Agencies. Other stakeholders and partners will be engaged throughout the process, these could include:

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The 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). Gender aspects are mainstreamed in the Theory of Change, 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.

The GPMTSU will provide support to countries for gender mainstreaming via the development of a Gender Guidance at the Global level, focused webinars, and workshop presentations. In addition, this project through its capacity support component, will provide gender equality and women's empowerment guidance to recipient government-based on the CBD GBF Gender Plan of Action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into national biodiversity finance plans.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The BFPs will focus on long term sustainable financing, based on all possible public and private, national, international, traditional, and innovative sources of funds. 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 Programme aims to address the current financial deficit faced by nature by creating enabling conditions at the country level, and this will help sustain national efforts to achieve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets such as those articulated in the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD), and especially in the Kunming-Montreal ~~post-2020~~ Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

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. The Programme takes 'an innovative, stepwise and adaptable approach' that supports countries in this process and can be scaled out from the initial 91 countries that are a part of this project to encompass many more in subsequent phases. To support the scale-out, this project includes a Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform (i.e., Component 5) that can be mobilized to support uptake of the programme's biodiversity financing approach in additional countries.

Through the Global Knowledge Platform, countries will have the opportunity to exchange experiences and learning processes based on previous experiences on developing finance plans.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goals 1 to 17 (by addressing the finance deficit for realizing the Kunming-Montreal ~~post 2020~~ GBF targets, the Programme will have an impact on all SDGs that the GBF has close linkages with – see https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf)*
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): N/A because this is a multi-country project
This project will contribute to the following signature solution of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.

Objective and Outcomes	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[13]	Mid-term Target[14]	End of Project Target *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Project Objective: Enable countries to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework by supporting the development of national biodiversity financing plans, including baseline diagnostics, capacity, and institutional arrangements	1. Number of countries with national finance plans developed and approved	0	40 draft finance plans	91 finance plans completed
	2. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (including national workshops, webinars and MOOCs)	0	400 people per country; 200 women and 200 men	1,000 people per country; 500 women and 500 men
Project component 1	**National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews**			
Project Outcome[15] 1.1: National biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analyses are completed, including recommendations to optimise the current institutional structure and finance solutions	3. Number of countries with biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analyses	0	40 draft policy and institutional framework analyses	91 policy and institutional framework analyses completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	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.			
Project Outcome 1.2: Harmful and positive subsidies and incentives to biodiversity are identified	4. Number of countries with a report on nature-positive and nature-harmful subsidies	0	40 draft reports on nature-positive and nature-harmful subsidies	91 peer reviewed reports on nature-positive and nature-harmful subsidies completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	1.2.1 Nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives to biodiversity are assessed.			

[13] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[14] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[15] Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.

Objective and Outcomes	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[13]	Mid-term Target[14]	End of Project Target *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Project component 2	National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors			
Project Outcome 2.1: National expenditure related to biodiversity across all relevant sectors is quantified with current and future trends	*5.* Number of countries with a report on national biodiversity expenditures	0	40 draft reports on national biodiversity expenditures	91 reports on national biodiversity expenditures completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	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			
Project component 3	National assessment of financing needs required to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework targets			
Project Outcome 3.1: Financial needs for achieving the Global Biodiversity Framework targets at national level are fully costed	*6.* Number of countries with a report on national financial needs assessment for biodiversity	0	40 draft reports on national financial needs assessment for biodiversity	91 reports on national financial needs assessment for biodiversity completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	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.			
Project component 4	Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans			
Project Outcome 4.1: National biodiversity finance plans are developed and validated by stakeholders	*7.* Number of countries with national biodiversity finance plans	0	0	91 national biodiversity finance plans completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	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).			
Project component 5	Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform			
Project Outcome 5.1: A global knowledge and technical assistance platform is established to share knowledge and experiences across participating countries and partner organizations	*8.* Percentage of countries sharing their country experience through the knowledge platform	0% of countries	At least 50% of participating countries	At least 95% of participating countries
	9. Percentage of countries using knowledge facilitated by the platform	0	At least 50% of participating countries	100% of participating countries

Objective and Outcomes	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[13]	Mid-term Target[14]	End of Project Target *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
	10. Number of women accessing/ participating in technical support	0	At least 200 women per country accessing technical support and capacity building activities	At least 500 women per country accessing technical support and capacity building activities
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	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.			
Project component 6	Project monitoring and evaluation			
Project Outcome 6.1: Project M&E meets UNDP standards	11. Number of countries submitting annual updates and status reports	0	91	91
	12. Project's terminal evaluation	0	0	1 global TE completed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 6.1	6.1.1 Project M&E plan fully implemented.			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (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 Global Programme Management Unit (which is the Implementing Partner for this global DIM project) is primarily 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[16].

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

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

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 Nature Hub and VF Unit. 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[17] and the GEF policy on public involvement[18].

[17] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[18] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the global project management unit annually, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Data source/ Collection Methods[19]**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective: Enable countries to mobilize resources at scale to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework by supporting the development of national biodiversity financing plans, including baseline diagnostics, capacity, and institutional arrangements	Number of countries with national finance plans developed and approved	*Midterm: 40 draft finance plans* *End: 91 finance plans completed*	Using the technical and financial support provided to participating countries under this project, they will be in the process of developing BFPs. The target is therefore that all participating countries complete their national biodiversity finance plans.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	The barriers that the finance solutions seek to address are accurately identified; project resources, design and operations are sufficient to effectively engage stakeholders and ensure the delivery of the project process in countries; capacity and will exist in each country to absorb and adopt finance redesigns and changes in related policies, practices and institutional arrangements; no additional barriers impede the implementation of the ongoing mix of redesigns in each country; planned redesigns actually lead to
	Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (including national workshops, webinars and MOOCs)	*Midterm: 400 people per country; 200 women and 200 men* *End:* 1000 people per country; 500 women	The project aims to engage a diverse set of stakeholders in the capacity building activities. CBD national focal points, national focal points for the two	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	

[19] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		and 500 men	CBD Protocols, CNAs, GEF OFP, NBSAP responsible authority, a national steering committee that includes representatives of finance ministry, line environment ministries, sub-national government entities, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and					improved effectiveness, efficiency and synergies and to measurable increases in financing for biodiversity in each country; intention to invest in biodiversity translates to actual pro-biodiversity spending in the context of evolving national government budgets; incentives and oversight put in place ensure the ongoing integrity of investments in biodiversity; the political, administrative, economic and environmental conditions in each country remain favourable towards investment in biodiversity conservation.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, youth, and others – emphasizing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. The target therefore reflects this broad-based process of engagement.					
Project Outcome 1.1 National biodiversity-related policy and institutional (PIR) framework analyses are completed, including recommendations to optimise the current institutional structure and finance solutions	Number of countries with biodiversity-related policy and institutional framework analyses	*Midterm: 40 draft of PIR framework assessments* *End:* 91 PIR framework completed	Countries will be undertaking a range of baseline analyses under the guidance of an intersectoral national steering committee	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	
Project Outcome 1.2 Harmful and positive subsidies and incentives to	Number of countries with a report on nature-positive	*Midterm: 40 first draft reports on nature-positive*	Countries will assess nature-positive and nature-harmful	Data on progress in achieving targets	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committ	

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
biodiversity are identified	and nature-harmful subsidies	*and nature-harmful subsidies* *End:* 91 peer reviewed reports on nature-positive and nature-harmful subsidies completed	subsidies through an intersectoral process.	will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices			ee meetings	
Project Outcome 2.1 National expenditure related to biodiversity across all relevant sectors is quantified with current and future trends	Number of countries with a report on national biodiversity expenditures	*Midterm: 40 draft reports on national biodiversity expenditures* *End:* 91 reports on *national biodiversity expenditures completed*	Based on the policy and institutional framework, countries will define a scope of expenditure assessment, parameters, categories, and attribution levels. Data collection and analysis on expenditures will be aligned with proposal for a national accounting system and tagged for Sustainable Development Goals.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	
Project Outcome 3.1 Financial needs for achieving the Global	Number of countries with a report on national financial	*Midterm: 40 draft reports on national biodiversi*	Countries will look at national policies, laws, programme	Data on progress in achieving targets	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committ	

