PROJECT DOCUMENT

Global Project

Project Title: The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN – Phase II
Project Number: 01002733
Start Date: 30 May 2024 **End Date:** 31 December 2030
Virtual PAC Meeting date: 24 April 2024 - 2 May 2024

Countries participating:

Country	Implementing Partner	Outputs to be delivered by country
1. Argentina	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
2. Belize	UNDP	Output 4
3. Bhutan	UNDP	Output 4
4. Botswana	UNDP	Output 4
5. Brazil	UNDP	Output 4
6. Cambodia	UNDP	Output 4
7. China	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
8. Colombia	UNDP	Output 4
9. Comoros	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
10. Costa Rica	UNDP	Output 4
11. Cuba	UNDP	Output 4
12. Dem. Rep.of Congo	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
13. Ecuador	UNDP	Output 4
14. Egypt	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
15. Ethiopia	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
16. Fiji	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
17. Gabon	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
18. Georgia	UNDP	Output 4
19. Guatemala	UNDP	Output 4
20. India	UNDP	Output 4
21. Indonesia	UNDP	Output 4
22. Kazakhstan	UNDP	Output 4
23. Kenya	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
24. Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	Output 4
25. Madagascar	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
26. Malawi	UNDP	Output 4
27. Malaysia	UNDP	Output 4
28. Maldives	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
29. Mexico	UNDP	Output 4

30. Mongolia	UNDP	Output 4
31. Mozambique	UNDP	Output 4
32. Namibia	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
33. Nepal	UNDP	Output 4
34. Niger	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
35. Peru	UNDP	Output 4
36. Philippines	UNDP	Output 4
37. Rwanda	UNDP	Output 4
38. South Africa	UNDP	Output 4
39. Sri Lanka	UNDP	Output 4
40. Tanzania	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
41. Thailand	UNDP	Output 4
42. Uganda	UNDP	Output 4
43. Uzbekistan	UNDP	Output 5 & 4
44. Viet Nam	UNDP	Output 4
45. Zambia	UNDP	Output 4

Brief Description

Preliminary top-down estimates of the global financial gap for biodiversity range from US$ 100 to 400 billion annually, and detailed bottom-up assessments in participating BIOFIN countries validate these significant financial needs and help identify finance solutions required to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and biodiversity related SDGs. In recent decades, biodiversity finance tools and solutions have demonstrated their importance for achieving biodiversity and sustainable development goals. But since countries have not approached the issue of biodiversity finance in a comprehensive manner the choice and adoption of finance solutions has remained experimental and opportunistic. Improved choice, design and implementation of effective well-tailored finance solutions will strengthen countries' chances of achieving national and global biodiversity targets.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN – is a global programme that developed, piloted, and is continuously improving a methodology to measure existing biodiversity expenditure levels, assess future financial needs, and design comprehensive plans to use finance tools and solutions that increase financing, effectiveness and efficiency of biodiversity management in up to 132 countries. BIOFIN's first phase (2012-2018) enabled full assessments and initial implementation of finance plan elements in target countries. Significant scaling up of finance solutions is required in all countries to address the biodiversity finance challenge.

BIOFIN's second phase enables up to 132 countries to complete the design and implementation of priority finance solutions and allowed a further 11 countries to undertake the assessments and create the finance plan. At the central level, knowledge management platforms will be expanded and additional guidance produced for most valuable finance solutions.

The project aims to achieve the above-mentioned objectives through the following pathways and results:

- Output 1: Effective advocacy and partnership strategy informs biodiversity finance practices
- Output 2: Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitate practitioners and decision makers
- Output 3: Enhanced data and market intelligence database and index for biodiversity finance practitioners
- Output 4: Prioritised biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity at the national level
- Output 5: BIOFIN process implemented at the national level in additional new countries
- Output 6: Technical capacities for biodiversity finance assessment and planning process strengthened (non BIOFIN countries)

Contributing outcome:

UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 Outcome 1 "Structural Transformation", Signature Solution on Environment. Development Outputs:

- 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods
- 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker1:

Output 1 - Gender Marker: 1

Total resources required:		**USD 150,000,000**
Total resources allocated:	**UNDP TRAC**	-
	Germany	USD 47,354,962
	NORAD	USD 18,632,264
	Government of Flanders	USD 570,353
	Switzerland	USD 1,612,631
	Belgium	USD 468,848
	European Union	USD 1,093,814
	United Kingdom	USD 6,797,400
	Canada	USD 7,427,599
	France	USD 2,158,309
Unfunded:		USD 63,883,820

Agreed by (signatures)[1]:

UNDP BPPS
DocuSigned by: Francine Pickup 58FE35D8457B4BB... Print Name: Francine Pickup.
Title: Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
Date: 11-Jun-2024

UNDP 1. Argentina	UNDP 2. Belize	UNDP 3. Bhutan
DocuSigned by: 3BE365EFA196417...	DocuSigned by: 1DDCBB6EC16C45C...	DocuSigned by: 3DB0A60DCAF64AE...
Print Name: Claudio Tomasi	Print Name: Ian King	Print Name: Mohammad Younus
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Deputy Resident Rep.	Title: RR, UNDP Bhutan
Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 04-Jun-2024
UNDP 4. Botswana	UNDP 5. Brazil	UNDP 6. Cambodia
DocuSigned by: 889AB643FD7A4AE...	DocuSigned by: D9C12626EFB14B5...	DocuSigned by: 28F9179E84A24FF...
Print Name: Balazs Horvath	Print Name: Claudio Providas	Print Name: Alissar Chaker
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024
UNDP 7. China	UNDP 8. Colombia	UNDP 9. Comoros
DocuSigned by: DC5E9982DA9B40E...	DocuSigned by: 167D6562D44041D...	DocuSigned by: CD9A2E765D86456...
Print Name: Beate Trankmann	Print Name: Sara Ferrer Olivella	Print Name: Snehal Soneji
Title: Resident Representative	Title: 29 may 2024	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 03-Jun-2024	Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024
UNDP 10. Costa Rica	UNDP 11. Cuba	UNDP 12. Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
DocuSigned by: 3ADD682B53B542E...	DocuSigned by: 9730A9F78B39456...	DocuSigned by: 4FB822442CFD4A3...
Print Name: José TROYA	Print Name: Fernando Hiraldo del Castillo	Print Name: Damien Mama
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Damien Mama
Date: 30-may.-2024	Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 04-Jun-2024
UNDP 13. Ecuador	UNDP 14. Egypt	UNDP 15. Ethiopia
DocuSigned by: 055211E4F97C4BB...	DocuSigned by: 86DB5ACC89284AC...	DocuSigned by: 1458D56DA8C3436...
Print Name: Matilde Mordt	Print Name: Alessandro Fracassetti	Print Name: Samuel Doe
Title: Resident Representative	Title: ResidentRepresentative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024

UNDP 16. Fiji	UNDP 17. Gabon	UNDP 18. Georgia
DocuSigned by: Tuya Altangerel 6835C56A2FBF485... Print Name: Tuya Altangerel	DocuSigned by: Francis James 0879E710A3B14A9... Print Name: Francis James	DocuSigned by: Douglas Webb 0A71915DC0EB47C... Print Name: Douglas Webb
Title: Resident Representative Fiji MCO	Title: Representant Resident	Title: Resident Representative ai
Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 02-Jun-2024	Date: 30-May-2024

UNDP 19. Guatemala	UNDP 20. India	UNDP 21. Indonesia
DocuSigned by: 78F3FD8D7540490... Print Name: AMD	DocuSigned by: Isabelle Tschan D12F7DC81BD94DB... Print Name: Isabelle Tschan	DocuSigned by: Norimasa Shimomura 4B63DD0498CD41A... Print Name: Norimasa Shimomura
Title: Resident Representative Guatemala	Title: Resident Representative a.	Title: 31 May 2024
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024	Date: 31-May-2024

UNDP 22. Kazakhstan	UNDP 23. Kenya	UNDP 24. Kyrgyzstan
DocuSigned by: K. Hawiernia 15AE19A41B5A4B3... Print Name: Katarzyna Wawiernia	DocuSigned by: Anthony Ngororano FB77067650034C5... Print Name: Anthony Ngororano	DocuSigned by: Alexandra Solovieva 6B853E8FD55C483... Print Name: Alexandra Solovieva
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 01-Jun-2024	Date: 05-Jun-2024

UNDP 25. Madagascar	UNDP 26. Malawi	UNDP 27. Malaysia
DocuSigned by: Natasha van Rijn 3E8F272391A3403... Print Name: Natasha van Rijn	DocuSigned by: B5148C9D9D2E475... Print Name: Fenella Frost	DocuSigned by: Niloy Banerjee 098A64B74A0B42B... Print Name: Niloy Banerjee
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 02-Jun-2024	Date: 01-Jun-2024	Date: 31-May-2024

UNDP 28. Maldives	UNDP 29. Mexico	UNDP 30. Mongolia
DocuSigned by: 5341BE539BD1458... Print Name: Enrico Gaveglia	DocuSigned by: F9BDC5B325784D4... Print Name: Lorenzo Jimenez de Luis	DocuSigned by: Matilda Dimovska 92E534FAA99B495... Print Name: Matilda Dimovska
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024

UNDP 31. Mozambique	UNDP 32. Namibia	UNDP 33. Nepal
DocuSigned by: 350F9E92D70449C...	DocuSigned by: Alka Bhatia EA7F7D2D5C70416...	DocuSigned by: 1312DB2D84034A0...
Print Name: Edo Stork	Print Name: Alka Bhatia	Print Name: Ayshanie
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 30-May-2024	Date: 04-Jun-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024
UNDP 34. Niger	UNDP 35. Peru	UNDP 36. Philippines
DocuSigned by: Niclekouassi E2E8F2C9AE104F5...	DocuSigned by: F8D356FCABD14C4...	DocuSigned by: 00A71179A59543C...
Print Name: Niclekouassi	Print Name: Bettina Woll	Print Name: Selva Ramachandran
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: ok
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 03-jun.-2024	Date: 31-May-2024
UNDP 37. Rwanda	UNDP 38. South Africa	UNDP 39. Sri Lanka
DocuSigned by: Fatmata Lovetta Sesay C7110C73469643A...	DocuSigned by: maxwell gomera A9FF56E31EE2442...	DocuSigned by: 86AA9091189A41D...
Print Name: Fatmata Lovetta Sesay	Print Name: maxwell gomera	Print Name: Azusa Kubota
Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 04-Jun-2024	Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024
UNDP 40. Tanzania	UNDP 41. Thailand	UNDP 42. Uganda
DocuSigned by: Shigeki Komatsubara F54C0F2F27704E7...	DocuSigned by: 9D48508B537842B...	DocuSigned by: NWANNEAKOLAM 773F3E6D613C4C6...
Print Name: Shigeki Komatsubara	Print Name: Renaud Meyer	Print Name: NWANNEAKOLAM VWEDE-OBAHOR
Title: 8	Title: Resident Representative	Title: Resident Representative
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 03-Jun-2024
UNDP 43. Uzbekistan	UNDP 44. Viet Nam	UNDP 45. Zambia
DocuSigned by: Anas Fayyad Qarman 8C21B6E712D34C9...	DocuSigned by: F91282F9F586428...	DocuSigned by: 6A49C35EE13D442...
Print Name: Anas Fayyad Qarman	Print Name: Ramla Khalidi	Print Name: James Wakiaga
Title: RR a.i	Title: Resident Representative	Title: RR
Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 31-May-2024	Date: 30-May-2024

PROJECT DOCUMENT
GLOBAL PROJECT

CONTENTS

List of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BES-Net	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network
BER	Biodiversity Expenditure Review
BFPs	Biodiversity Finance Plans
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
BTOR	Back to Office Report
BMUB	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFA	Conservation Finance Alliance
CI	Conservation International
CO	Country Offices
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPIC	Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FS	Finance Solution
FinTech	Financial Technology
FIRE	Financial Resources for Biodiversity
FNA	Financial Needs Assessment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDFA	Green Digital Finance Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GLOBE	Global Taxonomy for Biodiversity Expenditures
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MTR	Mid-term Review
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NFT	Non-Fungible-Tokens
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSC	National Steering Committees
OAI	Office of Audit and Investigations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PIMS	Project Information Management System
PMC	Project Management Costs
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PIR	Political and Institutional Review
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SESP	Social and Environmental Standards Procedures
SH	Sexual Harassment
SP	Strategic Plan
SSC/TrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
ST/SGB	ST/Secretary-General bulletins
QA	Quality Assurance
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRAC	Target for resources assignment from the core
UN PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
UN- REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UN PAGE	United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
WAVES	Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. Development Challenge

The world's biological diversity is under serious pressure and since long in decline, with over 13,000 species now being classified as endangered (IUCN Red List, 2017). The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) documented the loss of 35% of the world's mangroves, 20% of all coral reefs, and 50% of all tropical forests. This includes not only the irreversible loss of pristine nature and exotic species but presents a significant loss off economic growth and people's wellbeing. Natural resources are for many parts of the world engines of economic growth and a direct provider of nutrients, as fish provides more than 3 billion people with almost 20% of their per capital intake of animal protein (FAO, 2016), forestry accounts for more than 10% of the GDP in many of the world's poorest countries (FAO, 2016) and tourism - often strongly depending on natural attractions - is the first or second source of export earnings in 20 of the world's 48 least developed countries (UNWTO, 2010).

