United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS)		
Countries: Global (see bottom of table for list of participating countries)	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** UNDP BPPS NCE	**Execution Modality***:* Global Direct Implementation Modality (Global DIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* N/A (project is multi-country)		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Atlas Award ID: see table below	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** see table below	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6690 – parent project 6709 – 6718, 6720 – child projects (see table below)	**GEF Project ID number:** 11023-11032, 11036 (see table below)	

PIMS ID	GEF ID	Atlas Award ID	Atlas Output ID	Country
6709	11023	00145995	00133195	Argentina
			00133196	Antigua and Barbuda
			00133201	Barbados
			00133202	Bahamas
			00133203	Bolivia
			00133204	Brazil
			00133205	Belize
			00133206	PMC Global - LAC 1
6710	11024	00146092	00133251	Chile
			00133253	Colombia
			00133254	Costa Rica
			00133255	Cuba
			00133256	Dominica
			00133257	Dominican Republic
			00133258	Ecuador
			00133259	PMC Global - LAC 2
6711	11025	00146094	00133260	El Salvador

				00133261	Grenada	
				00133262	Guatemala	
				00133263	Guyana	
				00133264	Haiti	
				00133265	Honduras	
				00133266	Jamaica	
				00133267	PMC Global - LAC 3	
	6712	11026	00146095	00133269	Mexico	
				00133270	Panama	
				00133271	St. Kitts and Nevis	
				00133272	Paraguay	
				00133273	Peru	
				00133274	Saint Lucia	
				00133275	St Vincent&Grenadines	
				00133276	PMC Global - LAC 4	
	6713	11027	00146096	00133277	Algeria	
				00133278	Bahrain	
				00133279	Egypt	
				00133280	Iraq	
				00133281	Jordan	
				00133282	Lebanon	
				00133283	Morocco	
				00133284	PMC Global - Arab States 5	
	6714	11028	00146097	00133285	Yemen	
				00133286	Somalia	
				00133287	Tunisia	
				00133288	Suriname	
				00133289	Trinidad & Tobago	
				00133290	Uruguay	
				00133291	Venezuela	
				00133292	PMC Global - Global 6	
	6715	11029	00146098	00133293	Bhutan	
				00133294	Cambodia	
				00133295	China	
				00133296	India	
				00133297	Indonesia	
				00133298	Lao PDR	
				00133299	Malaysia	
				00133300	PMC Global - Asia Pacific 7	
	6716	11030	00146099	00133301	Maldives	
				00133302	Mongolia	
				00133303	Nepal	
				00133304	Pakistan	

				00133305	Papua New Guinea	
				00133306	Philippines	
				00133307	Sri Lanka	
				00133308	PMC Global - Asia Pacific 8	
	6717	11031	00146100	00133309	Mauritania	
				00133310	Seychelles	
				00133311	Timor Leste	
				00133312	Samoa	
				00133313	Thailand	
				00133314	Kazakhstan	
				00133315	Tajikistan	
				00133316	PMC Global - Global 9	
	6718	11032	00146101	00133317	Mauritius	
				00133318	Viet Nam	
				00133319	Kyrgyzstan	
				00133320	Turkmenistan	
				00133321	Ukraine	
				00133322	Uzbekistan	
				00133323	PMC Global - Global 10	
	6720	11036	00145970	00133189	Global component	

LPAC meeting date: 15 July 2022

Last possible date to submit to GEF: N/A (because the MSPs encompassed in this ProDoc are being submitted to the GEF under the one-step MSP procedure)

Latest possible CEO endorsement date: N/A (because the MSPs encompassed in this ProDoc are being submitted to the GEF under the one-step MSP procedure)

Project duration in months: 30 months

Planned start date: 30 November 2022	**Planned end date:** 29 May 2025
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: N/A (not required for MSPs or EAs)	**Expected date of Terminal Evaluation:** 17 February 2025 (one TE of the entire project; no TEs of individual country EAs)

Brief project description: The objective of this global project is to fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) including national biodiversity targets, monitoring, policy, and finance frameworks with the Global Biodiversity Framework of the CBD. Financial and technical support is provided through two pathways: first, grants made to Parties to undertake early actions at the national level, and second, a global technical support grant that will make it possible to provide technical guidance to Parties to ensure these early actions are effective, efficient, inclusive, and of the highest technical standards.

Each of the participating countries, based on their current planning status, will use the grant to undertake activities from the following menu: a) Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF; b) assessment of monitoring systems; c) policy and institutional alignment and review of policies for coherence

with the GBF; and d) biodiversity finance activities. The rapid review of the NBSAP and national targets will focus on identifying gaps required to align the national targets, goals, objectives and action plans within the existing NBSAP to the new GBF; the assessment of monitoring systems will focus on identifying gaps and promoting alignment between the NBSAP-related monitoring system and the GBF; the policy and institutional review will focus on identifying policy gaps and inconsistencies within the existing NBSAP and the GBF; and the biodiversity finance activities will focus on preparedness for developing and/or implementing a finance plan for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP.	
FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant (GEF-7 set aside for enabling activities)	USD 20,404,137
UNDP TRAC resources[1]	N/A
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	N/A
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 20,404,137**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 0**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 20,404,137**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: print name below  Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	**Agreed by UNDP (NCE-VF Executive Coordinator)[2]**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 30/11/2022

[1] This is not a mandatory requirement.

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

Participating countries:

RBA

1. Mauritania
2. Mauritius
3. Seychelles

RBAP

4. Bhutan
5. Cambodia
6. China
7. India
8. Indonesia
9. Lao People's Democratic Republic
10. Malaysia
11. Maldives
12. Mongolia
13. Nepal
14. Pakistan
15. Papua New Guinea
16. Philippines
17. Samoa
18. Sri Lanka
19. Thailand
20. Timor-Leste
21. Viet Nam

RBAS

22. Algeria
23. Bahrain
24. Egypt
25. Iraq
26. Jordan
27. Lebanon
28. Morocco
29. Somalia
30. Tunisia
31. Yemen

RBEC

32. Kazakhstan
33. Kyrgyzstan
34. Tajikistan
35. Turkmenistan
36. Ukraine
37. Uzbekistan

RBLAC

38. Antigua and Barbuda
39. Argentina
40. Bahamas
41. Barbados
42. Belize
43. Bolivia, Plurinational State of
44. Brazil
45. Chile
46. Colombia
47. Costa Rica
48. Cuba
49. Dominica
50. Dominican Republic
51. Ecuador
52. El Salvador
53. Grenada
54. Guatemala
55. Guyana
56. Haiti
57. Honduras
58. Jamaica
59. Mexico
60. Panama
61. Paraguay
62. Peru
63. Saint Lucia
64. St. Kitts and Nevis
65. St. Vincent and Grenadines
66. Suriname
67. Trinidad and Tobago
68. Uruguay
69. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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Acronyms

5NR	5th National Report
6NR	6th National Report
ABT	Aichi Biodiversity Targets
BD	Biodiversity
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BPPS	Bureau for Programme and Policy Support
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CNA	Competent National Authority
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DOA	Delegation of Authority
DPC	Direct Project Cost
EA	Enabling Activity
EBD	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
EFP	Environment Focal Point
FTA	Full Time Appointment
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBF-EAS	Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GPA	Gender Plan of Action
GPD	Global Programme Document
GPMTSU	Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ID	Identifier
IPLC	Indigenous People and Local Community
IPSA	International Personnel Service Agreement
LDC	Least Developed Country
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
MPSU	Management and Programme Support Unit
MSP	Medium Size Project
N/A	Not applicable
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBT	National Biodiversity Target

NCE-VF	Nature Climate and Energy-Vertical Funds
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIM	National Implementation Modality
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PB	Project Board
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PM	Project Manager
PMC	Project Management Cost
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PTA	Principal Technical Advisor
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia Pacific
RBAS	Regional Bureau for Arab States
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
RBLAC	Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
RBM	Results Based Management
RPD	Regional Programme Document
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPB	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
TBWP	Total Budget and Work Plan
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRAC	Target for resource assignments from the core
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States Dollar

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Global environmental challenge

"Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide, and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios"[3]. Responding to this existential need for stepping up biodiversity conservation efforts, at the High-Level Segment of part one of the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP- 15) in October 2021, Parties to the Convention adopted the Kunming Declaration, where they committed to develop, adopt and implement an effective post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)[4] that would put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature." Critically, the framework would also include provision of the necessary means of implementation, in line with the Convention and its two protocols, as well as appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and review.

The landmark post-2020 GBF is due to be adopted at part two of COP-15 in late 2022, following over two years of development and further formal negotiations in March 2022. This Declaration gives clear political direction for those negotiations. It addresses key elements needed for a successful post-2020 GBF: the mainstreaming of biodiversity across all decision-making; phasing out and redirection of harmful subsidies; strengthening the rule of law; recognizing the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring an effective mechanism to monitor and review progress; among others.

The post-2020 GBF sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity by preserving and protecting nature and its essential services to people. The GBF comprises 21 targets and 10 milestones proposed for 2030, en route to 'living in harmony with nature' by 2050[5], and builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (SPB). The framework's theory of change assumes that transformative actions are taken to deploy solutions to reduce threats to biodiversity. Actions should ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably to meet people's needs. Once the GBF is adopted by CBD Parties, each of the 196 Parties must ensure its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is in alignment with the GBF. This is a necessary first step for translating the GBF into national actions that lead to the achievement of the stated targets and milestones.

Achieving the 21 proposed global targets of the GBF will require sustained and concerted action by all Parties. The theory of change of the GBF "recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally, and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of 'living in harmony with nature by 2050'. It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction." This project is designed to meet this challenge and support Parties in their efforts.

Baseline scenario

CBD Parties created an obligation for national biodiversity planning under Article 6 of the Convention. In it, Parties agree to: (i) develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or program which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in the Convention; and (ii) integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable

[3] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/abb5/591f/2e46096d3f0330b08ce87a45/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf. In addition, see CBD SBSTTA 24 draft meeting notes (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5b4e/96df/8586df1efec2d603c93716c2/sbstta-24-part2-l-01-en.pdf) and CBD OEWG 3 Co-chair reflection Notes (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e26d/3f00/7cb7a016a3b9bed6304f86aa/wg2020-03-06-en.pdf)

[4] The CBD notes that the term "post-2020 global biodiversity framework" is used as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[5] The Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework with support from the Secretariat have prepared 25 one-pagers as an information supplement to the First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs, and policies. Article 26 and Article 10(a) are closely linked to Article 6. Article 26 calls for Parties to submit periodic national reports on the measures that they have taken to implement the provisions of the Convention, and the effectiveness of those actions in meeting the Convention's objectives. Article 10(a) encourages Parties to integrate considerations of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The main policy instrument for implementing convention decisions is the NBSAP. Each NBSAP includes a national strategy for how the country intends to fulfill the objectives of the Convention considering its specific national circumstances, and a related action plan that includes the sequence of steps to be taken to meet this strategy.

At the tenth Conference of Parties (COP 10), Parties adopted the SPB at for the 2011-2020 period, including the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT), and agreed to translate this overarching international framework into a revised post-2010 NBSAP within two years. Indeed, ABT 17 states that *by 2015, each Party will have developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory, and updated NBSAP.* All but three CBD Parties have submitted at least one NSBAP to the CBD, and most have submitted a post-2010 revision[6]. The majority of Parties have also submitted their Sixth National Report (6NR). Table 1 reflects the current baseline of compliance with these commitments. (See Annex 9 for a status of NBSAPs and 6NRs in countries working with UNDP on this Early Action Support project.)

Table 1. Current compliance of CBD Parties as it relates to NBSAPs[7]

NBSAP Baseline Data	Number	Notes
Parties that have submitted at least one NBSAP to the CBD	193	99% of Parties 193 of 196 Parties
Parties that have never submitted an NBSAP to the CBD	3	1.5% of Parties 3 of 196 Parties Cyprus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, State of Palestine
Parties who have submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	177	90% of Parties 177 of 196 Parties submitted a post-COP10 NBSAP
Parties who have not submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	16	8% of Parties 16 of 196 Parties Bahamas, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cook Islands, Gabon, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, and Uzbekistan
Parties whose post-2010 NBSAP does not take the SPB/ABT into account[8]	11	6% of Parties 11 of 196 Parties Brunei Darussalam, DPR Korea, El Salvador, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Nauru, Romania, San Marino, Suriname, Tuvalu
Subset of Parties being supported by UNDP (through this project) who have not submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	3	Bahamas, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
Subset of Parties being supported by UNDP (through this project) whose post-COP 10 NBSAP does not take the SPB into account	1	Suriname

[6] Information accessed at https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ and personal correspondence with the CBD on 2 February 2022.
[7] Information accessed at https://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsap-status.doc and personal correspondence with the CBD on 2 February 2022
[8] While the Secretariat considers all NBSAPs submitted since COP-10 to be a "post-COP-10 NBSAP", the distinction is made between those that reference the SP/ABTs and those that do not.

In its past, current, and future strategy and programming directions documents, the GEF states its commitment to support Parties to meet CBD commitments by prioritizing biodiversity enabling activities (BD EA), and sets aside funds for this purpose. The majority of GEF-eligible countries access GEF BD EA funding through UNEP and UNDP. Under various arrangements, during the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, Parties received financial and technical support to complete the Fifth National Report (5NR), Sixth National Report (6NR), and a post-2010 NBSAP revision. In collaboration with SCBD, UNDP and UNEP have also jointly operated a global technical support unit for Parties during the NBSAPs and 6NR project periods.

The global project 'Support to GEF Eligible Countries for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 Through a Globally Guided NBSAPs Update Process' established a joint UNDP – UNEP global technical support unit to support 124 Parties. It focused on global learning and technical content development, and on the delivery of direct technical support to countries. UNDP also supported 45 countries in all regions to implement a national BD EA MSP, with UNEP supporting 79 countries through national and umbrella MSPs. The UNDP portion of the project closed in early 2018. The project developed a significant number of new and innovative knowledge management tools to enhance global learning on biodiversity planning and support GEF-financed NBSAP development processes, so that NBSAPs become more relevant policy instruments, are integrated into sectoral national plans strategies and policies, and make a significant contribution to achieving ABT 17. For example, the project produced: 10 publications, 7 posters, 22 guidance documents, and 5 tools relevant for technical support for revising and updating NBSAPs; 19 eLearning online training courses, with 7,494 global online learning course registrants; and hosted 44 webinars, with 3,298 live webinar participants (English, French, Spanish), and 6,520 recorded webinar participants (English, French, Spanish). Towards the long-term goal of developing the capacity of countries to carry out effective biodiversity planning, only two UNDP-supported countries did not submit a post-2010 NBSAP, and one does not take the SPB into account. Among the NBSAPs that underwent a technical review, 88% were assessed to have addressed Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 15 and 20; 79% showed evidence of including diverse stakeholders in the revision process.

The global project 'Technical Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report' maintained the joint UNDP – UNEP global technical support unit and provided funding for 138 Parties to develop a high quality, gender-responsive and data-driven 6NR that improves national decision-making processes for the implementation of NBSAPs; that reports on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and informs both the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2021 – 2030. UNDP supported 64 countries, which received GEF BD EA funding through four regional MSPs to develop the report. The project closed in June 2020, having fully met its objectives. Parties indicated the tools and technical support materials provided during the project were critical to enhancing the quality of the 6NR in line with CBD requirements. The terminal evaluation found that in all cases, the national reports submitted to SCBD during the sixth national reporting period were high quality and, in all cases, showed improvement over past NRs. Additionally, over 50% of UNDP supported Parties submitted a NR with components of gender mainstreaming for the first time. There was also an 81% increase in the frequency of spatial data usage from the 5NR period to the 6NR period, and a 233% increase from the post-2010 NBSAP to the 6NR period. Parties that received GEF funding contributed most significantly to this increase, including an average of 17 maps per 6NR, and having 164% more occurrences of spatial data compared to the 5NR average. Those that did not receive GEF funds included only an average of four maps per 6NR.

After the anticipated adoption of the post-2020 GBF at the fifteenth COP, Parties will be required to review and align existing NBSAPs with the new targets and milestones of the GBF. Without this alignment of NBSAPs with the GBF, its implementation will be impeded and this would be a significant lost opportunity.

Long-term solution and barriers

Lessons learned from the last round of updating NBSAPs indicate that challenges persist in terms of non-alignment of national targets with global targets, lack of a financing plan for NBSAP implementation, inadequate implementation due to delays in updating NBSAPs, as well as inadequate monitoring[9]. During the past decade, the

[9] Reference is made to information on NBSAP status and implementation challenges provided in document CBD/SBI/3/2 and its addendums (https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03), and L.4 document (CBD/SBI/3/L.4) that will be taken up at the resumed

implementation of NBSAPs was limited in many cases. Reasons included lack of sufficient financial resources and institutional capacity to implement, monitor, and report on all their commitments. In many cases, the strategies and actions developed during this period were overambitious compared with the resources available for their implementation and lacked prioritization. A lack of political will and changes of government priorities were additional challenges. Meanwhile, technology transfer under the Convention is limited, and insufficient scientific information for policy and decision-making is a further obstacle to its effective implementation. Without the benefit of external assistance and technical guidance, many countries are unable to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time to execute their international commitments with sufficient technical quality and in a truly participatory fashion. This is particularly the case for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

To fully achieve the post-2020 GBF targets it will be critically important for Parties to rapidly align their NBSAPs and national biodiversity targets to those new targets in the GBF. Parties will also need mechanisms to track progress towards achieving these targets, to align sectoral policies and institutional processes to them, and to develop biodiversity finance plans to implement strategies and actions to achieve them. These steps must be taken using an inclusive, whole-of-government approach that fully accounts for gender equity and women's empowerment, and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and youth. The main barriers to realizing this long-term solution are as follows:

Barrier 1. Parties may not have the speed and sense of urgency to rapidly translate the post-2020 GBF into a functional and flexible framework for national action, including the harmonization of the new GBF targets with those in existing NBSAPs.

During a mid-term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (SPB)[10], carried out in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO 4[11]) in 2014, it was concluded that while progress was evident for the majority of the ABTs at that time, it was not sufficient for the achievement of the targets by 2020. The fourth edition of the Outlook outlined potential actions in each of the target areas that, if advanced, could still result in the achievement of the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan. Unfortunately, when the fifth edition of the GBO (GBO 5)[12] was undertaken in 2020, the CBD found that at the global level none of the 20 ABT targets have been fully achieved. Six targets have been partially achieved: ABT 9 on invasive alien species, ABT 11 on protected areas, ABT 16 on access and benefit sharing, ABT 17 on NBSAPs, ABT 19 on science and research, and ABT 20 on resource mobilization. Available evidence suggests that despite the failure to meet the goals of the SPB, it is not too late to slow, halt and eventually reverse current trends in the decline of biodiversity. Moreover, the actions required to achieve this turnaround and successfully 'bend the curve' of biodiversity decline, are fully consistent with, and indeed crucial components of, the goals and targets set out under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. In summary, realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will depend on a more effective portfolio of actions that can be rapidly operationalized in every nation around the world. To do so, they will need to quickly familiarize themselves with the new GBF targets and understand where the gaps are with their existing national biodiversity targets. During the past decade, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provided a flexible framework that strongly guided national target setting. Yet, many components were challenging to operationalize and achieve on a national level.

Barrier 2. Parties may not engage stakeholders in a meaningful way to identify areas of alignment between the post-2020 GBF and existing national biodiversity targets, as well as gaps, and pathways to resolve them.

Some Parties considered the wording and concepts in the 2011-2020 SPB too complicated to communicate to a non-specialist audience, which limits the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors. Clear linkages to the strategic

session of SBI-3 in March; CBD/SBI/3/11 on options to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms, and its addendums, and CRP.5 (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5).

[10] https://www.cbd.int/sp/

[11] https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/

[12] https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo5/publication/gbo-5-en.pdf

plans of other MEAs and other intergovernmental processes must also be recognized and communicated in ways that attract high-level political and public support during development and implementation of the framework, and to encourage cross-sectoral ownership. A robust communication strategy to promote cross-sectoral engagement will be necessary. The post-2020 NBSAP will need to be mainstreamed across all sectors and key governmental agencies to ensure its effective implementation at the national level. There is considerable potential to align policy in this decade by ensuring the full involvement of key stakeholders from many sectors from the initial stages of the new framework's application at the national level through its implementation. To do so, Parties must ensure that the basic conditions for participatory NBSAP development are in place and that consultations are held with a wide range of sectors, groups and segments of society (including traditionally marginalized populations, business and industry, finance organizations, and more). When cross-ministry coordination does occur during NBSAP design and implementation, and national reporting, it leads to increased positive biodiversity outcomes. Guidance is needed on how each target seeks to support the achievement of other targets and other key national policies. Terms and concepts will need to be chosen with careful consideration of how they can be communicated and understood by a non-specialist audience.

Barrier 3. Parties have limited common mechanisms for integrating the perspective of IPLCS, youth, and women into NBSAP design, and monitoring and reporting on their contributions to its implementation.

Assessments of national-level biodiversity planning, such as the UNU-IAS study[13], have found that most countries prepared first-generation NBSAPs with participation of stakeholders, but key stakeholders such as indigenous communities and women were largely missing. Implementation experiences of first generation NBSAPs indicate that the most successful ones are those which laid out an inclusive process of addressing interests and concerns of various sectors and stakeholders.[14] While noting that in the second-generation of NBSAPs most Parties reported some involvement of indigenous and local communities, NGOs and civil society, including women, the private sector, and academia, an IUCN report[15] found that sufficient technical and financial resources have to be made available to allow for a truly participatory process to take place. If financial resources allocated for the NBSAP process are scarce, then the possibility of having a comprehensive plan to engage all relevant stakeholders, and effectively engaging them, is significantly hampered. If on the other hand, the technical resources available (expertise, knowledge, information) do not go with the extent of the NBSAP requirements, then chances are there will also be a mismatch between the resulting NBSAP's level of ambition and its feasibility in practice.

A range of participatory planning tools can be used to prepare the NBSAP and gain inputs from IPLCs, women and youth, and decentralized planning processes can be more successful in mobilizing people to innovate and experiment with tools, as noted in a review of the participatory planning approach taken in preparation of NBSAPs[16]. Thus, Parties need capacity-building for increasing participation of IPLCs as well as capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in accordance with the Convention's gender plan of action. Parties do not have the capacity and resources to integrate gender-specific indicators into their NBSAPs, and to disaggregate relevant indicators by sex. Although IPLCs, women, and girls play critical roles in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, these are typically undervalued and overlooked, resulting in little reflection in policy, planning and programming decisions. Lack of attention to these roles, and the associated needs, priorities and interests limits access to the resources and services required for them to contribute more fully to efforts to combat biodiversity loss.

[13] Prip, C; Gross, T; Johnston, S; Vierros, M (2010). Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, Yokohama, Japan

[14] Pisupati, B. & Prip, C. (2015) Interim Assessment of Revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK and Fridtjof Nansen institute, Lysaker, Norway.

[15] Sonia Peña Moreno and Maximilian Mueller, Societal participatory processes in the revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), January 2015, IUCN (https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/iucn_participatory_processes_report__final.pdf)

[16] Apte T 2006 A people's plan for biodiversity conservation: Creative strategies that work (and some that don't), IIED Gatekeeper Series, 130

Barrier 4. Parties have limited data and tools to effectively monitor biodiversity status and trends, and to report progress towards achieving the global and national targets linked to NBSAPs.

Environmental ministries have identified several common challenges to accessing and using quantitative and spatial data to track indicators, as well as develop, implement, and monitor strategies and actions. Data for many NBSAP targets and indicators are not commonly accessible, and there is a pervasive lack of access to adequate quantitative and spatial information on biodiversity and ecosystem services, their uses and importance for society, and related drivers of change.

Data access is often limited due to information being stored across multiple ministries, data being held by external data providers, and data being governed by complicated data sharing agreements. Accessible data may be inaccurate due to low spatial resolutions, incompatible formats, and inappropriate time coverages. There is a common need for governments to nationally validate global data sources before they can be used for official decision-making purposes. Many nations also face limited access to the types of technology needed to process spatial data, as well as low technical capacity to apply the results to develop and implement biodiversity policy. These constraints often leave Parties challenged to readily monitor and visualize the progress being made to achieve national targets using common indicators that can be represented using standard formats, using validated sources of data and indicators. There is an urgent need to strengthen national, regional, and global biodiversity information and data management systems, which requires technical and financial resources. Their capacity to develop and implement effective biodiversity strategies; monitor, and report progress to achieve them; and to make linkages to similar commitments under other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) will remain limited until these gaps are more comprehensively addressed.

