


















Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced institutional capacity, skills and competencies of actors from developing countries, and indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) - Enhanced national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity, through application of the GBF <p>Justification for support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responds to the Danish “<i>fight for nature</i>” and “<i>improve biodiversity</i>” objectives of Denmark’s “<i>The World We Share</i>” strategy. - Supports multilateralism and implementation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which Denmark is a Party. - Addresses developing countries’ capacity constraints vis-à-vis CBD implementation. - Strengthens inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity conservation. <p>Major risks and challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Less than expected commitment to the implementation of the GBF among Parties.</i> All Parties have committed themselves to implement CBD, but economic development is often given higher priority than biodiversity. Mitigation: Awareness raising at regional and/or national levels. - <i>The products and services generated by the Secretariat are not relevant and effective.</i> Mitigation: Continuously monitoring/evaluating the usefulness and relevance and adjust activity plans accordingly. - <i>The resources mobilised by the CBD Secretariat inadequate to cover budget.</i> Currently a gap between pledges, payments, and budget. Mitigation: downscale work programme. <p>Overall, the risk profile is low.</p>	File No.	2023 - 31046				
	Country	Global				
	Responsible Unit	GDK				
	Sector	Environment and climate change				
	Partner	MIM, CBD Secretariat, UNEP (fund adm.)				
		<i>DKK million</i>	2023-2024	2025	2026	Total
	Commitment	14.0	-	-	-	14
	Projected disbursement	10.0	4.0	-	-	14
	Duration	01.11.2023 – 31.12.2026				
	Previous grants	N/A				
	Finance Act code	06.34.01.75				
	Head of unit	Karin Poulsen				
	Desk officer	Lærke Marie Lund Petersen				
	Reviewed by CFO	Yes/ Jacob Strange Thomsen				
Relevant SDGs						
						
No Poverty	No Hunger	Good Health, Wellbeing	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water, Sanitation	
						
Affordable Clean Energy	Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities, Communities	Responsible Consumption & Production	
						
Climate Action	Life below Water	Life on Land	Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	Partnerships for Goals		

Objectives:

To enhance the institutional capacity, skills and competencies of actors from developing countries, and indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the GBF.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Total green budget (DKK)	0	0	14m	0

Justification for choice of partner:

The CBD Secretariat is the designated body for supporting the processes related to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including facilitating the implementation of the decisions made by the Parties to the Convention. It thus plays a central role vis-à-vis supporting and advising developing countries regarding the formulation and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in accordance with the decisions made by the biennial Conference of the Parties (COP).

Summary:

The project comprises a voluntary contribution from Denmark to the *Special Voluntary Trust Fund for additional voluntary contributions in support of approved activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols (BE)*, to support the implementation of the work programme of the CBD Secretariat vis-à-vis building the capacity of developing countries, indigenous peoples, and local communities to implement the GBF, an ambitious plan for broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society’s relationship with biodiversity, ensuring that by 2050 the shared vision of ‘living in harmony with nature’ is fulfilled, and that the GBF targets are achieved.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Project staff	2,073,970
Consultants	2,507,292
Travel	2,716,514
Contractual services	1,351,924
Implementing partners	3,672,900

Operational other costs	66,780
Project support costs	1,610,620
Total	DKK 14,000,000.00

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

**Danish Support for the Implementation of the Kunming-
Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

2023-2026

Project Document

15 September 2023

Ref: F2 2023-31046

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List of Acronyms

BE Trust Fund	The Special Voluntary Trust Fund for voluntary contributions in support of approved activities of the CBD
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP-MOP	Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DKK	Danish Krone
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GDK	Green Diplomacy and Climate unit
Ips	Indigenous Peoples
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPMR	Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least Developed Country
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
MIM	Ministry of Environment of Denmark
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIOS	UN Office of Internal Oversight Services
PSC	Project Support Costs
RBB	Results-based Budgeting
RBM	Results-Based Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Development State
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	US Dollar

1 Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning the **Danish Support for the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**, channelled as a contribution to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for additional voluntary contributions in support of approved activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols (BE), henceforth referred to as the BE Trust Fund, as agreed between the parties: the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD Secretariat), The Ministry of Environment of Denmark (MIM), and the Green Diplomacy and Climate (GDK) unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA). The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral donor agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

“The Documentation” refers to the partner documentation for the supported intervention, which are the instruments adopted in December 2022 by COP15 to the CBD, CP COP-MOP10, and NP COP-MOP4, including: The “*Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*”; the “*Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity Building and Development to Support Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*”; the “*Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development to Support the Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*”; and the “*Capacity Building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*”.

2 Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification

2.1 Context

The loss of biodiversity is happening at an unprecedented rate and scientists warn that we are currently in the “Sixth Mass Extinction”, and the United Nations describe biodiversity loss as one of three “planetary crises” (the others being climate change and pollution) harming life on Earth. The loss of biodiversity is driven by human activity, but at the same time biological resources are a valuable assets and millions of people depend on biological resources and ecosystems for their livelihoods, and the continued degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity thus poses a major threat to their economic opportunities and overall wellbeing.

To halt the loss of biodiversity, it was decided at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to establish the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which entered into force in 1993. 196 countries are Parties to the Convention, of which 168 are signatories. In 2003, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force to ensure the safe handling, transport, and use of genetically modified organisms. A second protocol, The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force in 2014 to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with particular attention given poor communities depending on natural resources and Ips.

The main instrument for implementation of the commitments under CBD are national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and a total of 185 Parties to CBD have submitted their NBSAPs. However, the [fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook](#) found that implementation of the NBSAPs is lagging behind, in particular among developing countries due to institutional and financial constraints, and in general, countries have still not achieved the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020 agreed by the Parties to CBD.

2.2 Rationale and justification

In its [decision 14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The GBF builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society’s

relationship with biodiversity, ensuring that by 2050 the shared vision of ‘living in harmony with nature’ is fulfilled.

It is apparent from the experience with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that more dedicated support is needed towards building capabilities for the implementation of the GBF. Recent qualitative work on resource mobilization ([CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6](#)), also highlights the need for sharing experience in the development and implementation of NBSAPs, providing bilateral resources to the national agencies in charge of NBSAPs and developing their capacity to mobilize resources, and to report and monitor the enhanced implementation of the GBF.

The draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the GBF underlines the need for enhancing the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of capacity development initiatives at all levels and ensuring alignment with relevant initiatives supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the need to institutionalize capacity-building and development and to put in place effective and agile organizations supported with sufficient financial and technical resources.

In 2022, under the auspices of CBD, world governments finalized and adopted the GBF at the UN Biodiversity Conference, comprising the CBD fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15), the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties for the Cartagena Protocol (CP COP-MOP10) and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties for the Nagoya Protocol (NP COP-MOP4). At COP-15, Parties negotiated the wording of the different elements of the framework. This included the mission for the plan, its goals and targets as well as issues related to the monitoring of the implementation of the framework and its means of implementation among other things.

The final text of the GBF can be found [here](#).

The GBF’s theory of change assumes that transformative actions will be taken by Parties to the CBD to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people’s needs and that these actions will be supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology. The GBF includes a package of supportive tools and plans that aim to leverage additional actions to ensure its effective implementation. A central element of this capacity development for developing countries is to help them overcome the capacity and institutional bottlenecks that have hampered NBSAP implementation and the achievement of the Aichi Targets. It also recognizes that technologies, including biotechnologies are means of implementation that if used in a safe manner, could contribute to achieving the goals and targets.

The BE Trust Fund was established by the Conference of the Parties in paragraph 5 of its decision [III/24](#) in November 1996¹ as a special voluntary trust fund for additional voluntary contributions for approved activities under CBD.

The total resource requirements for the BE Trust Fund for the biennium 2023-2024, to complement the Zero-Real Growth Budget Scenario, is estimated at USD 22,207,099 for the Convention and the two Protocols (see [COP15 Decision 15/34](#)). In addition, resources would be required to cover the costs of staff posts that are not provided for in the core budget. It is expected that the ongoing analysis based on draft decisions and the results-based framework will identify the need for additional staff posts.

Coverage of Danish priorities: The Danish support for the implementation of the GBF, will contribute to a number of priorities outlined in “*the World We Share – Denmark’s Strategy for Development Cooperation*”, in particular the “*fight for climate, nature, and the environment*” and the “*strive to improve nature, the environment and biodiversity*” and the related objective of “*strengthening action to support climate change adaptation,*

nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries“. Moreover, the specific attention to including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) contributes to *“leaving no-one behind”* and the *“rights and dignity of marginalised groups”*.

2.3 Strategic considerations

Multilateralism: Denmark is a Party (signatory) to the CBD and the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols, and thus committed to implementation of the decisions made at the COPs and COP-MOPs, including the GBF. The planned Danish contribution to the BE Trust Fund reaffirms Denmark’s commitment to contribute to the preservation of global biological diversity and the objectives of the CBD. The GBF has adopted a long-term strategic framework for capacity building beyond 2020, in alignment with the GBF-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the capacity-building work of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing.

Addressing implementation difficulties for developing countries, and in particular least development countries (LDCs), is a key issue for ensuring the protection of biodiversity and to achieve the goals of the GBF. Thus, the tools for implementing the GBF, in alignment with the long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development adopted at COP15, are well-aligned with the Danish development strategy.

It is apparent from the experience with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that more focus is needed on building capabilities for implementation of the GBF. Recent qualitative work on resource mobilization ([CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6](#)), also highlights that on *“sharing experience for the development and implementation, providing bilateral resources to the national agency in charge of NBSAPs and providing them with the capacity to mobilize resources, use them and report and monitor (for example centers for capacity building), for project management, etc.”* are of vital importance for enhanced implementation of the GBF.

Inclusion: The attention given to the inclusion of IPLC in the GBF is well aligned with the importance Denmark gives to applying human rights-based approach across the interventions supported and empowering vulnerable and marginalised groups. Indigenous peoples (IPs) and the poorest are generally those most dependent on biological resources and ecosystems, and at the same time important custodians of ecosystems in several biodiversity hotspots. Their involvement is thus important from two perspectives: a) to ensure their rights are not violated and their wellbeing and livelihoods opportunities are not hampered by conservation efforts, and b) to acknowledge and harness their knowledge and capacities vis-à-vis managing ecosystems in a context where authorities do not fully possess the financial resources and manpower required for effective largescale conservation of habitats and species.

Results-based management: In 2019, the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) carried out an audit of the CBD Secretariat. Twelve recommendations were made, including the application of a results-based approach in the CBD Secretariat’s work programming, budgeting, and monitoring. An internal results-based working group was established in the CBD Secretariat, and a detailed results-based budgeting (RBB) framework for the CBD Secretariat was prepared. The budget adopted by COP15 (2022) was prepared on the basis of the RBB framework. Denmark will engage in dialogue with the CBD Secretariat, other donors, and other Parties to the CBD regarding progress on the implementation of the OIOS recommendations.

Scope for Danish influence: The BE Trust Fund and the implementation of the GBF are governed by the biennial COPs for the CBD and COP-MOPs for the two Protocols. Moreover, between the COPs/COP-MOPs, the subsidiary bodies of the convention have intersessional meetings. Party to the Convention and the Protocols, Denmark already participates in these meetings. Nonetheless, the voluntary contribution is a clear demonstration of the Danish commitment to multilateralism and to international cooperation vis-à-vis conservation of biodiversity, and will add further clout to Denmark’s position and statements in the CBD-related negotiation processes.

2.4 Links to other Danish engagements

Denmark has supported a number of initiatives related to biodiversity conservation at multilateral and

country level. Other multilateral contributions are Denmark's assessed contribution to CBD and Party to the Convention, a contribution to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, membership contributions and project financing for UNEP, and membership and voluntary contributions to IUCN. Considering that NBSAPs are the Danish partner countries' overarching frameworks for biodiversity conservation, there is direct synergy between the Danish support for the GBF to strengthen NBSAP implementation and other biodiversity initiatives supported by Denmark. In 2014-16, Denmark provided a grant to GIZ for the Access and Benefit Sharing Program (ABS) contributing to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

2.5 Lessons learned from previous support

While the contribution for the BE Trust Fund will be Denmark's first voluntary contribution to the CBD Secretariat's work, Denmark has over the years provided voluntary contributions to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Secretariat as well as to other (non-environment) UN Conventions and to several UN entities, including UNEP. Moreover, Danish bilateral support for biodiversity conservation in partner countries has in practice also supported the implementation of the countries' NBSAPs. The BE Trust Fund is a well-established mechanism, which has received considerable support from a range of multilateral and bilateral donors, including the EU. Moreover, Denmark has indirectly contributed through EU grants to the CBD Trust Funds.