In recent decades, biodiversity finance tools and solutions have demonstrated their importance for achieving biodiversity goals and broader sustainable development objectives. But since countries have not approached the issue of biodiversity finance in a comprehensive manner the choice and adoption of finance solutions has remained experimental and opportunistic. Improved choice, design and implementation of effective well-tailored finance solutions will strengthen countries' chances of achieving national and global biodiversity targets. Preliminary top-down estimates of the global financial gap for biodiversity ranges from US$ 100 to 400 billion annually.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN – was developed to provide a comprehensive methodology for governments to: 1) review the existing policy context, 2) measure expenditure levels for biodiversity, 3) calculate future financial needs and 4) design strategic plans to deploy the right mix of finance solutions, tailored to the country context. Lessons from early implementation generated much insight into the underlying barriers to advancing biodiversity finance. These include: 1) the failure of markets, pricing and governmental fiscal and development planning systems to reflect the real value of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services (or the real costs of losing them); 2) ingrained adverse incentives that encourage biodiversity-harmful activities; 3) a lack of coordination and shared understanding among finance ministries and line ministries implementing biodiversity management; 4) human capacity deficits related to biodiversity finance; 5) limited potential revenue streams from biodiversity-positive actions that could generate increased private sector investment; and 6) an over-reliance on a limited range of finance solutions – such as allocations from the national treasury and Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Biodiversity finance represents one of the fundamental sustainable development opportunities, as biodiversity hotspots strongly overlap with areas where indigenous communities reside, and these are often characterised by high poverty rates, with local communities being strongly dependent on direct use of natural resources for their livelihood. This is relevant for the 3rd main objective of the CBD, to ensure adequate benefit sharing. The BIOFIN methodology has integrated a detailed poverty and gender strategy (available for consultation in Annex 5) that ensures financial decisions are weighed against socio-economic and gender impacts.

The poverty and gender strategy has 3 key components: 1) Guidance for countries to mainstream gender issues in all aspects of implementation, including to ensure a gender balance in National Steering Committees, workshops, panels and national BIOFIN Teams; 2) Developing specific knowledge products and trainings that demonstrate the link between gender and biodiversity finance, including case studies; 3) Guidance how opportunities for better gender analysis and impact can be identified during each step in the BIOFIN methodology. This is most advanced at the stage of the Biodiversity Finance Plan, where the scoping, design and development of finance solutions are carefully weighed for gender considerations. Each country is recommended to select at least one finance solution in their plan with a specific additional impact on gender. For poverty reduction, the BIOFIN Methodology enables tagging of poverty relevance in the Biodiversity Expenditure Review, to identify the areas with the strongest linkage between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. In addition, each finance solution in the Biodiversity Finance Plan is assessed for its potential impact on poverty reduction.

The methodology has been conducted in 41 countries to date, with many now having reached the implementation stage.

II. STRATEGY

The primary objective of BIOFIN Phase I was to develop and pilot a new methodological framework – the BIOFIN Workbook – to help countries mobilise sufficient resources to implement their national biodiversity policies. The fully updated Methodology released in 2018 (in English, Spanish, Russian and French) integrates lessons learned from implementation, and highlights practical examples. The key characteristics of the new methodology are:

1. Its theoretical framework, recognising four types of finance results: (i) mobilising new resources; (ii) delivering better on conservation through improved effectiveness, efficiency and synergies; (iii) avoiding future expenditures through strategic biodiversity investments and policy changes; and (iv) re-aligning existing expenditures to reduce negative impacts and improve positive outcomes.
2. Detailed guidance to conduct the BIOFIN process based on broad stakeholder engagement, articulating capacity development results and modalities to engage in national policy development.
3. Detailed guidance for the main steps: (i) Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) to identify the most relevant stakeholders, map subsidies harmful to biodiversity, identify barriers in the national budgeting process and produce an inventory of existing finance solutions; (ii) Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) to assess the biodiversity relevance of major programmes and organisations, provide guidance to determine accurate attribution levels, and identify challenges for financial delivery; (iii) Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) to determine which policies outline the national biodiversity needs, prioritise and cost their activities; and (iv) The Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP), the flagship output carrying forward all findings and recommendations of previous assessments, identifying the optimal mix of prioritised finance solutions and elaborating a business case for adopting them.

National level implementation of BIOFIN is at various stages in the 41[2] core countries[3]. The Final Evaluation of the European Commission grant indicated governments found the initiative very useful for understanding and acting on the biodiversity finance challenges and opportunities, and granted the highest possible scoring for sustainability, efficiency and impact (as well as all other aspects reviewed). One of the most powerful early impacts has been improved communications among environmental ministries, finance ministries and private sector actors.

BIOFIN included 11 additional countries[4] into the programme through direct funding and provides continue support for the 30 current countries in the programme through variable, and performance-driven financing modalities. As many countries as possible from the 91 countries soon to start their Biodiversity Finance Plan with support from the GEF will be included to support early implementation. The performance-based approach will challenge countries to demonstrate government and private sector engagement, policy results, clear prioritisation and business cases for finance solutions, and effective implementation arrangements. For all country-level activities, BIOFIN will continue to be established as a broad process, aiming to cement partnerships among Ministries of Finance, line ministries, civil society and the private sector. Important collaborations will be formed with key related initiatives, including GIZ, UN PAGE, the World Bank's Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD), the Biodiversity Credits Alliance (BCA), and partners from the Conservation Finance Alliance and Global Canopy, among others. Regional workshops will continue to bring together countries involved at various levels of engagement, organised with a technical and capacity development perspective.

Various studies undertaken during the first phase, indicated **several major barriers for countries to advance financing for biodiversity**: 1) the failure of markets and governmental fiscal and development planning systems to reflect the real value of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services (or the real costs of losing them); 2) ingrained adverse incentives that encourage biodiversity-harmful activities; 3) a lack of coordination and shared language among finance ministries and line ministries; 4) structural capacity deficits related to biodiversity finance; 5) limited revenue streams from biodiversity actions that could generate increased private sector investment; and 6) an over-reliance on a limited range of finance solutions – such as allocations from the national treasury and Official Development Assistance (ODA). To address these challenges, BIOFIN is also aligned with UNDP's vision of how financing for sustainable development should accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework in an

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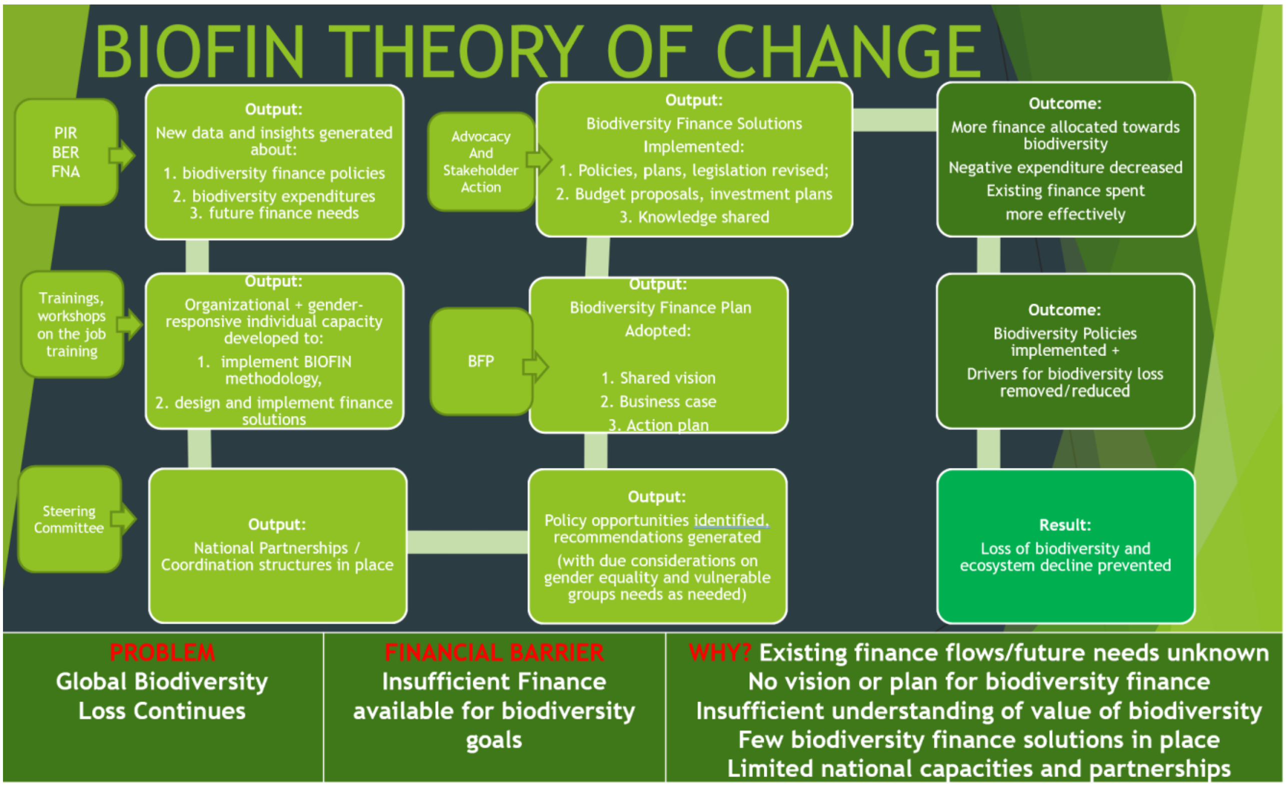
[2] This number does not include the GIZ implemented programme following the BIOFIN Methodology in Namibia

[3] The current phase will end December 2018, while the second phase is expected to start January 2018. The reason for the overlap is a large number of counties already having completed their activities of Phase I.

[4] Uzbekistan, Egypt, China, Madagascar, Malawi, Argentina, Tanzania, Gabon, Niger, Nepal, Cambodia

integrated manner. BIOFIN-supported Biodiversity Finance Plans (BFPs), or elements of them, might be integrated into other national policies or strategies, such as the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for climate change. Similarly, biodiversity finance-related elements of these plans might be integrated into BFPs. These coordination and integration efforts will contribute to reduce duplication and streamline coordination, delivery and reporting on financing reforms and outcomes.

For the second phase, BIOFIN follows a two-pronged strategy. Firstly, it strives to generate high levels of awareness and technical capacity about the wider range of possible finance solutions that are available to countries and locales. This is complemented by developing supporting guidance and knowledge products for those areas where limited resources are available. Second, it actively supports the implementation of finance plans and solutions on the ground, working to develop feasibility studies, design new policies, enable the required capacity development, support advocacy of prioritised finance solutions, and implement through piloting and scaling. A core group of countries should be able to implement the finance plan to the full extent, functioning as a model for others.



The BIOFIN Theory of Change (Annex 4) demonstrates how the technical outputs (PIR, BER, and FNA) lead to policy and finance solutions recommendations incorporated in an effective Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP). The Biodiversity Finance Plans are context driven; therefore, each Plans will prioritize different mechanisms in function of their impact and feasibility related to the political, economic and social situations. The implementation of the BFP and its prioritized finance solutions allows for political, institutional and finance results that drive the prevention of biodiversity loss in the long term through an improved biodiversity finance landscape at the national level.

Component 1: Strengthening the international community of practitioners and decision makers (Global Outputs 1-3)

Component 2: Biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity (National Outputs 4-6)

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Output 1: Effective advocacy and partnership strategy informs biodiversity finance practices

The global advocacy and partnership strategy will be built around 4 major pillars:

(1) Draw **high level engagement among decision makers and leading practitioners to biodiversity finance policy priorities** through landmark events, including a bi-annual global biodiversity finance conference as a critical mechanism for South-South cooperation. The conferences will debate the most prominent and pertinent biodiversity finance challenges, help build a wide consensus on the BIOFIN methodology, enable South-South experience sharing, and provide capacity development opportunities for the most relevant biodiversity finance solutions. High level decision-maker presence and media coverage will ensure a tangible impact, while a biodiversity finance award series highlights international best practises. National experts will be engaged to support research on policy, legislation and practices and facilitate dialogue on gender and biodiversity management through awareness raising, capacity building and advocacy round tables with local and national authorities, civil society and private sector partners.