Aligning the structure of NBSAP and national reporting templates early in this decade will clarify the types of information and metrics needed, and help to avoid confusion, duplication, inconsistency, and gaps in monitoring. A subset of critical global spatial data sets could be identified and validated by the COP to fill national gaps in data availability. Tools that increase access to spatial data on global and national targets and indicators, and that help Parties use them to make data-driven decisions, are also necessary. Monitoring systems should also be designed to support investments in action across related MEAs such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Parties also need enhanced national mechanisms for collecting, managing, and sharing spatial biodiversity data, and tracking changes over time. Support is needed to develop indicators at both national and global levels to monitor spatially explicit, measurable changes in the status of biodiversity at regular and meaningful intervals. There are also no automated reporting systems for national targets and indicators using globally available remote-sensing data, although this technology exists. Without such support, many Parties will remain challenged to effectively plan, implement actions, and report on progress for the post-2020 GBF.

Barrier 5. Parties often have misaligned national policies that contradict national commitments to the GBF.

While many NBSAPs highlight the need to value and create economic incentives for biodiversity, relatively few effectively moved beyond general statements and established policies that reflect it. If these are not addressed, they will continue to lead to destruction and degradation of nature. Multi-sectoral leadership and coordination mechanisms help integrate biodiversity into the plans of other ministries, which led to more successful mainstreaming of NBSAP implementation. Yet, there is considerable potential to strengthen cooperation and collaboration and alignment across national policies relating to nature, and to coordinate their implementation more effectively across ministries, as well as the collection and use of related data and indicators. Adoption of an NBSAP at the highest government level, such as by a cabinet or president, was considered to lead to enhanced engagement by additional ministries. Few countries designed their NBSAP explicitly as a policy mechanism to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other MEAs or instruments, such as the UNFCCC, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the Convention on Migratory Species.

Barrier 6. Parties need a range of finance policies and mechanisms to secure the resources required to implement NBSAPs, coupled with an understanding that biodiversity mainstreaming is the tool by which countries can identify and unlock many potential financial mechanisms.

Most countries have not completed the type of rigorous biodiversity finance plans that are needed to mobilize resources for achieving the new GBF targets at the national level. The UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative found that many revised NBSAPs do not have financing plans for their implementation, nor did governments have the financial resources to implement many NBSAP actions during the 2011-2020 period. Those developing countries that produced financing plans for their NBSAPs in the last decade reported that they were difficult to operationalize. This was due to a huge gap between the identified costs and the national and international financial resources available. Also, for many countries, the actions in their NBSAPs were not prioritized, and so it was difficult to make decisions on the allocation of limited funds. Yet, the need to identify, develop, and implement finance solutions for biodiversity is foundational to the successful achievement of the post-2020 GBF, and to ensure that these finance solutions are based on evidence-based assessments of the most effective pathways to achieve national targets, strategies, and actions for biodiversity.

Consistency with national strategies

This project is consistent with the goals of the NBSAPs under the CBD. The project also has tangible benefits for the implementation of the National Action Programmes under UNCCD, as well as the National Adaptation Plans and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC, by identifying opportunities for aligning policies and identifying nature-based solutions that can contribute to the goals of these conventions. There are also considerable synergies with efforts to achieve the nature-based Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.

III. STRATEGY

Alternative strategy/ theory of change

Based on the analysis of barriers Parties face in undertaking actions to align national biodiversity planning with the GBF, the project aims to provide financial and technical support through two pathways. The first is through grants made to Parties to undertake early actions at the national level, and the second is through a global technical support grant that will make it possible to provide technical services to Parties to ensure their early actions are efficient, effective, inclusive, and of the highest technical standards (see theory of change diagram below). Lessons learned from past NBSAP and 6NR support projects led by UNDP have also been taken into account in project design (Annex 10).

The project is guided by two principles. First, countries will start from whatever starting point they have already achieved. If a country has already conducted different elements of a BIOFIN assessment, for example, they may choose to use a portion of funds to implement a new finance mechanism. If a country has completed a national exercise in assessing policy alignment, they may choose to dive deeper into a specific sector to develop an action plan for alignment in that sector, and countries will build on existing monitoring systems in place. The second principle is that countries will select the most relevant areas of work for their national context, whether that is a whole component, or a portion thereof. The overall goal of this project is to provide momentum and impetus toward overall progress on the four components outlined below through this early action support.

Pathway 1. Country Grants: The aim is to support Parties in taking early actions to begin a review and planning exercise in anticipation of adoption of the post-2020 GBF by Parties. To this end, all review and planning efforts undertaken in each project component are in the context of the NBSAP revision and will feed into it. Each country will use the grant to undertake any or all of the following activities, based on their current planning status: a) rapid review of NBSAPs to align with post-2020 GBF: conduct rapid screening of NBSAPs; update targets; update existing NBSAPs; b) assess monitoring systems and frameworks: identify gaps in existing monitoring systems and frameworks; and create action plan for monitoring systems; c) align policies and institutions: conduct a rapid review of policies; develop aligned whole-of-government approaches; develop a prioritized action plan for policy alignment; or undertake other early actions related to policy coherence and alignment; and d) conduct biodiversity finance

activities: conduct an expenditure review, conduct a cost estimate; undertake a subsidy review; develop a finance action plan; or undertake other early actions on biodiversity finance. National actions will be implemented in each participating country, with the following intermediate outcomes:

- NBSAPs are ready to be aligned and national biodiversity targets are aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets
- Enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems, and transparency frameworks
- Identification of actions for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors
- Biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilization identified

Pathway 2. Global Technical Support Grant: This will enable the provision of technical specialized support to all countries for each of the 4 components under the national grants. Specialized offerings will include: guidance materials; case studies, best practice examples; checklists, practical toolkits; interactive webinars; massive open online courses; web portal for go-to information about each GBF target, with examples, case studies; web service for interactive online discussions; data tools and portal to enable easy access to spatial data; roster of experts for each of the 4 components under the national grants; customized, bespoke services on a case-by-case basis. Support will be provided in multiple languages. The global technical support grant will result in the following intermediate outcomes:

- Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets
- Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks
- Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors
- Parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization

GEF and UNDP support through these pathways will ensure that by the end of the 30-month timeframe of the project Parties will have undertaken early actions towards implementation of the post-2020 GBF. This will, in turn, contribute to the GBF's 2030 mission "To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people", and to the 2050 vision namely, "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

Successfully realizing the intermediate outcomes of the pathways and ultimately the project objective of readiness for GBF implementation assumes that:

- Government counterparts own and actively engage in the consultative process to achieve GBF alignment
- There is political will to validate GBF-aligned NBSAPs and NBTs
- Consultations involve stakeholders from a range of different economic sectors, and involve women, youth, and the private sector
- Consultations can proceed in spite of prevailing Covid-19 public health measures in different countries
- Consultations can proceed in spite of security concerns and/or natural disasters in different countries

Looking beyond the project's accountability line, the ability to move from readiness for GBF implementation to taking urgent actions assumes that there is national ownership and formal adoption of the realigned NBSAPs, followed by planned, prioritized, and persistent actions.

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The project directly contributes to the GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy, specifically Objective 3 'Strengthen biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks' and is focused on priority 3J 'Improve biodiversity policy, planning and review'. It will contribute to Expected Outcome 15: Parties meet their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Protocols, through submission of relevant national reports and of relevant information through the clearing-houses;

Expected Outcome 16: National policy and institutional frameworks are reviewed, their implementation and effectiveness assessed, and gaps identified and addressed by the frameworks; and Expected Outcome 17: The review and, as appropriate, revision and update, of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of a successor framework to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, is implemented, incorporating an enhanced focus on achieving policy coherence.

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

Without external assistance and technical guidance, many countries are unable to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time to execute their international commitments with sufficient technical quality and in a truly participatory fashion. This is particularly the case for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). GEF-eligible CBD Parties view their capacity as insufficient to take early action to implement the post-2020 GBF, both financially and technically. Therefore, this project seeks to cover the incremental cost to Parties to take early actions, and to identify approaches to support implementation of the GBF per guidance provided by the SCBD to Parties, the COPs/COP-MOPs and in alignment with the CBD and its protocols. During part one of CBD COP 15[17], the GEF, in partnership with UNDP and UNEP, announced their commitment to fast-track immediate financial and technical support to developing country governments to prepare for the rapid implementation of the post-2020 GBF. The commitment from Japan to extend its funding will also provide support for NBSAPs.

Global environmental benefits

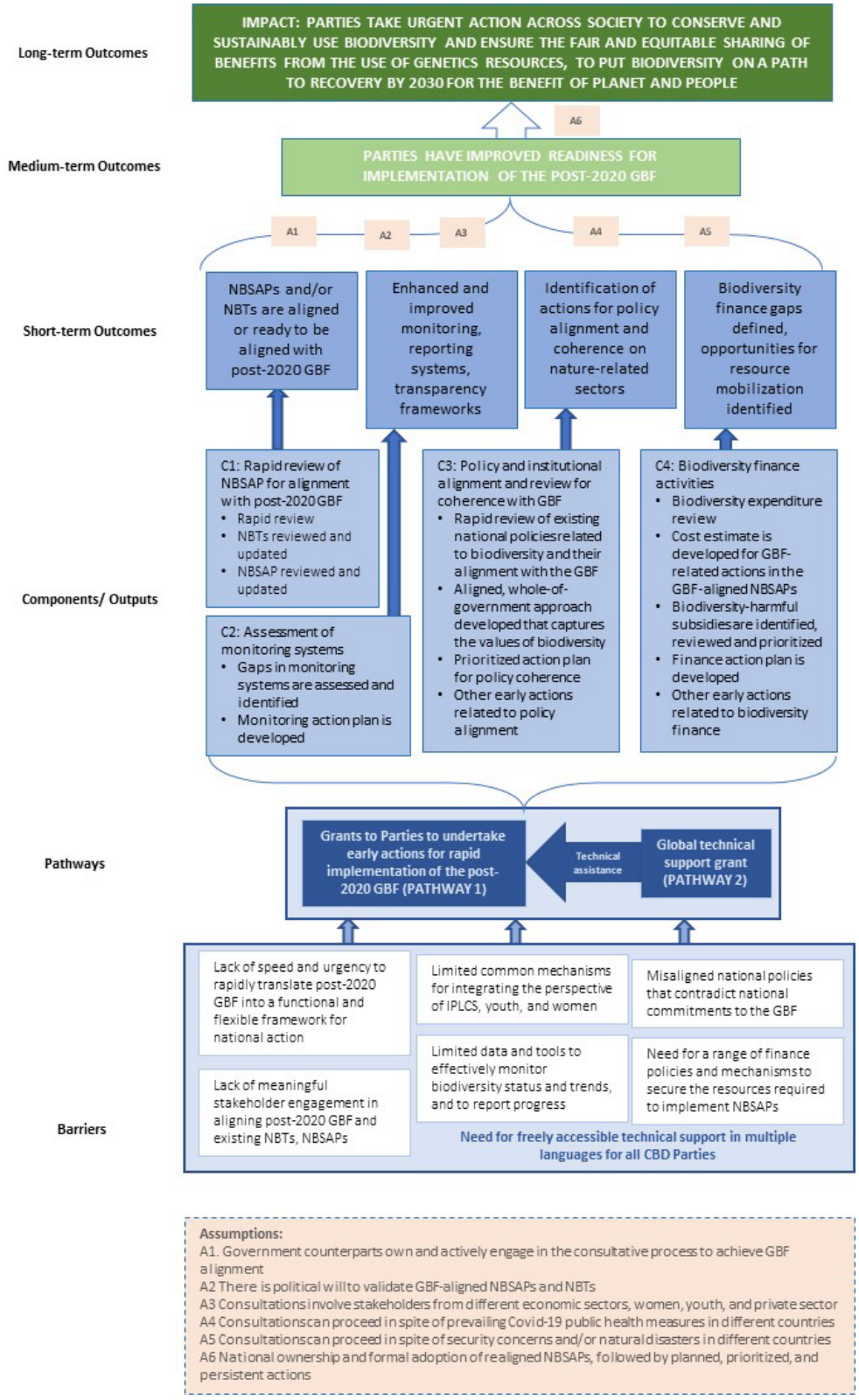
The project will greatly improve the readiness of Parties to begin implementation of GBF targets. The global benefits of the project will, therefore, be realized once Parties begin taking national actions that feed into the global biodiversity targets, and thus put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, and towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of 'Living in Harmony with Nature'.

Socio-economic benefits

The project will not provide any direct socio-economic benefits during its timeframe insofar as it focuses on the design of biodiversity planning frameworks, and the capacity development necessary to do so. However, over the long-term, as countries begin to implement these planning frameworks to realize GBF targets, they will also generate socio-economic benefits because meeting human needs and the equitable sharing of benefits are intrinsic to the GBF targets. Improving the readiness of countries to implement the GBF will translate into more rapid implementation of nature-based solutions that will enhance food security, livelihoods, water security, and disaster risk reduction that will have a direct bearing on human well-being.

[17] https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2021/pr-2021-10-15-cop15-en.pdf

Theory of Change diagram



IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

As explained in the strategy section and theory of change, the project aims to provide financial and technical support through two pathways. The first is through grants made to Parties to undertake national actions, and the second is through a global technical support grant. The objective and expected results are described below separately for each of the two pathways.

Expected results

Pathway 1: Country grants

Objective: To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks and finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework. Parties will identify the most strategic activities from the following menu based on their current status. (Note: activities chosen by each Party are captured in the budget and workplan per country.)

Component 1: Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF

The **expected outcome** is that NBSAPs and/or National Biodiversity targets are aligned or ready to be aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets, as measured by the number of countries with operationalization plans[18] for updating NBSAPs to be aligned with the post-2020 GBF, and the number of countries with national biodiversity targets that are aligned with the post-2020 GBF.

1.1 A rapid review of NBSAP is conducted: A rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP is conducted to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the new goals and action targets of the GBF[19].

1.2 National targets are reviewed and updated: National targets are updated to take on board the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to be made operational (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially-explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs).

1.3 NBSAP is reviewed and updated: Subject to national planning cycles, the existing NBSAP is reviewed for updates through an inclusive whole-of-government process to be in line with the GBF and following related guidance provided by COP 15, and as appropriate, minor revisions are made[20], with the necessary consultations and processes for the plans to be nationally approved in due time. The objective of the consultative process is not only approval but also ensuring an inclusive process, and, to this end, each country team supported by the project will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan[21], taking into consideration the factors outlined below in the section on 'Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation'. In addition, Parties will be encouraged to review NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation.

Component 2: Assessment of monitoring systems

The **expected outcome** is to have enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems and transparency frameworks, as measured by the number of countries implementing plans for enhanced monitoring systems.

2.1 Gaps in monitoring systems are assessed and identified: Gaps are assessed in the existing data and knowledge systems and institutional monitoring systems and frameworks for monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity,

[18] Operationalization plans are living documents with flexibility and entry points for potential and continuous updates as applicable

[19] As described in recent SBI decisions (SBI3/11/Add4) about alignment of national targets and NBSAP with the Global Biodiversity Framework

[20] This will match what is proposed in SBI3/11/Add4 which describes the relationship between national and global targets

[21] This would be a simplified stakeholder engagement plan (except in those cases where a detailed plan is determined to be needed) modeled on UNDP SES guidance on stakeholder engagement available at https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20GN_Final_Dec2020.pdf

and other elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP, and for the headline indicators of the global monitoring framework.

2.2 Monitoring action plan is developed: A plan for strengthening national monitoring systems is developed to respond to the updated national targets, GBF and its monitoring framework, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.

Component 3: Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework

The **expected outcome** is identification of actions for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors, as indicated by: Number of countries with policy alignment and action plans agreed upon across sectoral agencies; and Number of countries with policy and institutional alignment exercises triggered for greater policy coherence.

3.1 A rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF is conducted: A review of the extent to which inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new Global Biodiversity Framework and other environmental agreements/plans.

3.2 An aligned, whole-of-government approach is developed that captures the values of biodiversity: Opportunities for enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity are identified, and an approach is developed to promote a whole-of-government nature-positive approach to sectors.

3.3 A prioritized action plan for policy coherence is developed: A prioritized set of actions is developed to fill institutional gaps and advance the country toward policy coherence taking a whole-of-government approach and taking into account the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity to be adopted at COP 15.

3.4 Other early actions related to policy alignment and coherence are completed: For countries with advanced work on policy alignment, key steps to advance work on implementing the results of their policy analyses are completed, including for example: detailed alignment plans for individual sectors; and spatialized mapping and alignment of various nature-related policy goals.

Component 4: Biodiversity Finance Activities

The **expected outcome** is to have biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilization identified, as measured by the number of countries with domestic resource mobilization plans, subsidy repurposing plans, and finance solution action plans.

4.1 A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted: A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted, assessing spending related to biodiversity across all sectors (e.g., energy, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, extractive industries).

4.2 A cost estimate is developed for GBF-related actions in the GBF-aligned NBSAPs: Costing projections of new and updated GBF activities are generated, and national financing gap is calculated.

4.3 Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are identified, reviewed and prioritized: Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are identified, reviewed and prioritized, the underlying causes for these subsidies are examined, the potential impacts of such subsidies are investigated, and existing finance mechanisms are analyzed, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are, along with a recommended course of action.

4.4 A finance action plan is developed: A plan for domestic resource mobilization /biodiversity finance plans is developed, and a national action plan to fill the finance gap for post-2020 GBF by 2030 is completed, and a clear monitoring system for finance and national reporting on finance is developed.

4.5 Other early actions related to biodiversity finance are undertaken: For countries with advanced work on biodiversity finance to achieve the post-2020 GBF, other key steps to advance work on implementing their finance action plan are completed (e.g., conducting feasibility analyses of finance mechanisms, and/or early implementation of specific finance solutions).

Pathway 2: Global technical support grant

The global technical support pathway will be executed by UNDP in full collaboration with UNEP and the CBD Secretariat to provide seamless support to all GEF-eligible Parties who are part of the Early Action Support project. The project components, outcomes, and outputs are described below, along with a table that indicates how UNDP and UNEP will collaborate on each component, building on each organization's core strengths and experience. Where feasible, products will be produced in multiple languages.

Objective: To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to review and align components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance.

Component 1: Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF

Outcome 1: Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets

Output 1.1 Technical tools/guidance/trainings for rapid NBSAP review developed and deployed: Develop or retrofit and deploy a framework and checklist to enable a rapid NBSAP screening to identify where existing national goals and targets are already aligned with the GBF, or goals and targets need to be added or updated to become more aligned with the GBF. Align, update, and moderate the NBSAP Forum.

Output 1.2 Technical tools/guidance/trainings on aligning national targets with the post-2020 GBF developed and deployed: Develop or retrofit and roll out technical resources on how to align national targets with the GBF and relevant SDGs, and on how to structure targets in an operational format (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs).

Output 1.3 Technical tools/guidance/trainings provided on an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment: Develop or retrofit and roll out technical resources on undertaking a gender mainstreamed and inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment, e.g., best practices in gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, and whole-of-government process. A variety of tools and guidance are developed or retrofitted to provide technical support on reviewing NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation, recommending or making appropriate minor revisions to them[22]. This will include guidance on how to ensure the country-led process is inclusive and gender-responsive and informed by potential social and environmental risks and safeguards. To specifically respond to risks identified through the social and environmental screening procedure, the project will include the following types of guidance:

- Guidance on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs, for example integrating the Process Framework approach/requirement into NBSAPs that have targets for expanding or strengthening PAs
- Stakeholder engagement guidance to Parties to ensure that stakeholder involvement, including IPLC representation, is embedded in the process of updating NBTs and NBSAPs, and that the country-led process is inclusive and gender-responsive
- Guidance on establishing a GRM, including through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm)
- Guidance on gender equality and women's empowerment to Parties based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf).

[22] This will match what is proposed in SBI3/11/Add4 which describes the relationship between national and global targets

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 1.1	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing templates and guidelines and support roll out to countries UNDP to lead in migration of NBSAP Forum to Learning for Nature and support moderation and content development	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing templates and guidelines and support roll out to countries UNEP to support UNDP in moderating the NBSAP Forum and support content development
Output 1.2	UNDP to co-lead in developing guidance material; provide technical support to UNDP-led countries	UNEP to lead in developing guidance material; provide technical support to UNEP-led countries
Output 1.3	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing templates, checklists, toolkits, best practices and examples; provide technical support to UNDP-led countries UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing guidance on gender mainstreaming and stakeholder inclusion; provide technical support to UNDP-led countries UNDP to co-lead on webinars on various approaches and best practices in updating NBSAPs; ensure participation of UNDP-supported countries	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing templates, checklists, toolkits, best practices, and examples; provide technical support to UNDP-led countries UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing guidance on stakeholder inclusion; provide technical support to UNEP-led countries UNEP to lead in holding webinars on various approaches and best practices in updating NBSAPs; ensure participation of UNEP-supported countries

Component 2: Provide technical support in the assessment and development of plans for national monitoring systems

Outcome 2: Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks

Output 2.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on assessing sufficiency and identifying needs for national data and monitoring systems provided: Roll out technical resources on national data and monitoring systems and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and develop guidance on how its functions and data can support identifying national data and monitoring system's needs and provide related technical support to UNDP-supported countries.

Output 2.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing a monitoring action plan: Roll out technical resources on developing a monitoring action plan and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and develop guidance on how it can be used to support development of a monitoring action plan. Support countries to engage in peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan.

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 2.1	UNDP to roll out guidance and provide support to UNDP-supported countries. UNDP to ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in webinars UNDP will develop guidance on how can UNBL support identifying national data and monitoring system needs.	UNEP to lead developing framework and checklist; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to lead in running webinars, ensuring engagement of UNEP-supported countries

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 2.2	UNDP to roll out guidance material for developing a monitoring action plan and provide support to UNDP-supported countries UNDP to ensure participation of UNDP-supported countries in webinars on national monitoring plans UNDP to roll out best practices and case studies on developing a monitoring action plan to UNDP-supported countries; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNDP to provide support to engage UNDP-supported countries in peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan UNDP will develop guidance on how can UNBL support identifying national data and monitoring system needs	UNEP to lead on guidance material for developing a monitoring action plan; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to lead on holding webinars on national monitoring plans; ensure participation of UNEP-supported countries UNEP to lead in developing best practices and case studies on developing a monitoring action plan; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to lead in supporting peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan

Component 3: Provide technical support on the review of policy and institutional alignment and process for achieving coherence with the GBF

Outcome 3: Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence

Output 3.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided support provided to enable a rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF: Develop and roll out technical resources for countries to conduct a rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and provide case studies. Conduct an online training series on various approaches and best practices.

Output 3.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to promote an aligned, whole-of-government approach that captures the values of biodiversity: Develop and roll out a framework and methodology for promoting a whole-of-government approach, with checklists and templates. Develop and run a massive open online course (MOOC) on developing a spatialized whole-of-government integrated planning approach.

Output 3.3 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings guidance provided for developing a prioritized action plan for policy coherence: Develop and roll out templates and guidance on GBF-aligned action plans for policy coherence. Leverage the UNBL to provide customized spatial support to countries on relevant targets.

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 3.1	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing guidance and supporting materials; provide support to UNDP-led countries UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in holding webinars and providing support for national processes	UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in developing guidance and supporting materials; provide support to UNEP-led countries UNDP and UNEP to collaborate in holding webinars and providing support for national processes
Output 3.2	UNDP to lead the development of methodology with case studies, check lists, toolkits, and examples in planning approaches UNDP to lead in developing and executing a MOOC on developing spatialized whole-of-government integrated planning approach, provide support to UNDP-supported countries	UNEP to support development of methodology with case studies, check lists, toolkits, and examples in planning approaches UNEP to encourage enrollment in MOOC; provide support to UNEP-supported countries

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 3.3	UNEP and UNDP to collaborate in developing guidance on GBF-aligned action plan; provide support to UNDP-supported countries UNDP to support UNDP-supported countries with customized spatial support	UNEP and UNDP to collaborate in developing guidance on GBF-aligned action plan; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to support UNEP-supported countries with customized spatial support

Component 4: Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities

Outcome 4: Parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization

***Output 4.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review*:** Develop or retrofit and roll out technical resources on conducting biodiversity expenditure reviews building from BIOFIN's experience. Hold a MOOC on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review.

Output 4.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing cost estimates for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions: Develop or retrofit or roll out and deploy technical resources on developing cost estimates for NBSAP actions. Hold a MOOC on developing cost estimates for actions.