2.6 Project identification and formulation process

The work programme of the CBD Secretariat is discussed and agreed by the Parties at the COPs, including Denmark and its ODA partner countries. Specifically, the support for the implementation of the GBF was agreed at COP15 in December 2022. Hence, countries that will be supported by the CBD Secretariat with the assistance of Denmark have been engaged in the overall priority-setting for the work funded through the BE Trust Fund.

2.7 Choice of implementing partners and aid modalities

The implementing partner is the CBD Secretariat. The CBD Secretariat is the designated body for supporting the processes related to CBD, tasked with facilitating the implementation of the decisions made by the Parties to the Convention. It thus plays a central role vis-à-vis supporting and advising developing countries regarding the formulation and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in accordance with the decisions made by the biennial Conference of the Parties (COP).

The Danish grant will be channelled through the BE Trust Fund. UNEP provides administrative support for the CBD Secretariat and is thus receiving funds on behalf of the BE Trust Fund, but the funds will be managed by the CBD Secretariat. Procurement, financial management, and reporting are handled directly by the CBD Secretariat.

Developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities as well as partners and experts involved in the implementation of NBSAPs and other relevant tools and initiatives (for example scientific and technical cooperation initiatives) will participate in the capacity development activities implemented. Some of the capacity development activities will be open to all Parties to the Convention. However, participation will only be funded for training participants from countries eligible for development aid according to OECD/DAC. The Danish Contribution to the BE Trust Fund is earmarked for support to ODA eligible countries. Moreover, Denmark will not fund global or regional activities that are not specifically targeting ODA-eligible countries.

3 Project objective

The development objective of the donation from Denmark to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for additional voluntary contributions in support of approved activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols (BE) is *“to enhance the institutional capacity, skills and competencies of actors from developing countries, and indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the GBF”*.

The project will contribute to this objective through contributing to Outcome 2 of the overall CBD Secretariat's results-based management framework: *“Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced (CBD Secretariat Outcome 2)”*.

This project aims to benefit developing countries and IPLCs through a set of activities that support the achievement of the GBF goals and targets, including capacity-building and learning activities for enhanced implementation of the GBF-2020, notably through provision of guidance on the revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and support tools for implementation. In that context, the project will provide support to address the capacity development priorities of developing countries aimed to enhance integrated implementation of the Convention and its Protocols on biosafety, and access and benefit sharing.

4 Theory of change and key assumptions

The GBF is built around a theory of change (ToC) which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve the Convention's Vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050 (see annex 3).

In support of the GBF, a ToC for the CBD Secretariat was recently prepared (see annex 3). The project will contribute to Outcome 2 (*through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced*) and a sub-set of its outputs, in particular output 2.2 but also outputs 2.3 and 2.4, and support the implementation of the GBF. Based on the overall ToC for the CBD Secretariat, the ToC for the Danish support for the BE Trust Fund can be summarised as follows:

- *If* institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened and technical and scientific cooperation is facilitated among parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
- *and if* knowledge management and information exchange is enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
- *and if* partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level
- *then* national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced (through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework)
- *and then* Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols reduce threats while protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity for the benefit of people and planet to achieve “living in harmony with nature by 2050”

The following **assumptions** from the CBD Secretariat's ToC also apply to the project:

- There is a strong political will to change
- Adequate amount of resources mobilised for implementation
- Taking urgent action is understood and acted upon by Parties
- The products and services generated by the CBD Secretariat are relevant and effective

5 Summary of the results framework

The theory of change for the project is a sub-set of the CBD Secretariat's Theory of Change, focusing on Outcome 2 and several of its outputs and sub-outputs. As it is a sub-set, and so as to avoid any confusion, the numbering of the ToC's has been kept identical. It is therefore, that the numbering in the project's theory of change does not always look logical, has an outcome number 2, and has 2.2 as the number of

the first output.

This proposal is further guided by the CBD Secretariat’s Results-Based Management (RBM) framework (see annex 3) which, following COP decision 14/37, was recently developed. Through this framework, the use of donor funds is further optimized so as to systematically address all needs, avoid duplications, and ensure complementarity. In the RBM framework, there is a clear distinction between global policymaking efforts (Outcome 1), and support for national implementation of CBD and its Global Biodiversity Framework (Outcome 2). Meetings and events organised under Outcome 1 are intentionally attended by all Parties or a representative subgroup thereof. Capacity-building and other support activities under Outcome 2 are typically focused on developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and IPLCs, although the CBD Secretariat occasionally organises regional capacity-building events which strongly facilitate peer-to-peer learning and exchange. The RBM framework may be revised, if decided so by the Parties to the Convention (incl. Denmark). In such case, the results framework for the Danish support will be revised accordingly.

The results framework for this project (below) is a sub-set of the CBD-Secretariat’s RBM framework. Specifically, the project contributes to Outcome 2: *“Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced”*.

In the context of this project there are three outputs as follows:

1. Institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened and technical and scientific cooperation is facilitated among parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
2. Knowledge management and information exchange enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
3. Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level

Table 1: Results framework

Project/	Denmark’s support for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		
Project Objective	To enhance the institutional capacity, skills, and competencies of actors from developing countries, and indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		
Impact Indicator	TBD		
Baseline	To be established once the indicators have been defined		
Outcome	Through the application of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced (CBD Secretariat Outcome 2)		
Outcome indicator	Parties show progress in achieving Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets in a gender-sensitive way (indicator 2.2)		
Baseline	Year	2023	TBD
Target	Year	2026	TBD
Outcome indicator	Parties show progress in developing capacity at the enabling environment, and at the organizational and individual levels (indicator 2.3)		
Baseline	Year	2023	To be established once the indicators have been defined
Target	Year	2026	To be established once the indicators have been defined
Outcome indicator	Number of global and regional partnerships supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD and Protocols) at the national level (indicator 2.4)		

Baseline	Year	2023	TBD (number of partnerships in 2020)
Target	Year	2026	TBD

The outputs will be achieved through a set of sub-outputs and activities that are meant to improve the technical and institutional capacity of developing countries to implement the GBF; these are presented in annex 3. The key types of activities to be undertaken with support from Denmark include: 1) capacity-building needs assessments; 2) capacity building workshops and meetings; 3) capacity building materials; 4) advice and guidance; 5) facilitating scientific cooperation; 6) facilitating data and information exchange; 7) helpdesk services; and 8) integration of IT tools and systems.