(2) Highlight opportunities for **private sector engagement in biodiversity finance** through developing central coordination platforms and demonstrating private sector led finance solutions (e.g. impact investment, green bonds, others), through additional research, dedicated events and campaigns, including a call for investment proposals to catalyse impact investments, and by developing new guidelines for countries to more effectively engage with the private sector and explore new private sector related finance solutions. Private sector is here defined broadly as each country will address different sections of the private sector in function of their context. Some countries will decide to work with impact investors while others will work on the TNFD and focus on commercial banks. For this purpose, BIOFIN will develop a specific strategy to determine how to best engage with the private sector, suggesting a menu of options for countries to pursue.

(3) Advance the global process to **streamline data collection, analysis, and dissemination related to biodiversity expenditures, financial needs and natural capital accounting**, working to build a shared vision among key organisations of the most suitable methodologies and classification systems and indicators for biodiversity and related SDGs. The BIOFIN biodiversity activities classification will be elaborated and a formal linkage with the UN SEEA established, in partnership with the United Nations Statistics Division, and in dialogue with the OECD process related to the Rio-markers.

(4) **Implementation of the BIOFIN communications strategy** - the full range of work will be underpinned by a suite of strategic, state-of-the-art communication products (publications, news articles, videos) and a constant flow of information though social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube) highlighting country experiences, explaining the BIOFIN methodology and advocating for further investments into biodiversity. Publications, case studies and knowledge generated will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences. To integrate the efforts of messaging on biodiversity finance the BIOFIN communications strategy will be aligned with UNDP's external engagement plan.

Expected Results for Output 1

- **Advocacy and partnerships –** BIOFIN will work to develop a common approach, shared vision and global partnership on biodiversity finance among participant countries, the wider CBD community and international leading organizations and experts in the field. The landmark event will be the **bi-annual global biodiversity finance conference**. This event will increasingly evolve towards the main global platform where best practises and innovative ideas to implement biodiversity finance solutions are shared and discussed. High level decision makers will be invited from participating countries, to ensure a direct link with national policy processes. Sessions and streams will be co-led by major partners from the UN family, Conservation Finance Alliance members, private entities and expert organisations.

  A dedicated series of guidance materials will be developed on **engaging the private sector in conservation finance**, in close cooperation with the Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation – CPIC. Guidance material will include additions to the BIOFIN Workbook, case studies, webinars, workshop sessions, videos and technical reviews of best practises. BIOFIN will engage with national and international investors and national governments to further explore what are the existing barriers to increase investments in conservation, and how to address them.

  BIOFIN will advocate for the streamlined use of biodiversity expenditure categories, continuing to develop BIOFIN's 3-tier **classification system of biodiversity expenditure categories**, to be elaborated as the Global Taxonomy for Biodiversity Expenditures (GLOBE).

  The implementation of BIOFIN will be underpinned by a **comprehensive communication strategy**, reaching potential stakeholders through various media, videos, twitter, Facebook and other channels. The **BIOFIN Website** (www.biofin.org) will continue to be the main hub for BIOFIN communications, sharing biodiversity news and products, while functioning as a gateway to yet further knowledge management resources from partner organisations. Progress on views and uploads will be monitored using Google Analytics. The Knowledge Platform will be constantly expanded with reports, case studies, news stories and videos from BIOFIN countries and the global team.

Output 1 - Gender Marker: 1

BIOFIN recognizes the importance of gender considerations to the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and will give due consideration to the integration of gender into its work in line with the UNDP gender guidelines and the 2015-2020 CBD Gender Plan of Action. The programme will continue its efforts to promote gender equality and develop capacities contributing to the national gender equality agenda and SDG 5.

- Guidance materials and workshop sessions to ensure that all team members at global and national levels have sufficient understanding of gender issues and mainstreaming process, raise awareness, inform on UNDP or CBD guidelines and increase commitment to and self-monitoring of gender mainstreaming among the members (e.g., self – monitoring of mainstreaming in TORs, decision making, budgeting, planning, inclusion). Guidance materials and resources will be published periodically in the BIOFIN website along with other related articles. Workshop sessions will be organized as part of the regional workshops (participants include BIOFIN Country Teams, country Government and Partner organizations working directly in BIOFIN)
- Gender focal point appointed ensuring action and monitoring on the promote/ensure a Gender team balance, support to monitoring and evaluation, ensure Gender sensitive/responsive language/approach in documents, reports, TORs, AWP Indicators, guide the teams on the mainstreaming process and technical support, donor reports and distilling lessons learned and best practices for learning and replication purposes. A gender digest of information and resources will be sent monthly via email; and a compilation of case studies and articles will be published annually. Documentation, case studies and knowledge generated by the Initiative will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences.
- Ensure an enabling environment for men and women progress, open communication, capitalization on the talents and contributions of both within the project/teams

- Incorporate a gender perspective from designing and implementing to evaluating phases of the project, including gender-sensitive criteria and indicators (Global AWP and Budget, and Country AWP/Budgets)
- Ensure substantial reporting as part of the BIOFIN Quarterly Reports and UNDP Quality Assurance exercises with provision by all national teams of qualitative and quantitative information on gender mainstreaming and results
- Advocacy and capacity building activities: Side Events at global conferences, Regional Thematic workshops/South-South Exchange, Training for the BIOFIN Country Gender Focal Points/Specialists, etc.
- The BIOFIN global and country teams will continue to encourage and create enabling environments for women and men to actively engage in all decision-making processes from design to evaluation of activities and capacity development events. Set targets for female participation in activities, capacity development, representation and decision making
- Using champions and publications to promote gender equality and women empowerment as part of major events of BIOFIN at country level.

<u>Output 2</u>: Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitate practitioners and decision makers

The second output will help develop, disseminate and provide easy access to priority guidance materials for the core BIOFIN process and individual finance solutions:

(1) **Expand, update and institutionalise the available guidance on the BIOFIN Methodology and priority finance solutions**. Based on country learning and global best practices, the BIOFIN Workbook and related tools will continue to be updated and translated, to absorb and share emerging learning. This is critical as new vital lessons from implementation are constantly emerging, and can significantly benefit countries yet to undertake the process (or selected elements). Additional case studies and best practises will be developed. More specifically, BIOFIN will produce new analyses and guidance on expenditure attribution, costing models, biodiversity expenditure tagging, and priority finance solutions including private sector-led solutions and those addressing indigenous and vulnerable groups, poor women and men. Through internal research and collaboration with academic and technical partners, knowledge will be integrated into university or master's level curricula for courses on biodiversity finance and e-learning products, webinars, workshops, etc. UNDP will work with partners to validate the methodology and align it with international standards (e.g. UNSEEA) and processes (e.g. CBD Financial Reporting Framework, Rio Markers, SDG 14-15 indicators, etc.).

(2) **Enhance knowledge sharing platforms on biodiversity finance solutions**, such as the UNDP platform "Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development" and BES-Net, and work with the Conservation Finance Alliance to update their guidance series on finance solutions (web and print), and relevant e-learning modules. Implementation of the BIOFIN process revealed a significant gap in up-to-date guidance on most biodiversity finance solutions, including green bonds, impact investment, Corporate Social Responsibility, crowdfunding, bioprospecting and other emerging concepts. Global and national experts will distil good practices, case studies and lessons learned for capacity development, replication and upscaling. This is fully linked to an updated and continuously improved BIOFIN Catalogue of Biodiversity Finance Solutions. The global BIOFIN Webinar series will continue with regular sessions on the BIOFIN Methodology and individual finance solutions.

Expected Results for Output 2

- **Knowledge management –** BIOFIN will continue to be a knowledge management leader in biodiversity finance. The advancement of the BIOFIN methodology will continue, expanding guidance related to communications and advocacy, calculating the finance gap and designing detailed costing models - significantly based on country learning. The main focus will shift to developing guidance towards designing, developing and implementing biodiversity finance solutions.

In partnership with the Conservation Finance Alliance - CFA – **new guidance for the full process of scoping, designing, developing and implementing finance solutions** will be developed, following the original CFA Guide to Conservation Finance. Through an established working group, a screening process will define the priority solutions that required further guidelines. This line of work will build on UNDP's Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development Platform that will be expanded with new entries, as well as the BES-Net module on Biodiversity Finance. Guidelines include a manual on Results-Based Budgeting for Biodiversity and a Manual to assess and repurpose harmful subsidies.

Output 2 - Gender Marker: 1

- Advocacy and capacity building activities: Side Events at global conferences, Regional Thematic workshops/South-South Exchange, Training for the BIOFIN Country Gender Focal Points/Specialists, etc.
- Guidance was included in the main methodology tool of the project, the 2018 BIOFIN Workbook, and will be further developed in the 2024 Workbook version to be aligned with the new UNDP Gender Strategy under development and BIOFIN Phase I lessons learned
- Community of practice - (Yammer, BesNet) to ensure fast dissemination of information, resources, and a platform for discussion.
- Focused webinars and workshop presentations will be organized on specific topics (BIOFIN teams/BIOFIN member and non-member Country Partners), BIOFIN Regional Workshops (participants include BIOFIN Country Teams, country Government and Partner organizations working directly in BIOFIN)
- Ensure synergies and exchange of experience/learning events with other initiatives (UNDP Country offices Gender Focal Points, Gender Gov. Specialized agencies, similar projects such as SGP, I/NGOs) to organize joint learning events, brown bag learning hours, webinars, publications of positive practices, photo-stories, etc.

<u>Output 3</u>: Enhanced data and market intelligence database and index for biodiversity finance practitioners

BIOFIN has synthesised an extraordinary amount of resources, data and qualitative information on biodiversity finance. If properly analysed, presented and shared – within the limits of BIOFIN's data sovereignty policy (sharing with permission only) - it can guide decision makers and practitioners towards improving biodiversity management and financing practices. BIOFIN will become a central aggregator of biodiversity finance information and data to support governments with relevant market intelligence on biodiversity finance for improved financial planning.

(1) This information will be managed through a **biodiversity finance database called FIRE**, analysed and shared through internal and external channels (via publications, the website, newsletters and other media). The database will help produce cross-country and global analysis and information. The database will be connected to the BIOFIN biodiversity classification of activities, which is to be refined and published after a peer review process (see also output 1.1-3).

(2) The aggregation and analysis of country and global data will lead to the development of a **biodiversity finance index** that will allow countries to track their progress, to facilitate standardisation and methodological rigor. BIOFIN will expand its collaboration with selected academic institutions and form a consortium to support data use and analysis. The index will be aligned with and inform existing data standards, such as the UNSD SEEA and the CBD Financial Reporting Framework.

Expected Results for Output 3

The Biodiversity Finance Index – This new BIOFIN tool will enable countries to track finance flows to biodiversity and compare progress towards agreed benchmarks based on data provided by countries and gathered through the BIOFIN process. The index will be developed in close cooperation with participating countries, following an incremental approach to start with the most available data, such as ODA flows towards biodiversity and budget allocations. The index will include a segment on capacity development at national level that also functions as a system for output level monitoring. The Database of Financial Resources for Biodiversity (FIRE) will be continuously updated to host over 500 entries and attract at least 20,000 visitors per year.

Output 3 - Gender Marker: 1 (please refer to Annex 5: Gender Strategy)

Capacity development activities, the biodiversity capacity Index, and the methodology itself will be informed and tailored to national and local context and take into consideration women and men needs and interest at local level. BIOFIN will explore ways of cooperation and synergies with other similar initiatives and mechanisms.

<u>Output 4</u>: Prioritised biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity at the national level

This comprises of the development and implementation of prioritised finance solutions from each country's Biodiversity Finance Plan, building on initial implementation under Phase I - in effect constituting the largest component of BIOFIN Phase II. Finance solutions are intended to produce one or more of the following results: 1) generate additional revenue; 2) realign existing expenditures; 3) avoid future expenditures; and 4) deliver better biodiversity management results.

Participating countries will be provided with financing for the **partial or complete implementation of the Biodiversity Finance Plan**. The funding will deliver the necessary policy, legal, and feasibility support needed to design and to implement proposed priority finance solutions and assure the required institutional capacities are in place and effective.