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Biodiversity Framework targets at national level are fully costed	needs assessment for biodiversity	*ty finance needs* *End: 91* reports on national biodiversity finance needs completed	s and GBF targets to define national biodiversity needs and cost them. Unmet financial needs to achieve national biodiversity targets and objectives will be estimated, and a national financial needs assessment report prepared.	will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices			ee meetings	
Project Outcome 4.1 National biodiversity finance plans are developed and validated by stakeholders	Number of countries with national biodiversity finance plans	*Midterm: 0 national biodiversity finance plans drafts* *End:* 91 finance plans completed	Countries will prepare comprehensive proposal of finance solutions, including actions to enhance existing finance flows. They will prioritize finance solutions and develop technical proposals and a national biodiversity finance plan	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	
Project Outcome 5.1 A global knowledge and technical	Number of countries that sharing their	*Midterm: 50%* *End: 85%*	The global platform will provide a range of technical	Data on progress in achieving	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committ	

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
assistance platform is established to share knowledge and experiences across participating countries and partner organizations	country experience through the knowledge platform are apply		tools and forms of assistance to countries for their uptake and application in preparing BFPs such as eLearning experiences, webinars, podcasts, technical expertise, analysis and dissemination of practical lessons, in-person meetings	targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices			ee meetings	
	Number of countries using knowledge facilitated by the platform	*Midterm: 50%* *End: 85%*		Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	
	Number of women accessing/ participating in technical support	*Midterm: At least 30% of participants* *End: At least 50% of participants*		Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	
Project Outcome 6.1: Project M&E meets UNDP standards	Number of countries submitting annual updates and status reports	*Midterm: 91* *End: 91*	Enabling Activity projects provide a yearly update in the PIR module of the GEF Portal on the project	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[19]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			status and financing disbursed, and any other information as required by GEF policies as appropriate	surveying country offices				
	Project's terminal evaluation	*Midterm: 0* *End: Completed*						

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP BPPS Global Programme Management unit. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: There will be no responsible parties for this project at the global level. However, at the national level, responsible parties may be engaged during project implementation, as needed.

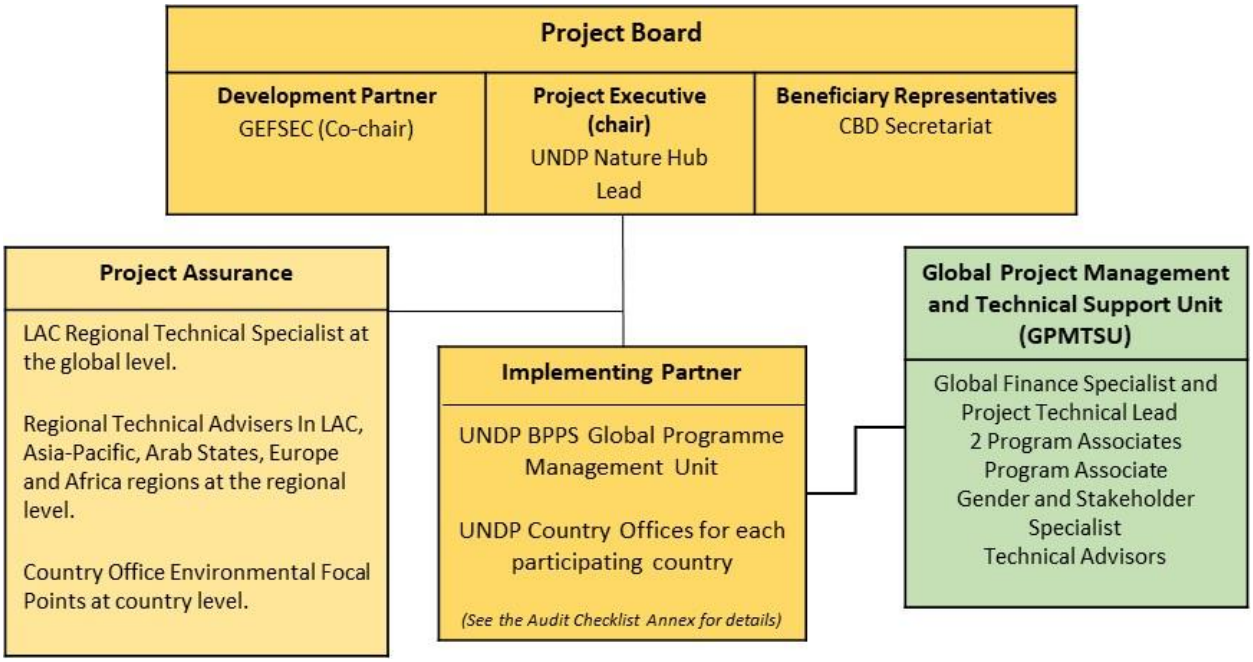
Project stakeholders and target groups: For the global knowledge and technical assistance platform under this project, key stakeholders include the GEF Secretariat, SCBD, and UNDP. All of these entities will participate in decision-making for the project by being members of the global project board. At the country level, with the GEF Secretariat's agreement, UNDP COs will manage the programme as a direct implementation modality (DIM) project.

COs will provide execution support to recruit consultants and select vendors, manage contracts, and make payments. However, execution of actual technical activities will be led by government officials. At the country level, an intersectoral national committee for biodiversity finance will be established with a lead role for Ministries of Finance and Environment. All relevant stakeholders will be included in consultations such as the private and finance sectors.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. For this global DIM project, **the UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions within UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure



First Line of defense. UNDP role as Implementing Partner cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR.

Second line of defense. Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level. BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function. UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

UNDP assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. The UNDP Nature Hub unit representative will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Nature Hub Lead or his/her representative, and Mr Gabriel Jaramillo, Regional Technical Specialist, providing project assurance. UNDP's execution role in the project is performed by the UNDP BPPS Global Programme Management Unit, under which there will be a global project management and technical support unit (GPMTSU) that includes a Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead (FTA to be hired), project support analyst (IPSA) and two Project Associates (FTA to be hired) who will report to MTSU.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function 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.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:

- The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

✓ Oversee project execution:
- Agree on Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead and project assurance;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: UNDP BPPS Nature Hub represented by represented by UNDP Nature Hub Lead or his/her representative.

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is: the CBD Secretariat.
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: GEF Secretariat (co-chair).

b) Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Mr. Gabriel Jaramillo, Regional Technical Specialist.

c) Project Management – Execution of the Project: At the global level, the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead is the senior most representative of the global project management and technical support unit (GPMTSU) 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 Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The GPMTSU will consist of a Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead, a Project Support Analyst, and two Program Associates and experts. Roles and responsibilities of GPMTSU members are detailed in Annex 6. A designated representative of the GPMTSU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary GPMTSU representative attending board meetings is: the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead (to be hired).