Project activities funded by Denmark in support of national level interventions will target ODA-eligible countries, in particular least developed countries. There will be a particular focus on IPLCs, for which the Secretariat has a specific programme of work. The definition of eligible Parties corresponds to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) list of Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries², as well as IPLCs. At regional and global levels, the Secretariat at all times guarantees the representation of these major groups.

As the results-based framework of the project is a sub-set of the Secretariat-wide RBM framework, the monitoring of the project will be covered through the monitoring of the Secretariat-wide RBM framework, using the same indicators, baselines, and targets.

After the recent completion of its RBM framework, the CBD Secretariat is now starting the preparation of the corresponding monitoring framework, which will be operational at the start of the project. The CBD Secretariat will employ a staff member for RBM monitoring during the course of 2023. Indicators, baselines, and targets will be developed once this staff member has joined the CBD Secretariat.

6 Inputs/budget

At COP15, it was agreed that the total resources needed for the BE Trust Fund in 2023-2024 are USD 18,678,674 (see table 2). So far, confirmed and published pledges for voluntary contributions totalling USD 8 million have been made by Norway, European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and Korea (see table 3). The estimated funding gap after these pledges have been confirmed is USD 10.6 million. The concrete activities under each budget will be specified in the CBD Secretariat's annual work plans.

Table 2: BE Trust Fund budget for 2023-2024 (COP15, [Decision 34](#))

Cost category	USD	DKK*
Consultancy and other contracts	4,027,000	27,492,329
Staff travel	638,000	4,355,626
Workshops	3,178,000	21,696,206
Expert meetings and committees	1,276,000	8,711,252
Other costs	435,000	2,969,745
Staff resources	6,195,800	42,298,727
Working Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources	780,000	5,325,060
Subtotal	16,529,800	112,848,945
Programme support costs (13 pct.)	2,148,874	14,670,363
TOTAL	18,678,674	127,519,307
* UN official exchange rate, 15 May 2023: 6.827		

² The OECD list of ODA recipient countries can be found at: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2022-23-flows.pdf>

Table 3: Pledges made for the BE Trust Fund for the GBF (30 April 2023)

Funded activity	Donor	Amount USD
Digital Sequence Information	Norway	1,000,000
Japan Biodiversity Fund – Second phase	Japan	2,800,000
Supporting implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and outcomes of COP 15, CP-MOP 10 and NP-MOP 4	European Union	1,898,180
International Conference on GMO Analysis and New Genomic Techniques	Germany	84,000
Approved activities under the Cartagena Protocol	Netherlands	49,000
Advancing Canada’s Priorities in the Convention on Biological Diversity	Canada	57,000
Study on the Digital Sequence Information	United Kingdom	120,000
Support the work of the Convention, in particular the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	United Kingdom	1,218,000
Support to the implementation of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative	Korea	356,136
Support to the Sustainable Ocean Initiative	Korea	303,559
Support to the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative	Korea	152,669
TOTAL		8,038,544

The **Danish support** to the BE Trust Fund totals DKK 14 million. Any currency risks (exchange rate losses and gains) are to be borne by the CBD Secretariat. Table 4 provides an overview of the budget, whereas a detailed budget is included in Annex 5. The budget categories are those of the UN Secretariat’s accounting system, Umoja. Of the amount disbursed to the BE Trust Fund, 87 pct. (DKK 22 million) will be spent on activities. As the standard UN Secretariat practice, 13 pct. are allocated to cover Project Support Costs (PSC). One third of the PSC remains with UNEP Corporate Services Division and the remaining two-thirds are issued as an allotment to the CBD Secretariat to cover the management support costs, such as staff in the Administration, including Finance. It does not cover project management. Project staff is employed by the CBD Secretariat. Consultants can either be international or local, depending on project needs. Local actors are mainly participants in capacity-building activities but can also be implementing partners from ODA-eligible countries or local consultants.


Apart from its premises, its office equipment, and its IT and communication facilities, significant **co-financing** from the Secretariat mainly consists of (core) staff time spent on the project. Thematic experts will support (and lead in case no partners are involved) specific capacity-building and cross-cutting activities, project communication activities will be facilitated, and the results-based framework will be managed. Values for in-kind support have not been included in the budgets.

The Danish grant will be spent solely on activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes as agreed between the parties. The CBD Secretariat will ensure that the funds are spent in compliance with the donor agreement and with due consideration to economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in achieving the results intended.

The Danish contribution to outputs and activities is earmarked to countries eligible for development aid according to OECD/DAC. Denmark will not contribute to any costs associated with countries that are not ODA eligible. In relation to workshops/events with participation of both ODA-eligible and non-eligible countries participate, the BE Trust will only provide financial support for travel and per diem costs for the participants from ODA-eligible countries, and venues and related expenses will be covered by host

countries or co-financing. Thereby, it is ensured that Danish funds are only spent on ODA-eligible countries.