- Up to 5 leading countries from Phase I will be selected (based on results achieved to date) to fully implement their Biodiversity Finance Plans and prioritised finance solutions (*Extended implementation package USD 2 - 3 million per country*).
- Up to 25 further countries from Phase I will continue the BIOFIN process, focusing on the implementation of the Biodiversity Finance Plan and priority solutions, and advance the institutionalization of results (*Basic implementation package USD 250,000 – USD 400,000 per country*);

All countries will be eligible to apply to a competitive mechanism - a **Biodiversity Finance Challenge Fund** - with three financing windows:

a. **Impact** – for the implementation of prioritised finance solutions (from the Biodiversity Finance Plan) with the greatest potential for financial and biodiversity impact (based on the BIOFIN scoring system) and strong prospects for feasibility, while also weighing further socio-economic (poverty, gender, etc.) and environmental factors. This will include the bulk of the Challenge Fund resources with a focus on ensuring the capacity to deliver results. Projects that implement the BIOFIN Process at subnational and local levels will also be eligible.
b. **Innovation** – for the implementation of finance solutions that address the biodiversity finance challenge in innovative ways. Criteria will require that the solution be feasible, new (or a new adaptation) to the country or region, utilise a clear economic rationale, and/or utilise a funding source or vehicle that had previously not been utilised. This window is essential as new financing avenues should be encouraged to complement better known solutions.
c. **Private Sector** – to specifically encourage collaboration with the private sector, seeking private entity investments to match the allocation and assure strong private sector involvement with the design and implementation of the solution. Replicability and scalability will be essential criteria. Close collaboration is foreseen with the Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC) to identify the most promising private sector investment opportunities.

The selection of proposed projects will be based on clear criteria encompassing completeness and quality of the proposals, implementation and impact potential, and government or private company engagement (including co-financing).

In addition to the challenge windows, BIOFIN will increase collaboration with the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP) for finance solutions that can more effectively address gender and opportunities with local and indigenous communities. Under the collaboration, BIOFIN will provide technical assistance and guidance, supporting the selection of priority proposals, without earmarking specific funds.

Expected Results for Output 4

- **Implementation of prioritised finance solutions –** The main focus of the second phase will be to support countries already engaged in the BIOFIN process to deepen implementation in order to consolidate and upscale results from Phase I. Two tiers of countries will be included:
    I. Countries will be supported to implement their biodiversity finance plans. The finance plan commonly includes 10-15 finance solutions selected through a rigorous shortlisting process that examines existing finance mechanisms and all (>150) solutions included in the biodiversity finance catalogue. The full scale design and implementation of finance solutions will help to achieve critical finance results, directly contributing to a reduction in finance needs by (amongst others); generating new revenue, improving financial delivery, increasing private sector investments in biodiversity, establishing new taxes or fees, reducing biodiversity harmful subsidies, accessing climate finance, offsetting biodiversity impacts by contributing to conservation elsewhere and preventing future expenses. Finance solutions with a high potential for positive impact on sustainable livelihoods, gender equality, national climate change goals will be prioritised.

Output 4 - Gender Marker: 2, with at least one Finance Solution at country level with a Gender Marker 2-3

- o Gender Expert to support gender equality integration to Biodiversity planning mechanisms, NBSAP, other planning and implementation instruments; to support capacity building activities and advocacy round tables, distil lessons learned and stories for publication and support knowledge management.
- o Capacity building and guidance provided to national and local authorities by the national Gender expert based on demand.
- o Multi-disciplinary team/NGO/Research Institute to conduct, in line with BER/PIR/FNA, analysis based on country needs on gender trends, budgeting, legislation, and policies and provision of recommendations for change and action.
- o Advocacy and Capacity Building to enable gender - responsive legislation/strategies/policies and develop capacities among women and men leaders to address gender and biodiversity related issues.
- o Capacity building activities will be closely monitored and all efforts will be made to ensure an equal participation of women and men to benefit from the BIOFIN activities.
- o Guidance how opportunities for better gender analysis and impact will be identified during each step in the BIOFIN methodology. This is most advanced at the stage of the Biodiversity Finance Plan, where the scoping, design and development of finance solutions are carefully weighed for gender considerations. Each country is recommended to select at least one finance solution in their plan with a specific additional impact on gender.
- o The screening process for finance solutions already includes gender related criteria. Where needed (e.g., if a finance solution is identified for possible implementation in a Protected Area or community – managed territory) a gender analysis will be part of the implementation package of the solution.
- o Small Grants for the implementation of finance solutions at local level:
    - ▪ Small grants for finance solutions contributing to women empowerment; indigenous communities, youth, other vulnerable groups

    - *SGP:* Parallel collaboration in identifying and implementing finance solutions through small grants to NGOs (number and type to be confirmed)
  - Using a Participatory Approach (e.g., composition and participation of the BIOFIN National Steering Committee; other decision – making processes) is standard in BIOFIN especially as part of the localization process (e.g., Local Authorities, local experts, Indigenous communities, women representation are part of the decision-making body in Mindoro, Philippines).

Please refer to the Gender Strategy, Annex 5 for more information.

<u>Output 5</u>: BIOFIN process implemented at the national level in additional new countries

To implement the first part of the national BIOFIN process - in countries not previously implementing the BIOFIN methodology - now benefitting from an up-to-date and detailed methodology and implementation templates. Eleven countries would receive a package of USD 300,000 or (up to) USD 500,000 per country (for large countries).

The results will be the delivery of the 3 main assessments and a Biodiversity Finance Plan, as well as initial institutionalisation and targeted capacity development. It is essential to conduct this BIOFIN process under a central coordination framework such as a National Steering Committee, technical advisory group, private sector working groups and strong stakeholder engagement via workshops, training, and awareness raising. The main elements of the BIOFIN process are:

1. **Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review** – a comprehensive analysis of the current situation for biodiversity finance in a country with emphasis on drivers of biodiversity change, existing finance solutions, national budgeting process, subsidies, biodiversity related revenues, associated laws and regulations, and major institutions to be involved in further steps.
2. **Biodiversity Expenditure Review** – detailed review of historical budgeting and spending on biodiversity positive actions by the public, private and civil society sectors including Official Development Assistance and climate finance. It also projects future spending trends. The review will be integrated into government budgeting and accounting process where possible.
3. **Financial Needs Assessment** – estimates the financing required to deliver national biodiversity plans, targets and results, and then assesses the financing gap between this and projected resources. Promotes a results-based approach to budgeting.
4. Building from these assessments, a **Biodiversity Finance Plan** is prepared providing clear vision and a business case to implement (outlining practical steps) a diverse range of prioritised biodiversity finance solutions. Initial implementation can be supported though the challenge fund.
5. **Accounting and valuation of natural assets and flows** can generate the critical evidence required to establish necessary baseline data, set up sound monitoring systems and build the business case for biodiversity, influence decision-makers and long-term public and private finance investments. Along with valuation studies of ecosystem services and Targeted Scenario Analysis, natural capital accounting is at the core of making the case for a variety of finance solutions. BIOFIN will work with UNSD and other partners to support the development of Natural Capital Accounts with a policy perspective, with particular reference to Experimental Ecosystem Accounts.

The endeavour will be guided by a capacity development plan and supported by communication and advocacy campaigns and products. Selected countries can pilot integrated methodologies for multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDG13 Climate Change, SDG1 Poverty, and SDG17, etc.). For the implementation of biodiversity finance solutions, countries involved can apply to the Challenge Fund windows described under output 2.1 – provided the overall BIOFIN process has reached a mature stage.

Expected Results for Output 5

- **The national BIOFIN process in additional countries -** Eleven additional countries will be able to implement the first steps of the BIOFIN Methodology, based on the 2018 BIOFIN Workbook that is widely regarded as a solid blueprint for the process. The process will be anchored around a strengthened partnership between Ministries of Environment, Finance and Planning and new modalities to engage with the private sector. In each country, the methodology and implementation modality will be tailored to the unique national context.
    - **Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review** – a comprehensive analysis of the current situation for biodiversity finance in a country with emphasis on drivers of biodiversity change, existing finance solutions, national budgeting process, subsidies, biodiversity related revenues, associated laws and regulations, and major institutions to be involved in further steps.
    - **Biodiversity Expenditure Review –** detailed review of historical budgeting and spending on biodiversity positive actions by the public, private and civil society sectors including Official Development Assistance and climate finance. It also projects future spending trends. The review will be integrated into government budgeting and accounting process where possible.
    - **Financial Needs Assessment –** estimates the financing required to deliver national biodiversity plans, targets and results, and then assesses the financing gap between this and projected resources. Promotes a results-based approach to budgeting.
    - Building from these assessments, a **Biodiversity Finance Plan** is prepared providing clear vision and a business case to implement (outlining practical steps) a diverse range of prioritised biodiversity finance solutions. Initial implementation can be supported though the challenge fund.
    - **Accounting and valuation of natural assets and flows** can generate the critical evidence required to establish necessary baseline data, set up sound monitoring systems and build the business case for biodiversity, influence decision-makers and long-term public and private finance investments. Along with valuation studies of ecosystem services and Targeted Scenario Analysis, natural capital accounting is at the core of making the case for a variety of finance solutions. BIOFIN will work with UNSD and other partners to support the development of Natural Capital Accounts with a policy perspective, with particular reference to Experimental Ecosystem Accounts.

  Countries making rapid progress will be able to access the implementation funding windows.

Output 5 - Gender Marker: 2, with at least one Finance Solution at country level with a Gender Marker 2 or 3 (same activities as described in Output 4). Please refer to the Gender Strategy for more details.

<u>Output 6</u>: Technical capacities for biodiversity finance assessment and planning process strengthened (non BIOFIN countries)

Under this output, a dedicated resource person in each region will guide countries to access all existing knowledge management platforms (see output 1.2), establish South-South networks, develop tailored additional knowledge management products, organise thematic webinars and undertake in-country capacity development missions to develop an understanding of the BIOFIN methodology and carry out a preliminary review of existing biodiversity finance mechanisms and potential solutions. Non-BIOFIN member countries can send an email request for support to the CBD Secretariat and BIOFIN team to request technical support. This activity concluded in 2023, as all GEF eligible countries had an opportunity to sign up to the new GEF 8 Umbrella Programme to design national Biodiversity Finance Plans.

Expected Results for Output 6

The CBD-BIOFIN Regional Nodes - Launched at the CBD COP 13, the CBD-BIOFIN Regional Nodes started supporting countries to access learning about the development and implementation of the BIOFIN Methodology in 2017. Six types of services are provided: (1) Targeted technical support to develop in-country knowledge on the BIOFIN methodology, (2) Participation in webinars about biodiversity finance solutions and the BIOFIN methodology, (3) Engage in regional knowledge sharing platforms and events with other countries implementing the BIOFIN methodology (4) Accessing and developing knowledge products tailored to the country needs; (5) Support the development of an inventory of existing finance solutions and the analysis of potential future solutions in the country and identifying the best opportunities adapted to the country situation, and (6) Providing access to a global network of biodiversity finance experts. An E-learning Module was launched in 2019 in four languages, enabling anyone with internet access to capture the main lessons from the BIOFIN Methodology through a self-paced course. Activities largely finished in 2023 as all GEF eligible countries had an opportunity to join the GEF umbrella programme to design national Biodiversity Finance Plans. Two remaining countries, Belarus and Ukraine, are still being supported.

Output 6 - Gender Marker: 1 (Please refer to Annex 5: Gender Strategy) Knowledge products, webinars and workshop sessions on gender related topics will be available to non-BIOFIN member countries (BIOFIN teams, Government and other country actors) as well as participation and contribution from these countries with positive practices, case studies and expertise.

Links to UNDP Strategic Plan and Other Programmatic Frameworks

Efforts under the BIOFIN Programme support the vision and targets of UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2022-2025. Addressing biodiversity finance gaps and design comprehensive plans to use finance tools and solutions links in the following way with UNDP's "3 X 6 X 3 framework":

- Directions of Change: development and implementation of Biodiversity Finance Plans align with UNDP efforts under the first direction of change on Structural Transformation. This implies working with countries to effect change in systems and structures that shape a country's sustainable development.
- Signature Solutions: Under the Environment solution, the BIOFIN programme, by completing the design and implementation of priority biodiversity finance solutions, contributes to put nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning, and help governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.
- Enablers: BIOFIN programme leverages the enabler on Development Financing by aiming to direct public and private sector financial flows to biodiversity-positive outcomes.