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.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost for this project is USD **38,650,000**. This is financed through GEF grant of USD 38,190,000 administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 460,000. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing:

The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by UNDP BPPS Global Programme Management Unit and the GPMTSU on an annual basis in the GEF PIR, and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**
BIOFIN	*Grant*	*460,000*

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e., budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Project extensions: No project extensions are allowed, and remaining funds will be returned to the GEF.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure:

Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion:

The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[20]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

[20] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Award ID:	TBD	Quantum Output Project ID:	TBD
Quantum Proposal or Award Title:	Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans		
Quantum Business Unit	TBD		
Quantum Primary Output Project Title	Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6731		
Implementing Partner	*UNDP*		

Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Quantum Fund ID	Donor Name	Quantum Budgetary Account code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL	See Budget Note No.
Component 1: National biodiversity finance policy and institutional reviews	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants	1,820,000	1,820,000	910,000		4,550,000	1
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals	327,600	327,600	163,800		819,000	2
				71600	Travel	72,800	72,800	36,400		182,000	3
				75700	Training, workshop and conference	145,600	145,600	72,800		364,000	4
					Total Outcome 1	**2,366,000**	**2,366,000**	**1,183,000**		**5,915,000**	
Component 2: National biodiversity expenditure reviews conducted across all relevant sectors	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants		455,000	455,000		910,000	5
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals		2,297,750	2,297,750		4,595,500	6
				71600	Travel		113,750	113,750		227,500	7
				75700	Training, workshop and conference		318,500	318,500		637,000	8
					Total Outcome 2	**0**	**3,185,000**	**3,185,000**	**0**	**6,370,000**	
Component 3: National assessment of	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants		1,365,000	1,365,000		2,730,000	9
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals		1,092,000	1,092,000		2,184,000	10

financing needs required to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework targets				71600	Travel		113,750	113,750		227,500	11
				75700	Training, workshop and conference		318,500	318,500		637,000	12
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs		68,250	68,250		136,500	13
					Total Outcome 3	**0**	**2,957,500**	**2,957,500**	**0**	**5,915,000**	
Component 4: Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants		2,866,500	2,866,500		5,733,000	14
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals		1,092,000	1,092,000		2,184,000	15
				71600	Travel		136,500	136,500		273,000	16
				75700	Training, workshop and conference		318,500	318,500		637,000	17
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs		136,500	136,500		273,000	18
					Total Outcome 4	**0**	**4,550,000**	**4,550,000**	**0**	**9,100,000**	
Component 5: Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	61300	Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	354,000	354,000	354,000	354,000	1,416,000	19
				71200	International Consultants	40,000	40,000	40,000		120,000	20
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals	1,227,000	1,227,000	1,227,000	1,227,000	4,908,000	21
				71600	Travel	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000	22
				75700	Training, workshop and conference	25,000	625,000	325,000	625,000	1,600,000	23
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	7,500				7,500	24
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,214	20,214	25
					Total Outcome 5	**1,859,500**	**2,452,000**	**2,152,000**	**2,408,214**	**8,871,714**	
Component M &E	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants				30,000	30,000	26
				71600	Travel				8,000	8,000	27
				61300	Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff		54,000	54,000	54,000	162,000	28
					Total M&E	**0**	**54,000**	**54,000**	**92,000**	**200,000**	

PMC	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,786	38,286	29
				61200	Salaries Costs - GS Staff	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	380,000	30
				74596	Services to projects – CO staff	347,000	347,000	347,000	347,000	1,388,000	31
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	32
					Total Management Cost	**454,500**	**454,500**	**454,500**	**454,786**	**1,818,286**	
				Project Total		**4,680,000**	**16,019,000**	**14,536,000**	**2,955,000**	**38,190,000**	

Budget Note No.	**Budget Notes**
1	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	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**
3	**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;

4	**Total cost for workshops and conferences: US$ 364,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries $4,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among other issues.
5	**Total cost for Biodiversity Finance Expert: US$ 910,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries $10,000 per country) Biodiversity Finance Experts to lead the development of Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews and national biodiversity finance policies.
6	Cost for Senior Finance Expert to lead on delivering data collection and analysis of expenditures across all relevant sectors as well as achieving outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 under Component 2: US$ 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 U$$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. $4,000 per country) **Total cost US$: 4,595,500**
7	**Total cost for travel: US$ 227,500** (Estimated total for 91 countries $2,500 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;
8	**Total cost for workshops and conferences: US$ 637,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries $7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.
9	Total cost for Senior Finance Expert - to lead on delivering national assessments of financing needs requirements under Component 3 – Estimated total for 91 countries: (US $30,000 per country) **Total cost US$ 2,730,000**
10	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**
11	**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;

12	**Total cost for Workshops and Conferences: US$ 637,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries. US$ $7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.
13	**Total cost for audiovisual and Printing: US$ 136,500** (Estimated total for 91 countries. $ 1,500 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.
14	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**
15	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**
16	**Total cost for travel: US$ 273,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries. $3,000 per country) Travel to countries as needed to support the design and implementation of biodiversity finance plans and engage with key stakeholders to develop opportunities of collaborations for finance solution implementation;
17	**Total cost for Workshops and conferences: US$ 637,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries. $7,000 per country) National technical workshops and conferences to discuss biodiversity finance plans among others.
18	**Total cost for audiovisual and print production: US$ 273,000** (Estimated total for 91 countries. $3,000 per country) Capacity building material on finance solutions, publications and cross-country analysis.
19	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)

	Total cost: US$1,416,000
20	Cost for translator: US$ 120,000 ($40,000 per year for first 3 years) Translations of knowledge products. **Total cost: 120,000**
21	Cost for Knowledge Management Specialist IPSA 10: US$ 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**
22	$4,000 per mission; 50 missions each year Missions for in-country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including support in the design of biodiversity finance plans as well as engage with local stakeholders. **Total cost: US$ 800,000**
23	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**
24	**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
25	**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
26	**Total cost terminal evaluation consultant: $30,000** Consultant who will deliver terminal evaluation report**.**
27	**Total cost for travel: US$ 8,000** (Evaluation consultant travel: $4,000 per visit for 2 visits)
28	**Total cost for Project Results Analyst (P2 co-shared): US$ 162,000** Maintain up to date reports on country progress on Components 1-4. Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project
29	**Total 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.
30	Total cost for Programme Associate G7 (Istanbul based): US$ 200,000 ($50,000 per year) Total cost for Programme Associate G6 (Istanbul based): US$180,000 (45,000 per year) The Programme Associates will provide financial and administrative support as well as implementation of operational strategies and policies. **Total cost: US$ 380,000**

31	Cost of direct project services provided by UNDP country offices. US$ 1,274,000 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**
32	**Total cost for Audits: US$ 12,000** (Annual audits, $3,000 per year)

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP Nature Hub ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

(Please note that paragraph numbering in this section differs from the rest of the project document because UNDP requires the following clause and sub-clause numbers for this text.)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds[21] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

[21] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

    b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
    c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.

    d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

    e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

    f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

   Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

GEF Budget Template

GEF execution support letter

Multi Year Work Plan

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

UNDP Risk Register

Overview of project staff and technical consultancies

TORs of Project Board

Procurement Plan

GEF 7 Taxonomy

UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex 1. GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		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. $20,000 per country), Cost for Research and general support associate to support Biodiversity Finance Expert in the delivery of outcome and outputs under component 3 in the: US$ 364,000 (Estimated total for 91 countries. $4,000 per country) Total Cost: US$ 2,184,000				2,184,000			2,184,000			2,184,000	UNDP

Contractual services-Individual	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						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	455,000	364,000					819,000			819,000	UNDP

	($4,000 per country) Total cost: US$ 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 U$$ 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 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	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		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	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) Total cost: US$1,416,000						1,416,000	1,416,000			1,416,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	Total cost for Programme Associate G7 (Istanbul based): US$ 200,000 ($50,000 per year) Total cost for Programme Associate G6 (Istanbul based): US$180,000 (45,000 per year) The Programme Associates will provide financial and administrative support as well as implementation of operational strategies and policies. Total cost: US$ 380,000							-		380,000	380,000	UNDP
Staff Costs	Total cost for Project Results Analyst (P2 co-shared): US$ 162,000 Maintain up to date reports on country progress on Components 1-4. Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project							-	162,000		162,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	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:						1,600,000	1,600,000			1,600,000	UNDP

	US$ 100,000 ($25,000 per year) Total cost: US$ 1,600,000											
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**	

Annex 2. GEF Execution Support Letter

This project will be executed under the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP Nature Hub Unit serving as Implementing Partner. The GEF Secretariat has approved the provision of execution support services by UNDP (see communication below).

From: Mark Thomas Zimsky
To: Santiago CARRIZOSA
Cc: cgascon@thegef.org; Midori Paxton; Jana Pangracova; Fernando PINEL
Subject: RE: Requesting confirmation on UNDP's Global DIM Execution Modality for Enabling Activity: Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans
Date: Wednesday, September 28, 2022 1:04:34 PM
Attachments: image002.png

Dear Santiago,

We take note of the proposed DIM for this Enabling Activity. We confirm that the UNDP can support the global execution of this project under this modality.