Table 4: Danish voluntary contribution budget for the BE Trust Fund (indicative)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	2023-2024	(2025)	(2026)	
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Project staff	1,036,985	725,890	311,096	2,073,970
Consultants	1,253,646	877,552	376,094	2,507,292
Travel	1,358,257	950,780	407,477	2,716,514
Contractual services	675,962	473,173	202,789	1,351,924
Implementing partners	1,836,450	1,285,515	550,935	3,672,900
Operational other costs	33,390	23,373	10,017	66,780
Subtotal	6,194,690	4,336,283	1,858,407	12,389,380
Project support costs	805,310	563,717	241,593	1,610,620
Total Danish contribution	7,000,000	4,900,000	2,100,000	14,000,000
	USD*	USD*	USD*	USD*
Project staff	139,755	97,829	41,927	279,511
Consultants	168,955	118,269	50,687	337,910
Travel	183,054	128,137	54,916	366,107
Contractual services	91,100	63,770	27,330	182,200
Implementing partners	247,500	173,250	74,250	495,000
Operational other costs	4,500	3,150	1,350	9,000
Subtotal	834,864	584,405	250,459	1,669,728
Project support costs	108,532	75,973	32,560	217,065
Total Danish contribution	943,396	660,377	283,019	1,886,792

* UN official exchange rate, 15 May 2023: 6.827

7 Institutional and management arrangements

The project will use the already established governance arrangements for the CBD and management and reporting arrangements for the CBD Secretariat, which also apply to voluntary contributions to the different CBD trust funds, including the BE Trust Fund.

The **Conference of the Parties** (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the Convention. The COPs are held biennially and decide on the commitments the Parties shall deliver against. Moreover, the COPs decide the budgets of the trust funds and the main expected deliverables, including those to be funded by the trust funds. The Secretariat work plans and budgets are also approved by the COPs. Progress on the implementation of activities by the CBD Secretariat including those funded by the BE Trust Fund (incl. the support from Denmark) is **overseen** by the COPs. Between the COPs, the subsidiary bodies of the Convention have intersessional meetings, which are supported by the Secretariat.

UNEP provides **administrative support** to the CBD Secretariat, and funds will thus be channelled through UNEP. However, UNEP will not have a role in project management, and the donor agreement will be entered directly with the CBD Secretariat.

The **CBD Secretariat** serves the Convention and is tasked with supporting the processes established by the COPs and provides support to the Parties with guidance and capacity support vis-à-vis the implementation of the commitments agreed at the COPs. The Secretariat is thus the **implementing entity** for the project funded by Denmark.

The prioritisation of the project activities and **participants** will be based on the COP decisions. ODA-eligible countries will themselves decide whether to participate; some trainings will be openly accessible to interested countries, whereas others may target specific countries.

An experienced project manager will be appointed to manage the project and ensure adequate reporting, dialogue, learning, and timely decisions about the project, including possible adaptations to ensure achievement of agreed outcomes. The project manager will also coordinate with the different divisions and units in the Secretariat to ensure adequate management of the project.

Financial and administrative management will be provided by the Secretariat's administration unit (see section 9). Legal support, for instance with partner contracts, will be provided by the Secretariat's legal department. Capacity-building expertise will be delivered by the Secretariat's capacity-building unit (see section 9 below).

The recently developed UN Secretariat-wide Umoja Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting (IPMR) and Grantor modules for project management and partner inputs respectively, will be used for project monitoring and reporting, including on SDGs and gender. These modules are linked to the accounting system in Umoja.

Annual and final reporting for the project is addressed in section 8.

Communication of results: Communication activities and **communication of results** will be assumed by the Secretariat's communication unit. The project will be covered in the overall communication plan for the Secretariat.

Learning: The CBD Secretariat will collect and disseminate lessons learned, incl. in its overall progress reports to the COPs and in publications, as relevant.

Monitoring: The CBD Secretariat will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the activities under the BE Trust Fund, based on the Secretariat's RBM framework.

The Danish Ministry tasked with overseeing the Danish grant is the Ministry of Environment (MIM) of Denmark. MIM represents Denmark at conferences and meetings related to CBD governance and decision-making, including COPs. Moreover, MIM will review work plans, and annual reports on technical progress and financial statements and follow-up on these. MIM will participate if meetings pertaining to the BE Trust fund are called for by the CBD Secretariat or donors. MIM will also engage in dialogue with the CBD Secretariat and other donors to the BE Trust Fund at the margins of conferences and meetings. Follow-up calls with the CBD Secretariat are envisaged to be held twice annually or when the need arises.

The appropriate units of MIM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Denmark shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the project/programme.

After the termination of the project support, the relevant MIM and MFA units, including the Embassy of Denmark in Ottawa, reserve the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

The project will be managed by the CBD Secretariat. In the integrated UN Secretariat-wide accounting system, the funds will be assigned to the different budget categories as presented in the budgets below and in annex 5. Financial (and thematic) management at the project level, including project reporting, takes place at the CBD Secretariat.

8 Financial Management, planning and reporting

UNEP provides administrative support for the CBD Secretariat and is thus receiving funds on behalf of the BE Trust Fund. This entails financial management of the overall fund. Danish funds within the trust

fund will be earmarked for this project and specifically for support to ODA eligible countries. Procurement, financial management, and reporting are handled directly by the CBD Secretariat.

Procedures and minimum requirements pertaining to financial management, planning, and reporting will be as follows:

(i) Disbursements

The Danish funding will be remitted to the implementing partner in two disbursements: 1) DKK 10 million upon signature of the donor agreement and 2) DKK 4 million upon receipt of the annual technical and financial reports of the CBD Secretariat for 2023 and 2024. The reasons for early disbursements of fund are that: a) the spending will be higher in the beginning of the project, until the expected amount of voluntary contributions has been fully mobilised; and b) that UN rules and regulations specify that funds must be available in the Trust Fund before they can be provisioned for work.

(ii) Partner procedures pertaining to financial management

The procedures of the implementing partner pertaining to financial management are those of the United Nations Secretariat and those guiding the management of the BE Trust Fund as established under the authority of UNEP. The CBD Secretariat will track the earmarked contribution and make sure that no transfer is made from the contribution to activities that target countries that are not eligible for ODA.

(iii) Procurement

The procurement rules of the grantee are those of the UN Secretariat and UNEP.

(iv) Work planning

Work planning will be guided by the Secretariat's Results-based Management framework referred to in section 3 and informed by the continual monitoring and oversight of the progress of the project.

(v) Narrative progress reports and financial reports

A narrative progress report and expenditure report will be submitted by the implementing partner to the donor within 90 days of the end of each calendar/fiscal year of implementation. A final narrative report and financial report will be submitted within six months of the completion of the project activities (see section 11 below). The financial reports will be prepared in accordance with UN Secretariat harmonized budget categories. The reporting will allow for clear distinguishing of resources utilised for a) ODA-eligible countries, and b) for countries that are not ODA-eligible and global activities that do not specifically target ODA-eligible countries (not funded by Denmark).