In this regard, the BIOFIN Programme contributes therefore to delivering on the UNDP Strategic Plan regarding the following results:

Strategic Plan Direction of Change (Outcome)	Strategic Plan Signature Solution	Strategic Plan Development Output	BIOFIN Output
1 . STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*	**Signature solution 4**: Environment. *Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.*	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods	Output 4 : Prioritised biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity at the national level
1 . STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*	**Signature solution 4**: Environment. *Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.*	4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions	Output 1: Effective advocacy and partnership strategy informs biodiversity finance practices Output 2: Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitate practitioners and decision makers Output 3: Enhanced data and market intelligence database and index for biodiversity finance practitioners Output 6: Technical capacities for biodiversity finance assessment and planning process strengthened (non BIOFIN countries)
1 . STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION *Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions*	**Enabler** 3.Development Financing	E.3 Public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs expanded at global, regional, and national levels	Output 5: BIOFIN process implemented at the national level in additional new countries

The BIOFIN programme will be integrally connected, supported by, and contribute to the UNDP Environment portfolio approach, and will make contributions to achieving development results and enable development effectiveness (innovation and KM, South-South cooperation, CSO capacity-building). The programme is aligned within the UNDP Nature Hub Offer and contribute to a range of policy and programmatic priorities of UNDP, addressing key development challenges, promoting sustainable development, and providing a platform for innovative partnerships. In particular, the project aligns with the UNDP Nature Pledge, which aims to promote three transformational shifts. This includes a “Economic and finance shift” to transform the financial and economic systems, redirect flows from nature-negative to nature-positive outcomes, and mobilize and upscale private investment toward nature-positive actions, while reducing financing of nature-negative business processes - in alignment with BIOFIN’s core objectives.

Mainstreaming gender perspectives in the project's design is a means to support equality and inclusion and to mitigate gender and social risks. The project will consistently promote approaches that will support equal and active involvement of women in the project activities. Attention on gender mainstreaming is addressed under the project's outputs as specified above. BIOFIN recognizes the importance of equal participation, access, benefit-sharing and control over resources of women and men as a catalyst for sustainable development results. In this light, BIOFIN promotes the integration of gender aspects in its work and results at local, national, and global levels. This aligns with the UNDP Gender Equality strategy 2022-2025 and its signature solution on Environment, which highlights the importance of putting gender equality at the heart of caring for people and the planet – including though the promotion of gender-responsive management of natural resources.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The Initiative will be led by UNDP's Nature Hub-, including Regional Technical Advisors who will provide support during the scoping phase and will support periodic monitoring of national implementation. UNDP Country Offices will directly oversee national implementation and supervise national BIOFIN teams on a regular basis. Partnerships with the CPIC, CFA, UNSD, INFF, TNFD, UN PAGE, UNEP FI and UN REDD are amongst the most critical for resource mobilisation (see relevant sections).

The BIOFIN Resource Mobilization Strategy

The BIOFIN Programme will support up to 132 developing countries in four regions from 2024 to 2030, as countries continue to work for the achievement of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework and the Agenda 2030. The intention is to eventually include, if resources allow, all countries that are engaged in designing and implementing national Biodiversity Finance Plans. The Project Manager will continue to engage donors and capitalize on strategic partnerships to ensure that all global and in-country efforts are well-coordinated with other development partners so that funds are used as efficiently and effectively as possible. In addition, the BIOFIN team will look into innovative financing mechanisms to generate funds for additional country finance solutions, such as crowdfunding. There is high confidence that the Programme will attract significant additional funding. A new finance-for-finance coordination group has been established to promote the full funding of national biodiversity finance plans.

Partnerships

BIOFIN aims to function as a global partnership for biodiversity finance, taking up a leadership role in content and data development. It will forge strategic partnerships at the global and national level. The most critical partnerships are the following:

- Direct collaboration with **partner governments implementing BIOFIN** – BIOFIN relies on deep engagement from the Ministries of finance, environment, and other related ministries (Ministries of Planning, Investments, Agriculture, Fisheries, etc.). In many cases, the government is BIOFIN's implementing partner and key collaborator.
- **CBD Secretariat** – Support the implementation of the CBD Resource Mobilisation Strategy, provide inputs into the review process of NBSAP guidelines and the CBD. Financial Reporting Framework. Organise joint activities around major CBD meetings to inform CBD parties of BIOFIN best practises.
- **United Nations Statistics Division** – Lead a joint taskforce to develop a biodiversity activity classification to expand UN statistical categories and develop national implementation modalities that link Natural Capital Accounts to existing fiscal and policy processes.

- **Conservation Finance Alliance –** Develop a new generation of updated guidance on finance solutions under the CFA framework, working with member organisations such as WCS, WWF, TNC and CI in countries on specific finance solutions.
- **UN-REDD** – Utilise REDD information in the Policy and Institutional Review and jointly develop finance solutions at national level.
- The **UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)** – cooperation in the implementation of small finance grants/solutions with a strong impact on gender equality and women empowerment, vulnerable groups, youth and indigenous communities empowerment to generate and manage biodiversity resources, learning webinars and distilling of positive practices.
- **UNEP FI** – Exchange lessons learnt and develop joint publications on engaging the private sector in conservation finance.
- **Integrated National Financing Frameworks** – will be a key partner during both the design and implementation stage.
- **BIOFIN Donors** – unlike many other projects, BIOFIN's main donors are essential partners in design and implementation of the BIOFIN project and approach and are also key stakeholders in the results as it relates to global biodiversity financing.
- **NGOs and Institutes of Higher Education** – develop joint learning events, carry out finance solutions, develop learning courses, undertake studies and other joint activities.

Risks and Assumptions

The table in Annex 3 reports the Risk Analysis for this project. and has been developed applying the standard UNDP risk assessment scale. The table in Annex 2 reports also risks that were identified through the SESP. Risks identified in the SESP are "inside-out" risks, or in other words risks from the project to external constitutions or environment.

Existing risks are low/minimal due to the largely global and normative nature of the project. Additional risks may emerge at national and sub-national level during the design and implementation of finance solutions. A built-in screening mechanism will guide country teams to capture potential additional risks for each specific finance solution for which specific mitigation measures will be developed. This screening process includes the Social and Environmental Screening tools. A detailed matrix with the identified risks of the Programme and mitigation response is provided in the Annex section of this document along with the Results Framework matrix risks.

The key assumptions are:

- National governments are willing to engage a broad range of stakeholders through a whole of government approach to evaluate the biodiversity finance gap and finance plans and to build institutional capacity through BIOFIN;
- High-level country/government engagement and interest to showcase concrete success stories and/or learn from examples that have been successfully implemented in other countries as part of BIOFIN;
- The private sector and investors will be interested in collaborating in innovative finance solutions such as impact investment and other mechanisms;
- CBD interest in working with BIOFIN as a tool to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
-
- High interest for collaboration by other international and country organizations and initiatives in joint-events, activities, etc.

Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder engagement strategy is a core element of the initiative at the global and national level, and as such, makes a strong contribution to SDG 17. At the global level BIOFIN aims to develop a global partnership for South-South Cooperation on biodiversity finance and a shared vision among CBD parties, decision makers and practitioners. At the national level, the main objectives are strengthening partnerships between Ministries of Finance, Planning and Environment, and enhancing the engagement of the private sector with biodiversity. A blueprint for stakeholder engagement in the national process is described in Chapter 3 of the BIOFIN Workbook.

Global level	
Stakeholders	**Proposed engagement strategy**
CBD members, decision makers	Enable participation of a core group of 30-45 countries in the BIOFIN process and design of the BIOFIN Methodology, build national capacities to plan and report towards CBD objectives.
Private sector decision makers	Increase awareness about the potential and concrete opportunities for investments in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through landmark events and dedicated competition
Lead practitioners	Build a global community of practise on the application of a comprehensive approach to biodiversity finance as laid out in the BIOFIN methodology and guidance on finance solutions though a landmark biodiversity finance conference, global webinar series and multiple knowledge management platforms.
Statisticians	Form a technical working group to review statistical and expenditure categories related to biodiversity in cooperation with the Unites Nations Statistics Division, Eurostat and the OECD working group on Rio Markers.
National level	
Finance and Line Ministries	Strengthen partnerships between Ministries of Finance, Environment and Planning through joint-participation in National steering committees, technical working groups, global and regional conferences, organisational and individual capacity development.
Other decision makers	Involve in the design and implementation of finance solutions, increase awareness and provide sound statistical evidence
Private sector entities	Identify national entry points, develop policies and coordination platforms for increased engagement and investments in biodiversity management.
National experts	Strengthen the capacity of national level experts by close engagement in all activates, dedicated workshops and working to amend national academic and civil service curricula.
Related initiatives	Scope related initiatives in during the inception phase, identify priority partnerships, utilise information from economic valuation studies and natural capital accounting in financial planning, develop joint policy work and cross-SDG programming. Major initiatives include UN PAGE, INFF, World Bank, GIZ, UN REDD and UNDP-GEF/INGO conservation finance programmes.
Civil Society	National and local NGOs and Community Based Organizations will engage in national analysis and workshops, develop specific finance solutions that aim to positively impact women groups, vulnerable groups, indigenous groups, youth and local communities.
International Financial Institutions (IFI) and Development Finance Institutions (DFI)	According to the institution and its role, develop an engagement strategy for partnering on the design and implementation stages.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

BIOFIN functions at as a platform for South-South/Triangular Cooperation, bringing together up to 45 prioritised countries but also sharing lessons learnt with additional CBD parties. Regional workshops and global conferences are the principal venues for face-to-face experience sharing, complemented by regional and global webinars, bi-lateral cooperation and utilising global knowledge management platforms. BIOFIN has demonstrated its ability to bring together multiple donors and attract contributions from the private sector. In the second phase, further contributions will be sought, in particular through national co-finance.

Digital Solutions

BIOFIN is committed to harnessing the power of digital technologies to amplify its impact. At the global level, the program will strategically integrate innovative digital solutions to streamline communication, data management, and collaboration among stakeholders. In line with this commitment, the online Finance Resource Database for Biodiversity (FIRE) launched by BIOFIN will be continuously strengthened as well as a Digital tool to map all biodiversity finance solutions implemented by BIOFIN countries. The Digital BIOFIN Community of Practice will continue to support the network while the BIOFIN Website and the Finance Solutions catalogue will remain the main portals for any stakeholders seeking for information and experiences related to Biodiversity Finance. This approach ensures a more connected and responsive global network, fostering the exchange of best practices, knowledge, and resources.

Moreover, BIOFIN remains dedicated to supporting the use of digital technologies at the national level for specific finance solutions. Notable examples include successful digital crowdfunding campaigns organized in Thailand, Costa Rica, Belize, Galapagos, and the Philippines. In India, BIOFIN supported the development of a collaborative digital public platform for consultations with organizations in the FinTech space, aimed at creating FinTech solutions for nature. In the Philippines, a partnership with fintech company GCASH resulted in the planting of over 1 million trees, and ongoing innovation includes the development of a gaming app generating revenues for nature financing. Explorations into the use of NFT solutions for Biodiversity Finance in the Philippines and in Rwanda showcase BIOFIN's commitment to cutting-edge approaches. South Africa has seen the launch of a government-owned digital platform for investment in the Biodiversity Sector. Many other examples can be found on the BIOFIN website.

Specific partnerships, such as those initiated with the Green Digital Finance Alliance (GDFA) and the UNDP Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development, further support the development of innovative digital finance solutions. BIOFIN remains at the forefront of integrating digital technologies, ensuring a dynamic and impactful approach to biodiversity conservation at both global and national levels.

Knowledge

Knowledge Platforms: Knowledge Managing is a core function of BIOFIN, enhancing several global knowledge platforms and products. The BIOFIN website captures all main products, data and news stories emerging from countries. UNDP’s Sustainable Development Finance Platform provides strategic guidance on the most relevant finance solutions. BES-NET and the NBSAP forum host a selection of resources related to biodiversity in cooperation with BIOFIN.

Knowledge Products: The BIOFIN Workbook will be updated once every two years, integrating further lessons learnt and country experiences. Dedicated manuals will be developed on results-based budgeting and repurposing subsidies. The Biodiversity Finance Catalogue will be continuously updated and delivered in a user-friendly format. The Biodiversity Expenditure Classification will undergo formal peer review and in its end form be developed as a booklet. BIOFIN Country Stories publications will be produced periodically along with ongoing web-articles, photo-stories, videos and other learning materials.

Knowledge and lessons learned visibility will be shared through the bi-annual Global biodiversity finance conferences, annual Regional Dialogues on Biodiversity finance, regular sessions of the global BIOFIN Webinar series, Side Events at global conferences, Regional Thematic workshops/South-South Exchange, focused webinars and workshops presentations, as well as synergies and exchange of experience/learning events with other initiatives. UNDP-BIOFIN also works with BERA to connect to international media. Activities were already featured by Reuters, Deutsche Welle, New York Times, Economic times and many others.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The BIOFIN Methodology is tailored to be fully embedded into national governing systems. Specific guidance to achieve this is provided in the 2018 BIOFIN Workbook (Chapter 3). The process is driven by strong government leadership, building partnerships between Ministries of Finance, Planning and Environment. Work on finance solutions will consist not only of developing required national legislation, but also include significant advocacy/awareness activities and dedicated capacity development activities to ensure adequate implementation. Strong national ownership will be ensured by working mainly with national teams and having representation of key actors in the national steering committee. An exit strategy will be developed for each country, including specific actions on the various component of the process, e.g. institutionalising the expenditure review, creating a biodiversity finance unit to continue BIOFIN work or converting the steering committee into a permanent government structure. A dedicated scorecard is developed to monitor progress. Actions with the potential for scaling will be included in a follow up finance solution.