Output 4.3 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on identifying biodiversity-harmful subsidies: Develop or retrofit and roll out technical resources on identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing biodiversity-harmful subsidies, including case examples.

***Output 4.4 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing a finance action plan*:** Develop or retrofit and roll out technical resources on developing a finance plan for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions, including case studies, templates, and examples. Hold a MOOC on developing a finance action plan and facilitate south-south exchanges.

Output	Primarily UNDP led	Primarily UNEP led
Output 4.1	UNDP to lead in developing guidance on biodiversity expenditure reviews; provide support to UNDP-supported countries UNDP to lead in developing and executing a MOOC; provide support to UNDP-supported countries	UNEP to support rolling out guidance materials on biodiversity expenditure reviews, provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to support enrollment in MOOC; provide support to UNEP-supported countries
Output 4.2	UNDP to lead in developing guidance materials and support for developing cost estimates; provide support to UNDP-supported countries UNDP to lead in developing and executing a MOOC; provide support to UNDP-supported countries	UNEP to support rolling out guidance materials for developing cost estimates; provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to encourage participation of UNEP-supported countries in MOOC
Output 4.3	UNDP to lead in developing guidance; provide support to UNDP-supported countries	UNEP to support rolling out guidance materials, provide support to UNEP-supported countries
Output 4.4	UNDP to lead in developing guidance materials for developing a finance plan; provide support to UNDP-supported countries UNDP to lead in developing and executing a MOOC on developing a finance plan; provide support to UNDP-supported countries	UNEP to support rolling out guidance materials for developing a finance plan, provide support to UNEP-supported countries UNEP to encourage enrollment in MOOC; provide support to UNEP-supported countries

Partnerships

UNDP's existing **partnership with UNEP and SCBD** forms the bedrock of this initiative. UNDP has been working closely with the SCBD and UNEP through the long-standing joint Global Governance Committee that these three agencies convene, and through a senior leadership initiative between SCBD, the GEF, UNDP, and UNEP that is intended to mobilize the project towards implementation. This team has prepared several information documents and other forms of policy recommendations. This partnership and close working relationship will continue under this new project and co-produce technical guidance and tools in alignment with CBD decisions.

Partnerships with regional bodies will also be of critical importance for successfully supporting Parties. In previous EA support projects, Parties required a combination of regionally tailored in-person and virtual support to effectively absorb and apply technical material. Uptake and application at the national level also improves when multiple capacity building opportunities are delivered in partnership with regional partners, when templates are provided in multiple languages, and when learning opportunities are available to a variety of professionals, from a technical analyst to a senior minister of the environment. During regional workshops, Parties also responded positively to opportunities for regional cooperation and cross-boundary work on conservation. During global project inception, UNDP will work with the GEF regional team leaders and technical advisors to identify key regional agencies that are critical to coordinate with to develop and deliver technical support and guidance. When project rosters of experts are developed, regional partners will be contacted to help develop and advertise this list. A list of regional technical experts will be beneficial, as it can expedite otherwise lengthy procurement processes in many small nations. Rolling out training by region, either virtually or in person, provides an opportunity for countries within a region to meet with each other, discuss common obstacles, learn how peers are applying technical tools, and strengthen networks. In past projects, in-person meetings convened by regional agencies has helped Parties overcome challenges related to internet connectivity and time zones.

Risks

Successfully realizing the intermediate outcomes of the pathways and ultimately the project objective of readiness for GBF implementation is based on several assumptions (as outlined in the project's theory of change above). If these assumptions do not hold true, it could adversely affect the achievement of project results. The project strategy was also assessed for social and environmental risks that it could potentially lead to. These are captured in the SESP (Annex 4). A full analysis of all risks and mitigation measures are in the risk register (Annex 5).

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation

Countries are expected to involve a wide multi-sectoral group of stakeholders in the various stages of consultations and implementation. Each country team supported by the project will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, taking into consideration the below[23].

During the funding of previous enabling activities, GEF eligible countries conducted stakeholder mapping exercises for biodiversity issues. Participating countries may re-engage those working groups during this Early Action Grant period. Parties will be provided technical guidance on stakeholder engagement so that indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other typically marginalized stakeholders are made part of the stakeholder engagement process from the outset.

The stakeholder engagement process should start with the CBD national focal points, the national focal points for the two CBD Protocols, the Competent National Authorities, the GEF Operational Focal Point, the NBSAP responsible authority or whoever has responsibility for NBSAP coordination, the preparation of CBD national reports, the development and operationalization of national monitoring systems and of resource mobilization plans for biodiversity. Thereafter it should expand to include a much broader range of national actors. Existing guidance

[23] As part of a "framework" approach to safeguards, this would be a simplified stakeholder engagement plan (except in those cases where a detailed plan is determined to be needed) modeled on UNDP SES guidance on stakeholder engagement available at https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20GN_Final_Dec2020.pdf

repeatedly emphasizes that during the transition from biodiversity planning to biodiversity implementation (and related progress assessments and reporting), everyone with a stake in the outcome of the target setting, monitoring, policy alignment and resource mobilization process needs to be engaged. At the national level, UNDP and UNEP recommend instituting a national steering committee that includes representatives of all sectors. These could include the finance ministry, line environment ministries, sub-national government entities, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non- governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, youth, and others – emphasizing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Each country's list will be different, but all should be comprehensive. This project will create the means for ensuring that, at the country level, the use of the Early Action Grants to align NBSAPs with the GBF and other environmental targets will be a widely inclusive and participatory process.

At a minimum, the following sets of actors should be engaged:

- National ministries responsible for managing the environment portfolio in each participating country
- Competent National Authorities responsible for the Convention and its two Protocols
- National ministries responsible for natural resource production sectors, including forestry, fisheries, agriculture
- National ministries responsible for managing nature-dependent development sectors, including tourism, water security, disaster management, economic development
- National ministries responsible for nature-impacting development sectors, including infrastructure, mining, energy, transportation
- National ministries responsible for budgeting and financing
- National ministries responsible for generating and collating data and statistics
- National ministries responsible for gender
- Other national stakeholders including Academia, women groups, multi-sectoral government ministries, local authorities, local communities, civil society organizations and local non-governmental organizations
- Private sector entities
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- International non-governmental organizations
- Multi-lateral agencies (e.g., World Bank, FAO, others)

The role of civil society will be critical and decided respecting the context within each country. It is expected that civil society will be involved in many aspects of the project implementation.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect of CBD implementation, and it is enshrined not just in the previous Strategic Plan 2011-2020 itself (refer to COP 10 Decision X/2, article 8), but also in the new emerging Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as in a number of other COP and COP-MOP(s) decisions. Quoting the mentioned article, "Recalls decision IX/8, which called for gender mainstreaming in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and decision IX/24, in which the COP approved the gender plan of action for the Convention, which, among other things, requests Parties to mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives, and requests Parties to mainstream gender considerations, where appropriate, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its associated goals, the ABT, and indicators."

The preamble of the CBD recognizes the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for biodiversity conservation. In recognition of this, a first draft of a gender plan of action for the post-2020 period has been prepared for consideration at SBI 3 and for adoption by the COP. This post-2020 gender plan of action clarifies linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf).

The GBF-EAS project will be a vehicle for further implementing these decisions and guidance. UNDP and UNEP will provide guidance on considering gender when undertaking each of the four different components in this proposal. All Parties will be encouraged to undertake strategies and actions that highlight women's and youth role in conservation/sustainable use and that address the need for a more gender-equitable sharing of its benefits. Based on the analysis of gender that the CBD Secretariat did in advance of CoP13[24], and based on UNDP's own analysis of gender-related actions across all post-2010 NBSAPs, UNDP and UNEP will ensure that key dimensions of gender are integrated into the project, including an increase in understanding of gender-differentiated connections to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to support more sustainable outcomes, an understanding of the steps related to gender equality and women's empowerment, identifying opportunities for women that make use of their biodiversity knowledge; and reinforcing efforts to include women in the implementation of nature-dependent Sustainable Development Goals. Finally, the project's results framework or logical framework includes gender-sensitive indicators, and a gender action plan is included in Annex 15.

Private sector

The private sector will be engaged throughout the GBF-EAS project. In particular, private sector entities will be engaged on issues related to policy coherence, resource mobilization, and alignment and target setting.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

This project seeks to position early action grants as an innovative, dynamic approach to accelerate action on the post-2020 GBF, as well as enabling readiness for GEF-8. The innovation is to take a proactive, early and responsive approach, in order to bypass traditional delays in implementation. This project provides an opportunity for Parties to use best available data, methodologies, and approaches. The project can also help Parties identify innovative approaches to monitoring, reporting, target setting, policy alignment and biodiversity finance at scale.

In terms of sustaining project-mediated actions, this will be facilitated by building individual and institutional capacity to take effective early action to implement the post-2020 GBF. The stakeholder driven process will ensure ownership of the outcomes and help Parties to further set and evaluate the importance of a national conservation strategy, and the elements it is intended to address. In most GEF-eligible countries, these committees and structures operated or are operating through previous GEF projects targeting enabling activities. Measures will be taken to ensure adequate representation of the stakeholders responsible for promoting gender equality and women's rights and the involvement of youth, IPLCs, and other emerging issues. To catalyze the data collected and lessons learned from similar efforts, the focal points of other multilateral agreements and processes that require national reporting on elements of the CBD will be also engaged. The project is a direct response to capacity needs identified by UNDP and UNEP with respect to national biodiversity planning and reporting during previous GEF EA BD projects, which emphasize the concept that biodiversity planning is a cyclical and incremental process of capacity building. Elevating biodiversity concerns into the policies and plans of government ministries and private sector companies is a goal that can take many years to achieve, requiring tremendous amounts of energy.

Sustainability of the outcomes of the project is also dependent on the maintenance and management of the national, regional and global communications infrastructure. This project will be executed at country level, and be supported by a global project management and technical support unit, but will also have participation of various regional and global actors, the UNDP and UNEP regional offices, UNEP WCMC, and SCBD as necessary. Networks will also include actors promoting gender equality, and IPLC and women's rights. Tapping into all of these networks will greatly improve the prospects for sustainability of results.

In terms of scaling up and replication, this project is already targeting a large number of countries, and, including the UNEP-supported countries, approximately 140 countries are to be provided financial and technical assistance to take early actions to implement the post-2020 GBF. The technical support to be provided by the project builds on the positive results of previous enabling activities funding and technical support packages provided to Parties during implementation of the 2011-2020 SPB. Technical support approaches will be refined in this project, and could be scaled up for use during other GEF supported enabling activities. The project is already drawing interesting lessons

[24] See Progress in Implementing the Gender Plan of Action: Update on Mainstreaming Gender Considerations in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.319October2016

on the importance of inter-agency collaboration and on the need to involve the Convention in partnerships. During the development of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth National Reports, and implementation of the 'Global Support to NBSAP' project, UNEP and UNDP had a similar model of using an umbrella program encompassing many countries. This modus operandi has several advantages which could be replicated in other GEF and non-GEF projects that involve enabling activities. The advantages include: an umbrella approach is aimed at reducing transaction costs of individual country requests, providing the GEF, UNDP, and UNEP an opportunity for managing BD EAs more strategically in close partnership with the CBD and other key global actors. A second aspect that is already being replicated from previous umbrella projects is parallel training for country teams for issues pertaining to the project and organized by the SCBD.

Once NBSAPs and NBTs are aligned with the post-2020 GBF, it will be important for Parties to rollout implementation of those targets through targeted actions. And, successful implementation of this project could provide a potential pathway for developing plans and scaling up action through projects funded in subsequent GEF cycles, or through funding from other donors.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Results Framework for Pathway 1: Country grants

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goals 1 to 17 (see https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf)*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): N/A because this is a multi-country project				
This project will contribute to the following signature solution of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.				
Objective and Outcomes	**Objective and Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline[25]**	**Mid-term Target[26]**	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Project Objective: To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks and finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework	Number of countries that are in the process of developing and/or securing government endorsement of GBF-aligned: - national biodiversity targets - NBSAPs - policy framework plans - monitoring framework plans - biodiversity finance plans	 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	 - All participating countries that choose component 1 - All participating countries that choose component 1 - All participating countries that choose component 2 - All participating countries that choose component 3 - All participating countries that choose component 4
	Number of countries that are drafting GEF project funding requests for the GEF-8 cycle that are grounded in their revised GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs	0	0	All participating countries
	Number of beneficiaries per country disaggregated by gender	0	0	At least 10,000 per country (5,000 men and 5,000 women)
Project component 1	**Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF**			
Project Outcome[27] 1: NBSAPs are ready to be aligned and National Biodiversity targets are aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	Number of countries with operationalization plans[28] for updating NBSAPs to be aligned with the post-2020 GBF	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 1
	Number of countries with national biodiversity targets that are aligned with the post-2020 GBF	0	All participating countries that choose component 1	All participating countries that choose component 1

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

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

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

[28] Operationalization plans are living documents with flexibility and entry points for potential and continuous updates as applicable

Objective and Outcomes	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[25]	Mid-term Target[26]	End of Project Target *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	***1.1 A rapid review of NBSAP is conducted:*** A rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP is conducted to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the new goals and action targets of the GBF ***1.2 National targets are reviewed and updated:*** National targets are updated to take on board the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to be made operational (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially-explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs). ***1.3 NBSAP is reviewed and updated:*** Subject to national planning cycles, the existing NBSAP is reviewed for updates through an inclusive whole-of-government process to be in line with the GBF, and as appropriate, minor revisions are made[29], with the necessary consultations and processes for the plans to be nationally approved in due time. In addition, Parties will be encouraged to review NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation.			
Project component 2	**Assessment of monitoring systems**			
Project Outcome 2: Enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems and transparency frameworks	Number of countries implementing plans for enhanced monitoring systems	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 2
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	***2.1 Gaps in monitoring systems are assessed and identified:*** Gaps are assessed in the existing data and knowledge systems and institutional monitoring systems and frameworks for monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity, and other elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP, and for the headline indicators of the global monitoring framework. ***2.2 Monitoring action plan is developed:*** A plan for enhancing monitoring systems is developed to respond to the updated national targets and GBF, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems, and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.			
Project component 3	**Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework**			
Project Outcome 3: Identification of actions for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	Number of countries with policy alignment and action plans agreed upon across sectoral agencies	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 3
	Number of countries with policy and institutional alignment exercises triggered for greater policy coherence	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 3
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	***3.1 A rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF is conducted:*** A review of the extent to which inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new Global Biodiversity Framework and other environmental agreements/plans. ***3.2 An aligned, whole-of-government approach is developed that captures the values of biodiversity:*** Opportunities for enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity are identified, and an approach is developed to promote a whole-of-government nature-positive approach to sectors. ***3.3 A prioritized action plan for policy coherence is developed:*** A prioritized set of actions is developed to fill institutional gaps and advance the country toward policy coherence taking a whole-of-government approach. ***3.4 Other early actions related to policy alignment and coherence are completed:*** For countries with advanced work on policy alignment, key steps to advance work on implementing the results of their policy analyses are completed, including for example: detailed alignment plans for individual sectors; and spatialized mapping and alignment of various nature-related policy goals			
Project component 4	Biodiversity Finance Activities			

[29] This will match what is proposed in SBI3/11/Add4 which describes the relationship between national and global targets

Objective and Outcomes	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[25]	Mid-term Target[26]	End of Project Target *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Project Outcome 4: Biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilization identified	Number of countries with domestic resource mobilization plans	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 4
	Number of countries with subsidy repurposing plans	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 4
	Number of countries with finance solution action plans	0	0	All participating countries that choose component 4
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	***4.1 A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted:*** A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted, assessing spending related to biodiversity across all sectors (e.g., energy, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, extractive industries). ***4.2 A cost estimate is developed for GBF-related actions in the GBF-aligned NBSAPs:*** Costing projections of new and updated GBF activities are generated, and national financing gap is calculated. ***4.3 Biodiversity-s subsidies are identified, reviewed and prioritized:*** Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are reviewed, and existing finance mechanisms are analyzed, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are. ***4.4 A finance action plan is developed:*** A plan for domestic resource mobilization /biodiversity finance plans is developed, and a national action plan to fill the finance gap for post-2020 GBF by 2030 is completed, and a clear monitoring system for finance and national reporting on finance is developed. ***4.5 Other early actions related to biodiversity finance are undertaken:*** For countries with advanced work on biodiversity finance to achieve the post-2020 GBF, other key steps to advance work on implementing their finance action plan are completed (e.g., conducting feasibility analyses of finance mechanisms, and/or early implementation of specific finance solutions).			

Results Framework for Pathway 2: Global technical support grant

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goals 1 to 17 (see https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf)*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *N/A*				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators[30,31] (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	**Baseline[32]** *Must be determined during PPG phase*	**Mid-term Target[33]**	**End of Project Target** *Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken*
Project Objective: To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the CBD in their work to align components of their NBSAP with the GBF: national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance	Percentage of countries that are applying technical support to take early action to review and align components of their NBSAP.	0% of countries	At least 50% of countries	At least 85% of countries
	Percentage of participants that express satisfaction with the technical support received through this project based on two surveys to be administered by mid-term and project end.	0% of participants	At least 50% of participants	At least 85% of participants
	Percentage of women accessing/ participating in technical support	0% of participants	At least 30% of participants	At least 45% of participants
Project component 1	**Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF**			
Project Outcome[34] 1: Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings on NBSAP alignment that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available: *NBSAP Forum* *NBSAP Rapid Screening* *NBSAP Alignment checklist* *Gender mainstreaming* *NBSAP training series*	7 tools/guidance/trainings available: *Mid-term targets +* *GBF-aligned NBSAPs templates* *Inclusive approaches: gender, IPLC, etc.* *NBSAP training series*
	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/trainings that are designed to improve their understanding of how to align NBSAPs and national biodiversity targets with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets, in multiple languages.	0% of countries access tools/ guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training

[30] Each country will select which project components they will take early action on national targets, monitoring frameworks, policy frameworks, and/or biodiversity finance. Counties can act on one to four components. Outcomes and objective indicators; and the baseline, mid-term, and end of project targets, only apply to the percentage of countries that undertake each project components, rather than to the entire portfolio of countries participating in the project.

[31] Where feasible, products will be produced in multiple languages.

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

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

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

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	***Output 1.1 Technical tools/guidance/trainings for rapid NBSAP review developed and deployed:*** Develop or retrofit and roll out a framework and checklist to enable a rapid NBSAP screening to identify where existing national goals and targets are already aligned with the GBF, or goals and targets need to be added or updated to become more aligned with the GBF. Align, update, and moderate the NBSAP Forum in multiple languages. ***Output 1.2 Technical tools/guidance/trainings on aligning national targets with the post-2020 GBF developed and deployed:*** Develop or retrofit and roll out resources on how to align national targets with the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to structure targets in an operational format (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs). ***Output 1.3 Technical tools/guidance/trainings provided on an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment:*** Develop or retrofit and roll out resources on undertaking a gender mainstreamed and an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment, e.g., best practices in gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, indigenous peoples and local communities, and whole-of-government process. A variety of resources are developed or retrofitted to provide technical support on reviewing NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation, recommending or making appropriate minor revisions to them[35].			
Project component 2	**Provide technical support in the assessment and development of plans for national monitoring systems**			
Project Outcome 2: Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	2 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available
	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/ trainings designed to improve their understanding of how to develop a monitoring action plan	0% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	***Output 2.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on assessing sufficiency and identifying needs for national data and monitoring systems:*** Roll out guidance on national data and monitoring systems and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and to develop guidance on how its functions and data can support identifying national data and monitoring system needs, and to provide related technical support to UNDP-supported countries. ***Output 2.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing a monitoring action plan:*** Roll out guidance on developing a monitoring action plan and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and to develop guidance on how it can be used to support development of a monitoring action plan. UNDP to engage UNDP-supported countries in facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan.			
Project component 3	**Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF**			
Project Outcome 3: Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available	8 tools/guidance/trainings available
	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/trainings designed to improve their understanding of the review of policy and institutional alignment and process for achieving coherence with the GBF	0% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	***Output 3.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to enable a rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF***: Develop and roll out checklists and tools for countries to conduct a rapid review of policy and institutional alignment, provide case studies. Conduct an online training series on various approaches and best practices. ***Output 3.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to promote an aligned, whole-of-government approach that captures the values of biodiversity:*** Develop and roll out a framework and methodology for promoting a whole-of-government approach, with checklists, templates. Develop and run a massive open online course (MOOC) on developing a spatialized whole-of-government integrated planning approach.			

[35] This will match what is proposed in SBI3/11/Add4 which describes the relationship between national and global targets

	Output 3.3 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided for developing a prioritized action plan for policy coherence: Develop and roll out templates and guidance on GBF-aligned action plans for policy coherence. Leverage UNBL to provide customized spatial support to countries on relevant targets.			
Project component 4	**Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities**			
Project Outcome 4: Parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	3 tools/guidance/trainings available	6 tools/guidance/trainings available
	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/trainings that are designed to improve their capacity to defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	0% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	***Output 4.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review*****:** Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on conducting biodiversity expenditure reviews building from BIOFIN's experience. Hold a MOOC on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review. ***Output 4.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing cost estimates for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions*****:** Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on cost estimates for NBSAP actions. Hold a MOOC on developing cost estimates for actions. ***Output 4.3 Technical guidance provided for identifying biodiversity-harmful subsidies***: Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing biodiversity-harmful subsidies, including case examples. ***Output 4.4 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided in developing a finance action plan*****:** Develop or retrofit and roll out materials on a finance plan for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions, including case studies, templates, and examples. Hold MOOC on developing finance action plan; facilitate south-south exchanges.			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The BPPS NCE team (which is the Implementing Partner for this global DIM project) is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[36].

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

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

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

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

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): While this is not required for EA projects, in lieu of the annual PIR reporting, the UNDP global project management unit will provide project status data during the annual reporting period in the GEF Portal, and will also share this with the Project Board.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): A single TE will be undertaken for the entire project (including global technical support pathway, and the country grants pathway). It will be a joint TE across UNDP and UNEP encompassing the global technical support and country level actions supported by both implementing agencies. The independent TE will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to

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

complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 31 October 2024. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion. The TE report and corresponding management response will be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[37] and the GEF policy on public involvement[38].