(vi) Accounting and auditing

UN Secretariat accounting rules and regulations are applied by the CBD Secretariat and the centralized UN Secretariat-wide accounting system Umoja is used.

The CBD Secretariat is audited on a regular basis.

Both parties will strive for full alignment of the Danish support to the grantee's rules and procedures, respecting sound international principles for financial management and reporting.

9 Risk management

The UN Secretariat has a very strict anti-corruption policy, to which all its entities adhere, including the CBD Secretariat, and which will thus be applied to the project and its partners. A risk matrix with the risks identified, risk levels and intensity, and response measures is presented in Annex 4. The overall risk related to the BE Trust Fund is assessed as limited. The risks identified are the following:

- *Less than expected (or limited) commitment to the implementation of the GBF among Parties.* In principle, all Parties have committed themselves to implement the provisions of the Convention. However, biodiversity conservation is often seen as being separate from, or even seen as hampering, with economic development is often given the higher priority. The Secretariat and partners will engage in awareness raising at regional and/or national levels.
- *The products and services generated by the Secretariat are not relevant and effective.* The Secretariat will on a continuous basis monitor and evaluate the usefulness and relevance of the interventions, and adjust the activity plans accordingly.
- *The resources mobilised by the CBD Secretariat are not adequate to cover the BE Trust fund budget.* This is the most likely risk, considering the current gap between pledges and the BE Trust Fund budget approved by COP15, and the difference between pledges and payments made. If there is a significant financing gap, the work programme will be downscaled, unless resources from other sources can be mobilised.

Overall risk monitoring and reporting on risk factors will be done by the CBD Secretariat as part of the regular reporting of the Secretariat.

Considering that the project focuses on capacity building and does not entail any on-the-ground investments, the risks for negative environmental and social impacts are very low. When applicable for the activities implemented, relevant UN policies on safeguards will be followed.

10 Closure

This project aims to benefit developing countries and IPLCs through a set of activities that would support the achievement of the GBF goals and targets, including capacity-building and learning activities for enhanced implementation of the GBF, notably through provision of guidance on the revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and support tools for implementation. It will be implemented in the context of the CBD and its Protocols. Partner activities will continue under the Convention and a strong foundation will be made for further action. Although there will be differences between different Parties, it is foreseen that the capacity-building activities under the project will contribute to and strengthen their basis for continuation of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, eventually without external assistance.

Closure of the project will include the completion and final substantive and financial reporting by project partners to the grantee, and final substantive and financial reporting of the grantee to the grantor. This is foreseen to take place within six months after the formal end date of the project.

The responsible unit's results report will then take place and subsequently the accounts will be closed. If need be, this will include a project-specific final audit and in case of leftover funds, the return of these and possible interest to the grantor.

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Overall Development Challenges, Opportunities and Risks

The loss of biodiversity is happening at an unprecedented rate and scientists warn that we are currently in the “Sixth Mass Extinction”, and the United Nations describe biodiversity loss as one of three “planetary crises” (the others being climate change and pollution) harming life on Earth. The loss of biodiversity is driven by human activity, but at the same time biological resources are a valuable assets and millions of people depend on biological resources and ecosystems for their livelihoods, and the continued degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity thus poses a major threat to their economic opportunities and overall wellbeing.

To halt the loss of biodiversity, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which entered into force in 1993. 196 countries are Parties to the Convention, of which 168 are signatories. In 2003, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of genetically modified organisms. A second protocol, The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing entered into force in 2014 to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with particular attention given poor communities depending on natural resources and IPs.

The main instrument for implementation of the commitments under CBD are national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and a total of 185 Parties to CBD have submitted their NBSAPs. However, the [fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook](#) found that the implementation of the NBSAPs is lagging behind, in particular among developing countries due to institutional and financial constraints, and in general, countries have still not achieved the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020 agreed by the Parties to CBD.

In 2010, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 consisting of 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However, the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO 5) noted that at the end of the cycle none of the targets were achieved fully. Only 7 out of the 60 elements of the targets were considered achieved while progress was made towards 38 of them. Limited capacity, especially in developing countries, was identified as one of the main constraints that hindered the achievement of the targets.

It is apparent from the experience with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that more dedicated support is needed towards building capabilities for the implementation of the GBF. Recent qualitative work on resource mobilization ([CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6](#)), also highlights the need for sharing experience in the development and implementation of NBSAPs, providing bilateral resources to the national agencies in charge of NBSAPs and developing their capacity to mobilize resources, and to report and monitor the enhanced implementation of the GBF.

The draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the GBF underlines the need for enhancing the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of capacity development initiatives at all levels and ensuring alignment with relevant initiatives supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the need to institutionalize capacity-building and development and to put in place effective and agile organizations supported with sufficient financial and technical resources.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO 5)
- [CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6](#)

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

2. Political Economy and Stakeholder Analysis

The project is a global initiative, which in principle will support all ODA-eligible countries, albeit with a focus on LDCs and SIDS as well as IPLCs, either based on requests for support or based on the CBD Secretariat's identification of specific needs. As such, the political economy context varies significantly; some countries are conflict-affected, others are institutionally and socially fragile, and yet others are stable. Similarly, government capacities and accountability vary significantly among countries, as do capacities of actors and stakeholders outside governments.

Since the project has a very specific and mainly technical focus on improving the implementation of NBSAPs and the GBF (building capacities, setting up policies and institutional frameworks), it will only to a limited extent be linked to vested and economic interests and power relations. Nonetheless, the expected improved capacities and awareness, as well as the focus on including IPLCs will contribute to an increased understanding the impacts of biodiversity by authorities, IPLCs and relevant national experts – thereby contributing to both a) enabling informed decision-making at all levels vis-à-vis biodiversity conservation, and b) increasing the ability to hold governments accountable vis-à-vis the needs and roles of IPLCs and benefit-sharing. This in turn, may affect government interest in investing in and creating an enabling environment for biodiversity conservation.