IV. Project Management

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

BIOFIN is a strategic intervention, requiring modest levels of financial resources in each country due to its central global management and technical support functions, parallel implementation in multiple countries, utilising centrally developed guidance and communications materials that can be adapted to the national context at little additional costs. The entire BIOFIN process is geared toward leveraging a small amount of funding through targeted financial information and analysis to generate substantial additional financing for sustainable biodiversity management. All finance solutions identified by the BIOFIN process are themselves potential leverage for additional resources or substantial cost savings for the countries.

Additional measures to operate cost-effectively is the wide use of global and regional webinars, e-learning modules, limited printing of materials and extensive cost analysis for the organisation of major workshops by comparing multiple countries, cities and venues.

In each country, a screening process is undertaken at the start of the BIOFIN process and when commencing work on a new finance solution to identify the most important partnership opportunities. A portfolio management approach with joint-programme modalities is in place in many countries (e.g., Philippines, Indonesia, Bhutan, Kyrgyzstan and Cuba) and will be explored in yet others. A wide range of global and national events is organised in a partnership modality (as described in earlier sections).

Implementation of country funds is fully delegated to the national level, overseen by national level steering committees, consisting of national level stakeholders only. Various stakeholders are involved in all aspects of implementation, including tailored technical working groups.

The project regularly monitors and compares the costs following UNDP best models, including comparison of procurement plans at Unit and higher levels. Analysis is performed to ensure best value for money in all procurement and budget by comparing information between different countries ensuring high quality of services.

Cooperation with other projects has been successful by sharing costs and benefiting from cooperation with other sister initiatives in BIOFIN Phase I and this approach will continue to be explored in BIOFIN II.

Multi-Year Annual Work Plans are fully developed at global and country levels linking results, activities and inputs through a results–based and participatory process.

Through agreements and joint events, global and country teams will foster communication and cooperation links with other initiatives providing effective and coordinated assistance to countries.

The Global nature of the programme allows for extraction and sharing of best practices that assist all countries in project implementation.

Project Management

BIOFIN is overseen by the UNDP Nature Hub, Bureau for Programme and Policy Support (BPPS). Under the Nature Hub, the Global BIOFIN team, will continue to oversee the development of global and national work, centrally, and will function as the Coordination Office. The team will be responsible for designing and appraising the multi-country project document, consolidating individual country monitoring, and reporting, facilitating joint activities (regional and global workshops, global publications and website), and convening joint management arrangements/board meetings.

The main team will consist of at a minimum the Project Manager, Programme Analyst, Programme Associate. Further positions include a Programme Officer, a Communications Specialist, six technical advisors, and a gender expert. Short-term and ad-hoc admin, travel, IT and technical support will be engaged as needed. Existing Environment Cluster/UNDP-Nature Hub staff will provide additional technical and assurance inputs.

BIOFIN Phase I objective was to develop and pilot a new methodological framework to help countries design context driven Biodiversity Finance Plans. The very promising initial results and global momentum generated under the first Phase are expanded to further move towards a true global and national paradigm shift in the thinking and practise of biodiversity finance. As most finance solutions require engagement in long-term policy processes the follow up phase was designed to ensure the required support is provided to develop and adopt the necessary legislative frameworks and have adequate implementation mechanisms in place. Further support was needed to institutionalise results already achieved. Additional countries starting the process from the beginning benefit from an elaborate and updated methodology and implementation package. During the second phase, governance and management structures will be active at two levels. Globally, the Project Steering Committee will in the second phase consist of representatives from financing partners, beneficiary countries and UNDP Senior Management, meeting at minimum twice a year. Additionally, an advisory group will provide strategic guidance and advice to the Project Steering Committee and the global team. At national level, a National Steering Committee is usually complemented by a technical committee. The former is the formal national decision-making body, overseeing the results at the policy level, the latter providing in-depth technical inputs into the work. In countries with ongoing implementation, the composition may be re-calibrated to fit emerging strategic priorities.

At national level, UNDP Country Offices will be “Participating Offices”, led by the Resident Representatives. They will be responsible for the formulation of multi-year workplans, implementation of activities, delivery of allocated funds, reporting and convening national stakeholders under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). They will need to ensure a national steering committee is in place consisting of senior representatives from key finance stakeholders such as ministries of finance, central banks and development banks. In countries where government is taking a role in the implementation, the DIM with a Responsible Party Modality will be applied – making specific government agencies responsible for specific activities as identified during the scoping phase.

Additional Responsible Parties at the global and country level can also be selected based on implementation needs. NRPs will be selected and assessed by the Country Offices following UNDP's policies and procedures, and approved by the Country Office's National Steering Committee. At global level, the Responsible Party Modality can also be applied for the implementation of global activities. Responsible Parties at global level will be selected and assessed by the BIOFIN Global Team, and approved by the Project Steering Committee. A complete list of ongoing and planned Responsible Parties Agreements at both national and global level is available in Annex 7.

In addition, the project may also engage low value grants (LVG) under COs. UNDP defines low-value grants (also known as micro-capital grants) as cash awards - selected via programmatic decisions - to civil society and non-governmental partners intended to generate and solicit development solutions for which no repayment is typically required. In this context, innovation challenges can also be organized to solicit innovative ideas and solutions to development challenges that might not be found through traditional avenues. The Country Office is responsible for assessing the grant-making institution to ensure it has the programmatic, financial and management capacities and systems to effectively undertake its roles. Alignment with the set of standards and requirements defined in the UNDP Operational Guide for Low Value Grants is recommended. In addition, an example for the establishment of eligibility can be found here.

The project will be audited as requested by donors in the relevant donor agreements where applicable or by the Office of Internal Audit if the project is selected for this purpose, according to UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. UNDP's cost recovery policy will be applied in line with UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[5]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDP SP Results and Resource Framework: • Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions • Primary Signature Solution: Environment - Promotion of nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet
Outcome indicators as stated in the UNDP SP Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: NA
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: **4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods** 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources: **4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions** 4.2.1 Number of people directly benefitting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources
Project title and Quantum Project Number: The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN – Phase II - XXXXXX

Expected Outputs	Indicator	Means of verification (Data source)	Baseline year	Baseline value	Targets by year & actuals by year			Data collection methods and Risks
					Target for 2025-6	Target for 2027-9	Target for 2030	
INDICATORS								
Output 1 Effective advocacy and partnership strategy informs biodiversity finance practices	1.1 Number of unique website visitors www.biofin.org accessing new data and insights on biodiversity, finance,	Comms reports	2018	78,051	150,000 Per year	150,000 Per year	150,000 Per year	Website analytics

[5] Please refer to Annex 9 for the country Distribution of project results.

	policy ,practices, expenditures and future needs							
	1.2 Rate of social media engagement (BOFIN x, BIOFIN Facebook, BIOFIN Linkedin)	Comms reports	2021	4.5%	3.5% Each year	3.5% Each year	3.5%	Social media analytics
Output 2 Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitate practitioners and decision makers	2.1 Number of people directly supported by BIOFIN through networking and training to finance biodiversity	BIOFIN event reports (with participant lists)	2021	[tbc]	**2025** 4,000 **2026** 5,500	**2027** 7,000 **2028** 8,000 **2029** 9,000	10,000	BIOFIN event reports
	2.2 Percentage of BIOFIN event participants who rate the event as having been a significant learning experience	BIOFIN event reports (with participant lists)	2018	92%	85% Each year	85% Each year	85%	BIOFIN event records, specifically the post-event evaluation survey
	2.3 Number of individuals awarded the BIOFIN e-learning certificate	BIOFIN training reports	2018	0	**2025** 1,200 **2026** 1,400	**2027** 1,600 **2028** 1,800 **2029** 1,900	2000	BIOFIN training database
Output 3 Enhanced data and market intelligence database and index for biodiversity finance practitioners	3.1 Number of unique website visitors of biodiversity finance database “Financial Resources for Biodiversity” (FIRE) to ensure use and accessibility of enhanced data and market intelligence	Comms reports	2023	0	20,000 Each year	20,000 Each year	20,000 Each year	Website analytics

Output 4 Prioritised biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity at the national level	4.1 Number of Finance solutions (FS)specific pro-biodiversity finance policy documents and mechanisms adopted	Official government correspondence and/or related official documents	2018	0	**2025** 100 **2026** 125	**2027** 150 **2028** 170 **2029** 190	200	Country progress reports
Output 5 BIOFIN process implemented at the national level in additional new countries	5.1 Number of validated Biodiversity Finance Plans (BFPs)	BFP report with related proofs of validation (official meeting minutes, communication, etc.)	2018	25	**2025** 41 **2026** 47	**2027** 51 **2028** 54 **2029** 57	60	Country progress reports
Output 6 Technical capacities for biodiversity finance assessment and planning process strengthened (non BIOFIN countries)	6.1 Number of people directly supported by BIOFIN through networking and training to finance biodiversity	Event reports (with participant lists)	2018	0	**2025** 1000 **2026** 1250	**2027** 1500 **2028** 1700 **2029** 1900	2000	Participants list of webinars, trainings and workshops targeting countries not part of BIOFIN Phase II (including CBD Side events)

VI. Monitoring And Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the below monitoring and evaluation plans. Mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out as joint evaluations. The Global Coordination Office will take a lead role in the drafting of terms of reference, consulting with participating UNDP offices on the management structure, collaborating in drafting the TOR, selecting evaluators, reporting, dissemination, developing management responses, and following up and implementing. Please refer to Annex 8 for the M&E plan and budget part of the country package/funding.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		-
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		-
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Continuously	Regular updates of the BIOFIN Workbook, BIOFIN website and the development of specific knowledge products.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually, and even more based on the activities	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the Project Steering Committee and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Steering Committee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	At global level, the Project Steering Committee will regularly review progress and plans for global activities and partnership. A Technical Advisory Team will provide an in-depth review of the BIOFIN Methodology. The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Project Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Steering Committee shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	The Project Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year. National Steering Committees will meet at least twice a year.	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the Project Steering Committee and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		-

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-term Evaluation (carried out as a joint evaluation between the coordination office and national offices)	Participating Offices/Country Offices	Outcome 1: Structural Transformation – Environment Signature solution - Outputs 4.1. and 4.2.	NA	October 2027	Finance, Environment Ministries, Country Offices	USD 60,000 From BIOFIN Budget
Terminal Evaluation (carried out as a joint evaluation between the coordination office and national offices)	Participating Offices/Country Offices	Outcome 1: Structural Transformation – Environment Signature solution - Outputs 4.1. and 4.2.	NA	October 2030	Finance, Environment Ministries, Country offices	USD 100,000 from BIOFIN Budget

MULTI-YEAR WORKPLAN[6]