Regards,

Mark Zimsky | Biodiversity Coordinator, Senior Biodiversity Specialist
GEF Programs Unit
Mobile/What's App: 202-460-1191 mzimsky@thegef.org
1899 Pennsylvania Ave- Washington DC 20433 USA (physical address)

Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Thegef.org | Facebook | Twitter | YouTube

From: Santiago CARRIZOSA <santiago.carrizosa@undp.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2022 6:17 PM
To: Mark Thomas Zimsky <mzimsky@thegef.org>
Cc: Claude Gascon <cgascon@thegef.org>; midori.paxton@undp.org; Jana Pangracova <jana.pangracova@undp.org>; Fernando PINEL <fernando.pinel@undp.org>
Subject: Requesting confirmation on UNDP's Global DIM Execution Modality for Enabling Activity: Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans
Importance: High

[External]
Dear Mark,

I hope this message finds you well. UNDP, as you know, is proposing to execute the Enabling Activity "Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans" under the organization's Global DIM modality. I would be grateful for a response to this email confirming that UNDP can indeed support the global execution of this project under this modality. The confirmation email will be annexed to the Checklist submitted together with the Enabling Activity proposal to the GEF Secretariat for Work Program Inclusion (December 2022).

Thank you and best wishes,

Annex 3. Multi Year Work Plan

		Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4
	COMPONENT 1. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW																
Outcome 1.1	***Output 1.1.1*** Intersectoral National Steering Committee for biodiversity finance with a lead role for Ministries of Finance and Environment established.																
	Output 1.1.2 National biodiversity policies, laws, and programmes of relevant public and private organisations analysed.																
	Output 1.1.3 Direct, indirect, and underlying trends and drivers of biodiversity change, including levers of change identified.																
	Output 1.1.4 Current biodiversity-related finance and economic mechanisms mapped, including nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives.																
	Output 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.																
Outcome 1.2	***Output 1.2.1*** Nature positive and harmful subsidies and incentives to biodiversity are assessed.																
	COMPONENT 2. BIODIVERSITY EXPENDITURE REVIEW																
Outcome 2.1	***Output 2.1.1*** Based on the policy and institutional framework, a scope of expenditure assessment, parameters, categories, and attribution levels defined.																
	Output 2.1.2 Data collection and analysis on expenditures aligned with proposal for a national accounting system and tagged for Sustainable Development Goals.																
	Output 2.1.3 Synthesis report on national biodiversity expenditures that helps policymakers and other stakeholders understand current and future trends in biodiversity expenditures																
	COMPONENT 3. FINANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT																
Outcome 3.1	***Output 3.1.1*** National policies, laws, programmes and GBF targets that define national biodiversity needs fully costed.																
	Output 3.1.2 Unmet financial needs required to achieve national biodiversity targets and objectives estimated.																
	Output 3.1.3 National financial needs assessment report for biodiversity including detailed costing information shared with stakeholders for consultation.																
	COMPONENT 4. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FINANCE PLANS																
O	***Output 4.1.1*** Comprehensive proposal of finance solutions, including actions to enhance existing finance flows, drafted. and reviewed through a national stakeholder consultation																

	Output 4.1.2 Finance solutions prioritized and used to develop technical proposals and a national biodiversity finance plan, validated by stakeholders.																	
	Output 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.																	
	Output 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).																	
	COMPONENT 5. GLOBAL TECHNICAL PLATFORM																	
Outcome 5.1	***Output 5.1.1.*** Global Biodiversity Finance Plan eLearning experience offered in four languages.																	
	Output 5.1.2. Three-year webinar series on biodiversity finance solutions undertaken.																	
	Output 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.																	
	Output 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.																	
	Output 5.1.5. In-country implementation processes supported by dedicated technical advice from global experts including technical review of each output and online trainings.																	
	Output 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.																	
	Output 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.																	
	COMPONENT 6. M&E																	
Outcome 6.1	***Output 6.1.1*** Project M&E plan fully implemented.																	

Annex 4. UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans
2. Project Number (i.e., Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	6731
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Global
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (PPG)
5. Date	April 12, 2023

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The initiative "Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans" is an enabling activity that directly supports the implementation of the new biodiversity targets under the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), specifically it will focus on providing support to countries in developing: a) a national biodiversity finance policy and institutional review; b) an expenditure review to assesses spending related to biodiversity across all relevant sectors; c) an assessment of financial needs required to achieve the targets of the GBF; and, d) a National Biodiversity Finance Plan. This global umbrella programme will be supported by a Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU). As a global programme supporting the implementation of the GBF, this initiative recognizes and upholds human rights-principles as key elements in achieving development results. In this light, the initiative ensures equal, non-discriminatory, and active participation of all stakeholders in planning, decision making, implementation and evaluation of its activities and outcomes. In addition: • The initiative promotes the active participation of multiple stakeholders and decision makers, and across different sectors, reflecting and aligning the work with the local/national needs, poverty reduction and development strategies. • During the identification of possible finance solutions, a thorough analysis of possible implications at the socioeconomic level will be undertaken and this is part of the main methodology of the project. During future projects that implement the National Biodiversity Finance Plans, countries will have the opportunity to use the Finance Solution Proposal Template. This includes Social-Environmental standards and gender screening criteria, assessment of public consultation policy/institutional frameworks, analysis of financial and socio-economic tradeoffs, and creation of policy dialogue multi-stakeholder platforms and accountability mechanisms at the country project/intervention levels. • The project mainstreams the human rights-based approach by providing guidance and capacity building to Parties (through the global technical support provided by this project) on stakeholder engagement, social and environmental standards, and screening (SESP) principles and procedures, and in stakeholder response and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Stakeholders will be engaged to participate in the process, and the appropriate procedures such as multistakeholder dialogue platforms and meaningful participation will be prescribed, and set up at the recipient country level, based on national processes and policy frameworks, ensuring they meet international standards. The project will develop a simplified Stakeholder Engagement Plan/Template for each national process, with support from the GPMTSU.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
Building on the ongoing work of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), the project will continue to ensure equal participation of men and women in all its activities (Country Steering Committees, Project Boards, Workshops, and other capacity and decision-making processes). Gender aspects are mainstreamed in the Theory of Change, 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. Guidance is included in the central methodology, the 2018 BIOFIN Workbook aligned with the UNDP Gender Strategy. The Initiative will continue its work on a more thorough gender strategy being mainstreamed in its activities and results along with knowledge management for capacity development, replication, and upscaling of good practices. Documentation, case studies and knowledge generated by the Initiative will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences. The project will continue its effort to promote gender equality and develop capacities contributing to the national gender equality agenda and globally at SDG 5. This project will develop a global guidance on gender mainstreaming in support to the implementation of national projects.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
Environmental sustainability is one of the core objectives the Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans , and is fully mainstreamed in all the activities, documentation and outcomes of the project, due to its very nature to aim to better understand biodiversity finance flows and effectiveness at the national level with the aim of improving how finance and economic instruments can be used to produce improved biodiversity and development outcomes and to begin to fill the finance gap. The programme brings countries together to develop evidence-based finance plans to safeguards biodiversity. Its related core programme BIOFIN has developed an innovative methodology to guide countries to analyze the policy and institutional context for biodiversity finance; measure the current biodiversity expenditures; assess future financial needs; and to develop a Biodiversity Finance Plan identifying the most suitable finance solutions to achieve national biodiversity targets. The goal of the Biodiversity Finance Plan is having an institution wide plan that may strengthen the implementation and mainstreaming of biodiversity finance. In addition, as a precautionary measure, in relation to any follow up phase, resulting from future finance solution proposed under this project, that may result in downstream social or environmental risks for any Protected or other regulated Area/Territory, this project will promote awareness raising during its implementation phase, to enhance future application of social and environmental safeguards and procedures. Future projects may be managed by UNDP or other agencies and will apply relevant accountability mechanisms, including the UNDP SES, as per the GEF and the Agency responsible when required.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
In-country activities implemented under this global umbrella programme will include meaningful stakeholder engagement in the process of developing national biodiversity finance plans. In each programme country a national steering committee will be established to provide strategic direction and review and approve all national level outputs. These will be led by ministries of finance and environment, supplemented by other key affected stakeholders as per the national context. This will be ensured by providing guidance (through the global technical support component of the project) to Parties on stakeholder engagement. Parties will also be provided with guidance on establishing a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances including enhancing national stakeholder response mechanisms and informing on UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm).