Stakeholder analysis: The key implementing partners in the project are briefly described in Annex 2. The main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project are:

- Donors providing voluntary contributions to the BE Trust Fund: Role: financing the project. Interest: contributing to multilateralism, enhancing the ability of developing countries to plan and implement biodiversity conservation action and fulfil their commitments towards CBD. Influence: medium-high, through participation in COPs.
- Governments: Role: responsible for biodiversity conservation, including the planning and implementation of commitments under CBD and its Protocols and NBSAPs. Interest: improved capacity and knowledge for decision-making vis-à-vis policies, plans and investments in biodiversity conservation and transition to nature-friendly economic development pathways. Influence: high, as key national decision-makers providing the policy, planning and institutional framework and public financing for biodiversity conservation, as well as lead on the implementation of NBSAPs.
- IPLCs: Role: primary users and custodians of biodiversity. Interest: inclusion in decision-making, and their full and **effective participation is ensured, including their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) vis-à-vis biodiversity conservation policies, plans and investments, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits in line with the GBF.** Influence: low-medium, depending on the political system and strength of the civil society and local institutions in the individual country.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Interaction with CBD Secretariat, MIM, MFA
- Draft Project Document prepared by CBD Secretariat

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

3. Fragility, Conflict and Resilience

The project targets ODA-eligible countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, of which several are conflict-affected while others are institutionally and socially fragile. Also, in particular, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) addresses the right of indigenous peoples to retain traditional lands, exploit their resources, the duty of states to protect them and ensure redress,

the principle of FPIC, and the right to fair compensation.

Migration from LDCs and SIDS to seek opportunities for improved livelihoods and safety is significant and expected to be further exacerbated as environmental/eco-system degradation increasingly impacts on livelihoods, food security, and resilience. Improved capacity to implement NBSAPs will contribute to improved conservation of biodiversity and habitats/ecosystem integrity, which in turn will contribute to conserving livelihoods assets and ecosystem services upon which IPLCs depend, provided that IPLCs are adequately included and their rights and interests are respected in accordance with internationally agreed standards, such as the UNDRIP – which the project will contribute to through its targeting of IPLCs.

This will contribute towards enhanced resilience, which is expected to reduce the push to migrate. With these anticipated derived effects, the project is expected to make an indirect contribution towards the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, although this is not the main focus of the project.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Interaction with CBD Secretariat, MIM, MFA
- Draft Project Document prepared by CBD Secretariat

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

4. Human Rights, Gender, Youth and applying a Human Rights Based Approach

Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups depending on natural resources (incl. the landless and female-headed households), are particularly at risk to the impacts of ecosystem degradation. With the focus on IPLCs, the project contributes to leaving non-one behind, due to the effects described under section 3, as well as contributing to empowering them to engage and holding governments accountable, and ensuring that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and included in the implementation of the GBF.

The CBD Secretariat will as a UN entity embrace human rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches, as per UN policies as well as the provisions under the Convention and its Protocols, incl. the Nagoya Protocol's provisions for benefit-sharing.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Interaction with CBD Secretariat, MIM, MFA
- Draft Project Document prepared by CBD Secretariat

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

5. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

The project has an explicit focus on conservation of biodiversity, habitats, and ecosystems. Since the CBD Secretariat's work is exclusively related to capacity development and the BE Trust Fund is not invested in actions on the ground, and since there is a focus on enhancing IPLC capacities, the risk of negative effects on inclusive sustainable growth and environmental degradation is negligible. Hence, environmental and social impact assessments are not foreseen to be required. Moreover, the UN Secretariat has policies and procedures in place vis-à-vis environmental safeguards. While UNEP does not have a direct role in implementation, UNEP has a lead role within the UN and strong capacity in relation to safeguards.

As described above, the project contributes to leaving non-one behind, since IPLCs are particularly susceptible to the impacts of ecosystem degradation.

Moreover, the increased awareness and capacities (e.g. among IPLCs) can contribute to advocacy efforts vis-à-vis more ambitious biodiversity action in the context of CBD negotiations and national

implementation.

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

6. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

The project will benefit from the financial management and fiduciary standards and capacities of the UN, including well established procedures for the BE Trust fund. Moreover, the project supports the CBD Secretariat's core work vis-à-vis capacity development support to Parties to the Conventions, delivered through existing CBD Secretariat systems, procedures, and approaches.

The inclusion of IPLCs will contribute to enhancing their capacities to engage and thereby to hold governments accountable, respecting the rights and interest of IPLCs.

List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

- Interaction with CBD Secretariat, MIM, MFA
- Draft Project Document prepared by CBD Secretariat

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

No further analysis required.

7. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors and seeking synergies

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Identify areas/sectors where we have the most at stake – interests and values. | The fight for nature and conservation of biodiversity are key Danish priorities – the project is intended to strengthening action in these areas by strengthening national implementation capacities. |
| - Identify where we can have influence through strategic use of positions of strengths, expertise and experiences. | Denmark can together with likeminded countries influence the CBD Secretariat's work plans and priorities through participation in the COPs and COP-MOPs. |
| - Identify where Denmark can play a role through active partnerships for a common aim/agenda or where is there a need for Denmark to take lead in pushing an agenda forward. | EU Member States (and Norway) figure prominently among the BE Trust Fund contributors – there is scope for promoting shared Nordic and European and Nordic priorities in the COPs. |
| - Mapping of Danish foreign policy engagement, commercial engagement, trade relations and investment, Danish local and central authorities, civil society organizations, IFU and academia. Identify concrete opportunities for synergies. | The expected improved capacities and frameworks emanating from the CBD Secretariat's support to developing countries, incl. Denmark's partner countries, can contribute to strengthening the implementation of other biodiversity and ecosystem initiatives funded by Denmark. |
| - Assessment of the donor landscape and coordination, and opportunities for Denmark to deliver results through partners including through multilaterals and EU. | EU Member States (and Norway) figure prominently among the BE Trust Fund contributors – there is scope for promoting shared Nordic and European and Nordic priorities in the COPs.
The project directly supports the key multilateral mechanism for global biodiversity governance. |

Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?