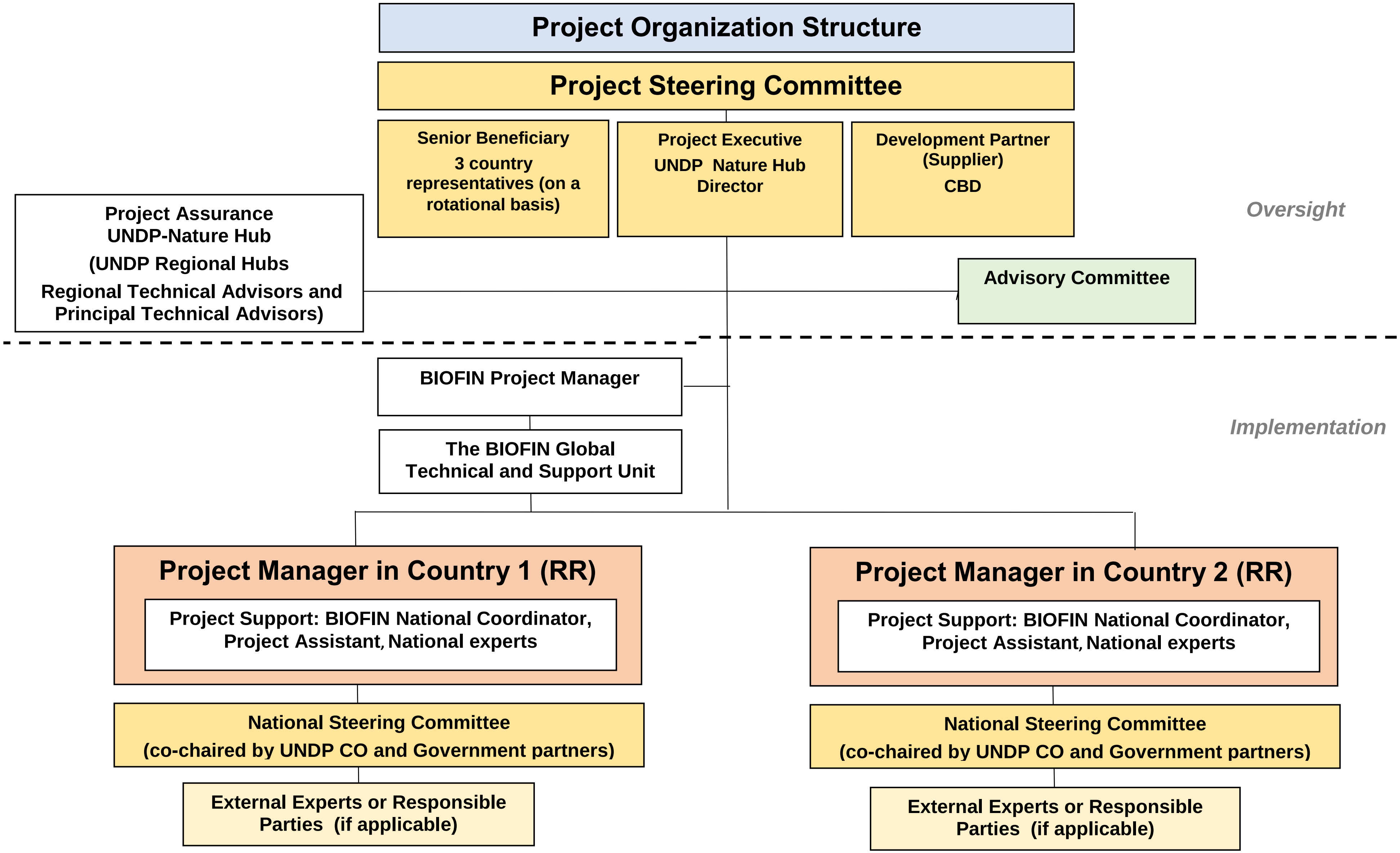
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES								RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1:Effective advocacy and partnership strategy informs biodiversity finance practices	1.1 Leverage and collaborate with partners to improve global knowledge of biodiversity finance concepts and to ultimately increase available finance globally (FAO, UNEP FI, OECD, CFA, BCA, CBD, TNFD, UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub, etc.) 1.2: Global conferences building capacities and raising awareness on biodiversity finance 1.3 Publications and communication toolkits to inform and influence decision makers	600,000	2,500,000	2,200,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	3,450,000	3,950,000	Global Team	Germany, NORAD, UK, EU, Switzerland, Canada	Staff, Contractual Services, Consultants, Workshops & Training, Travel, Communications & Audio Visual Equipment, Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	$ 18,200,000
Gender marker: 1	**Sub-Total for Output 1**											$ 18,200,000
Output 2: Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitate practitioners and decision makers	2.1 Publications and digital tools to build technical capacities globally on biodiversity finance 2.2 Regional workshops and specific technical events to build capacities in BIOFIN national teams and governments 2.3 E-learning modules to build technical capacities globally on biodiversity finance	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,250,000	3,578,889	Global Team	Germany, NORAD, UK, EU, Switzerland, Canada	Staff, Contractual Services, Consultants, Workshops & Training, Travel, Communications & Audio Visual Equipment, Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	$ 17,828,889
Gender marker: 1	**Sub-Total for Output 2**											$ 17,828,889
Output 3: Enhanced data and market intelligence database and index for biodiversity finance practitioners	3.1 Database on finance sources to inform and raise awareness of biodiversity finance available 3.2 Finance catalogue inventorying and detailing biodiversity finance solutions available	200,000	500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	Global Team	Germany, UK	Staff, Contractual Services, Consultants, Travel, Communications & Audio Visual Equipment, Information and Technology Equipment	$ 2,300,000
Gender marker: 1	**Sub-Total for Output 3**											$ 2,300,000
Output 4: Prioritised Biodiversity finance solutions create improved institutional and market frameworks to sustainably manage biodiversity at the national level	4.1 Design high quality biodiversity finance solution proposals in all BIOFIN countries 4.2 Implementation of biodiversity finance solution at national and sub-national level in all BIOFIN countries 4.3 Institutionalization of the BIOFIN process and results	3,600,000	9,050,000	11,450,000	11,800,000	15,250,000	18,550,000	19,300,000	Country Teams	Germany, NORAD, UK, EU, Switzerland, Canada	Staff, Contractual Services, Consultants, Workshops & Training, Travel	$ 89,000,000
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 4**											$ 89,000,000

[6]Details of the country budget allocations are provided in Annex 10. Participating Offices will formulate detailed/disaggregated MYWPs for their respective projects.

Output 5: BIOFIN process implemented at the national level in additional new countries	5.1 Implement BIOFIN methodology to develop effective and impactful finance plans in countries recently joining BIOFIN	1,050,000	2,150,000	2,500,000	2,150,000	750,000	700,000	700,000	Country Teams	Germany, NORAD, UK, EU, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, Flanders	Staff, Contractual Services, Consultants, Workshops & Training, Travel	$ 10,000,000
	5.2 Early implementation of finance solutions during the development of Biodiversity Finance Plans											
Gender marker: 2	**Sub-Total for Output 5**											$ 10,000,000
Output 6:Technical capacities for biodiversity finance assessment and planning process strengthened (non BIOFIN countries)	6.1 Countries not covered by UNDP BIOFIN are supported technically to design effective and impactful biodiversity finance plans	60,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	195,000	195,000	Global Team	Germany, NORAD, UK, EU, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, Flanders	Staff, Consultants, Workshops & Training, Travel, Communications & Audio Visual Equipment	$ 1,050,000
	6.2 Knowledge products developed under BIOFIN available publicly in a user friendly manner											
Gender marker: 1	**Sub-Total for Output 6**											$ 1,050,000
Visibility, M&E, Evaluation, Audit	M&E	20,000	50,000	50,000	110,000	50,000	65,000	165,000		Germany, UK	Staff, Consultants, Travel	$ 510,000
	Sub-Total M & E											$ 510,000
General Management Support		522,400	1,352,000	1,532,000	1,600,800	1,720,000	2,124,800	2,259,111				$ 11,111,111
TOTAL		**7,052,400**	**18,252,000**	**20,682,000**	**21,610,800**	**23,220,000**	**28,684,800**	**30,498,000**				**$ 150,000,000**

VII. Governance and Management Arrangements

The BIOFIN programme and management arrangements comprise both global and national governance components.



At the global level the BIOFIN Project Manager (P4) oversees the Global Technical and Support Unit composed of project staff. Both structures cooperate with the Regional Hubs and the UNDP Nature Hub Regional Technical Advisors and the Finance Sector Hub providing quality assurance and technical backstopping to participating countries.

Key roles at the Global Level:

The following roles at global level have an *oversight* function:

Project Steering Committee (Project Board)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and provide continuous guidance to steer the path of the project towards the achievement of the results. The Project Steering Committee will meet at a minimum twice a year to assess the progress report prepared by the team and the plans for the forthcoming period. In the Programme's final year, the Project Steering Committee will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response

Advisory Committee

The Project Manager will report twice a year to the Advisory Committee to collect advice on potential strategic partnerships and coordination opportunities. The meetings will also be used to provide updates on project progress and apprise donors of emerging technical assistance needs and gaps.

The **Project Assurance** role will be provided by the UNDP Nature Hub, including oversight and monitoring. Additional quality assurance will be provided by UNDP Regional Hubs Regional Technical Advisors and Principal Technical Advisors as needed.

The following roles at global level have an *implementation* function:

BIOFIN Project Manager

The Project Manager is responsible for the day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of global results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all programme staff maintain high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in implementation, M&E and reporting results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Steering Committee of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The **BIOFIN Global Technical and Support Unit** is composed on BIOFIN Senior technical Advisors and Thematic Experts who provide dedicated support to countries based on regional or thematic needs.

Key Roles at National Level:

National Steering Committees (NSC)

At the national level, a National Steering Committee will be established and co-chaired by the UNDP Country Office and Government partners. The NSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and provide continuous guidance to steer the path of the project towards the achievement of the results at country level. The NSC will meet at a minimum twice a year to assess the progress report prepared by the country team and the work plans for the forthcoming period. In the Project's final year, the NSC will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results with relevant audiences. A key participant will be the Ministry of Finance.

UNDP Country Offices (CO)

The UNDP CO will act as participating offices at the country level. Led by the UNDP Resident Representative, they coordinate implementation and supervise the National Team. UNDP CO co-leads the National Steering Committee along with Government Counterparts, in particular the Ministry of Finance. UNDP CO will be responsible for project level administration, progress reporting, multi-year workplans, budget maintenance, and country-level communication and outreach. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP national project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP rules and procedures. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis. The CO will also support efforts to ensure donor visibility, encourage donor participation in national project events, and ensure that donors are updated regularly on national project progress.

The following roles are envisaged at Country Office level:

Project Manager: represented by the Resident Representative, coordinates implementation and supervises the National Team.

BIOFIN National Coordinator: The National Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management of in-country activities, ensuring a proper workplan and budget is in place and implemented within set timelines, with an effective national team and strong partnerships. The Coordinator will ensure implementation mechanisms such as a National Steering Committee and technical working groups are established and meet regularly, that all planned workshops, technical studies and other activities are organised in a timely manner, and that they meet expected quality standards.

Project Assistants and National Experts might also be hired to support the project's additional administrative and technical needs.

Please refer to Annex 6 for the Project Steering Committee (Project Steering Committee) terms of reference and TORs of key management positions.

VIII. 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 ("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**.**

IX. Risk Management

UNDP (DIM)

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]7 [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]8 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.

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;

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7 To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

8 To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including

but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. 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.

h. 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.

i. 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.

j. 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.

   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.

k. 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 corruption, other financial irregularities 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, corruption or other financial irregularities, 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.

l. 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.

m. 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.

n. 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.

X. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PROJECT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT

Please find below the Quality Assurance report for the initiation phase of the programme:

BIOFIN II - Quality
Assurance Rating To

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ANNEX 2: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING, including the Management Plans as relevant.

Please find below the BIOFIN Social and Environmental Screening assessment for the initiation phase of the programme:

BIOFIN II - SEPS - 1
November 2017.DOC

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ANNEX 3: RISK ANALYSIS

Please find below the BIOFIN Risk Analysis and management response table

BIOFIN II_New Project
Risk Register .docx

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ANNEX 4: THEORY OF CHANGE

BIOFIN Theory of
Change - 8NOV017.

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ANNEX 5: GENDER STRATEGY

The importance of the stewardship role of men and women in the protection of biodiversity and its values is well known. Forests, grasslands, farms, landscapes and marine ecosystems are not only home and a source of livelihoods to millions of people, but also vessels of social, cultural and spiritual values. The role of women in natural resources conservation and management is significant. From bearers of traditional conservation knowledge, seed selection and plant processing experts to community leaders and market negotiators, women's role is vital to their families, community and society in general. Nonetheless, evidence shows that women have limited rights, access, benefits and control over resources. The reasons differ from socio-cultural, political and geographical to legal constraints. Women and girls constitute half of the world's population, therefore ensuring women's equal participation as key stakeholders and beneficiaries is paramount to ensuring sustainable development, poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. BIOFIN recognizes the importance of equal participation, access, benefit-sharing and control over resources of women and men as a catalyst for sustainable development results. In this light, BIOFIN promotes the integration of gender aspects in its work and results at local, national and global levels.

BIOFIN will continue its work to ensure a more thorough gender strategy mainstreamed in its activities and results along with knowledge management for capacity development. Gender considerations are mainstreamed in the Theory of Change, project outputs, results framework, activities, and budget. Documentation, case studies and knowledge generated by the Initiative will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences. The gender strategy of this Programme is developed in line with the needs identified by the BIOFIN country teams and the scope and feasibility of support of this initiative.

The BIOFIN strategy has 3 key components: 1) Guidance for countries to mainstream gender issues in all aspects of implementation, including to ensure a gender balance in National Steering Committees, workshops, panels and national BIOFIN Teams; 2) Developing specific knowledge products and trainings that demonstrate the link between gender and biodiversity finance, including case studies. 3) Guidance how opportunities for better gender analysis and impact can be identified during each step in the BIOFIN methodology. This is most advanced at the stage of the Biodiversity Finance Plan, where the scoping, design and development of finance solutions are carefully weighed for gender considerations. Each country is recommended to select at least one finance solution in their plan with a specific additional impact on gender. The overall gender rating for the programme is 1 with some contribution to the gender equality; however, in many countries at least one Finance Solution will have a significant impact with regard to gender equality at national or local level therefore such solutions will have a scale of 2 to 3 (e.g., at a Protected Area).