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

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

Monitoring Plan for Pathway 1: Country grants

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Pathway 1 Objective: To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring	***Indicator 1*** Number of countries that are in the process of developing and/or securing government endorsement of GBF-aligned: - national biodiversity targets - NBSAPs - policy framework plans - monitoring framework plans - biodiversity finance plans	*Midterm:* - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 *End:* - All participating countries that choose component 1 - All participating countries that choose component 1 - All participating countries that choose component 2 - All participating countries	Using the technical and financial support provided to participating countries through the country-level and global MSPs, they will be in the process of developing GBF-aligned NBTs, NBSAPs, policy framework plans, monitoring framework plans, biodiversity finance plans. Some countries may also have started the process of securing government endorsement of these. The target is therefore that all participating countries are in the process of doing the former and/or the latter.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Government counterparts own and actively engage in the consultative process to achieve GBF alignment There is political will to validate GBF-aligned NBSAPs and NBTs Consultations involve stakeholders from a range of different economic sectors, and involve women, youth, and the private sector Consultations can proceed in spite of prevailing Covid-19 public health measures in different countries Consultations can proceed in spite of security concerns and/or natural

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

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
frameworks and finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework		that choose component 3 - All participating countries that choose component 4						disasters in different countries Assumption about targets: This project offers countries a menu of components to choose from. Countries will select the most strategic and relevant areas of work for their national context, whether that is a whole component, or a portion thereof. The targets are therefore qualified as such.
	Indicator 2 Number of countries that are drafting GEF project funding requests for the GEF-8 cycle that are grounded in their revised GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries	This early action support project aims to provide fast-track support that helps countries position themselves to better align with the post-2020 GBF and pursue GEF-8 funding to support GBF implementation. The target is therefore that all participating countries are in the process of doing this.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
	Indicator 3 Number of beneficiaries per country disaggregated by gender	*Midterm: 0* *End:* At least 10,000 per country (5,000 men and 5,000 women)	The project aims to engage a diverse set of stakeholders in the capacity building activities. CBD national focal points, national focal points for the two CBD Protocols,	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			CNAs, GEF OFP, NBSAP responsible authority, a national steering committee that includes representatives of finance ministry, line environment ministries, sub-national government entities, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, youth, and others – emphasizing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. The target therefore reflects this broad-based process of engagement.					
Project Outcome 1 NBSAPs are ready to be aligned and	***Indicator 5*** Number of countries with operationalization	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that	Countries will be undertaking a rapid review of their existing NBSAPs to be in line with the GBF, and as appropriate, they will	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
National Biodiversity targets are aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	plans[40] for updating NBSAPs to be aligned with the post-2020 GBF	choose component 1	make minor revisions. This will match what is proposed in SBI3/11/Add4 which describes the relationship between national and global targets . Most countries are expected to undertake this.	surveying country offices				
	Indicator 6 Number of countries with national biodiversity targets that are aligned with the post-2020 GBF	*Midterm:* All participating countries that choose component 1 *End:* All participating countries that choose component 1	Countries will be undertaking a rapid review of their existing NBTs to be in line with the GBF, and will update them accordingly. All participating countries are expected to undertake this and to prioritize it so it can be achieved within one year of project start.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
Project Outcome 2 Enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems and transparency frameworks	***Indicator 7*** Number of countries implementing plans for enhanced monitoring systems	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that choose component 2	Some countries will assess monitoring systems to focus on identifying gaps and promoting alignment between the NBSAP-related monitoring system and the GBF. They will then develop a plan for strengthening their monitoring systems in this regard.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
Project Outcome 3 Identification of actions for	***Indicator 9*** Number of countries with policy alignment	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that	Some countries will undertake a policy and institutional review that will focus on identifying	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering	Same as above

[40] Operationalization plans are living documents with flexibility and entry points for potential and continuous updates as applicable

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	and action plans agreed upon across sectoral agencies	choose component 3	policy gaps and inconsistencies within the existing NBSAP and the GBF by working across sectoral agencies.	GPMTSU by surveying country offices			committee meetings	
	Indicator 10 Number of countries with policy and institutional alignment exercises triggered for greater policy coherence	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that choose component 3	Some countries will begin policy alignment exercises based on the policy and institutional review (above) to achieve greater policy coherence.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
Project Outcome 4 Biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilization identified	***Indicator 11*** Number of countries with domestic resource mobilization plans	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that choose component 4	Some countries will build on the BIOFIN process and develop domestic resource mobilization plans to mobilize financing for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
	Indicator 12 Number of countries with subsidy repurposing plans	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that choose component 4	Some countries will build on the BIOFIN process and develop subsidy repurposing plans to mobilize financing for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP.	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above
	Indicator 13 Number of countries with finance solution action plans	*Midterm: 0* *End:* All participating countries that choose component 4	Some countries will build on the BIOFIN process and develop finance solution action plans to mobilize financing for implementing a GBF-aligned NBSAP. Finance solution action	Data on progress in achieving targets will be collected by the GPMTSU by surveying country offices	Annually	GPMTSU	Minutes of national steering committee meetings	Same as above

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[39]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			plans are defined as action plans for implementing a range of finance solutions to fill the finance gaps, including: 1) generate revenue (mechanisms that can generate or leverage additional financial resources); 2) realign current expenditures (measures that can re-orient existing financial flows toward biodiversity or away from harmful activities; 3) avoid future expenditures (measures that can prevent or reduce future investment by reducing counter-productive expenditures); 4) deliver biodiversity management effort more effectively (measures that can enhance cost-effectiveness, synergies and/or favor equitable distribution of resources)					

Monitoring Plan for Pathway 2: Global technical support grant

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods[41]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Pathway 2 Objective: To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the CBD in their work to align components of their NBSAP with the GBF: national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance	**Indicator 1** Percentage of countries that are applying technical support to take early action to review and align components of their NBSAP.	*Midterm:* At least 50% of countries *End:* At least 85% of countries	This will measure to what extent Parties are using the tools and guidance provided through the global technical support grant to realize the project objective of their country grant.	Tracking country progress in achieving outputs under their country grants, and self-reporting by Parties on usefulness of technical tools and guidance through surveys	Annually	GPMTSU	Survey results, national steering committee meeting minutes	The development of guidance materials may not be sufficiently paced to meet the needs of governments. Some governments may not have adequate access to avail themselves of online courses and relevant materials Ongoing COVID-19 may disrupt the ability of governments to conduct in-person consultations Countries may not incorporate gender-responsive measures into policies to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment Assumption about targets: This project offers countries a menu of components to choose from. Each

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

								country will select which project components they will take early action on national targets, monitoring frameworks, policy frameworks, and/or biodiversity finance. Counties can act on one to four components. Outcomes and objective indicators; and the baseline, mid-term, and end of project targets, only apply to the percentage of countries that undertake each project components, rather than to the entire portfolio of countries participating in the project. Also, where feasible, products will be produced in multiple languages.
	Indicator 2 Percentage of participants that express satisfaction with the technical support received through this project based on two surveys to be administered by mid-term and project end.	*Midterm:* At least 50% of participants *End:* At least 85% of participants	This will measure whether participants in training courses find the tools and guidance to be clear, useful, and relevant for building their capacity to complete outputs under the national grants.	Two surveys to be administered by mid-term and project end	Midterm and project end	GPMTSU	Survey results	Same as above

	Indicator 3 Percentage of women accessing/ participating in technical support	*Midterm:* At least 30% of participants *End:* At least 45% of participants	This will measure to what extent women are participating in training courses and accessing tools and guidance.	Two surveys to be administered by mid-term and project end	Midterm and project end	GPMTSU	Survey results	Same as above
Project Outcome 1: Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	**Indicator 4** Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings on NBSAP alignment that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	*Midterm:* 4 tools/guidance /trainings available: *NBSAP Forum* *NBSAP Rapid Screening* *NBSAP Alignment checklist* *Gender mainstreaming* *NBSAP training series* *End:* 7 tools/guidance /trainings available: *Mid-term targets + GBF-aligned NBSAPs templates* *Inclusive approaches: gender, IPCL, etc.* *NBSAP training series*	This will measure the provisioning of technical support in various forms, specifically on NBSAP alignment.	Online availability of tools	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above
	Indicator 5 Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/ trainings that are	*Midterm:* At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance /training	This will measure the uptake of technical support in various forms by countries, specifically on NBSAP alignment.	Records maintained by GPMTSU on which Parties are accessing information and	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above

	designed to improve their understanding of how to align NBSAPs and national biodiversity targets with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets, in multiple languages.	*End:* At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance /training		requesting further assistance if required; records maintained by the GPMTSU on situations where countries are not being able to access technical support				
Project Outcome 2: Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks	**Indicator 6** Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	*Midterm:* 2 tools/guidance /trainings available *End:* 4 tools/guidance /trainings available	This will measure the provisioning of technical support in various forms, specifically on monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks.	Online availability of tools	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above
	Indicator 7 Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/ trainings designed to improve their understanding of how to develop a monitoring action plan	*Midterm:* At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance /training *End:* At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance /training	This will measure the uptake of technical support in various forms by countries, specifically on monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks.	Records maintained by GPMTSU on which Parties are accessing information and requesting further assistance if required; records maintained by the GPMTSU on situations where countries are not being able to access technical support	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above

Project Outcome 3: Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	**Indicator 8** Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	*Midterm:* 4 tools/guidance /trainings available *End:* 8 tools/guidance /trainings available	This will measure the provisioning of technical support in various forms, specifically on policy coherence.	Online availability of tools	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above
	Indicator 9 Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/trainings designed to improve their understanding of the review of policy and institutional alignment and process for achieving coherence with the GBF	*Midterm:* At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance /training *End:* At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance /training	This will measure the uptake of technical support in various forms by countries, specifically on policy coherence.	Records maintained by GPMTSU on which Parties are accessing information and requesting further assistance if required; records maintained by the GPMTSU on situations where countries are not being able to access technical support	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above
Project Outcome 4: Parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	**Indicator 10** Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	*Midterm:* 3 tools/guidance /trainings available *End:* 6 tools/guidance /trainings available	This will measure the provisioning of technical support in various forms, specifically on biodiversity finance.	Online availability of tools	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board meeting minutes	Same as above
	Indicator 11 Percentage of countries that have access to tools/	*Midterm:* At least 40% of countries access	This will measure the uptake of technical support in various forms by	Records maintained by GPMTSU on which Parties are accessing	Annually	GPMTSU	Global Project Board	Same as above

	guidance/trainings that are designed to improve their capacity to defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	tools/guidance/training *End:* At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training	countries, specifically on biodiversity finance.	information and requesting further assistance if required; records maintained by the GPMTSU on situations where countries are not being able to access technical support			meeting minutes	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

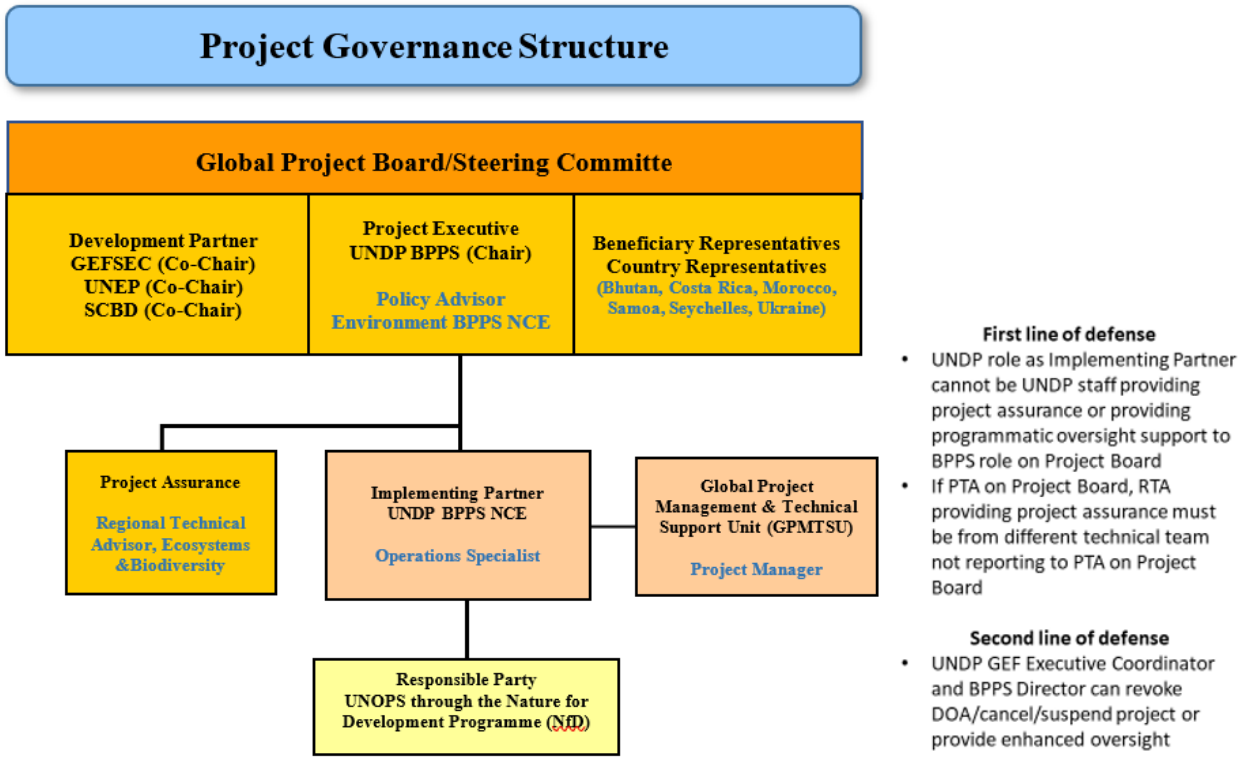
Responsible Parties: UNOPS is a Responsible Party through the Nature for Development Programme (NfD). There will be an UN-to-UN agreement between UNDP and UNOPS under which UNDP will contract UNOPS to carry out the responsibilities of project management. UNOPS will then contract the project manager, technical advisor and experts under its responsibility.

Project stakeholders and target groups: For the global technical support pathway under this project, key stakeholders include the GEF Secretariat, SCBD, and UNEP. All of these entities will participate in decision-making for the project by being members of the global project board. At the country level, with the GEF Secretariat's agreement, UNDP COs will manage the GBF-EAS as a direct implementation modality (DIM) project. COs will provide execution support to recruit consultants and select vendors, manage contracts, and make payments. However, execution of actual technical activities will be led by government officials, and it is encouraged that they be involved in the decision-making through participation in consultant/vendor selection. At the country level, national steering committees will be formed that include representatives of all sectors. These could include the finance ministry, line environment ministries, sub-national government entities, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non- governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, youth, and others – emphasizing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Each country's list will be different, but all should be comprehensive. This project will create the means for ensuring that, at the country level, the use of the Early Action Grants to align NBSAPs with the GBF and other environmental targets will be a widely inclusive and participatory process.

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

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

Section 2: Project governance structure



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

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

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

UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Policy Advisor Environment BPPS NCE and Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems & Biodiversity. UNDP's execution role in the project is performed by Operations Specialist who will report to BPPS NCE.

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

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

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

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

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

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
    - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);

- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

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

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

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

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: UNDP BPPS represented by Policy Advisor Environment, BPPS NCE.
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: country representatives will be invited to participate on the Project Board and this will most likely be modeled on the approach taken in the last enabling activity project executed by UNDP namely the 6NR project.
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: SCBD (co-chair), GEF Secretariat (co-chair), UNEP.

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

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

and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems & Biodiversity.

c) Project Management – Execution of the Project: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the global project management and technical support unit (GPMTSU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The global project management and technical support unit consists of a Project Manager, Operations Specialist (P3 FTA), Global Programme Analyst (IPSA 9), and technical advisor and experts. Roles and responsibilities of GPMTSU members are detailed in Annex 6. A designated representative of the GPMTSU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary GPMTSU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

This project consists of two pathways – pathway 1 is country MSPs and pathway 2 is a global technical support MSP. The total cost of pathway 1 is: USD 273,973 per country; UNDP has received 69 LOEs from countries that have agreed to execute the project as DIM, which totals to USD 18,904,137. The total cost of pathway 2 is USD 1,500,000. Both these pathways are being financed through a GEF grant administered by UNDP. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: There is no co-financing.

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

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

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

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

Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

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

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

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

closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[42]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

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

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

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

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

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

TBWP for Pathway 1: Generic Budget for 7 countries

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party , IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	35,000	24,500		59,500	1
				71300	Local Consultants	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000	2
				71600	Travel	-	7,000	-	7,000	3
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	14,000	21,000	28,000	63,000	4
				72500	Supplies	1,162	1,176	1,162	3,500	5
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	14,000	21,000	21,000	56,000	6
					Total Outcome 1	71,162	81,676	57,162	210,000	
COMPONENT 2: Assessment of monitoring systems	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants		35,000	21,000	56,000	7
				71300	Local Consultants	-	35,000	14,000	49,000	8
				71600	Travel		7,000		7,000	9
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	7,000	21,000	14,000	42,000	10
				72500	Supplies	-	7,000	-	7,000	11
				75700	Training, workshop, conference		21,000	28,000	49,000	12
					Total Outcome 2	7,000	126,000	77,000	210,000	
COMPONENT 3: Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	-	77,000	84,000	161,000	13
				71300	Local Consultants	-	84,000	56,000	140,000	14

				71600	Travel	-	7,000	7,000	14,000	15
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	35,000	35,000	28,000	98,000	16
				72500	Supplies	-	3,500	3,500	7,000	17
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	-	31,500	32,311	63,811	18
					Total Outcome 3	35,000	238,000	210,811	483,811	
COMPONENT 4: Biodiversity Finance Activities	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	133,000	105,000	70,000	308,000	19
				71300	Local Consultants	120,400	77,000	70,000	267,400	20
				71600	Travel	-	7,000	14,000	21,000	21
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	70,000	70,000	70,000	210,000	22
				72500	Supplies			5,600	5,600	23
				75700	Training, workshop, conference			28,000	28,000	24
					Total Outcome 4	323,400	259,000	257,600	840,000	
Sub total technical components						436,562	704,676	602,573	1,743,811	
Project management Cost	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**6200**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International consultants	6,889	17,223	17,222	41,334	25
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals	5,777	14,557	14,332	34,666	26
				64397	Services to projects CO staff	22,526	39,886	35,588	98,000	27
Total PMC						35,192	71,666	67,142	174,000	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**471,754**	**776,342**	**669,715**	**1,917,811**	

Budget note #	
1	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 59,500
2	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 21,000
3	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000
4	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 63,000
5	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 3,500
6	Cost of national inception workshop and in-country workshops to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and discuss alignment with the post-2020 GBF; etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 56,000
7	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 56,000
8	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 49,000
9	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000
10	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 42,000
11	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000
12	In-country workshops to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 49,000
13	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 161,000

14	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 140,000
15	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 14,000
16	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 3.1 to Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 98,000
17	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000
18	Cost of national workshops for advancing policy coherence; etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 63,811
19	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 308,000
20	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 267,400
21	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 21,000
22	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 210,000
23	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 5,600
24	Cost of national workshops to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization; etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 28,000
25	Cost of International consultants - Project coordinator - project planning, daily management of project activities and project reports Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$41,334
26	Cost of contractual services individual -Project operation specialist - operational support of the project Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 34,666
27	Cost of direct project services planned to be provided by UNDP, such as: recruitment of project personnel, procurement of goods and services, processing travel, payments, logistic support to workshops. Estimated at $14,000 per country. Total cost - US$ 98,000

TBWP for Pathway 1: Generic Budget for 6 countries

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party , IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	30,000	21,000		51,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000	2
				71600	Travel	-	6,000	-	6,000	3
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	12,000	18,000	24,000	54,000	4
				72500	Supplies	996	1,008	996	3,000	5
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	12,000	18,000	18,000	48,000	6
					Total Outcome 1	60,996	70,008	48,996	180,000	
COMPONENT 2: Assessment of monitoring systems	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants		30,000	18,000	48,000	7
				71300	Local Consultants	-	30,000	12,000	42,000	8
				71600	Travel		6,000		6,000	9
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	6,000	12,000	18,000	36,000	10
				72500	Supplies	-	6,000	-	6,000	11
				75700	Training, workshop, conference		18,000	24,000	42,000	12
					Total Outcome 2	6,000	102,000	72,000	180,000	
COMPONENT 3: Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	-	66,000	72,000	138,000	13
				71300	Local Consultants	-	72,000	48,000	120,000	14

				71600	Travel	-	6,000	6,000	12,000	15
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	30,000	30,000	24,000	84,000	16
				72500	Supplies	-	3,000	3,000	6,000	17
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	-	27,000	27,690	54,690	18
					Total Outcome 3	30,000	204,000	180,690	414,690	
COMPONENT 4: Biodiversity Finance Activities	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	114,000	90,000	60,000	264,000	19
				71300	Local Consultants	103,200	66,000	60,000	229,200	20
				71600	Travel	-	6,000	12,000	18,000	21
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000	22
				72500	Supplies			4,800	4,800	23
				75700	Training, workshop, conference			24,000	24,000	24
					Total Outcome 4	277,200	222,000	220,800	720,000	
Sub total technical components						374,196	598,008	522,486	1,494,690	
Project management Cost	**UNDP [Insert country name] CO**	**6200**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International consultants	5,904	14,763	14,761	35,428	25
				71400	Contractual services - Individuals	4,953	12,385	12,382	29,720	26
				64397	Services to projects CO staff	19,308	34,188	30,504	84,000	27
Sub total PMC						30,165	61,336	57,647	149,148	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**404,361**	**659,344**	**580,133**	**1,643,838**	

Budget note #	
1	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 51,000
2	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 18,000
3	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000
4	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 54,000
5	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 3,000
6	Cost of national inception workshop and in-country workshops to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and discuss alignment with the post-2020 GBF; etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 48,000
7	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 48,000
8	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 42,000
9	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000
10	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 36,000
11	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000
12	Cost of national workshops to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 42,000
13	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 138,000

14	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 120,000
15	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 12,000
16	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 3.1 to Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 84,000
17	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000
18	Cost of in-country workshops for advancing policy coherence; etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 54,960
19	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 264,000
20	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 229,200
21	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 18,000
22	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 180,000
23	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 4,800
24	Cost of workshops to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization; etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 24,000
25	Cost of International consultants - Project coordinator - project planning, daily management of project activities and project reports Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 35,428
26	Cost of contractual services individual -Project operation specialist - operational support of the project Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 29,720
27	Cost of direct project services planned to be provided by UNDP, such as: recruitment of project personnel, procurement of goods and services, processing travel, payments, logistic support to workshops. Estimated at $14,000 per country. Total cost - US$84,000

TBWP for Pathway 2: Global technical support grant

Total Budget and Work Plan for Global Technical Support Grant (Pathway 2)			
Atlas Award ID:	000xxxxx	Atlas Output Project ID:	000xxxxx
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	*as in Atlas*		
Atlas Business Unit:	**UNDP1**		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title:	Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.:	6690		
Implementing Partner:	UNDP (DIM)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	34,790.00	139,160.00	104,370.00	278,320.00	1
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	2,625.00	10,500.00	7,875.00	21,000.00	2
					Total Outcome 1	37,415.00	149,660.00	112,245.00	299,320.00	
COMPONENT 2: Provide technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	22,932.00	91,730.00	68,798.00	183,460.00	3
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	2,625.00	10,500.00	7,875.00	21,000.00	4
					Total Outcome 2	25,557.00	102,230.00	76,673.00	204,460.00	
COMPONENT 3: Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	58,884.00	235,536.00	176,652.00	471,072.00	5
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	3,937.00	15,750.00	11,813.00	31,500.00	6
					Total Outcome 3	62,821.00	251,286.00	188,465.00	502,572.00	
COMPONENT 4: Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	45,386.00	181,544.00	136,157.00	363,087.00	7
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	3,938.00	15,750.00	11,812.00	31,500.00	8
					Total Outcome 4	49,324.00	197,294.00	147,969.00	394,587.00	
Subtotal technical components						175,117.00	700,470.00	525,352.00	1,400,939.00	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	6,037.20	12,074.40	42,874.40	60,986.00	9
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	7,075.00			7,075.00	10
				71600	Travel	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	11
				74100	Professional Services		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	12
					Total PMC	18,112.20	25,074.40	55,874.40	99,061.00	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**193,229.20**	**725,544.40**	**581,226.40**	**1,500,000.00**	

Budget notes:

1	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1 to 1.3):			**Total 278,320.00**
	Senior Technical Advisor	4360.00 per week	4.00 weeks	Total 17,440.00
	Social & Environmental Safeguards Specialist	3000.00 per week	8.00 weeks	Total 24,000.00
	Technical Specialist NBSAPs and Targets	1782.00 per week	38.00 weeks	Total 67,716.00
	Senior Web Designer	1782.00 per week	21.00 weeks	Total 37,422.00
	Senior eLearning Specialist	1782.00 per week	21.00 weeks	Total 37,422.00
	Junior Consultants	1572.00 per week	60.00 weeks	Total 94,320.00
2	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:			**Total 21,000**
	Translation	500.00 per day	12 days, 3 languages	18,000.00
	Interpretation	500.00 per day	2 days, 3 languages	3,000.00
3	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems (Outputs 2.1 to 2.2):			**Total 183,460.00**
	Senior Technical Advisor	4360.00 per week	4.00 weeks	Total 17,440.00
	Senior Web Designer	1782.00 per week	21.00 weeks	Total 37,422.00
	Senior eLearning Specialist	1782.00 per week	21.00 weeks	Total 37,422.00
	Junior Consultants	1572.00 per week	58.00 weeks	Total 91,176.00
4	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:			**Total 21,000**
	Translation	500.00 per day	12 days, 3 languages	Total 18,000.00
	Interpretation	500.00 per day	2 days, 3 languages	Total 3,000.00
5	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF (Outputs 3.1 to 3.3):			**Total 471,072.00**
	Senior Technical Advisor	4360.00 per week	6.00 weeks	Total 26,160.00
	GIS Specialist	1989.00 per week	52.00 weeks	Total 103,428.00
	Technical Specialist Policy	1782.00 per week	52.00 weeks	Total 92,664.00
	Senior Web Designer	1782.00 per week	31.00 weeks	Total 55,242.00
	Senior eLearning Specialist	1782.00 per week	31.00 weeks	Total 55,242.00
	Junior Consultants	1572.00 per week	88.00	Total 138,336.00

6	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:			**Total 31,500**
	Translation	500.00 per day	18 days, 3 languages	Total 27,000.00
	Interpretation	500.00 per day	3 days, 3 languages	Total 4,500.00
7	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities (Outputs 4.1 to 4.4):			**Total 363,087.00**
	Senior Technical Advisor	4360.00 per week	6.00 weeks	Total 26,160.00
	Technical Specialist Biodiversity Finance	1782.00 per week	52.00 weeks	Total 92,664.00
	Senior Web Designer	1635.00 per week	31.00 weeks	Total 50,685.00
	Senior eLearning Specialist	1782.00 per week	31.00 weeks	Total 55,242.00
	Junior Consultants	1572.00 per week	88.00 weeks	Total 138,336.00
8	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:			**Total 31,500**
	Translation	500.00 per day	18 days, 3 languages	Total 27,000.00
	Interpretation	500.00 per day	3 days, 3 languages	Total 4,500.00
9	Cost of international consultants to be engaged for project management and project evaluation:			Total 60,986
	Project Manager	3354.00 per week	9.00 weeks	Total 30,186.00
	Terminal Evaluation Consultant	3850.00 per week	8.00 weeks	Total 30,800.00
10	Cost of inception workshop	7075.00		Total 7,075.00
11	Cost of travel related to project coordination	5000.00 per trip	5.00 trips	Total 25,000.00
12	Cost of two audits	3000.00 per audit	2.00 audits	Total 6,000.00

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

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

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

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

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][43] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][44] 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.