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1 Recipient governments to this Grant may not ensure equitable representation of diverse stakeholder groups, especially Indigenous Peoples and women's organizations, preventing them from sharing their views on biodiversity finance solutions that may affect them Questions P.2 to P.7 and P.13 to P.15	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	The GBF recognizes that reaching the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will require a whole-of-society approach. It is important that the views, perspectives, and experiences of all groups are considered in decision-making processes related to biodiversity finance solution planning. This requires equitable participation in decision-making processes, with a view to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and women can effectively shape national policy making processes and that their rights to participation are	This Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans is an enabling activity and as such it will only convene stakeholders with the purpose of drafting a proposal for a national biodiversity finance plan, including the policy and planning processes that lead to the development of biodiversity finance plans. The actual design of biodiversity finance plans will be led by each government and technical sector ministries, with participation of stakeholders taking place through public consultations and civil society channels. Based on the BIOFIN methodology, the project will provide capacity support to conducting assessments, creating policy dialogues/multistakeholder round tables, raising awareness via assessments on BD and finance policies, support to policy processes and financial targets and planning processes. To mitigate the risk of excluding certain sectors / actors from participating in these processes, as required by national policy making frameworks, and UNDP SES, the country level projects will closely coordinate with the GPMTSU to: - 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

			respected. This project will not determine the content of the policy /planning processes because the process is nationally owned, and responds to national agenda setting, lobbying, inter-sector ministerial dialogues and public policy making processes. The project supports these processes, which are nationally owned and determined, and hence does not determine the outcome, which is the finance plan. Considerations regarding the potential indirect impacts that could be generated by downstream activities financed by the plans are listed under Risk 4 of this SESP.	- Raise awareness on the UNDP SRM
Risk 2 The role of women may not be adequately considered in the process of reviewing and developing biodiversity finance solutions and plans, as well as during post-project, downstream actions that could perpetuate existing	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	Under the ongoing Biodiversity Finance Initiative, which is the custodian of the main methodology to be applied, an initial base of evidence and guidance were built up on the link between gender and biodiversity finance. It is moderately likely gender is still insufficiently considered when developing finance plans and solutions without providing further dedicated attention to the issue. This is particularly	The GPMTSU will provide support to country level projects for gender mainstreaming via the development of a Gender Guidance at the Global level, focused webinars, and workshop presentations. In addition, this project through its capacity support component, will provide gender equality and women's empowerment guidance to recipient government based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into national biodiversity finance plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). The technical methodology for developing biodiversity finance plans captures the main aspects of gender mainstreaming. This includes gender mainstreaming within the national policy consultation processes and gender related criteria for the screening process of finance solutions to be undertaken during project implementation.

discriminations against women Questions P.9, P.10, and P.11			relevant for finance solutions with a site component. In some countries, there is insufficient participation of women in decision making or capacity building processes. Gender is increasingly mainstreamed in the methodology used to design national biodiversity finance plans process at all levels. The 2018 BIOFIN workbook, on which this project methodology is based, includes a dedicated section on gender, which is expected to be expanded in the 2023 version.	
Risk 3 During the consultation processes that will take place under nationally led processes, participants could get exposed to Covid-19 at in-person workshops Question 3.4	L = 2 I = 2	**Low**	After two years of dealing with Covid-19, countries have developed many different adaptive strategies, and can cope with ongoing lockdowns and restrictions. National and global project teams will underscore the need to follow all prevalent public health measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic (as per WHO and UNDP guidance) during project implementation.	
Risk 4 The development of national biodiversity finance plans may neglect to consider	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	The potential post-project downstream risks described under this risk might be attributed to future projects funded by the GEF and other donors and designed to	This global programme will not implement the National Biodiversity Finance Plans. This will be done by future projects or initiatives. If future projects are funded by GEF-8 resources with support by UNDP, UNDP SES requirements will apply and project specific SES screening, assessment and management processes will apply.

potential future indirect downstream risks associated with the implementation of the National Biodiversity Finance Plans, including: • Risks on biodiversity (e.g. through utilization of genetic resources, impacts on habitat, changes to land use) (Standard 1) • Risks on economic or physical displacement (Standard 5) • Risks on cultural heritage, including traditional knowledge (Standard 1 [1.13] and 4 [4.1, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5]) • Risks on Indigenous Peoples (Standard 6)			implement the National Biodiversity Finance Plans. However, while this project is not supporting implementation, if these NBFPs are not informed by potential downstream environmental and social impacts then they may ultimately result in unintended impacts during their implementation. The current project will raise awareness and support knowledge development but will not manage the risks pertaining to future projects.	To support the integration of considerations within the BD Financing Plans related to potential downstream impacts and unintended environmental and social impacts, this project will implement assessments (ex. assessments of socio-economic impacts of finance policy and tradeoffs between sectors) and awareness raising (ex. on potential environmental and social impacts that could result from the finance plans) and the mainstreaming of social and environmental sustainability aspects within the dialogues processes for biodiversity finance planning, where possible. In addition, during implementation, the project will support training on the setting up of country level accountability mechanisms, including grievance and redress mechanisms within the national interventions, provide guidance on stakeholder response mechanisms, disclosure, public consultation and validation of finance solutions and plans, to support the governments accountability to stakeholders. This will be conducted within the framework of national policies and will focus on enhancing the national processes of public consultation and stakeholder engagement within policy development processes. In support to the above, this project has integrated assessments within two outputs, namely: Output 4.1.3 An assessment of socio-economic tradeoffs, including environmental/social impacts of BD proposed finance solutions /recommendations and corresponding management plans or frameworks on different sectors and stakeholders to ensure that risks are avoided and managed when Biodiversity Finance Plans are implemented in the future. Output 4.1.4 Socio-economic /poverty assessment with scenarios related to implementation of BD financial solutions that are recommended by the project. The recommendations that result from these two outputs for national financial plans, will support countries to consider potential downstream impacts and embed risk mitigation measures/safeguards in the plan to inform design of subsequent programmes and projects. These assessments can shed light on concerns about Indigenous Peoples and special interest groups rights to ABS/genetic resources and/or indigenous knowledge, land and resource rights, and FPIC requirements. This will provide support to national authorities via information available to integrate in the dialogue safeguards considerations such as respect to the rights of the special interest groups and holders of Genetic Resources (GR) and its associated Traditional

• Risks on community health and safety and labour and working conditions (Standards 3 [3.4 and 3.8] and 7 [7.6])				Knowledge (TK) under the Nagoya Protocol and other international laws and national legislation and regulations regarding indigenous peoples and special interest groups. Including meaningful and effective consultation with local communities (holders of GR and TK) so that TK is used and or shared only with the consent of the providers of such TK and through the application of FPIC procedures.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk		☐	
	Moderate Risk		☒	The overall risk category for this project is **moderate**. As the intervention by this global programme is an enabling activity, it will mainly consist of developing studies, assessments, and plans and facilitating policy dialogues. Through project activities, two tangible direct risks to SES programme principles may occur: The risk on Human Rights to meaningful participation in decision making regarding finance policy planning may have an impact on stakeholders via the potential risk of exclusion of vulnerable stakeholders; and the activities may perpetuate gender inequalities. Both risks may occur while defining finance solutions and plans if the interests of affected stakeholders are not represented. With the support and guidance GPMTSU, each programme country will develop a simplified stakeholder engagement plan and benefit from gender guidance to support gender mainstreaming. The implementation of the finance plans and recommended finance solutions, that may lead to development interventions on the ground, are not within the scope of this project. However, this project takes into account potential downstream social and environmental risks to enhance knowledge, raise awareness, and provide technical advice to governments, via technical assessment and capacity building activities, where social and environmental standards and safeguards will be considered.
	Substantial Risk		☐	
	High Risk		☐	