BIOFIN recognizes the importance of gender considerations to the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and will give due consideration to the integration of gender into its work in line with the UNDP gender guidelines and the 2015-2020 CBD Gender Plan of Action. The programme will continue its efforts to promote gender equality and develop capacities contributing to the national gender equality agenda and SDG 5.

1) As part of Outputs 1 and 3: The following activates will contribute to mainstreaming and capacity building for gender equality contribution at all stages of the project. Activities include:

- Guidance materials and workshop sessions to ensure that all team members at global and national levels have sufficient understanding of gender issues and mainstreaming process, raise awareness, inform on UNDP or CBD guidelines and increase commitment to and self-monitoring of gender mainstreaming among the members (e.g., self – monitoring of mainstreaming in TORs, decision making, budgeting, planning, inclusion). Guidance materials and resources will be published periodically in the BIOFIN website along with other related articles. Workshop sessions will be organized as part of the regional workshops (participants include BIOFIN Country Teams, country Government and Partner organizations working directly in BIOFIN)
- Gender focal point appointed ensuring action and monitoring on the promote/ensure a Gender team balance, support to monitoring and evaluation, ensure Gender sensitive/responsive language/approach in documents, reports, TORs, AWP Indicators, guide the teams on the mainstreaming process and technical support, donor reports and distilling lessons learned and best practices for learning and replication purposes. A gender digest of information and resources will be sent periodically via email; and a compilation of case studies and articles will be published annually. Documentation, case studies and knowledge generated by the Initiative will be gender-sensitive and inclusive of diverse groups among contributors and audiences.
- Ensure an enabling environment for men and women progress, open communication, capitalization on the talents and contributions of both within the project/teams
- Incorporate a gender perspective from designing and implementing to evaluating phases of the project, including gender-sensitive criteria and indicators (Global AWP and Budget, and Country AWP/Budgets)
- Ensure substantial reporting as part of the BIOFIN Quarterly Reports and UNDP Quality Assurance exercises with provision by all national teams of qualitative and quantitative information on gender mainstreaming and results
- Capacity development activities, the biodiversity capacity Index, and the methodology itself will be informed and tailored to national and local context and take into consideration women and men needs and interest at local level. BIOFIN will explore ways of cooperation and synergies with other similar initiatives and mechanisms.
- The BIOFIN global and country teams will continue to encourage and create enabling environments for women and men to actively engage in all decision-making processes from design to evaluation of activities and capacity development events. Set targets for female participation in activities, capacity development, representation and decision making.
- Using champions and publications to promote gender equality and women empowerment as part of major events of BIOFIN at country level.

2) As part of Output 2: Knowledge management infrastructure in place to generate and share knowledge on biodiversity finance that capacitates practitioners and decision makers the following activities will be carried out contributing to gender equality and women empowerment:

- o *Advocacy and capacity building activities: Side Events at global conferences, Regional Thematic workshops/South-South Exchange, Training for the BIOFIN Country Gender Focal Points/Specialists, etc.*
- o Guidance was included in the main methodology tool of the project, the 2016 BIOFIN Workbook, further developed in the 2018 Workbook to be aligned with the new UNDP Gender Strategy under development and BIOFIN Phase I lessons learned
- o Community of practice - COP (Yammer, BesNet) to ensure fast dissemination of information, resources, and a platform for discussion.
- o Focused webinars and workshop presentations will be organized on specific topics, BIOFIN Regional Workshops (participants include BIOFIN Country

Teams, country Government and Partner organizations working directly in BIOFIN)

- Ensure synergies and exchange of experience/learning events with other initiatives (UNDP Country offices Gender Focal Points, Gender Gov. Specialized agencies, similar projects such as SGP, I/NGOs) to organize joint learning events, brown bag learning hours, webinars, publications of positive practices, photo-stories, etc.

3) As part of Outputs 4, 5 and 6, the following activities will be carried out:
Gender Expert to support gender equality integration to Biodiversity planning mechanisms, NBSAP, other planning and implementation instruments; to support capacity building activities and advocacy round tables, distill lessons learned and stories for publication and support knowledge management.

- *Capacity building and guidance provided to national and local authorities by the national Gender expert based on demand*
- *Multi-disciplinary team/NGO/Research Institute to conduct, in line with BER/PIR/FNA, analysis based on country needs on gender trends, budgeting, legislation, and policies and provision of recommendations for change and action.*
- *Advocacy and Capacity Building to enable gender - responsive legislation/strategies/policies and develop capacities among women and men leaders to address gender and biodiversity related issues.*
- Capacity building activities will be closely monitored and all efforts will be made to ensure an equal participation of women and men to benefit from the BIOFIN activities
- Guidance how opportunities for better gender analysis and impact will be identified during each step in the BIOFIN methodology. This is most advanced at the stage of the Biodiversity Finance Plan, where the scoping, design and development of finance solutions are carefully weighed for gender considerations. Each country is recommended to select at least one finance solution in their plan with a specific additional impact on gender.
- The screening process for finance solutions already includes gender related criteria. Where needed (e.g., if a finance solution is identified for possible implementation in a Protected Area or community – managed territory) a gender analysis will be part of the implementation package of the solution.
- Small Grants for the implementation of finance solutions at local level:
    - *Small grants for finance solutions contributing to women empowerment; indigenous communities, youth, other vulnerable groups*
    - *SGP:* Parallel collaboration in identifying and implementing finance solutions through small grants to NGOs (number and type to be confirmed)
- Using a Participatory Approach (e.g., composition and participation of the BIOFIN National Steering Committee; other decision – making processes) is standard in BIOFIN especially as part of the localization process (e.g., Local Authorities, local experts, Indigenous communities, women representation are part of the decision making body in Mindoro, Philippines).
- Knowledge products, webinars and workshop sessions on gender related topics will be available to non-BIOFIN member countries as well as participation and contribution from these countries with positive practices, case studies and expertise.

Note: the programme ensures the majority of the activities are carried out with the resources, capacities and partnerships created; while fundraising efforts will continue to ensure the resources for the activities marked in *italics*.

ANNEX 6: PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TORS OF KEY MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

Please find below the BIOFIN Project Steering Committee Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference_Project Boa

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Please find below the BIOFIN Core staff members Terms of Reference

BIOFIN II - TORs Global BIOFIN Team

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ANNEX 7: CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Level	Status	Country name	RP name	Amount	HACT / PCAT
National	Planned	Belize	Ministry of Sustainable Development Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	$50,000	HACT Belize.pdf
National	Valid	Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	$ 291,494	HACT Rwanda.pdf
National	Planned	South Africa	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	TBC	TBC

National	Valid	India	Telangana State Biodiversity Board	$ 25,640	The total LOA amount was below the HACT/MA threshold; therefore, CO did not conduct MA for this RP. Once the expenditures are liquidated, an assurance visit can be conducted.
National	Valid	Mexico	Plataforma Nuup A.C.	$149.000	Informe MicroEvaluación NUU
National	Valid	Cambodia	Ministry of Environment, Department of Biodiversity.	$151,400	Final Micro Assessment Report - I
National	Valid	Thailand	Raks Thai Foundation	Up to 9,032,957 Thai Baht	UNICEF_Raks Thai_Final Micro Asses
National	Planned	Costa Rica	Impact Hub SJO (Comunidad Impactico) National Indigenous Board of Costa Rica (MNICR)	IHSJ $300.000 MNICR $25.000[9]	Planned
Global	Planned	NA	CFA / WCS	TBC	WCS - 2021-3109 - Micro-assessment.pd
Global	Planned	NA	Global Canopy	TBC	Global Canopy - Micro Assessment Fin
TBC	Planned	TBC	Bankers Without Boundaries	TBC	Planned

[9] Potentially to be delivered as a Low Value Agreement

ANNEX 8: M&E PLAN AND BUDGET PART OF THE COUNTRY PACKAGE/FUNDING

M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		Grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000		Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000		Annually
Bi-annual reports and Indicator Tracking Tool	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP Nature Hub team	None	None	Annually
Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 3,000 – 5,000		Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager			Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None		On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO		
Project Steering Committee meetings	Project Steering Committee UNDP Country Office Project Manager			At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None		Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None		Troubleshooting as needed
Knowledge management	Project Manager			On-going
Donor learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP Nature Hub team	None		To be determined.

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US$)		Time frame
		Grant	Co-financing	
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response (organised at central level)	Global Coordination Office/nature Hub with participating offices/UNDP Country Offices	USD 10,000		2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response (organised at central level)	lobal Coordination Office/nature Hub with participating offices/UNDP Country Offices	USD 10,000		At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses				

Annex 9: Distribution of project results

Distribution of project results_March

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ANNEX 10: COUNTRY BUDGET ALLOCATION

ANNEX 10: Country Budget Allocation

Country	Output	Allocation per Year							Total Programmable Funds	GMS (8%)1	TOTAL
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
Argentina	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Belize	Output 4	$100,000	$200,000	$250,000	$250,000	$350,000	$450,000	$400,000	$2,000,000	$160,000	$2,160,000
Bhutan	Output 4	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,500,000	$120,000	$1,620,000
Botswana	Output 4	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$250,000	$350,000	$350,000	$1,600,000	$128,000	$1,728,000
Brazil	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
Cambodia	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$200,000	$150,000	$800,000	$64,000	$864,000
China	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$300,000	$250,000	$1,200,000	$96,000	$1,296,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Colombia	Output 4	$200,000	$300,000	$350,000	$350,000	$400,000	$450,000	$450,000	$2,500,000	$200,000	$2,700,000
Comoros	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Costa Rica	Output 4	$400,000	$600,000	$700,000	$800,000	$900,000	$1,000,000	$1,100,000	$5,500,000	$440,000	$5,940,000
Cuba	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
Dem. Rep of Congo	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Ecuador	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$300,000	$250,000	$1,200,000	$96,000	$1,296,000
Egypt	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Ethiopia	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Fiji	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Gabon	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$100,000	$700,000	$56,000	$756,000
Georgia	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$350,000	$300,000	$1,400,000	$112,000	$1,512,000
Guatemala	Output 4	$100,000	$200,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$400,000	$350,000	$1,800,000	$144,000	$1,944,000
Kenya	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Madagascar	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$100,000	$700,000	$56,000	$756,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Malawi	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
Maldives	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Mexico	Output 4	$300,000	$600,000	$700,000	$700,000	$800,000	$900,000	$1,000,000	$5,000,000	$400,000	$5,400,000
Mongolia	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$250,000	$1,300,000	$104,000	$1,404,000
Mozambique	Output 4	$100,000	$200,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$400,000	$350,000	$1,800,000	$144,000	$1,944,000
Namibia	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000

Nepal	Output 4	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
Niger	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Peru	Output 4	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000	$250,000	$250,000	$400,000	$350,000	$1,700,000	$136,000	$1,836,000
Philippines	Output 4	$300,000	$600,000	$700,000	$700,000	$800,000	$900,000	$1,000,000	$5,000,000	$400,000	$5,400,000
Rwanda	Output 4	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
South Africa	Output 4	$200,000	$500,000	$500,000	$600,000	$600,000	$850,000	$750,000	$4,000,000	$320,000	$4,320,000
Sri Lanka	Output 4	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$350,000	$1,600,000	$128,000	$1,728,000
Tanzania	Output 4	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$800,000	$64,000	$864,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Thailand	Output 4	$350,000	$600,000	$700,000	$700,000	$800,000	$950,000	$900,000	$5,000,000	$400,000	$5,400,000
Uganda	Output 4	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$800,000	$64,000	$864,000
Uzbekistan	Output 4					$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$300,000	$24,000	$324,000
	Output 5	$75,000	$100,000	$125,000	$100,000				$400,000	$32,000	$432,000
Viet Nam	Output 4	$100,000	$100,000	$150,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,100,000	$88,000	$1,188,000
Zambia	Output 4	$200,000	$200,000	$250,000	$250,000	$350,000	$350,000	$400,000	$2,000,000	$160,000	$2,160,000
Other countries	Output 4		$3,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$5,000,000	$6,000,000	$7,200,000	$29,200,000	$2,336,000	$31,536,000
	Output 5		$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$700,000	$700,000	$4,400,000	$352,000	$4,752,000
TOTAL	**Output 4**	**$3,600,000**	**$9,050,000**	**$11,450,000**	**$11,800,000**	**$15,250,000**	**$18,550,000**	**$19,300,000**	**$89,000,000**	**$7,120,000**	**$96,120,000**
	Output 5	**$1,050,000**	**$2,150,000**	**$2,500,000**	**$2,150,000**	**$750,000**	**$700,000**	**$700,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$800,000**	**$10,800,000**

1 GMS is based on 8%, but it will change depending on the source of funds