[43] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner
[44] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

GEF Budget Template

GEF execution support letter

Multi Year Work Plan

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

UNDP Risk Register

Overview of project staff and technical consultancies

TORs of Project Board

Procurement Plan

Status of NBSAPs and 6NRs in participating countries

Integration of lessons learned in project design

Additional agreements

GEF 7 Taxonomy

UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Gender Action Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan for Participating Countries

Total Budget and Work Plan for UNOPS

Annex 1. GEF Budget Template

Budget For 7 countries

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sut-total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	*Total (USDeq.)*	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services planned to be provided by UNDP, such as: recruitment of project personnel, procurement of goods and services, processing travel, payments, logistic support to workshops.					-		98,000	98,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Cost of contractual services individual -Project operation specialist - operational support of the project Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 34,666					-		34,666	34,666	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 63,000	63,000				63,000			63,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 42,000		42,000			42,000			42,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 3.1 to Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 98,000			98,000		98,000			98,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5).				210,000	210,000			210,000	UNDP

	Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 210,000									
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 56,000		56,000			56,000			56,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 308,000				308,000	308,000			308,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 161,000			161,000		161,000			161,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 59,500	59,500				59,500			59,500	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of International consultantss - Project coodinator - project planning, daily management of project activities and project reports Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$41,334					-		41,334	41,334	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and		49,000			49,000			49,000	UNDP

	prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 49,000									
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 267,400				267,400	267,400			267,400	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 140,000			140,000		140,000			140,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 21,000	21,000				21,000			21,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ($4000); in-country workshops to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and discuss alignment with the post-2020 GBF (4000); etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 56,000	56,000				56,000			56,000	UNDP

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ($7000); in-country workshops to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 49,000		49,000			49,000			49,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ; in-country workshops for advancing policy coherence; etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 63,811			63,811		63,811			63,811	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component; in-country workshops to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization; etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 28,000				28,000	28,000			28,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000	7,000				7,000			7,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000		7,000			7,000			7,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 14,000			14,000		14,000			14,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 21,000				21,000	21,000			21,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 3,500	3,500				3,500			3,500	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000		7,000			7,000			7,000	UNDP

Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 7,000			7,000		7,000			7,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 7 countries - US$ 5,600				5,600	5,600			5,600	UNDP
Grand Total		**210,000**	**210,000**	**483,811**	**840,000**	**1,743,811**	**-**	**174,000**	**1,917,811**	

Budget For 6 Countries

Expenditure Category	**Detailed Description**	**Component (USDeq.)**								**Responsible Entity**
		Component 1	***Component 2***	***Component 3***	***Component 4***	***Sub-Total***	***M&E***	***PMC***	**Total (USDeq.**	**(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]**
Sub-contract to executing partner	Cost of direct project services planned to be provided by UNDP, such as: recruitment of project personnel, procurement of goods and services, processing travel, payments, logistic support to workshops. Estimated at $14,000 per country. Total cost - US$84,000					-		84,000	84,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Cost of contractual services individual -Project operation specialist - operational support of the project Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 29,720					-		29,720	29,720	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 54,000	54,000				54,000			54,000	UNDP

Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 36,000		36,000			36,000			36,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 3.1 to Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 84,000			84,000		84,000			84,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services such as costs associated with editing, mapping, printing, design, translation into local languages and into English, and workshop siting and facilitation (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 180,000				180,000	180,000			180,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 48,000		48,000			48,000			48,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 264,000				264,000	264,000			264,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4).			138,000		138,000			138,000	UNDP

	Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 138,000									
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 51,000	51,000				51,000			51,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of International consultantss - Project coodinator - project planning, daily management of project activities and project reports Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$41,334					-		35,428	35,428	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 42,000		42,000			42,000			42,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 229,200				229,200	229,200			229,200	UNDP

Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to review alignment of inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies with the GBF and other environmental agreements/plans, to identify opportunities for BD mainstreaming, and to develop a plan of action to advance policy coherence (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 120,000			120,000		120,000			120,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Cost of national consultants to be engaged for providing local technical coordination, other technical services, or to supplement the staff capacity of existing national staff (based on the needs of each country) to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and align them with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 18,000	18,000				18,000			18,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ($4000); in-country workshops to screen NBSAPs and NBTs and discuss alignment with the post-2020 GBF (4000); etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 48,000	48,000				48,000			48,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ($7000); in-country workshops to assess gaps in the existing data and knowledge systems and prepare a costed plan to improve the monitoring system etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 42,000		42,000			42,000			42,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component ; in-country workshops for advancing policy coherence; etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 54,960			54,690		54,690			54,690	UNDP

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of national inception workshop -- to be included only under one component; in-country workshops to identify biodiversity finance gaps and opportunities for resource mobilization; etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 24,000				24,000	24,000			24,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000	6,000				6,000			6,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000		6,000			6,000			6,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 12,000			12,000		12,000			12,000	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel for technical data gathering, stakeholder consultations, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5) Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 18,000				18,000	18,000			18,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 3,000	3,000				3,000			3,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000		6,000			6,000			6,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 3.1 to 3.4). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 6,000			6,000		6,000			6,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Cost of stationery & other office supplies, etc. (Outputs 4.1 to 4.5). Estimated total cost for 6 countries - US$ 4,800				4,800	4,800			4,800	UNDP
Grand Total		**180,000**	**180,000**	**414,690**	**720,000**	**1,494,690**	**-**	**149,148**	**1,643,838**	

For Global Technical component

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services: Total 21,000 Translation 500.00 per day 12 days, 3 languages Total 18,000.00 Interpretation 500.00 per day 2 days, 3 languages Total 3,000.00		21,000			21,000			21,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services: Total 31,500 Translation 500.00 per day 18 days, 3 languages Total 27,000.00 Interpretation 500.00 per day 3 days, 3 languages Total 4,500.00			31,500		31,500			31,500	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services: Total 31,500 Translation 500.00 per day 18 days, 3 languages Total 27,000.00 Interpretation 500.00 per day 3 days, 3 languages Total 4,500.00				31,500	31,500			31,500	UNDP

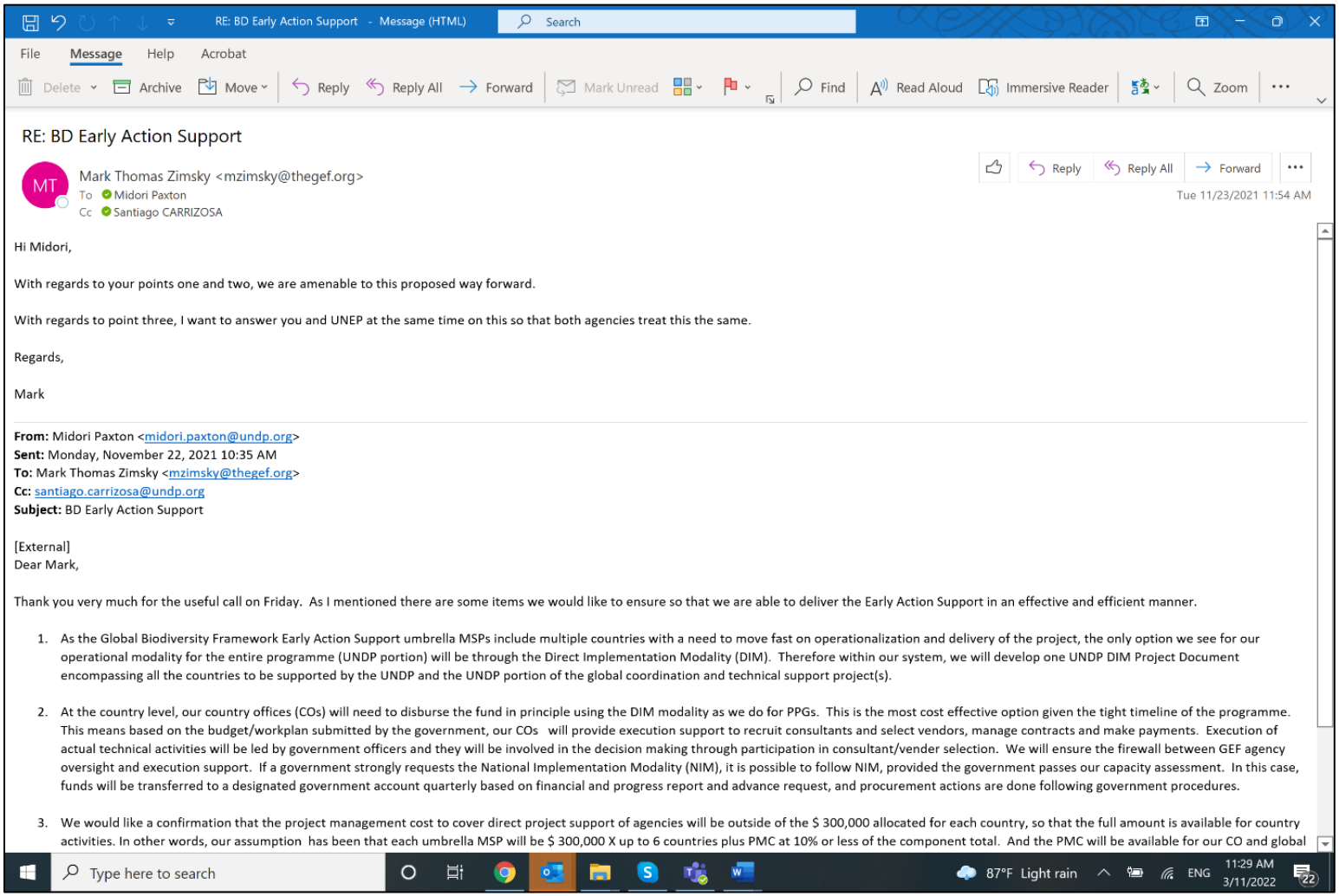
Contractual services-Company	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services: Total 21,000 Translation 500.00 per day 12 days, 3 languages 18,000.00 Interpretation 500.00 per day 2 days, 3 languages 3,000.00	21,000				21,000			21,000	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems (Outputs 2.1 to 2.2): Total 183,460.00 Senior Technical Advisor 4360.00 per week 4.00 weeks Total 17,440.00 Senior Web Designer 1782.00 per week 21.00 weeks Total 37,422.00 Senior eLearning Specialist 1782.00 per week 21.00 weeks Total 37,422.00 Junior Consultants 1572.00 per week 58.00 weeks Total 91,176.00		183,460			183,460			183,460	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1 to 1.3): Total 278,320.00 Senior Technical Advisor 4360.00 per week 4.00 weeks Total 17,440.00 Social & Environmental Safeguards Specialist 3000.00 per week 8.00 weeks Total 24,000.00 Technical Specialist NBSAPs and Targets 1782.00 per week 38.00 weeks Total 67,716.00 Senior Web Designer 1782.00 per week 21.00 weeks Total 37,422.00	278,320				278,320			278,320	UNDP

	Senior eLearning Specialist 1782.00 per week 21.00 weeks Total 37,422.00 Junior Consultants 1572.00 per week 60.00 weeks Total 94,320.00									
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities (Outputs 4.1 to 4.4): Total 363,087.00 Senior Technical Advisor 4360.00 per week 6.00 weeks Total 26,160.00 Technical Specialist Biodiversity Finance 1782.00 per week 52.00 weeks Total 92,664.00 Senior Web Designer 1635.00 per week 31.00 weeks Total 50,685.00 Senior eLearning Specialist 1782.00 per week 31.00 weeks Total 55,242.00 Junior Consultants 1572.00 per week 88.00 weeks Total 138,336.00				363,087	363,087			363,087	UNDP

International Consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF (Outputs 3.1 to 3.3): Total 471,072.00 Senior Technical Advisor 4360.00 per week 6.00 weeks Total 26,160.00 GIS Specialist 1989.00 per week 52.00 weeks Total 103,428.00 Technical Specialist Policy 1782.00 per week 52.00 weeks Total 92,664.00 Senior Web Designer 1782.00 per week 31.00 weeks Total 55,242.00 Senior eLearning Specialist 1782.00 per week 31.00 weeks Total 55,242.00 Junior Consultants 1572.00 per week 88.00 Total 138,336.00			471,072		471,072			471,072	UNDP
International Consultants	Cost of international consultants to be engaged for project management and project evaluation: Total 60,986 Project Manager 3354.00 per week 9.00 weeks Total 30,186.00 Terminal Evaluation Consultant 3850.00 per week 8.00 weeks Total 30,800.00					-		60,986	60,986	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Cost of inception workshop: 7075.00					-		7,075	7,075	UNDP
Travel	Cost of travel related to project coordination 5000.00 per trip 5.00 trips Total 25,000.00					-		25,000	25,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Cost of two audits 3000.00 per audit 2.00 audits Total 6,000.00					-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
		299,320	**204,460**	**502,572**	**394,587**	**1,400,939**	**-**	**99,061**	**1,500,000**	

Annex 2. GEF Execution Support Letter

The GBF-EAS project will be executed under the Direct Implementation Modality, with UNDP BPPS NCE serving as Implementing Partner. The GEF Secretariat has approved the provision of execution support services by UNDP (see communication below).



RE: BD Early Action Support - Message (HTML)

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RE: BD Early Action Support

MT Mark Thomas Zimsky <mzimsky@thegef.org>
To Midori Paxton
Cc Santiago CARRIZOSA

Reply Reply All Forward
Tue 11/23/2021 11:54 AM

Hi Midori,

With regards to your points one and two, we are amenable to this proposed way forward.

With regards to point three, I want to answer you and UNEP at the same time on this so that both agencies treat this the same.

Regards,

Mark

From: Midori Paxton <midori.paxton@undp.org>
Sent: Monday, November 22, 2021 10:35 AM
To: Mark Thomas Zimsky <mzimsky@thegef.org>
Cc: santiago.carrizosa@undp.org
Subject: BD Early Action Support

[External]
Dear Mark,

Thank you very much for the useful call on Friday. As I mentioned there are some items we would like to ensure so that we are able to deliver the Early Action Support in an effective and efficient manner.

1. As the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support umbrella MSPs include multiple countries with a need to move fast on operationalization and delivery of the project, the only option we see for our operational modality for the entire programme (UNDP portion) will be through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Therefore within our system, we will develop one UNDP DIM Project Document encompassing all the countries to be supported by the UNDP and the UNDP portion of the global coordination and technical support project(s).

2. At the country level, our country offices (COs) will need to disburse the fund in principle using the DIM modality as we do for PPGs. This is the most cost effective option given the tight timeline of the programme. This means based on the budget/workplan submitted by the government, our COs will provide execution support to recruit consultants and select vendors, manage contracts and make payments. Execution of actual technical activities will be led by government officers and they will be involved in the decision making through participation in consultant/vender selection. We will ensure the firewall between GEF agency oversight and execution support. If a government strongly requests the National Implementation Modality (NIM), it is possible to follow NIM, provided the government passes our capacity assessment. In this case, funds will be transferred to a designated government account quarterly based on financial and progress report and advance request, and procurement actions are done following government procedures.

3. We would like a confirmation that the project management cost to cover direct project support of agencies will be outside of the $ 300,000 allocated for each country, so that the full amount is available for country activities. In other words, our assumption has been that each umbrella MSP will be $ 300,000 X up to 6 countries plus PMC at 10% or less of the component total. And the PMC will be available for our CO and global

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Annex 3. Multi Year Work Plan

Work plan for Pathway 1: Country grants [To be inserted based on country submissions]

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Expected Output	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
COMPONENT 1: Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	**1.1 A rapid screening of NBSAP is conducted:** A rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP is conducted to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the new goals and action targets of the GBF.				x	x							
	1.2 National targets are reviewed and updated: National targets are updated to take on board the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to be made operational (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially-explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs).						x	x	x				
	1.3 NBSAP is reviewed and updated: Subject to national planning cycles, the existing NBSAP is reviewed for updates through an inclusive whole-of-government process to be in line with the GBF, and as appropriate, minor revisions are made , with the necessary consultations and processes for the plans to be nationally approved in due time. In addition, Parties will be encouraged to review NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation.						x	x	x	x			
COMPONENT 2: Assessment of monitoring systems	**2.1 Gaps in monitoring systems are assessed and identified:** Gaps are assessed in the existing data and knowledge and institutional monitoring systems and frameworks for monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity, and other elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP, and for the headline indicators of the global monitoring framework.				x	x	x						

	2.2 Monitoring action plan is developed: A plan for strengthening national monitoring systems is developed to respond to the updated national targets and GBF, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.					x	x	x				
COMPONENT 3: Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework	**3.1 A rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF is conducted:** A review of the extent to which inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new Global Biodiversity Framework and other environmental agreements/plans.					x	x					
	3.2 An aligned, whole-of-government approach is developed that captures the values of Biodiversity: Opportunities for enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity are identified, and an approach is developed to promote a whole-of-government nature-positive approach to sectors.						x	x	x			
	3.3 A prioritized action plan for policy coherence is developed: A prioritized set of actions is developed to fill institutional gaps and advance the country toward policy coherence taking a whole-of-government approach.							x	x	x		
	3.4 Other early actions related to policy alignment and coherence are completed: For countries with advanced work on policy alignment, key steps to advance work on implementing the results of their policy analyses are completed, including for example: detailed alignment plans for individual sectors; and spatialized mapping and alignment of various nature-related policy goals						x	x	x	x		
COMPONENT 4: Biodiversity Finance Activities	**4.1 A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted:** A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted, assessing spending related to biodiversity across all sectors (e.g., energy, transport, infrastructure,								x	x	x	

	agriculture, forestry, fisheries, extractive industries).											
	4.2 A cost estimate is developed for GBF-related actions in the GBF-aligned NBSAPs: Costing projections of new and updated GBF activities are generated, and national financing gap is calculated.									x	x	
	4.3 Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are identified, reviewed and prioritized: Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are identified, reviewed and prioritized, and existing finance mechanisms are analyzed, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are.					x	x	x				
	4.4 A finance action plan is developed: A plan for domestic resource mobilization /biodiversity finance plans is developed, and a national action plan to fill the finance gap for post-2020 GBF by 2030 is completed, and a clear monitoring system for finance and national reporting on finance is developed.							x	x			
	4.5 Other early actions related to biodiversity finance are undertaken: For countries with advanced work on biodiversity finance to achieve the post-2020 GBF, other key steps to advance work on implementing their finance action plan are completed (e.g., conducting feasibility analyses of finance mechanisms, and/or early implementation of specific finance solutions).							x	x			

Work plan for Pathway 3: Global technical support grant

		Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4
Outcome 1	***Output 1.1 Technical tools/guidance/trainings for rapid NBSAP review developed and deployed:*** Develop or retrofit and roll out a framework and checklist to enable a rapid NBSAP screening to identify where existing national goals and targets are already aligned with the GBF, or goals and targets need to be added or updated to become more aligned with the GBF. Align, update, and moderate the NBSAP Forum in multiple languages.										
	Output 1.2 Technical tools/guidance/trainings on aligning national targets with the post-2020 GBF developed and deployed: Develop or retrofit and roll out resources on how to align national targets with the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to structure targets in an operational format (i.e., measurable, costed, spatially explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs).										
	Output 1.3 Technical tools/guidance/trainings provided on an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment: Develop or retrofit and roll out resources on undertaking a gender mainstreamed and an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment, e.g., best practices in gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, indigenous peoples and local communities, and whole-of-government process. A variety of resources are developed or retrofitted to provide technical support on reviewing NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation, recommending or making appropriate minor revisions to them.										
Outcome 2	***Output 2.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on assessing sufficiency and identifying needs for national data and monitoring systems:*** Roll out guidance on national data and monitoring systems and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and to develop guidance on how its functions and data can support identifying national data and monitoring system needs, and to provide related technical support to UNDP-supported countries.										
	Output 2.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing a monitoring action plan: Roll out guidance on developing a monitoring action plan and ensure engagement of UNDP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL and to develop guidance on how it can be used to support development of a monitoring action plan. UNDP to engage UNDP-supported countries in facilitated peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan.										
Outcome 3	***Output 3.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to enable a rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF***: Develop and roll out checklists and tools for countries to conduct a rapid review of policy and institutional alignment, provide case studies. Conduct an online training series on various approaches and best practices.										
	Output 3.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to promote an aligned, whole-of-government approach that captures the values of biodiversity: Develop and roll out a framework and methodology for promoting a whole-of-government approach, with checklists, templates. Develop and run a massive open online course (MOOC) on developing a spatialized whole-of-government integrated planning approach.										
	Output 3.3 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided for developing a prioritized action plan for policy coherence: Develop and roll out templates and guidance on GBF-aligned action plans for policy coherence. Leverage UNBL to provide customized spatial support to countries on relevant targets.										
Outcome 4	***Output 4.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review*:** Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on conducting biodiversity expenditure reviews building from BIOFIN's experience. Hold a MOOC on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review.										
	***Output 4.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing cost estimates for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions*:** Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on cost estimates for NBSAP actions. Hold a MOOC on developing cost estimates for actions.										
	Output 4.3 Technical guidance provided for identifying biodiversity-harmful subsidies: Develop or retrofit and roll out guidance on identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing biodiversity-harmful subsidies, including case examples.										
	***Output 4.4 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided in developing a finance action plan*:** Develop or retrofit and roll out materials on a finance plan for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions, including case studies, templates, and examples. Hold MOOC on developing finance action plan; facilitate south-south exchanges.										