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (Check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")				***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes")	☒			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☒	Targeted management plans (e.g., Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	The following studies are planned and will be carried out in the countries that are part of this global umbrella programme: -Simplified stakeholder engagement plan -Gender Mainstreaming action plan, following the guidance that the GPMTSU will provide to recipient countries

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? 16	YEs
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	Yes

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?17	No
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)18	Yes
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	

17 See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
18 See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
2.3 increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6 adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7 influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes

5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3 risk of forced evictions?19	Yes
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	Yes
6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6 forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	Yes
6.7 adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8 risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.9 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	Yes
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)	
7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2 working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3 use of child labour?	No
7.4 use of forced labour?	No
7.5 discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6 occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes

19 Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 5. UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Political changes such as change in government after elections may result in changes in government commitment towards financing biodiversity conservation, such that biodiversity finance plans are only partially implemented and long-term project impacts are reduced. Political instability, high government personnel turnaround and lack of good governance may undermine the integrity of national consultation and planning processes.	Political and Governance	Moderate	Policy advocacy and awareness raising among policy decision makers as well as technical teams will be built in as an iterative and integral part of the programme activities, as well as to maintain the synergized collaboration among international development partners in keeping up the momentum on the work to support the new GBF, including supporting governments to be better equipped to mobilize additional resources for biodiversity. The project approach to training will focus on developing institutionalized training programs that are positioned to provide continuing professional development support to agency staff during and after the project. This is particularly relevant during times in which high turnaround of government personnel occurs. A knowledge management platform will be developed at the global level to facilitate the transfer of knowledge regarding programme interventions. This will be available to all key stakeholders, including new policy decision makers, technical government staff and other partners.	Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU)
2	Other economic challenges being faced by participating country governments may take precedence over the provision of increased financing for biodiversity despite	Macro-economic	Low	The BIOFIN methodology guides countries to look at all possible types of financial resources, mitigating the risk of any major changes in national and international finance flows. GPMTSU will make this methodology available to every participating country. Policy advocacy and awareness raising among policy decision makers as well as technical teams will be built in as an iterative and integral part of the programme activities, as well as to maintain the synergized collaboration among international development partners in keeping up the momentum on the work to support the new GBF, including supporting governments to be better equipped to mobilize additional resources for biodiversity.	GPMTSU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	stakeholder support and completed biodiversity finance plans.				
3	There is a risk that the development of guidance materials is not sufficiently paced to meet the needs of governments.	Operational	Low L = 1 I = 3	GPMTSU will timely coordinate and implement key tasks in developing methodologies, tools and guidance, in order to roll out guidance in the most efficient and time-sensitive manner possible	GPMTSU
4	There is a risk that some governments may not have adequate access to avail themselves of online courses and relevant materials	Operational	Low L = 2 I = 2	GPMTSU will mitigate the risk of digital inequality and barriers to access by conducting an early survey of barriers to digital access and will ensure that all countries who are part of the global umbrella programme will have sufficient access to digital support materials. Off-line alternatives will be made available as needed.	GPMTSU
5	Ongoing COVID-19 – there is a small risk that COVID-19 may disrupt the ability of governments to conduct in-person consultations.	Operational	Low L = 2 I = 2	After two years of dealing with Covid-19, countries have developed many different adaptive strategies, and can cope with ongoing lockdowns and restrictions. GPMTSU will mitigate potential risks by ensuring a fully online program of support, to buffer against potential travel disruptions affecting in-person trainings	GPMTSU
6	Risk of delays in project implementation due to the national processes involved, such as coordination among relevant sectors.	Strategic	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	Being able to directly influence and speed-up national processes may not be possible for the project. That said, the project will encourage Parties to adhere to agreed work plans and will troubleshoot on obstacles to the extent possible. Parties will be supported with technical expertise, tools, methodologies, and approaches so that at least these are not factors holding back progress.	GPMTSU
7	The risk of lack of national approval of National Biodiversity Finance Plans and it´s components	Strategic	Moderate L = 2 I = 4	This may be beyond the accountability line of the project given that this is governed by national political processes outside the project's influence. The CBD processes could greatly help with mitigating this risk by encouraging Parties to sign documents as soon as possible and boosting political engagement. It is expected that the ground laid by this project will facilitate the identification and development of specific projects to implement the National Biodiversity	GPMTSU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	and political will to implement the results of the project.			Finance Plans through funding from GEF and other donors following this project.	
8	Limited oversight and monitoring may have reputational impact on the project.	Reputational	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	UNDP's role in project governance will ensure that the project is being executed in compliance with UNDP & GEF policies. This is achieved through three main lines of oversight and monitoring. The first line of oversight is provided through the UNDP Country Office, the second line of oversight is provided by UNDP BPPS Nature Hub Project Assurance responsibilities (fulfilled by the UNDP BPPS Nature Hub EBD RTA and STA and through UNDP's direct role on the Project Board/Steering Committee. The next line of oversight is provided by the UNDP BPPS Nature Hub Directorate. The final line of oversight is provided by the independent OAI, IEO and other UNDP bodies).	GPMTSU
9	Risk of fraud and corruption	Reputational	Low L=2 I=2	Overall, in accordance with the Project Document, the Project Board shall ensure the highest levels of fairness, integrity and transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. The pertinent control mechanisms are contained within the UNDP Policy against Fraud and other Corrupt Practices to ensure early identification and management of conflict of interest. UNDP procurement rules based on key principles of procurement enlisted in the UNDP Financial rules and regulations will be implemented.	GPMTSU
10	Parties may not have access to the tools, methodologies and approaches required to complete all aspects of the National Biodiversity Finance Plans.	Operational	Low L = 1 I = 4	The project will build on existing capacity building programs that UNDP and BIOFIN maintain in order to support parties with development and implementation of their finance plans, monitoring plans and resource mobilization. UNDP, through the GPMTSU will maintain a technical support facility to support countries throughout the project and will support Parties by providing detailed technical guidance and ensuring south-south exchange and learning. Operational procedures and substantive guidance will also be provided in multiple languages.	GPMTSU
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Likelihood	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
Social and Environmental Screening					
11	(SESP Risk 1) Recipient governments to this Grant, Risk 1 Recipient governments to this Grant may not ensure equitable representation of diverse	Social	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	This Umbrella Programme to Support Development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans is an enabling activity and as such it will only convene stakeholders with the purpose of drafting a proposal for a national biodiversity finance plan, including the policy and planning processes that lead to the development of biodiversity finance plans. The actual design of biodiversity finance plans will be led by each government and technical sector ministries, with participation of stakeholders taking place through public consultations and civil society channels. Based on the BIOFIN methodology, the project will provide capacity support to conducting assessments, creating policy	GPMTSU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	stakeholder groups, especially Indigenous Peoples and women's organizations, preventing them from sharing their views on biodiversity finance solutions that may affect them Questions P.2 to P.7 and P.13 to P.15			dialogues/multistakeholder round tables, raising awareness via assessments on BD and finance policies, support to policy processes and financial targets and planning processes. To mitigate the risk of excluding certain sectors / actors from participating in these processes, as required by national policy making frameworks, and UNDP SES, the country level projects will closely coordinate with the GPMTSU to: - 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	
12	(SESP Risk 2) Risk 2 The role of women may not be adequately considered in the process of reviewing and developing biodiversity finance solutions and plans, as well as during post-project, downstream actions that could perpetuate existing discriminations against women Questions P.9, P.10, and P.11	Social	**Moderate** L = 3 I = 3	The GPMTSU will provide support to country level projects for gender mainstreaming via the development of a Gender Guidance at the Global level, focused webinars, and workshop presentations. In addition, this project through its capacity support component, will provide gender equality and women's empowerment guidance to recipient government based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into national biodiversity finance plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). The technical methodology for developing biodiversity finance plans captures the main aspects of gender mainstreaming. This includes gender mainstreaming within the national policy consultation processes and gender related criteria for the screening process of finance solutions to be undertaken during project implementation.	GPMTSU
13	(SESP Risk 3) Risk 3 During the consultation processes that will take place under nationally led processes,	Social	**Low** L = 2 I = 2		GPMTSU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	participants could get exposed to Covid-19 at in-person workshops Question 3.4				
14	Risk 4 The development of national biodiversity finance plans may neglect to consider potential future indirect downstream risks associated with the implementation of the National Biodiversity Finance Plans, including: • Risks on biodiversity (e.g. through utilization of genetic resources, impacts on habitat, changes to land use) (Standard 1) • Risks on economic or physical displacement (Standard 5) • Risks on cultural heritage, including	Social & Environmental	**Moderate** L = 3 I = 3	This global programme will not implement the National Biodiversity Finance Plans. This will be done by future projects or initiatives. If future projects are funded by GEF-8 resources with support by UNDP, UNDP SES requirements will apply and project specific SES screening, assessment and management processes will apply. To support the integration of considerations within the BD Financing Plans related to potential downstream impacts and unintended environmental and social impacts, this project will implement assessments (ex. assessments of socio-economic impacts of finance policy and tradeoffs between sectors) and awareness raising (ex. on potential environmental and social impacts that could result from the finance plans) and the mainstreaming of social and environmental sustainability aspects within the dialogues processes for biodiversity finance planning, where possible. In addition, during implementation, the project will support training on the setting up of country level accountability mechanisms, including grievance and redress mechanisms within the national interventions, provide guidance on stakeholder response mechanisms, disclosure, public consultation and validation of finance solutions and plans, to support the governments accountability to stakeholders. This will be conducted within the framework of national policies and will focus on enhancing the national processes of public consultation and stakeholder engagement within policy development processes. In support to the above, this project has integrated assessments within two outputs, namely: Output 4.1.3 An assessment of socio-economic tradeoffs, including environmental/social impacts of BD proposed finance solutions /recommendations and corresponding management plans or frameworks on different sectors and stakeholders to ensure that risks are avoided and managed when Biodiversity Finance Plans are implemented in the future. Output 4.1.4 Socio-economic /poverty assessment with scenarios related to implementation of BD financial solutions that are recommended by the project. The recommendations that result from these two outputs for national financial plans, will support countries to consider potential downstream impacts and embed risk mitigation measures/safeguards in the plan to inform design of subsequent programmes and projects.	GPMTSU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	traditional knowledge (Standard 1 [1.13] and 4 [4.1, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5]) • Risks on Indigenous Peoples (Standard 6) • Risks on community health and safety and labour and working conditions (Standards 3 [3.4 and 3.8] and 7 [7.6])			These assessments can shed light on concerns about Indigenous Peoples and special interest groups rights to ABS/genetic resources and/or indigenous knowledge, land and resource rights, and FPIC requirements. This will provide support to national authorities via information available to integrate in the dialogue safeguards considerations such as respect to the rights of the special interest groups and holders of Genetic Resources (GR) and its associated Traditional Knowledge (TK) under the Nagoya Protocol and other international laws and national legislation and regulations regarding indigenous peoples and special interest groups. Including meaningful and effective consultation with local communities (holders of GR and TK) so that TK is used and or shared only with the consent of the providers of such TK and through the application of FPIC procedures.	