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

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support
2. Project Number (i.e., Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	6690
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Global (see cover page of ProDoc for list of participating countries)
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	17 March 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project's raison d'être is the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework whose 2030 mission statement includes '…for the benefit of people and planet' that is meant to highlight elements of nature's contributions to people, makes a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals while also recognizing the intrinsic and existential importance of biodiversity. The focus is on providing financial and technical support to Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) so that they can align their national biodiversity targets (NBTs) and national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and the theory of change for the GBF states that 'it will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity'. The project mainstreams the human rights-based approach by providing guidance and capacity building to Parties (through the global technical support grant component of the project) on stakeholder engagement, social and environmental screening (SESP) principles and procedures, and a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). This will help ensure that the process followed by Parties to update NBTs and NBSAPs is an inclusive one. During the funding of previous enabling activities, GEF eligible countries conducted stakeholder mapping exercises for biodiversity issues. Participating Parties may re-engage those working groups during this Early Action Grant period. Where there are emerging issues, such as gender equality, Indigenous land rights, and sectoral issues, additional relevant stakeholders will be invited to participate in the process.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project provides financial and technical support to Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) so that they can align their national biodiversity targets (NBTs) and national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect of CBD implementation and it is enshrined not just in the previous Strategic Plan 2011-2020 itself (refer to COP 10 Decision X/2, article 8), but also in the new emerging Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as in a number of other COP decisions. The theory of change for the GBF states 'the need for appropriate recognition of gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework'. The global technical support grant component of the project will provide guidance to Parties on how to ensure a gender responsive and socially inclusive approach, including recommendations for inclusion of women and women's groups in consultations and specific agenda items related to gender. The consultation guidelines require that culturally appropriate consultation mechanisms are deployed, including to consider participation access needs for persons with disabilities, and awareness of sociocultural power dynamics (gender norms, informal hierarchies, unpaid care roles) that may impact full participation.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
This is the primary focus of the project insofar as it aims to help Parties update their NBTs and NBSAPs to align them with the post-2020 GBF, the mission of which is 'To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people'. By providing financial and technical support to Parties to carry out this alignment process, the project will be contributing to the GBF's long term vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
In-country activities implemented under this global project will include meaningful stakeholder engagement in the process of aligning NBTs and NBSAPs with the post-2020 GBF. This will be ensured by providing guidance (through the global technical support component of the project) to Parties on stakeholder engagement and SESA principles. Parties will also be provided with guidance on establishing a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure meaningful means for local communities and affected populations to raise concerns and/or grievances including through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (Broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1 Parties to the UNCBD (henceforth, Parties) may not ensure representation of diverse stakeholder groups, especially IPLCs, in the process of reviewing and aligning components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4); stakeholders may therefore not be afforded meaningful opportunities to share their views on aligning national targets with the GBF (P2 to P7 and P13 to P15 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	The GBF recognizes that reaching the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will require a whole-of-society approach. It is important that the views, perspectives and experiences of all groups are taken into account in decision-making processes related to biodiversity. This will require equitable participation in decision-making processes, with a view to ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, and youth can effectively shape these decisions and that their rights are respected. Indigenous	Provide stakeholder engagement guidance to Parties (through the global technical support grant of the project) to ensure that stakeholder involvement, including IPLC representation, is embedded in the process of updating NBTs and NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document). Each country team supported by the project will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Pathway 1: Country grants, Output 1.3 in the project document). Provide guidance to Parties through the global technical support component of the project on establishing a GRM associated with their NBSAP (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document)., UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm) will also be available in relation to this UNDP project.

			peoples and local communities, women and youth should be recognized and empowered in their crucial role as leaders and key actors in action towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
Risk 2 The role of women in accessing environmental goods and services and the differentiated impact on them of meeting NBTs may not be adequately considered in the process of reviewing and aligning components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4); furthermore, indirectly, once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4), subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that perpetuate existing discriminations against women (P10, P11 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	The preamble of the UNCBD recognizes the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for biodiversity conservation. In recognition of this, a first draft of a gender plan of action for the post-2020 period has been prepared for consideration at SBI 3 and for adoption by the COP. This project aims to support early actions by Parties to determine how to align existing NBSAPs with the GBF. The expectation is that GEF will provide additional funding to develop new NBSAPs. Therefore, under this project, countries will not be developing new NBSAPs, just identifying areas where actions are needed, and under this project only minor revisions are to be made to the existing NBSAP. Therefore, at this stage, the global technical support grant will provide gender guidance based on what the CBD has prepared (referred to in paragraph above) so Parties are	Provide gender equality and women's empowerment guidance to Parties (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document)) based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). Provide guidance to Parties through the global technical support component of the project on establishing a GRM associated with their NBSAP (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document). UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm) will also be available in relation to this UNDP project.

			informed of the gender requirements. Development of new NBSAPs will be through subsequent projects and gender analyses will be part of those projects. A gender action plan for this early action project is included in Annex 15.	
Risk 3 Some countries may face natural disasters that compromise their ability to complete consultations and hence alignment of components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) (Standard 2: 2.1 of checklist).	L = 2 I = 2	**Low**	In the 6NR support project only one country (Bahamas) out of 64 was affected by natural disaster that caused delays. 1 out of 69 countries being hit by a catastrophic hurricane is an exceptional situation and therefore the risk to the entire global program is rated as low.	
Risk 4 During the consultation processes undertaken by the project to elicit broad-based views on and support of the alignment of components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4), participants could get exposed to Covid-19 at in-person workshops (Standard 3: 3.4 of checklist).	L = 4 I = 2	**Moderate**	After two years of dealing with Covid-19, countries have developed many different adaptive strategies, and can cope with ongoing lockdowns and restrictions.	Countries will be instructed to follow all prevalent public health measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic (see UNDP Atlas Risk Register annexed to ProDoc). In addition, technical support provided through the global technical support component of the project will be made available in a fully online format.
Risk 5 Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions in geographical locations that could be sensitive to climate change impacts and/or to natural disasters (Standard 2: 2.1, 2.2 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	Target 8 of the GBF aims to "minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO2e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity".	NBSAPs will take into account climate change trends for the design of targets, strategies and plans. GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs can be reasonably expected to focus on minimizing climate change risks and impacts on biodiversity. The NBSAP will also embed risk mitigation measures/safeguards to ensure relevant future projects to take into account climate change risks and potential natural disasters. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).
Risk 6 Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	If Parties request UNDP support to access funds from the GEF-8 cycle to implement some of	NBSAPs will underscore the need to protect critical habitats, cultural habitats, genetic resources and adverse impacts on cultural sites. The NBSAP will also recommend future projects

targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions such as activities adjacent to critical habitats/ environmentally sensitive areas/ cultural heritage sites, reforestation, utilization of genetic resources/ cultural heritage, adverse impacts on cultural sites (Standard 1: 1.2, 1.3, 1.8, 1.13; Standard 4: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 of checklist).			their NBTs, UNDP's SES would be applied to those specific future projects and geographical locations.	supported by GEF-8 funds and other sources apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).
Risk 7 Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may involve or lead to engagement of security personnel/ park guards to protect critical habitats/environmentally sensitive areas and these personnel may be physically harmed or could harm others while doing their job (Standard 3: 3.8, Standard 7: 7.6 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	If Parties request UNDP support to access funds from the GEF-8 cycle to implement some of their NBTs, UNDP's SES would be applied to those specific future projects and geographical locations.	NBSAPs will take into account potential risks related to actions that could involve security personnel/ park guards. NBSAPs will also recommend future projects to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).
Risk 8 Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may involve or lead to physical or economic displacement (Standard 5: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	Target 9 of the GBF aims to "Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities". Therefore, GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs can be reasonably	NBSAPs will include principles and recommendations to prevent physical or economic displacement. NBSAPs will underscore that any future projects need to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs, for example integrating the Process Framework approach/requirement into NBSAPs that have targets for expanding or strengthening PAs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).

			expected to focus on supporting local livelihoods and avoiding physical/ economic displacement. Nevertheless, if Parties request UNDP support to access funds from the GEF-8 cycle to implement some of their NBTs, UNDP's SES would be applied to those specific future projects and geographical locations.	
Risk 9 Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may have an adverse impact on indigenous peoples (Standard 6: 6.1 to 6.9 of checklist).	L = 3 I = 3	**Moderate**	Target 21 of the GBF aims to "Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity **by indigenous peoples and local communities**, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth". Note that while the SESP guidance notes that if 6.3 is a Yes that a Substantial or High-Risk categorization for the project should be considered, given the downstream and indirect nature of the potential impacts, the project does not meet UNDP's definition of a Substantial/High Risk project, so this risk remains Moderate.	IPLC representatives will be part of the consultation process to align NBTs and NBSAPs with the GBF. Therefore, GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs can be reasonably expected to minimize adverse impacts on IPLCs. NBSAPs will require future projects to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks on indigenous peoples and local communities are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
		Low Risk	☐	
		Moderate Risk	☒	The overall risk category for this project is moderate. Most of the risks described above will not be triggered during the alignment process of the countries' NBTs and NBSAPs with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework but could be during implementation of the final NBSAPs through projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other partners. Social and environmental risks of those future

			projects would be the responsibility of the GEF agency supporting the given country during the GEF 8 programming cycle. However, a precautionary approach is applied to this screening to ensure the upstream planning process, supported by this project, is inclusive and considers potential downstream social and environmental impacts.		
	Substantial Risk	☐			
	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (Check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (Check if "Yes")	☒			***Status? (Completed, planned)***
	If yes, indicate overall type and status		☒	Targeted assessment(s)	Consideration of potential downstream social and environmental impacts will be embedded in process to update NBSAPs. The project will develop guidance on this to support countries. This will include planned stakeholder analysis and engagement plans. (See Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document.) A gender action plan is included in Annex 15.
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	N/A
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	N/A
	Are management plans required? (Check if "Yes")	☒			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☒	Targeted management plans (e.g., Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste	Countries will be supported to develop Stakeholder Engagement Plans for the process to update NBSAP (planned Stakeholder Engagement Plans). The NBSAPs will also embed social and environmental safeguards, to be

				Management Plan, others)	supported with guidance developed by the project (See Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document.).
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	N/A
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	N/A
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☒	This SESP applies a precautionary approach to ensure an inclusive upstream planning and policy process that considers potential downstream social and environmental impacts. Therefore, to ensure UNDP's SES are applied, the project has embedded safeguards in its design and the support provided to countries as they update their NBSAPs.		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒			
	Accountability	☒			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☒			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☒			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☒			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☒			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☒			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☒			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐			

Final Sign Off

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

Signature	***Date***	***Description***

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Table 1

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g., government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [45]	Yes
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes

[45] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	Yes
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g., reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[46]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[47]	Yes
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No

[46] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[47] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Yes
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes
5.2	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes

5.3	risk of forced evictions?[48]	Yes
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "Yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	Yes
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	Yes
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	Yes
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to		

[48] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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

Annex 5. UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	(Global MSP assumption) There is a risk that the development of guidance materials is not sufficiently paced to meet the needs of governments.	Operational	Low L = 1 I = 3	UNEP and UNDP will divide key tasks in developing methodologies, tools and guidance, in order to roll out guidance in the most efficient and time-sensitive manner possible	Christina Supples
2	(Global MSP assumption) There is a risk that some governments may not have adequate access to avail themselves of online courses and relevant materials	Operational	Low L = 2 I = 2	UNEP and UNDP will mitigate the risk of digital inequality and barriers to access by conducting an early survey of barriers to digital access, and will ensure that all countries who are part of the Early Action Grant project will have sufficient access to digital support materials. They will also provide off-line alternatives.	Christina Supples
3	(Global MSP assumption) Ongoing COVID-19 – there is a small risk that COVID-19 may disrupt the ability of governments to conduct in-person consultations Consultations can proceed in spite of prevailing Covid-19 public health measures in different countries	Operational	Low L = 2 I = 2	After two years of dealing with Covid-19, countries have developed many different adaptive strategies, and can cope with ongoing lockdowns and restrictions. UNDP and UNEP will mitigate potential risks by ensuring a fully online program of support, to buffer against potential travel disruptions affecting in-person trainings	Christina Supples
4	(Global MSP assumption) Countries may not incorporate gender-responsive measures into policies to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment	Social and Environmental	Low L = 2 I = 2	UNDP will build on lessons learned in the 6NR regarding gender mainstreaming to support Parties to more fully consider gender-responsive measures based on readiness levels	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	(Country MSP assumption) Risk of delays in project implementation due to the national processes involved, such as coordination among relevant sectors. (Theory of Change assumption) Government counterparts own and actively engage in the consultative process to achieve GBF alignment	Strategic	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	Being able to directly influence and speed-up national processes may not be possible for the project. That said, the project will encourage Parties to adhere to agreed work plans, and will troubleshoot on obstacles to the extent possible. Parties will be supported with technical expertise, tools, methodologies, and approaches so that at least these are not factors holding back progress.	Christina Supples
6	(Country MSP assumption) The risk of lack of national approval of updated NBSAPs and political will to implement the results of the project. (Theory of Change assumption) There is political will to validate GBF-aligned NBSAPs and NBTs	Strategic	Moderate L = 2 I = 4	This may be beyond the accountability line of the project given that this is governed by national political processes outside the project's influence. The CBD processes could greatly help with mitigating this risk by encouraging Parties to sign documents as soon as possible, and boosting political engagement. It is expected that the ground laid by this project will facilitate the identification and development of specific projects to implement GBF-aligned national targets and NBSAPs through funding from GEF and other donors following this project.	Christina Supples
7	Limited oversight and monitoring may have reputational impact on the project	Reputational	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	UNDP's role in project governance will ensure that the project is being executed in compliance with UNDP & GEF policies. This is achieved through three main lines of oversight and monitoring. The first line of oversight is provided through the UNDP BPPS NCE Project Assurance responsibilities (fulfilled by the UNDP BPPS NCE EBD RTA and STA and through UNDP's direct role on the Project Board/Steering Committee. The project's second line of oversight is provided by the UNDP BPPS NCE Directorate, headed by the UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator (Pradeep Kurukulasuriya). The third line	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				of oversight is provided by the independent OAI, IEO and other UNDP bodies.	
8	Risk of fraud and corruption	Reputational	Low L=2 I=2	Overall, in accordance with the Project Document, the Project Board shall ensure the highest levels of fairness, integrity and transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. The pertinent control mechanisms are contained within the UNDP Policy against Fraud and other Corrupt Practices to ensure early identification and management of conflict of interest. UNDP procurement rules based on key principles of procurement enlisted in the UNDP Financial rules and regulations will be implemented.	Christina Supples
9	(Country MSP assumption) Civil society may not be adequately included in the various components, particularly in the setting of national targets, and the alignment of key policies, especially related to land use rights and tenure.	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 1 I = 4	This project will provide technical support related to stakeholder engagement for each of the various components. UNDP and UN Environment will ensure that individual country proposals contain a comprehensive list of the stakeholders that will be engaged in the process. In partnership with the SCBD, experts will be engaged to train country teams on how to facilitate a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process.	Christina Supples
10	(Country MSP assumption) Parties may not have access to the tools, methodologies and approaches required to complete all aspects of the Early Action Grant.	Operational	Low L = 1 I = 4	The project will build on existing capacity building programs that SCBD, UNDP and UNEP maintain in order to support parties with development and implementation of their NBSAPs, national targets, policy alignment, monitoring plans and resource mobilization. UNDP and UNEP will maintain a technical support facility to support countries throughout the project. UNDP and UNEP will support Parties by providing detailed technical guidance, and ensuring south-south exchange and learning. Operational procedures and substantive guidance will also be provided in multiple languages.	Christina Supples
11	(Country MSP assumption) Countries may not review gender issues substantially.	Social & Environmental	Low L = 3 I = 3	The global technical support unit will provide guidance to ensure that gender issues are fully mainstreamed into each of the components of this Early Action Grant project. UNDP and UNEP will make available a catalogue of gender-based dimensions, and will include gender dimensions in the technical support and expert review process.	Christina Supples
12	(SESP Risk 1.) Parties to the UNCBD (henceforth, Parties) may not ensure representation of	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	Provide stakeholder engagement guidance to Parties (through the global technical support grant of the project) to ensure that stakeholder involvement, including IPLC representation, is embedded in the process of updating NBTs and NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	diverse stakeholder groups, especially IPLCs, in the process of reviewing and aligning components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4); stakeholders may therefore not be afforded meaningful opportunities to share their views on aligning national targets with the GBF (P2 to P7 and P13 to P15 of checklist).			technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document). Each country team supported by the project will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Pathway 1: Country grants, Output 1.3 in the project document). Provide guidance to Parties through the global technical support component of the project on establishing a GRM associated with their NBSAP (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document)., UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm) will also be available in relation to this UNDP project.	
13	(SESP Risk 2.) The role of women in accessing environmental goods and services and the differentiated impact on them of meeting NBTs may not be adequately considered in the process of reviewing and aligning components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4); furthermore, indirectly, once components of	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	Provide gender equality and women's empowerment guidance to Parties (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document)) based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). Provide guidance to Parties through the global technical support component of the project on establishing a GRM associated with their NBSAP (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document). UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm) will also be available in relation to this UNDP project.	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4), subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that perpetuate existing discriminations against women (P10, P11 of checklist).				
14	(SESP Risk 3.) Some countries may face natural disasters that compromise their ability to complete consultations and hence alignment of components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) (Standard 2: 2.1 of checklist). Consultations can proceed in spite of security concerns and/or natural disasters in different countries	Social & Environmental	Low L = 2 I = 2	In the 6NR support project only one country (Bahamas) out of 64 was affected by natural disaster that caused delays.	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
15	(SESP Risk 4.) During the consultation processes undertaken by the project to elicit broad-based views on and support of the alignment of components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4), participants could get exposed to Covid-19 at in-person workshops (Standard 3: 3.4 of checklist).	Social & Environmental	**Moderate** L = 4 I = 2	Countries will be instructed to follow all prevalent public health measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic (see UNDP Atlas Risk Register annexed to ProDoc). In addition, technical support provided through the global technical support component of the project will be made available in a fully online format.	Christina Supples
16	(SESP Risk 5.) Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4)through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions in geographical locations that could be sensitive to climate change	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	NBSAPs will take into account climate change trends for the design of targets, strategies and plans. GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs can be reasonably expected to focus on minimizing climate change risks and impacts on biodiversity. The NBSAP will also embed risk mitigation measures/safeguards to ensure relevant future projects to take into account climate change risks and potential natural disasters. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	impacts and/or to natural disasters (Standard 2: 2.1, 2.2 of checklist).				
17	(SESP Risk 6.) Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions such as activities adjacent to critical habitats/ environmentally sensitive areas/ cultural heritage sites, reforestation, utilization of genetic resources/ cultural heritage, adverse impacts on cultural sites (Standard 1: 1.2, 1.3, 1.8, 1.13; Standard 4: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 of checklist).	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	NBSAPs will underscore the need to protect critical habitats, cultural habitats, genetic resources and adverse impacts on cultural sites. The NBSAP will also recommend future projects supported by GEF-8 funds and other sources apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).	Christina Supples
18	(SESP Risk 7.) Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets,	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	NBSAPs will take into account potential risks related to actions that could involve security personnel/ park guards. NBSAPs will also recommend future projects to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may involve or lead to engagement of security personnel/ park guards to protect critical habitats/environmentally sensitive areas and these personnel may be physically harmed or could harm others while doing their job, this includes the risk of occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) (Standard 3: 3.8, Standard 7: 7.6 of checklist).			safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).	
19	(SESP Risk 8.) Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4)	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	NBSAPs will include principles and recommendations to prevent physical or economic displacement. NBSAPs will underscore that any future projects need to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs, for example integrating the Process Framework approach/requirement into NBSAPs that have targets for expanding or strengthening PAs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may involve or lead to physical or economic displacement (Standard 5: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4 of checklist).				
20	(SESP Risk 9.) Once components of countries' NBSAPs are aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance (Components 1 to 4) through the project, subsequent implementation of some of those targets could result in post-project, downstream actions that may have an adverse impact on indigenous peoples (Standard 6: 6.1 to 6.9 of checklist).	Social & Environmental	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	IPLC representatives will be part of the consultation process to align NBTs and NBSAPs with the GBF. Therefore, GBF-aligned NBTs and NBSAPs can be reasonably expected to minimize adverse impacts on IPLCs. NBSAPs will require future projects to apply social and environmental safeguards to ensure that all risks on indigenous peoples and local communities are mitigated during project implementation. The project will support this with guidance/support on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs (see Pathway 2: Global technical support grant, Output 1.3 in the project document).	Christina Supples
21	UNOPS has been affected by Member State scrutiny following the 2020 OAI GEF Portfolio Performance Review. This might pose a political and reputational risk that	Reputational	Moderate L = 3 I = 3	UNOPS is already taking mitigation actions to remedy the situation as indicated in their statement to the annual session of the Executive Board 2022 (Statement Executive Board). UNDP will sign a Letter of Agreement with UNOPS and will monitor implementation ensuring appropriate use of funds. UNDP will monitor implementation of these actions and possible impact on the project.	Christina Supples

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	could affect project oversight and performance. UNOPS is a responsible party through the Nature for Development Programme.				

Annex 6. Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Staff and Consultancies for Pathway 1: Country grants

Note: Technical consultancies under the country grants will depend on the country priorities and will be identified in the Workplan/Budget/Procurement Plan of each country annexed to the project document.

Staff and Consultancies for Pathway 2: Global technical support grant

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
For Project Management		
Project Manager (International consultant) Rate: 3354/week	130 weeks / over 2.5 years (note: 9 weeks budgeted under PMC of the global technical support MSP, and 121 weeks shared under the PMC of the country MSPs)	**Tasks:** • Manage the GBF-EAS project at a global scale, working to maximise and showcase impacts and to strengthen relationships with stakeholders at all levels • Provide strategic guidance and management oversight to support all countries, reviewing on a regular basis progress reports, deliverables, disbursements and budgets to ensure implementation is on track, and troubleshooting and adapting management as required • Ensure the management and administrative requirements (technical, financial, communications, audits, evaluations, etc.) of the GEF are met • Ensure that UNDP-specific processes (integrated work planning, budgeting, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, SESP, etc.) are met • Establish and convene meetings of the Project Board • Manage and monitor risks and issues, submitting newly identified ones to the Project Board for consideration and decision if required • Identify and source necessary technical expertise and support, and oversee the recruitment of international consultants and service providers, ensure necessary training and ongoing capacity building are carried out • Liaise with other relevant UNDP staff including in-country colleagues regarding the project, including to share information about trends and issues in the thematic area • Liaise with the CBD Secretariat staff on all technical issues related to NBSAP alignment • Provide overall technical quality assurance in the NBSAP alignment processes, including review of work plans, review of initial drafts, development and execution of consultation processes • Ensure technical excellence of implementation/outcomes and outputs/products by providing inputs to, and critically reviewing, these • Work with UNDP staff and partner organisations to feed lessons learned from the GBF-EAS project into specific case studies, the NBSAP Forum and partners' website **Key Deliverables:** • Technically robust outputs under each of the four components of the project namely: (1) updated NBTs and NBSAPs; (2) monitoring plans; (3) policy coherence plans; (4) biodiversity finance plans

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Regular updates in the form of a dashboard or easily digested progress report on the status of development project outputs • Expert review template • Completion of guidance materials, including guidance identified by the SESP **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in natural resources or relevant field highly desired • Experience with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and 6th National Reports • At least 7 years of experience with thematic areas included in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and 6th National Reports, including protected areas and their status, the conservation status of biodiversity, threats to biodiversity • Experience managing UNDP project highly desired • Experience developing and managing technical and expert reviews of national plans and reports
Operations Specialist (P3 FTA) Rate: $4200/week	65 weeks / over 2.5 years (note: budgeted under PMC of the country MSPs)	The Operations Specialist will be responsible for the financial, administrative and operational oversight of the program analyst working on this global DIM project, ensuring effective and transparent utilization of resources and integrity of services. The Operations Specialist works in close collaboration with other teams across the GPN in all locations, as well as with other Bureaux as necessary, to help resolve complex finance and operations-related issues and provide effective guidance on such matters. The incumbent is entrusted with Financial Portfolio reporting, review and approval of budgets, review of donor agreements and approval of POs, vouchers and special cases related to travel and procurement. S/he provides guidance to relevant Procurement and Administrative Analysts and Programme & Operations Associates in a matrix supervisory role to ensure that operational transactions and request are completed and compliant with financial rules and regulations. 1.) Implementation of operational strategies and policies • Compliance of operations with UN/UNDP rules, regulations and policies, implementation of corporate operational strategies, establishment of management targets and monitoring achievement of results. • Provision of advice on strategies, policies and plans affecting delivery of policy, advisory and programme support services. • Contribution to and ensuring compliance with internal Standard Operating Procedures in Finance, Human Resources Management, Procurement, Logistical and ICT services and Results Management. • Constant monitoring and analysis of the operating environment, quick readjustment of the operations, advice on legal considerations and risks. • Provision of support services to GPN SSM Team in NY and outposted GPN locations, ensuring smooth functioning of the Bureau as a whole. • Interface with BMS on all service provision, as necessary, for transactional support. • Development of collaboration strategies with GPN programme management team and other personnel to develop operational processes and procedures that enhance efficiencies in project/programme management 2.) Guidance, work-planning and implementation support for global programmes and projects • Effective formulation and implementation of global programmes and projects through advisory support, focusing especially on execution modalities, management arrangements, implementation capacities, and other operational aspects.