Annex 6. Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Staff and Consultancies for Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
For Project Management		
Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead (P3)	4 years	• Lead the project at a global scale, working to maximise and showcase impacts and to strengthen relationships with stakeholders at all levels • Provide strategic guidance and technical oversight to support all countries, reviewing on a regular basis progress reports, deliverables, disbursements and budgets to ensure implementation is on track, and troubleshooting and adapting management as required • Ensure the management and administrative requirements (technical, financial, communications, audits, evaluations, etc.) of the GEF are met • Ensure that UNDP-specific processes (integrated work planning, budgeting, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, SESP, etc.) are met • Establish and convene meetings of the Project Board • Manage and monitor risks and issues, submitting newly identified ones to the Project Board for consideration and decision if required • Identify and source necessary technical expertise and support, and oversee the recruitment of international consultants and service providers, ensure necessary training and ongoing capacity building are carried out • Liaise with other relevant UNDP staff including in-country colleagues regarding the project, including to share information about trends and issues in the thematic area • Liaise with relevant initiatives and programs in UNDP and with other organizations in support of the execution of the project. • Ensure technical excellence of implementation/outcomes and outputs/products by providing inputs to, and critically reviewing these • Work with UNDP staff and partner organisations to feed lessons learned from the project implementation **Key Deliverables:** • Technically robust outputs under all five components of the project. • Regular updates in the form of a dashboard or easily digested progress report on the status of development project outputs • Expert review template • Completion of guidance materials, including guidance identified by the SESP **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in natural resources, sustainable finance, environment and development studies or relevant field highly desired • At least 7 years of experience with thematic areas including biodiversity finance • Experience on project management • Experience managing UNDP projects highly desired • Experience developing and managing technical and expert reviews of national plans and reports • Significant international and developing country experience
For Technical Assistance		
2 Program Associates (G7 and G6)	4 years	The Program Associates will be responsible for the financial, administrative and operational oversight of the program analyst working on this global DIM project, ensuring effective and transparent utilization of resources and integrity of services. The Operations Specialist works in close collaboration with other teams

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		across the GPN in all locations, as well as with other Bureaux as necessary, to help resolve complex finance and operations-related issues and provide effective guidance on such matters. The incumbent is entrusted with Financial Portfolio reporting, review and approval of budgets, review of donor agreements and approval of POs, vouchers and special cases related to travel and procurement. S/he provides guidance to relevant Procurement and Administrative Analysts and Programme & Operations Associates in a matrix supervisory role to ensure that operational transactions and request are completed and compliant with financial rules and regulations. 1.) Implementation of operational strategies and policies • Compliance of operations with UN/UNDP rules, regulations and policies, implementation of corporate operational strategies, establishment of management targets and monitoring achievement of results. • Provision of advice on strategies, policies and plans affecting delivery of policy, advisory and programme support services. • Contribution to and ensuring compliance with internal Standard Operating Procedures in Finance, Human Resources Management, Procurement, Logistical and ICT services and Results Management. • Constant monitoring and analysis of the operating environment, quick readjustment of the operations, advice on legal considerations and risks. • Provision of support services to GPN SSM Team in NY and outposted GPN locations, ensuring smooth functioning of the Bureau as a whole. • Interface with BMS on all service provision, as necessary, for transactional support. • Development of collaboration strategies with GPN programme management team and other personnel to develop operational processes and procedures that enhance efficiencies in project/programme management 2.) Guidance, work-planning and implementation support for global programmes and projects • Effective formulation and implementation of global programmes and projects through advisory support, focusing especially on execution modalities, management arrangements, implementation capacities, and other operational aspects. • Quality control in the preparation and approval of project documents, revisions, and budgets. • Establishment of collaborative arrangements with partners in line with applicable UNDP regulations and rules, including but not limited to donor agreements, memoranda of understanding, letters of agreement, grant agreements etc. • Capacity assessments and capacity building of implementing partners. • Follow up to ensure timely operational and financial closure of global projects. • Collaborative arrangements with OHR and procurement team to ensure effective delivery of HR and procurement services in compliance with corporate regulations and rules. • Support implementation of SDAs signed with central procurement and travel units to ensure effective delivery of procurement and travel services in compliance with corporate regulations and rules. 3.) Financial and Budgetary management • Timely approval of project budgets in Atlas through the commitment control function based on valid supporting documents, proper use of accounts and accurate F&A set up. • In liaison with BMS, follow up to clear contribution agreements, ensure timely receipts, monitoring of project level revenue and expenditures, assignment of ASLs or transfer of cash from HQ to other departments. • Efficient and effective performance of Quantum 2 role for approval of purchase orders and vouchers. • Management of Revenue Service Portal management. • Backstopping for Travel Manager Level 2 approver. • Support in following up to external and internal audits and evaluations.

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Support to effective quarterly/year-end closures. • Preparation of analytical, management, and donor reports for assigned portfolio of projects. 4.) Knowledge building and knowledge sharing • Knowledge building and sharing with regard to operational/finance business processes, • Organization of GPN operations and programme staff trainings, • Synthesis of lessons learnt/best practices, and sound contributions to UNDP knowledge networks. First entry point for interpretation of all operational matters and sharing with other staff in the assigned portfolio.
Technical Advisors		• Provide technical guidance and feedback on draft and final assessments of Component 1-4 • 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. • Provide 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; • Guide national teams to relevant experts, knowledge platforms, tools and other guidance material related to the prioritised finance solutions/mechanisms; Capacity building: • Engaging in capacity assessments and capacity development of national stakeholders as required, helping to build up a large pool of experts in each country that possess the basic skills to implement the project's component's; • Strengthening the capacity of a wider group of national stakeholders on prioritised finance solutions to beginner/intermediate level (as relevant), and support the process of institutionalisation with national training institutes and universities; • Provide inputs to global, regional, and national technical workshops, regional conference calls, technical webinars series, and website discussions. Knowledge management: • Enable countries to share experiences through virtual and on-site discussions; • Write up articles, case studies, and other materials emerging from the BIOFIN process, summarizing key experiences and lessons from core countries; Expertise and qualifications: • Master's degree or higher in public finance, private finance, economics, environmental economics, public administration, financial management, or natural/environmental sciences, social sciences (a specialization in environmental finance and development, or other closely related field is an advantage) • At least 5 years' demonstrated expertise in public or private sector finance, sustainable development/environmental finance, resource mobilisation, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, or a related field.
Project Support Analyst (IPSA 8)		• Provide technical assurance and backstopping to the Project Lead on all issues related to the project • Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project • Organize and manage communication systems with countries and the GPMSU • Provide support to Project Lead for inception and learning workshops and planning processes • Maintain up to date reports on country progress on Components 1-4 • Provide support to e-learning and webinar training **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Bachelor's degree in environmental economics, natural resources, sustainable development or relevant field highly desired • At least 2 years of relevant work experience

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Experience in, and familiarity with, biodiversity finance issues desirable • Experience managing data and information systems • Experience running webinars and dialogue platforms
Gender and stakeholder Specialist		• Carry out a participatory gender analysis to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men (including considerations of intersecting categories of identity such as age, social status, ethnicity, marital status, etc.) given a project's context, and appropriate measures taken to address and these and promote gender equality; collect gender responsive baseline data relevant to project planning and monitoring; identify the share of female and male direct beneficiaries. • Assist in organizing and carrying out gender responsive stakeholder consultation sessions in order to solicit inputs and ensure both male and female stakeholder involvement and buy-in to the project. Guide the project development team in using participatory techniques that involve both women and men in assessments and discussions. • Ensure that all aspects of the project documents are gender responsive: work with the project development team to devise the projects results framework and theory of change: develop gender-responsive outcomes, baselines, targets, and indicators for the project results framework and ensure that all applicable indicators are disaggregated by sex and other relevant, intersecting forms of identity; ensure that gender considerations are integrated into the project's theory of change, including in the discussion of impact, assumptions, evidence and risks • Develop a Gender Action Plan for the project with annual outputs to facilitate implementation of activities that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. • Provide inputs to the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure including assessing potential negative impacts of the project on gender equality and specific activities to mitigate and/or minimize them. • Assist the project development team in identifying and developing partnerships with gender equality/women's governmental institutions, local women's NGOs/CSOs and relevant national stakeholders. • As requested by the project development team, assist with capacity building and other aspects of project preparation to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed into the project document and the project`s components in particular, Component 4 on the National Biodiversity Finance Plan. **Key Deliverables:** - Participatory Gender Analysis - Gender and stakeholder Action Plan **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development and finance; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development. • Experience carrying out participatory gender analysis; experience collecting and formulating gender responsive indicators and sex-disaggregated data and preparing gender responsive project analysis; developing gender action plans. • Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues, preferable experience working on sustainable finance and gender issues; • Demonstrated experience working on policy and programmatic issues with national and local governments and civil society organizations including community organizations. • Experience in facilitating gender responsive stakeholder meetings is highly desired; • Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is *highly desired/required*; • Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills are required.

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		Education: • Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development or closely related area.

Annex 7. TORs of Project Board

The Project Board will provide overall strategic policy and management direction for the project and play a critical role in reviewing and approving project planning and execution by the Implementing Partner (BPPS NCE). In line with the adoption of an adaptive management approach, the Project Board will review project progress, make recommendations and adopt the (biennial) project work plans and budget.

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead tolerances are exceeded.
    - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead and project assurance;
    - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS GEF Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
    - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this project.
    - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
    - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk management:
    - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Membership (See Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements)

Frequency and Conduct of Meetings: The Project Board will meet at least once a year. In addition to this, it is anticipated that there will be Project Board meetings at project inception and project end. Options such as meetings of representative groupings of the PB, virtual meetings, and e-mail will be used to allow for additional discussion and review of project matters during project implementation. The Global Finance Specialist and Project Technical Lead will be responsible for ensuring close liaison within the Project Board. Formal meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the GPMTSU in consultation with, and at the request of, the other Project Board members.

Annex 8. Procurement Plan

(see separate annex)

Annex 9. GEF Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☒**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☒**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☒Capital providers	
		☒Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☐Education	
		☐Public Campaigns	
		☐Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☒**Targeted Research**		
	☒**Learning**		
		☐Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☒Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☒Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		

		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience

	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☒Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒Productive Landscapes
			☒Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☒Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☒Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒Tourism
			☒Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☒Fisheries
			☒Infrastructure
			☒Certification (National Standards)
			☒Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☒Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒Threatened Species
			☒Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☒Crop Wild Relatives
			☒Plant Genetic Resources
			☒Animal Genetic Resources
			☒Livestock Wild Relatives
			☒Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☒Mangroves
			☒Coral Reefs
			☒Sea Grasses
			☒Wetlands
			☒Rivers
			☒Lakes
			☒Tropical Rain Forests
			☒Tropical Dry Forests
			☒Temperate Forests
			☒Grasslands
			☒Paramo
			☒Desert
		☒Financial and Accounting	
			☒Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☒Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☒Conservation Trust Funds
			☒Conservation Finance
		☒Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☒Biosafety
			☒Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	

			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS: Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	

		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☐**Climate Change**		
		☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex 10. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

To be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system

Annex 11 Cofinance Letter – UNDP

United Nations Development Programme



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

21 March, 2023

Subject: Confirmation of co-financing for the UNDP-GEF project "Umbrella Program for developing National Biodiversity Finance Plans"

Dear Mr. Kurukulasuriya,

With this letter, we are pleased to confirm the commitment of UNDP, through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, to contribute co-financing through the for the proposed UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project "Umbrella Program for developing National Biodiversity Finance Plans".

UNDP's co-financing commitment includes a grant of USD 460,000 earmarked to finance a gender and stakeholder specialist within the Global Management and Technical Support for the full duration of the project. The gender specialist who will be supporting the development and integration of a gender and stakeholder action plan. This work will support countries in mainstreaming gender into the whole project implementation as well as ensure wide stakeholder engagement. In-kind contributions from the current BIOFIN program will support overall implementation of Component 5 related to the Global Knowledge Platform.

We are looking forward to the approval and commencement of this important project.

Sincerely,

Onno van den Heuvel
Global Manager
The Biodiversity Finance Initiative
UNDP

cc. Midori Paxton, Head Ecosystems and Biodiversity, HQ, GEF UNDP

Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Director Nature Climate and Energy
Executive Coordinator - Environmental Finance
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/ Global Policy, UNDP

304 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017 USA, Tel: 1 212 906 5143, Fax 1 212 906 6998, www.undp.org

Annex 12 Request for Amendment

(see separate annex)