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Quality control in the preparation and approval of project documents, revisions, and budgets. • Establishment of collaborative arrangements with partners in line with applicable UNDP regulations and rules, including but not limited to donor agreements, memoranda of understanding, letters of agreement, grant agreements etc. • Capacity assessments and capacity building of implementing partners. • Follow up to ensure timely operational and financial closure of global projects. • Collaborative arrangements with OHR and procurement team to ensure effective delivery of HR and procurement services in compliance with corporate regulations and rules. • Support implementation of SDAs signed with central procurement and travel units to ensure effective delivery of procurement and travel services in compliance with corporate regulations and rules. 3.) Financial and Budgetary management • Timely approval of project budgets in Atlas through the commitment control function based on valid supporting documents, proper use of accounts and accurate F&A set up. • In liaison with BMS, follow up to clear contribution agreements, ensure timely receipts, monitoring of project level revenue and expenditures, assignment of ASLs or transfer of cash from HQ to other departments. • Efficient and effective performance of Manager Level 2 role in Atlas for approval of purchase orders and vouchers. • Management of Revenue Service Portal management. • Backstopping for Travel Manager Level 2 approver. • Support in following up to external and internal audits and evaluations. • Support to effective quarterly/year-end closures. • Preparation of analytical, management, and donor reports for assigned portfolio of projects. 4.) Knowledge building and knowledge sharing • Knowledge building and sharing with regard to operational/finance business processes, • Organization of GPN operations and programme staff trainings, • Synthesis of lessons learnt/best practices, and sound contributions to UNDP knowledge networks. • First entry point for interpretation of all operational matters and sharing with other staff in the assigned portfolio.
Global Programme Analyst (IPSA 9) Rate: $1636/week	43 weeks / over 2.5 years (note: budgeted under PMC of the country MSPs)	The incumbent will be responsible for the day-to-day administrative support of up to 3 global projects in the NCE portfolio implemented through DIM modality (including the GBF-EAS). The GPA provides administrative support services, including support to project manager/coordinator and PTA, financial management, documentation management, and support to monitoring and reporting as required for the successful management and achievement of the outcomes of each assigned project, in compliance with the policies, processes and procedures of UNDP and the requirements of the project's respective donors. The GPA works primarily, but not exclusively, with the respective DIM Project Managers, Principal Technical Advisor (PTA), Senior Technical Advisor (STA) and other thematic leads assigned for project oversight, UNDP country offices (where ground activities are envisaged), HR and Procurement Implementation support teams, representatives of donor organizations, RPs and subcontractors. The following are the specific key functions/results expected: **Support for projects' administrative services:**

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Serves as point of contact on administrative and operational issues between the DIM Project Coordinators (PCs) and PTA, NCE finance, other support staff, UNDP country offices (where relevant), national implementation teams (where relevant), RPs and donor agencies; • Supports the PCs and PTA/STA in monitoring and facilitating compliance with management and administrative requirements from donors, including reviewing financial reports generated in ATLAS, budget compliance and audit reports, time-sheets; • Supports the PCs/PTA/STA in monitoring and facilitating compliance with UNDP and donor rules in managing financial resources, monitoring and evaluation; • On request from PC, assists with the development and output of implementation materials, including project documents, guidance materials, templates, and technical reports; • Ensures timely and accurate project report submissions to donors; • Maintains accurate information in PIMS for all milestones; • Develops and maintains procurement and HR plans • Submits procurement and HR requests and assists procurement and HR in the selection and recruitment of project consultants and/or personnel ensuring compliance with the applicable UNDP rules & regulations; • Coordinates project appraisal committee activities for the assigned DIM projects; • Facilitates and supports the preparation and organization of virtual or hybrid meetings and workshops; • Facilitates knowledge-building and sharing; • Supports the PCs / PTA in meetings with key stakeholders as required. **Support to projects' financial and technical management** • Sets up and maintains document control procedures and a document filing system, including for supporting documentation for financial reviews, continuously integrating relevant new information/data; • Provide support in managing requests for day-to-day financial administration, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures; • Maintains the internal expenditures control system which ensures that vouchers processed are matched and completed; transactions are correctly recorded and posted in Atlas; • Takes timely corrective actions on unposted vouchers, including the vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions, unapproved vouchers; • Creates requisitions and registers goods receipt in ATLAS (ERP); • Carries out budget checks for requisitions, Purchase Orders and vouchers; **Support to projects' monitoring and reporting** • Supports and facilitates results-based programme development and management throughout the different stages of projects/programme implementation; • Provide regular reviews by the PCs/PTA regarding project details, schedules, risks, deliverables and budgets to ensure implementation is on track; • Monitors quality indicators and administers quality review processes and assists PC in arranging for independent evaluations of the Initiative;

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Monitors planning and implementation carried out by RPs, such as by contractors and service providers including in pilot countries, and ensures that they are aligned with key milestones; • Provides support to resource mobilization, maintaining information/databases on potential and actual donors, providing administrative information and editing support towards funding proposals.
For Technical Assistance		
Senior Technical Advisor (International consultant) Rate: $4360/week	20 weeks / over 2 years	This will be a part-time role. The Senior Technical Manager will provide senior review and quality assurance for all technical guidance (except guidance related to UNDP SES, which will be the responsibility of the SES specialist) prepared under Pathway 2: Global technical support. They will provide technical advice to support in oversight of the development and execution of technical guidance. **Tasks:** • Provide technical assurance and backstopping to the project manager on all issues related to the Early Action Grant project • Provide support and oversight in the development of technical learning materials **Key Deliverables:** • Technical reviews, draft documents, final products related to each of the four components of the project namely: (1) updated NBTs and NBSAPs; (2) monitoring plans; (3) policy coherence plans; (4) biodiversity finance plans **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree or higher in natural resources or relevant field highly desired • Experience with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and 6th National Reports • At least 15 years of experience with thematic areas included in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and 6th National Reports, including protected areas and their status, the conservation status of biodiversity, threats to biodiversity • Experience with biodiversity finance • Experience with policy assessments • Experience with spatial data • Experience with biodiversity targets and indicators
Junior Consultants (3) (International consultant) Rate: $1572/week	294 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Maintain key data and information systems required to execute the project • Organize and manage communication systems • Support the Senior eLearning specialist in developing and executing MOOCs **Key Deliverables:** • Technical reviews, draft documents, final products related to each of the four components of the project namely: (1) updated NBTs and NBSAPs; (2) monitoring plans; (3) policy coherence plans; (4) biodiversity finance plans **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in natural resources or relevant field highly desired • At least 3 years of relevant work experience • Experience in, and familiarity with, natural resources issues • Experience managing data and information systems

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Experience running webinars and dialogue platforms Experience managing relationships with stakeholders
Senior Web Designer (International consultant) Rate: $1782/week	104 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Develop all relevant web interfaces • Complete all coding and design required for execution of the project, including migration of the NBSAP Forum, the Massive Open Online Course spaces, and any communities of practice and other spaces • Support the Senior eLearning specialist in developing and executing MOOCs **Key Deliverables:** • Web platforms and portals created, including the NBSAP Forum 2.0, various MOOCs, and communities of practice **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 5 years of relevant work experience Experience in the design and execution of web portals and learning portals
Senior eLearning Specialist (International consultant) Rate: $1782/week	104 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Manage and oversee the development of e-learning modules and MOOCS, in partnership with the Senior Technical Specialist and the Project Manager • Organize and roll out the enrolment, design, execution and delivery of all learning modules and MOOCs **Key Deliverables:** • Design and execution of learning modality, e-learning modules and MOOCS for each of the four components of the project namely: (1) updated NBTs and NBSAPs; (2) monitoring plans; (3) policy coherence plans; (4) biodiversity finance plans, as required and in consultation with the project manager and the senior technical specialist **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 5 years of relevant work experience in e-learning • Experience in, and familiarity with, natural resources issues • Experience managing data and information systems • Experience running webinars and dialogue platforms Experience managing relationships with stakeholders
GIS Specialist (International consultant) Rate: $1989/week	52 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Provide customized support for all materials related to spatial analyses • Support the development and maintenance of the UN Biodiversity Lab functions and collections • Provide technical GIS-related backstopping for the development of Components 1, 2 and 4 **Key Deliverables:** • Customized GIS support as required by the project • UNBL **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 10 years of relevant work experience

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Experience in, and familiarity with, natural resources issues • Experience related to the intersection of GIS and policy Experience providing customized GIS support to country focal points
Technical Specialist NBSAPs and NBTs (International consultant) Rate: $1782/week	38 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Develop guidance on NBSAPs and National Biodiversity Targets • Provide customized support to countries on NBSAPs and NBTs as required • Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support • Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents **Key Deliverables:** • Guidance and materials on NBSAPs and National Biodiversity Targets • Webinar reports and recordings **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 5 years of relevant work experience • Experience in, and familiarity with, natural resources issues Experience in providing customized support to national focal points on NBSAPs and National Biodiversity Targets
Technical Specialist Policy Coherence (International consultant) Rate: $1782/week	52 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:** • Develop guidance on policy coherence and alignment • Provide customized support to countries on policy coherence and alignment as required • Develop and execute training materials, webinars and other forms of support • Provide review and quality assurance services on draft documents **Key Deliverables:** • Guidance and materials on policy coherence and alignment • Webinar reports and recordings **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 5 years of relevant work experience • Experience in, and familiarity with, natural resources issues Experience in providing customized support to national focal points on policy coherence and alignment

Technical Specialist Biodiversity Finance (International consultant)
Rate: $1782/week
	52 weeks / over 2 years	**Tasks:**
		• Provide quality control on all aspects of the Biodiversity Finance MOOC
		• Serve as facilitator for all aspects of the Biodiversity Finance MOOC
		• Serve as technical backstop support to countries in implementing elements of Component 4
		• Convene webinars, trainings and one-to-one support on various aspects of implementation of Component 4
		• Develop guidance on issues related to each sub-component of the biodiversity finance component, including:
		  • Sub-component 4.1 Conduct a biodiversity expenditure review
		  • Sub-component 4.2 Develop a cost estimate for GBF-related NBSAP actions
		  • Sub-component 4.3 Identify, review and prioritize biodiversity-harmful subsidies

Consultant	Time Input	Duties and Responsibilities
		• Sub-component 4.4 Develop a finance action plan • Sub-component 4.5 Undertaking other early actions related to biodiversity finance **Key Deliverables:** • Guidance materials on Component 4 • Webinars completed • Scripts and modules reviewed **Expertise & Qualifications:** • Master's degree in relevant field highly desired • At least 5 years of relevant work experience • Experience in, and familiarity with biodiversity finance issues Experience in providing training support on biodiversity finance to global audiences
Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist (International consultant) Rate: $3000/week	8 weeks / over 2 years	Develop guidance on integrating social and environmental safeguards in NBSAP updates. Based on the SESP, this must include the following types of guidance: • Guidance on how to consider potential social and environmental risks and safeguards in country-led processes to update the NBSAPs; • stakeholder engagement guidance to Parties to ensure that stakeholder involvement, including IPLC representation, is embedded in the process of updating NBTs and NBSAPs, and that the country-led process is inclusive and gender-responsive; • guidance on establishing a GRM, including through UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (www.undp.org/secu-srm); • guidance on gender equality and women's empowerment to Parties based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). Based on UNDP SES guidance on stakeholder engagement (https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20GN_Final_Dec2020.pdf), develop a simplified template and guidance that can be used by country teams in the inception phase to develop stakeholder engagement plans for their NBSAP process. If required, support specific country teams that may need extra help in developing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that reflects all the above guidance, or cases where more detailed plans may be needed.

Annex 7. TORs of Project Board

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

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

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

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

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

UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programs.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Membership

(See Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements)

Frequency and Conduct of Meetings

It is anticipated that there will be at least two full meetings of the Project Board to take place at the following times during the duration of the GBF-EAS project: at project inception and project end. Other options such as meetings of representative groupings of the PB, videoconferencing, and e-mail will be explored to allow for additional discussion and review of project matters during project implementation. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring close liaison within the Project Board. Formal meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the GPMTSU in consultation with, and at the request of, the other Project Board members.

Annex 8. Procurement Plan

Procurement Plan for Pathway Global technical support grant

PROCUREMENT FOR YEAR 1										
No	**Project Outcome that the procurement is related to**	**Type of Supply**	**Description of goods, services or works**	**Unit of Measure**	**Quantity**	**Estimated Unit Price (USD)**	**Estimated Total Price (USD)**	**Available budget**	**Estimated date of Completion of Activity**	**Responsible authorities**
1	COMPONENT 1: Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	International consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF (Outputs 1.1 to 1.3):				**34,790.00**	34,790.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
2			Senior Technical Advisor	per week	0.50	4360.00	2,180.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
3			Social & Environmental Safeguards Specialist	per week	1.00	3000.00	3,000.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
4			Technical Specialist NBSAPs and Targets	per week	4.75	1782.00	8,464.50		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
5			Senior Web Designer	per week	2.63	1782.00	4,677.75		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
6			Senior eLearning Specialist	per week	2.63	1782.00	4,677.75		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
7			Junior Consultants	per week	7.50	1572.00	11,790.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
8		Contractual services - Companies	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:				**2,500.00**	2,625.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
9			Translation	days	3	500	1,500.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
10			Interpretation	days	2	500	1,000.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
11	COMPONENT 2: Provide technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems	International consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems (Outputs 2.1 to 2.2):				**22,539.50**	22,932.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
12			Senior Technical Advisor	per week	0.50	4360.00	2,180.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
13			Senior Web Designer	per week	2.63	1782.00	4,677.75		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
14			Senior eLearning Specialist	per week	2.63	1782.00	4,677.75		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
15			Junior Consultants	per week	7.00	1572.00	11,004.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
16		Contractual services - Companies	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:				**2,500.00**	2,625.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
17			Translation		3	500	1,500.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
18			Interpretation		2	500	1,000.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU

PROCUREMENT FOR YEAR 1

No	Project Outcome that the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
19	COMPONENT 3: Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF	International consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF (Outputs 3.1 to 3.3):				**58,884.00**	58,884.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
20			Senior Technical Advisor	per week	0.75	4360.00	3,270.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
21			GIS Specialist	per week	6.50	1989.00	12,928.50		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
22			Technical Specialist Policy	per week	6.50	1782.00	11,583.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
23			Senior Web Designer	per week	3.88	1782.00	6,905.25		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
24			Senior eLearning Specialist	per week	3.88	1782.00	6,905.25		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
25			Junior Consultants		11.00	1572.00	17,292.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
26		Contractual services - Companies	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:				**3,500.00**	3,937.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
27			Translation		4	500	2,000.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
28			Interpretation		3	500	1,500.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
29	COMPONENT 4: Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	International consultants	Cost of international consultants that may need to be engaged for providing specialized technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities (Outputs 4.1 to 4.4):				**45,385.88**	45,386.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
30			Senior Technical Advisor	per week	0.75	4360.00	3,270.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
31			Technical Specialist Biodiversity Finance	per week	6.50	1782.00	11,583.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
32			Senior Web Designer	per week	3.88	1635.00	6,335.63		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
33			Senior eLearning Specialist	per week	3.88	1782.00	6,905.25		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
34			Junior Consultants	per week	11.00	1572.00	17,292.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
35		Contractual services - Companies	Cost of contractual services associated with translation services and interpretation services:				**3,500.00**	3,938.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
36			Translation		4	500	2,000.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
37			Interpretation		3	500	1,500.00		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
38	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS	International consultants	Cost of international consultants to be engaged for project management and project evaluation:				6,037.20		12/31/2022	GPMTSU
39			Project Manager	per week	1.80	*3354.00*	6,037.20	6,037.20	12/31/2022	GPMTSU

PROCUREMENT FOR YEAR 1

No	Project Outcome that the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
40			Terminal Evaluation Consultant	per week	-	*3850.00*	-		NA	GPMTSU
44		Training, workshop, conference	Cost of inception workshop	workshop	1	7075	7,075.00	7,075.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
45		Travel	Cost of travel related to project coordination	trips	1	5000	*5000*	5,000.00	12/31/2022	GPMTSU
46		Professional Services	Cost of audit	audits	0	3000	*0*	0	NA	GPMTSU

Annex 9. Status of NBSAPs and 6NRs in Participating Countries

COUNTRY	REGION	AGREED PROPOSAL	UNEP	UNDP	Post-2010 NBSAP Submitted	Any NBSAP	NBSAP year/version	NBSAP Imp. Agency	6NR Submitted	6NR year / version	6NR Imp. Agency	5NRSubmitted	5NR year / version	5NR Imp. Agency
Algeria	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2005, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Antigua and Barbuda	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Argentina	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2001, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Bahamas	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	No	Yes	2002, v1	UNEP	No	N/A	UNDP	No	N/A	NO FUNDS
Bahrain	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 *no version 1 listed	UNEP	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	2015	UNEP
Barbados	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2021, v2 2002, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2017	UNEP
Belize	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v1 1999, v2	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Bhutan	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v4 2014, other info 2010, v3 2002, v2 1998, v1	UNEP	Yes	2018	UNEP	Yes	2016	UNEP
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2019, v2 1998, v1	N/A	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	DIRECT ACCESS
Brazil	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v3 2008, v2 1999, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Cambodia	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2002, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Chile	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2004, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
China	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	TBD	Yes	2010, v1	N/A	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	N/A
Colombia	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v3 2012, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP

COUNTRY	REGION	AGREED PROPOSAL	UNEP	UNDP	Post-2010 NBSAP Submitted	Any NBSAP	NBSAP year/version	NBSAP Imp. Agency	6NR Submitted	6NR year / version	6NR Imp. Agency	5NRSubmitted	5NR year / version	5NR Imp. Agency
Costa Rica	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2000, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Cuba	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v3 2008, v2 1999, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	No	N/A	UNDP
Dominica	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Dominican Republic	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2012, v1	UNEP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Ecuador	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Egypt	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
El Salvador	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v2 2003, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Grenada	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2001, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Guatemala	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v2 2002, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Guyana	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v3 2009, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2020	UNDP	YES	2015	UNEP
Haiti	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2020, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	No	2016	UNEP
Honduras	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2004, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
India	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2019, other info 2014, v3 2009, v2 2000, v1	N/A	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	N/A
Indonesia	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v3 2004, v2 2000, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Iraq	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v1 2010, other info	UNEP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Jamaica	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2004, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2016	UNDP

COUNTRY	REGION	AGREED PROPOSAL	UNEP	UNDP	Post-2010 NBSAP Submitted	Any NBSAP	NBSAP year/version	NBSAP Imp. Agency	6NR Submitted	6NR year / version	6NR Imp. Agency	5NRSubmitted	5NR year / version	5NR Imp. Agency
Jordan	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v2 2002, v1	N/A	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	N/A
Kazakhstan	RBEC	UNDP	0	1	No	Yes	2001, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Kyrgyzstan	RBEC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v3 1999, v1 *no v2 submitted	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2016	UNEP
Lao People's Democratic Republic	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2012, other info 2006, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2016	UNEP
Lebanon	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 1998, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Malaysia	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2020	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Maldives	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2002, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNEP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Mauritania	RBA	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Mauritius	RBA	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2007, v1	UNEP	Yes	2021	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Mexico	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	N/A
Mongolia	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v2 1998, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNEP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Morocco	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v3 2010 other info 2005, v2 2002, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Nepal	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2014, v2 2002, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Pakistan	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNEP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Panama	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2000, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Papua New Guinea	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2021, v2 2007, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2018	N/A

COUNTRY	REGION	AGREED PROPOSAL	UNEP	UNDP	Post-2010 NBSAP Submitted	Any NBSAP	NBSAP year/version	NBSAP Imp. Agency	6NR Submitted	6NR year / version	6NR Imp. Agency	5NRSubmitted	5NR year / version	5NR Imp. Agency
Paraguay	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2003, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2016	UNDP
Peru	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v2 2008, other info 2001, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Philippines	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v3 2005, v2 1997, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Rwanda	RBA	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2003, v1	UNEP	Yes	2020	UNEP	Yes	2014	UNEP
Saint Lucia	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2020, v2 2000, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Seychelles	RBA	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2020	UNEP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Somalia	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v1	FAO	Yes	2019	FAO	Yes	2014	FAO
Sri Lanka	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2000, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Saint Kitts and Nevis	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2009, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2008, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Suriname	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2013, v2 2006, v1	N/A	Yes	2020	UNDP	Yes	2015	N/A
Tajikistan	RBEC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 2004, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2016	UNEP
Thailand	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v4 2003, v1 2000, v3 2000, v2 *possible error	N/A	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	N/A
Timor-Leste	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v2 2012, v1	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNEP
Trinidad and Tobago	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2006, v1	N/A	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2017	N/A
Tunisia	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v3 2017,	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP

COUNTRY	REGION	AGREED PROPOSAL	UNEP	UNDP	Post-2010 NBSAP Submitted	Any NBSAP	NBSAP year/version	NBSAP Imp. Agency	6NR Submitted	6NR year / version	6NR Imp. Agency	5NRSubmitted	5NR year / version	5NR Imp. Agency
							other info 1998, v2 1998, v1							
Turkmenistan	RBEC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2018, v2 2003, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Uruguay	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2016, v2 1999, v1	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Uzbekistan	RBEC	UNDP	0	1	No	No	Not listed	UNDP	Yes	2018	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	RBLAC	UNDP	0	1	TBD	Yes	2011	UNEP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	N/A
Viet Nam	RBAP	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2015, v3 2008, v2 1998, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2014	UNDP
Yemen	RBAS	UNDP	0	1	Yes	Yes	2017, v2 2005, v1	UNDP	Yes	2019	UNDP	Yes	2015	UNDP

Annex 10. Integration of Lessons Learned in Project Design

This annex provides key lessons from past NBSAP-support and National Report-support projects that are relevant to the design of this project.

Evaluation of the project 'Support to GEF Eligible Countries for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 Through a Globally Guided NBSAPs Update Process' (PIMS+ ID 5283)[49]

> *The GEF, UNDP, UN Environment and CBD Secretariat should be planning immediately for what type of enabling activity support will be extended to countries immediately following the CBD COP in 2020, with the objective of being prepared to disburse resources as quickly as possible after the 2020 COP to support planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting for the post-2020 strategic plan.*

Planning for this new project – Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support – began in 2021, with a public announcement and official communication to GEF Operational Focal Points (OFPs) at the High-Level Segment of part one of the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP-15) in October 2021. There, Parties to the Convention adopted the Kunming Declaration, where they committed to develop, adopt and implement an effective post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that would put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, and towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature". Critically, the framework would also include provision of the necessary means of implementation, in line with the Convention and its two protocols, as well as appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and review.

The landmark post-2020 GBF is due to be adopted at part two of COP-15 in late 2022, following over two years of development and further formal negotiations in March 2022. The Kunming Declaration gives clear political direction for those coming negotiations. It addresses key elements needed for a successful post-2020 GBF: the mainstreaming of biodiversity across all decision-making; phasing out and redirection of harmful subsidies; strengthen the rule of law; recognizing the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring an effective mechanism to monitor and review progress; among others.

GEF-eligible CBD Parties view their capacity as insufficient to take early action to implement the post-2020 GBF, both financially and technically. During part one of CBD COP 15[50], the GEF, in partnership with UNDP and UNEP, announced their commitment to fast-track immediate financial and technical support to developing country governments to prepare for the rapid implementation of the post-2020 GBF. The commitment from Japan to extend its funding will also provide support for NBSAPs. With this official announcement and guided by lessons learned from similar global support projects in the past decade[51, 52], staff from the GEF Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP and the CBD Secretariat commenced working together to design this project. In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, the in-person portion of the CBD COP-15 meeting has been postponed to the third quarter of 2022. In the interim, UNDP, as one of the implementing agencies of the GBF-EAS project, aims to have its project document operational by this meeting, and to do so in tandem with UNEP. Additionally, the Global Governance Committee attended by the SCBD, UNDP, and UNEP, met quarterly leading up to the Kunming Declaration to help ensure its fruition. This group will re-engage to develop joint mechanisms for project implementation once the project documents are signed.

> *The GEF, UNDP, UN Environment, and CBD Secretariat should not embark on a new round of enabling activity funding for another NBSAP updating and revision process in response to the CBD 2021-2030 strategic planning period. Support will be required over the 2020-2025 timeframe for implementation of the current NBSAPs, many of which go to 2025 or 2030. Funding under the GEF enabling activities may be allocated to support NBSAP implementation in GEF-eligible countries.*

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[49] Josh Brann, 4 March 2019, Terminal Evaluation Report, Support to GEF Eligible Countries for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 Through a Globally Guided NBSAPs Update Process (https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/9752).

[50] Press Release: Part one of UN Biodiversity Conference closes, sets stage for adoption of post-2020 global biodiversity framework at resumption in 2022: https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2021/pr-2021-10-15-cop15-en.pdf.

[51] Supples, C., Cadena, M., Ervin, J., Marigo, M., Monakhova, M., Phillips. L., Raine, P., Solorzano Lemus, E., Virnig, A. (2022). *Nature is Counting on Us: Mapping Progress to Achieve the Convention on Biological Diversity*. UNDP.

[52] Convention on Biological Diversity, 2021. Lessons learned from United Nations Development Programme, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNEP – World Conservation Monitoring Centre Supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2022 and suggestions for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Information Document: CBD/SBI3/INF/30. https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e4f6/5897/402f27ceb479e4cc0b38a56b/sbi-03-inf-30-en.pdf

Through this project, UNDP is responding to the announcement at COP-15[53] part one to provide financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to take early action for aligning their NBSAPs and NBTs with the new post-2020 GBF (national project component 1), as well as undertake early actions to accelerate implementation of NBSAPs by strengthening monitoring systems for biodiversity status and trends (national project component 2), policy and institutional alignment (national project component 3), and biodiversity finance activities (national project component 4). The pending CBD COP 15 part two decisions, which this project responds to, are anticipated to provide a flexible framework for rapidly aligning existing NBSAP targets with those proposed in the post-2020 GBF.

In addition, UNDP will provide global support in collaboration with UNEP and SCBD to ensure Parties can carry out these national activities using high technical standards and in an inclusive manner. The proposed GBF-EAS project maintains the institutional synergies, knowledge, and relationships that have been established through the partnership of GEF, UNDP, UNEP, and SCBD to support preparation of the post-2010 NBSAPs, and the fifth and sixth national reports.

> *The CBD strategic planning process for the 2021-2030 period should reflect current levels of national progress toward the ABTs. The revised strategic plan should focus on incentivizing further incremental progress by countries, recognizing that parties are really only beginning implementation of their NBSAPs that were revised to reflect the ABTs.*

As part of aligning existing NBSAPs with the GBF, Parties will be assisted in accurately assessing their current levels of national progress towards achieving the ABTs and implementing their NBSAPs (national project component 1). They will also be supported to rapidly familiarize themselves with the new GBF targets and understand where the gaps are with their existing national biodiversity targets. NBSAPs will not need to be entirely rewritten and current national progress will be accounted for during this assessment. Subsequent work to improve policy alignment, monitoring and reporting systems, and biodiversity finance plans for this decade will build on this important first step.

> *Considering the previous three recommendations, GEF Enabling Activity support to countries should focus on institutional and systemic capacity development at the national level, rather than individual capacity development. There should be an analysis of what makes national institutions responsible for biodiversity conservation effective, and then efforts to replicate those good practices to other countries. There are some indications that countries producing well-developed NBSAPs are the ones who do not require GEF assistance, and the systemic and institutional good practices from these countries should be replicated. Similar analytical work should be done in relation to types of national consultation processes and types of stakeholder engagement that have proven effective – for example, the extent to which civil society or the private sector have been involved in the NBSAP development process.*

The proposed GBF-EAS project will focus on institutional and systemic capacity development at the national level, as well as individual capacity development. An institution is made of individuals, and these types of projects continue to prove that building the capacity of the individuals within an organization improves the capacity of the organization. The locus of change is typically at the individual level. It is extremely challenging to change a government institution that you have no control over, and that is signed on to a voluntary agreement. The Global Support to NBSAP project and the Global Support to Sixth National Reports (6NR) project effectively showed that reducing the barriers that individuals face in building their capacity can change elements of an institutional culture over time. The recommended institutional analyses of the components of an effective institution and stakeholder consultations could prove informative, and some best practices could be distilled. However, the best practices achieved by countries like Mexico and Costa Rica are likely not achievable in other countries due to insurmountable constraints. Because of these overriding factors, what works in one country, might not work in another, and a flexible menu of capacity development options will be made available. Developing templates and tools based on best practices from more technically advanced countries leads to more rapid dissemination and update. Examples include the UN Biodiversity Lab and the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative. The Mapping Nature for People and Planet Initiative is also yielding useful results for replication. The Global Support to 6NR Project Closure Report suggests that the technical quality of national reporting increased when a flexible framework of technical support options was globally available in multiple formats and languages, such as web-based tools, webinars, online courses, technical documents, technical templates, in person workshops, and in-person help desks. The full recommendations from the 6NR Project Closure Report Analysis can be accessed here.

> *It would be useful to provide intensive targeted additional support to the 20 GEF-eligible countries that still do not have updated NBSAPs (the majority of which are LDCs and SIDS). However, it would be prudent to structure any such support so that countries that do not have revised NBSAPs by 2020 can incorporate the post-2020 CBD strategic plan.*

[53] Press Release: Part one of UN Biodiversity Conference closes, sets stage for adoption of post-2020 global biodiversity framework at resumption in 2022: https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2021/pr-2021-10-15-cop15-en.pdf.

For the countries that UNDP will support in this project, the Bahamas, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan do not have a post-COP 10 NSBAP. Ony Suriname has a post-COP 10 NBSAP that does not take the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 (SPB) into account. The table below provides the current list of nations that do not have a post-2010 NBSAP. Taking this into account, targeted technical support will be provided to these countries to ensure that through this new round of funding support they can take the necessary early actions to begin alignment of NBSAPs with the GBF.

Table 1. Current compliance of CBD Parties as it relates to NBSAPs[54]

NBSAP Baseline Data	Number	Notes
Parties that have submitted at least one NBSAP to the CBD	193	99% of Parties 193 of 196 Parties
Parties that have never submitted an NBSAP to the CBD	3	1.5% of Parties 3 of 196 Parties Cyprus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, State of Palestine
Parties who have submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	177	90% of Parties 177 of 196 Parties submitted a post-COP10 NBSAP
Parties who have not submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	16	8% of Parties 16 of 196 Parties Bahamas, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cook Islands, Gabon, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, and Uzbekistan
Parties whose post-2010 NBSAP does not take the SPB/ABT into account[55]	11	6% of Parties 11 of 196 Parties Brunei Darussalam, DPR Korea, El Salvador, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Nauru, Romania, San Marino, Suriname, Tuvalu
Subset of Parties being supported by UNDP (through this project) who have not submitted a post-COP 10 NBSAP	3	Bahamas, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
Subset of Parties being supported by UNDP (through this project) whose post-COP 10 NBSAP does not take the SPB into account	1	Suriname

For the long-term, the NBSAP Forum should be rebranded to emphasize its broader relevance to "NBSAP implementation" and execution of the post-2020 agenda. It is also recommended that the NBSAP Forum be more coordinated and integrated with the CBD NBSAP webpage.

The NBSAP Forum will retain its brain but will be updated to reflect the new targets in the post-2020 GBF. This will be an activity in the global technical support project as a key component of its knowledge management outputs. This jointly moderated platform of UNDP, UNEP and SCBD provides a space for Parties to interact on all aspects of NBSAPs. The site will be migrated to Learning for Nature, to have a more seamless learning and interaction experience. The site will be refreshed to house the relevant GBF materials.

Future GEF Enabling Activity support to parties should explore the potential benefits of leveraging regional organizations (e.g., SPREP, CARICOM, etc.) to help provide Enabling Activity support for countries, in order to potentially further enhance efficiency and sustainability. It is more effective, efficient and impactful when the implementing agencies work with each other, and in coordination with regional agencies to deliver technical support and guidance.

[54] Information accessed at https://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsap-status.doc and personal correspondence with the CBD on 2 February 2022
[55] While the Secretariat considers all NBSAPs submitted since COP-10 to be a "post-COP-10 NBSAP", the distinction is made between those that reference the SP/ABTs and those that do not.

In previous projects, Parties required a combination of regionally tailored in-person and virtual support to effectively absorb and apply technical material. Uptake and application at the national level also improves when multiple capacity building opportunities are delivered in partnership with regional partners, when templates are provided in multiple languages, and when learning opportunities are available to a variety of professionals, from a technical analyst to a senior minister of the environment. During regional workshops, Parties also responded positively to opportunities for regional cooperation and cross- boundary work on conservation. Taking this experience into account, during global project inception, UNDP will work with the Nature Climate and Energy team's regional team leaders and technical advisors to identify key regional agencies that are critical to coordinate with to develop and deliver technical support and guidance. When rosters of experts are developed, regional partners will be contacted to help develop and advertise this list. A list of regional technical experts will be beneficial, as it can expedite otherwise lengthy procurement process in many small nations. Rolling out training by region, either virtually or in person, provides an opportunity for countries within a region to meet with each other, discuss common obstacles, learn how peers are applying technical tools, and strengthen networks. In past projects, in-person meetings convened by regional agencies has helped Parties overcome challenges related to internet connectivity and time zones.

> *UNDP and UN Environment should conduct a willingness(/ability)-to-pay survey of previous users of eLearning products (webinars, MOOCs, etc.) to assess the potential and appropriateness of instituting a payment-based system as part of a longer-term solution to financially sustaining this type of capacity support program.*

Donors continue to fund access to these eLearning products. Because they are listed as deliverables in the project, it would not be appropriate to adopt a fee-for-service model. It is important to note here that, as part of the 6NR project, UNDP included a willingness(/ability)-to-pay survey question in its post-course surveys to assess the potential and appropriateness of instituting a payment-based system. The survey on payment can be accessed here. A majority of those surveyed indicated that the course (and course certificate) should always be free.

> *Through the engagement of the community of practice in the capacity development program, this project has generated a wealth of data on the status and trends of the current global state of biodiversity conservation planning. UNDP and UN Environment should produce a summary analysis of their user databases, trends in topic interest, and other key data to submit to the CBD as an input to the post-2020 CBD strategic planning process.*

UNDP and UNEP have been active participants in CBD SBSTTA 23 / 24 and SBI 2/3, have spoken regularly with the SCBD through the long-standing joint Global Governance Committee that these three agencies convene, through senior leadership calls to mobilize towards implementation, and have prepared several information documents and other forms of policy recommendations. UNDP, UNEP, and SCBD have each completed several capacity needs assessments, all of which are informing the design and implementation of this project. As a first step, this new project will need to review the existing capacity building materials by post-2020 GBF target of key databases, headline documents, learning modules, and other key capacity building material.

> *If it is not possible to sustain such a capacity development program in its current form, UNDP and UN Environment should conduct a systematic analysis of their other relevant ongoing initiatives and opportunities to continue leveraging and disseminating and promoting the large library of eLearning modules, guidelines, etc. This could include, for example, requiring that all GEF project managers (and project team members) working on PA projects have successfully completed the eLearning modules related to PAs, PA financing, etc. It could also include, for example, ensuring that UNDP and UN Environment efforts in global forums such as the CBD COP and World Conservation Congress continue to promote and advertise the use of these eLearning modules.*

UNDP has successfully leveraged the resources that were created during the NBSAP project to create the Learning for Nature platform and the UN Biodiversity Lab, the latter of which it hosts in partnership with UNEP. These agencies also work jointly to promote eLearning investments at events such as CBD COPs, UNEA, and WCC. This project will also follow the model of partnering with key organizations to promote uptake. For example, in the NBSAP project, UNDP worked with FAO and WWF to create private course rooms, and to share modules with UNITAR, INFORMEA, and the SCBD Secretariat. A key first step in this new project will be for UNDP and UNEP to conduct a systematic analysis of relevant ongoing initiatives and materials to continue leveraging and disseminating and promoting these.

> *It is considered good practice for GEF projects to have at least one project-specific audit during their lifetime (particularly when it is indicated in the project M&E plan), as audits usually result in a strengthening of financial*

management procedures, and reduce risks related to financial management. This evaluation recommends that UNDP-GEF and UN Environment-GEF projects have at least one audit during their lifetime.

The budget for the project includes an allowance for audits (2 audits at $3,000 each).

Evaluation of the project 'Technical Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report (6NR)' (PIMS+ ID 6114, 6125, 6126, 6127)[56]

Use the 2-pager map synthesis from Samoa as a visual good practice model to be used for all future NRs.

UNDP will support Parties to develop communication tools and templates that showcase key information for national action at their direction. The project is designed to be flexible to their needs. Parties will need to engage stakeholders in a meaningful way to identify areas of alignment between the post-2020 GBF and existing national biodiversity targets, as well as gaps, and pathways to resolve them. Environmental ministries typically prepare and implement NBSAPs, with other governmental ministries having lower levels of engagement and ownership. Approaches must also be more inclusive in their engagement of women, IPLCs, and youth, and related stakeholder engagement guidance will be provided by the GPMTSU (global project management and technical support unit).

It is necessary to ensure the full involvement of these groups from the initial stages of the new framework's application at the national level through its implementation. Guidance is needed on how each target seeks to support the achievement of other targets. Promoting these relationships will be necessary to successfully implementation of the framework across sectors. Terms and concepts will need to be chosen with careful consideration of how they can be communicated and understood by a non-specialist audience. Clear linkages to the strategic plans of other MEAs and other intergovernmental processes must also be recognized and communicated in ways that attract high-level political and public support during development and implementation of the framework, and to encourage cross-sectoral ownership. A robust communication strategy to promote cross-sectoral engagement will be necessary.

When cross-ministry coordination does occur during NBSAP design and implementation, and national reporting, it led to increased positive biodiversity outcomes. There is considerable potential to build on such mainstreaming successes by aligning stakeholders in this decade. Better communication about the post-2020 GBF, and global and national targets, is critical to this effort. Strengthened cooperation and collaboration across ministries and sectors will lead to better alignment across national policies relating to nature, more effective coordination of their implementation, as well as better collection and use of related data and indicators. Adoption of an NBSAP at the highest government level, such as by a cabinet or president, was considered to lead to enhanced engagement by additional ministries.

Consider having a nominated, dedicated, long-term focal point in the national government of each country to support the elaboration of the NR.

Each county already has a permanent CBD focal point within the national government and one within the UNDP Country Office for the project. UNDP is not in the position where it could request a national government to appoint a permanent position for NRs. The challenge with each EA project is that it funds consultants to support the development of NBSAPs and NRs, but it does not fund government or UNDP staff, which can cause challenges in terms of permanence. More permanent UNDP and government focal points can make efforts to elevate the long-term relevancy of project outcomes and outputs.

Facilitate access to vetted technical consultant roster for countries to draw from.

It would be an unreasonable strain on UNDP's resources to create a national roster of experts for each of the 69 countries that will be supported by this project. However, the GPMTSU will develop a global roster of experts ensuring technical expertise spans each of the four project components of the national grants: (1) rapid review of NBSAPs within the context of the post-2020 GBF, (2) assessment of national reporting systems; (3) political and institutional alignment and (4) biodiversity finance. Coverage will also be ensured of several language skills (Arabic, English, French, Russian, and Spanish).

Preferably invite countries to use national consultants where available, but pairing international consultants with local consultants.

Countries will be encouraged to use national consultants, and to augment their capacity with the global roster (see issue 3).

[56] Christian Bugnion de Moreta, 20 June 2020, External Terminal Evaluation of the "Technical Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report (6NR)" Project (https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12815)

Provide funds to better communicate and visualize the 6NR through local level dissemination activities once the report is complete.

See the response under Issue 1 regarding visualization of information, while noting that this project does not provide explicit funding for communication. UNDP notes that many countries requested to reallocate up to 30% of their 6NR budget for communication activities, as no funds were allocated for this workstream. However, in many cases these funding requests were intended for costly printing of paper reports and high-level ceremonies, or for events that were only partially related. In many cases, these funds would have been more effectively spent in communication efforts to address gaps in national monitoring and reporting repositories. The GPMTSU will give attention to having in place a robust communication strategy to promote cross-sectoral engagement and support Parties in this respect.

Identify how to support the creation of a centralized biodiversity data management information system in governments, especially for spatial data.

This project does not explicitly fund the creation of a centralized biodiversity data management information system in governments, especially for spatial data. However, UNDP has been working towards this goal during implementation of the Global NBSAP and 6NR projects, and continues to do so through the Mapping Nature for People and Planet, and UN Biodiversity Lab projects. Parties that would like to better integrate spatial data into their biodiversity planning, monitoring, and reporting will be supported to do so under Component 2. However, it is important to note that UNDP cannot make decisions on behalf of Parties and such endeavors must be nationally owned, are also expensive to create, and require dedicated funding streams.

Continue and strengthen technical support for the use of spatial data, GIS and map production capacities during monitoring and reporting efforts, and the availability of the UN Biodiversity Lab for national use.

See response to Issue 6. UNDP will continue to offer technical support for the use of spatial data, GIS and map production capacities during monitoring and reporting efforts, and the availability of the UN Biodiversity Lab for national use, although this support will be available through the generous support of multiple donors.

More time, resources and funds to hold initial regional workshops to set countries on the "right track" and increase interactive exchanges amongst countries.

While a good recommendation in theory, hosting an in-person regional inception workshop would add significant expense to the project, and possibly without any additional benefit. Virtual inception workshops were held in each county within three months of 6NR project inception. Additionally, a global regional training was held the month the project started. Because it often takes six months to hire the consultant in charge of an EA project, and each country is on its own timeline, it is very challenging to coordinate their participation, either in-person or remotely until at least six months after project inception. It also takes about this length of time to develop relevant technical tools for trainings. Countries responded very well to in-person regional technical workshops that took place 6 months to one year after project inception, once the project team was fully in place and the project was underway. Hosting a one-day to multi-day workshop at the COP will be considered, provided the continuing Covid-19 pandemic permits it, and each region can determine if additional workshops are necessary on location.

Ensure a two-year timeline from the moment the countries obtain the funds until the deadline for submitting the NR (bearing in mind that many countries have a lengthy government endorsement process over which the project has no say).

The GBF-EAS project will have a two-year time frame and support Parties to follow it. Parties will receive funds by the conclusion of COP-15, and technical resources and rosters will also be in place at that time.

Consider alternative and/or options for those countries that would prefer to have their ministry/agency operate under a NIM rather than a DIM modality.

With the GEF Secretariat's agreement, UNDP will manage the GBF-EAS as a global Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) project. COs will be delegated to disburse the country grant amount as is the case for GEF project preparation grants. This means that, based on the budget/workplan submitted by the government, the COs will provide execution support to recruit consultants and select vendors, manage contracts, and make payments. Execution of actual technical activities will be led by government officials, and it is encouraged that they be involved in the decision-making through participation in consultant/vender selection. That said, if National

Implementation Modality (NIM) or support to NIM is strongly requested by the government, this will be reviewed and allowed on a case-by-case basis. Most countries are likely to select DIM but the NIM option is available upon request.

Maintain multi-lingual capacities for these global projects (at least English-French-Spanish) to engage with countries.

UNDP will follow the multi-lingual format used in the 6NR project. Templates, guidance, checklists, tools will be provided in multiple languages. Coverage will also be ensured of several language skills (Arabic, English, French, Russian, and Spanish) in the expert rosters to be maintained by the global technical support unit.

Address gender mainstreaming through a differentiated approach based on the level of national gender mainstreaming and prioritisation (by groups of countries).

The GPMTSU will provide guidance on stakeholder inclusion, especially for gender and IPLCs. Gender equality and women's empowerment guidance will be based on the post-2020 gender plan of action and its linkages with the most directly relevant goals, milestones and targets of the framework, in order to support the targeted integration of gender actions into respective areas of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7227/c52b/ed7715edecb93033e67c1602/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf). Resources permitting, every effort will be made by the GPMTSU to provide targeted support to countries based on their needs in different topic areas, including on gender guidance. The UNDP gender team will review the Project Document and make additional recommendations.

Include a section on the capacity development strategy for technical support projects.

The capacity barriers faced by Parties have been analyzed and presented in the 'Long term solution and barriers' section of the project document. The project's theory of change is based on this barriers analysis. The theory of change section also clarifies the two principles underpinning the capacity development approach of the project. First, countries will start from whatever starting point they have already achieved. If a country has already conducted different elements of a BIOFIN assessment, for example, they may choose to use a portion of funds to implement a new finance mechanism. If a country has completed a national exercise in assessing policy alignment, they may choose to dive deeper into a specific sector to develop an action plan for alignment in that sector, and countries will build on existing monitoring systems in place. The second principle is that countries will select the most relevant areas of work for their national context, whether that is a whole component, or a portion thereof. The overall goal of this project is to provide momentum and impetus toward overall progress on the four components outlined below through this early action support. Parties will no doubt have highly variable capacity needs under the different components of the project, and the GPMTSU will make every effort to provide support based on needs.

Annex 11. Additional Agreements

UN to UN agreement between UNDP and UNOPS as a separate document.

Annex 12. GEF 7 Taxonomy

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

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

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

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

		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☐**Climate Change**		
		☐**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☐Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☐Paris Agreement	
		☐Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☒Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☒Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 13. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

(To be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 14. Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan: Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF EAS) Project				
Project Objective: Project Objective: To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks and finance.				
Component 1: Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF				
Outcome 1: NBSAPs are ready to be aligned and National Biodiversity targets are aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets				
Output	**Activities**	**Gender-responsive output indicator**	**Target**	**Timeline**
1.1 A rapid review of NBSAP is conducted 1.2 National targets are reviewed and updated: 1.3 NBSAP is reviewed and updated:	1.1 A rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP is conducted to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the new goals and action targets of the GBF 1.2 National targets are updated to take on board the GBF and relevant SDGs, and to be made operational 1.3. Subject to national planning cycles, the existing NBSAP is reviewed for updates through an inclusive whole-of-government process to be in line with the GBF, and as appropriate, minor revisions are made, with the necessary consultations and processes for the plans to be nationally approved in due time. In addition, Parties will be encouraged to review NBSAPs for effectiveness and implementation.	Relevant women's groups and ministries are engaged in the inclusive whole-of-government approach Women and gender equality considerations are included in work plans and meeting agenda to help determine gender equality - related entry points during activities to align national biodiversity targets and NBSAPS with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDGS targets. Key participants participate in trainings and capacity building activities on gender mainstreaming	An appropriate number of women / women's groups are engaged in the whole-of-government approach Inception and work plan meetings include an agenda item on gender mainstreaming 40% of key participants made available on gender equality, women's empowerment, and leadership in the Context of NBSAPS	Initiate at project inception
Component 2: Assessment of monitoring systems				
Outcome 2: Enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems, and transparency frameworks				
Output	**Activities**	**Gender-responsive output indicator**	**Target**	**Timeline**
2.1 Gaps in monitoring systems are assessed and identified 2.2 Monitoring action plan is developed	2.1 Gaps are assessed in the existing data and knowledge systems and institutional monitoring systems and frameworks for monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity, and other elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP, and for the headline indicators of the global monitoring framework. 2.2 A plan for enhancing monitoring systems is developed to respond to the updated national targets and GBF, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems, and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.	Gaps in gender responsive biodiversity data and monitoring systems are identified Opportunities to improve the gender responsiveness of monitoring systems are identified	Assessments include gaps in sex-disaggregated and gender responsive data for each element Plans for enhancing monitoring systems are gender responsive	Initiate at project inception

Component 3: Policy and institutional alignment and review for coherence with Global Biodiversity Framework				
Outcome 3: Identification of actions for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors				
Output	**Activities**	**Gender-responsive output indicator**	**Target**	**Timeline**
3.1 A rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF is conducted 3.2 An aligned, whole-of-government approach is developed that captures the values of biodiversity 3.3 A prioritized action plan for policy coherence is developed 3.4 Other early actions related to policy alignment and coherence are completed	3.1. A review of the extent to which inter-institutional/sectoral processes and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new Global Biodiversity Framework and other environmental agreements/plans. 3.2 Opportunities for enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity are identified, and an approach is developed to promote a whole-of-government nature-positive approach to sectors. 3.3 A prioritized set of actions is developed to fill institutional gaps and advance the country toward policy coherence taking a whole-of-government approach. 3.4 For countries with advanced work on policy alignment, key steps to advance work on implementing the results of their policy analyses are completed, including for example: detailed alignment plans for individual sectors; and spatialized mapping and alignment of various nature-related policy goals	Relevant women's groups and ministries, and technical experts on gender mainstreaming, are engaged in the inclusive whole-of-government approach Women and gender equality considerations mainstreamed into the policy alignment process.	An appropriate number of women / women's groups are engaged in the whole-of-government approach, and focal points with gender mainstreaming technical expertise are involved, where possible. Rapid review process is gender mainstreamed and actions for policy alignment are gender responsive.	Initiate at project inception
Component 4: Biodiversity Finance Activities				
Outcome 4: Biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilization identified				
Output	**Activities**	**Gender-responsive output indicator**	**Target**	**Timeline**
4.1 A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted 4.2 A cost estimate is developed for GBF-related actions in the GBF-aligned NBSAPs 4.3 Biodiversity subsidies are identified, reviewed, and prioritized	4.1 A biodiversity expenditure review is conducted, assessing spending related to biodiversity across all sectors (e.g., energy, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, extractive industries) 4.2 Costing projections of new and updated GBF activities are generated, and national financing gap is calculated 4.3 Biodiversity-harmful subsidies are reviewed, and existing finance mechanisms are analyzed, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are 4.4 A plan for domestic resource	Relevant women's groups and ministries, and technical experts on gender mainstreaming, are engaged in project activities Women and gender equality considerations mainstreamed into biodiversity finance activities.	An appropriate number of women / women's groups and focal points with gender mainstreaming technical expertise are engaged where possible. Biodiversity finance activities incorporate gender considerations.	Initiate at project inception

4.4 A finance action plan is developed 4.5 Other early actions related to biodiversity finance are undertaken	mobilization /biodiversity finance plans is developed, and a national action plan to fill the finance gap for post-2020 GBF by 2030 is completed, and a clear monitoring system for finance and national reporting on finance is developed 4.5 For countries with advanced work on biodiversity finance to achieve the post-2020 GBF, other key steps to advance work on implementing their finance action plan are completed (e.g., conducting feasibility analyses of finance mechanisms, and/or early implementation of specific finance solutions)			

Annex 15. Total Budget and Work Plan for Participating Countries

(provided separately due to the size of the document)