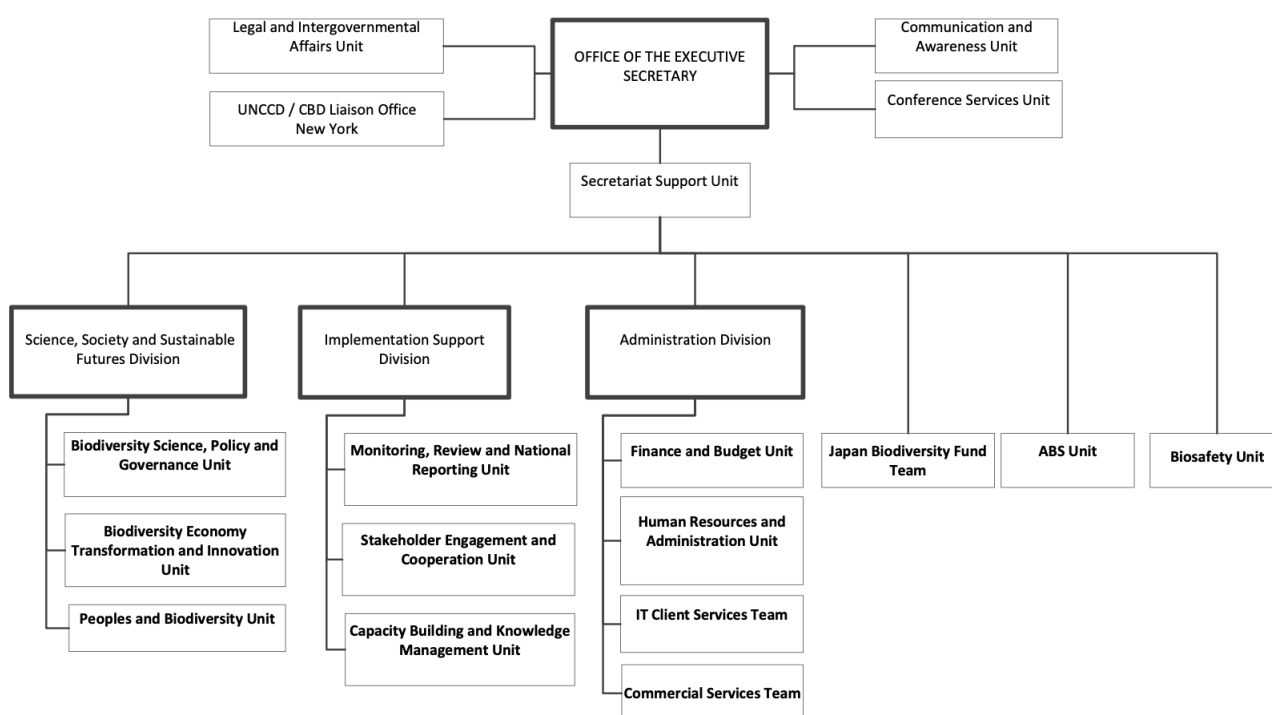
No additional studies or analytical work are required.

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

1. Brief presentation of partners

The **CBD Secretariat** is the designated body for supporting the processes related to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including facilitating the implementation of the decisions made by the Parties to the Convention. It thus plays a central role vis-à-vis supporting and advising developing countries regarding the formulation and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in accordance with the decisions made by the biennial Conference of the Parties (COP). The work programme of the CBD Secretariat is discussed and agreed by the Parties at the COPs, including Denmark and its ODA partner countries. Specifically, the support for the implementation of the GBF was agreed at COP15 in December 2022. A total of six Trust Fund, including the BE Trust Fund have been set up to support the implementation of the Convention and finance the work of the Secretariat.

CBD Secretariat Organigram



UNEP is the UN's designated lead agency on environment and tackling the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. It is tasked to provide administrative support to the secretariats of several multilateral environmental agreements, including the CBD Secretariat. In relation to the BE Trust Fund, its direct role (beyond the general administrative support functions provided for the CBD Secretariat) is limited to receiving voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund account, and general fund administration, and no agreement will be signed between Denmark and UNEP for this project.

2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

CBD Secretariat: Denmark has only limited prior experience with the CBD Secretariat as a project implementer, since Denmark till now has mainly paid assessed contributions (member fee) as a Partner to the CBD, and only provided small-scale voluntary funding, most recently in 2013-2014 for a couple of workshops related to CDB Article 8(j) on Ips and resource mobilisation.

The CBD Secretariat has decades of experience with managing voluntary contributions from several Parties to the Convention (bilateral donors) as well as from the European Union and implementing

support activities to facilitate the implementation of COP decisions and the commitments made by Parties, including capacity development initiatives. As such, there is considerable experience and well-established processes for managing voluntary funds. The CBD Secretariat is an entity of the UN Secretariat and thus follows the fiduciary and financial procedures of the UN Secretariat. Furthermore, administrative support is provided to the CBD Secretariat from UNEP.

In response to decision 37 of COP14 (2018), the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) carried out an audit of the CBD Secretariat in 2019. Twelve recommendations were made, including the application of a results-based approach in the CBD Secretariat's work programming and budgeting. OIOS highlighted the need to develop a results-based workplan and budget and to enhance the ability to monitor and report on outcomes and outputs. An internal results-based working group was established in the CBD Secretariat in October 2019, and a detailed results-based budgeting (RBB) framework for the CBD Secretariat was prepared and adopted by COP15 (2022).

The CBD Secretariat is not a typical project implementing entity, and the governance and oversight arrangements respond specifically to the Convention and the COPs. The management and reporting arrangements differ in that voluntary contributions are usually made without expectations of separate technical and financial reporting or progress monitoring or a traditional project management setup with a steering committee and a project management unit. In practice, voluntary contributions are made towards the general implementation of the secretariats work programme, albeit vis-à-vis the purpose of the specific trust fund towards which the individual contribution is made. Implementation oversight and governance is done through the COPs. Annual reporting is done at the Secretariat level, and only rarely at the level of the individual contribution. Independent external evaluations and reviews of CBD Secretariat implementation are generally not carried out. The CBD Secretariat is in the process of implementing a framework for results-based management, with the elaboration of a ToC for the GBF and a second ToC specifically for the CBD Secretariat, and, based on the Secretariat ToC, a draft results-based management (RBM) framework has been developed and is currently under finalisation (see annex 3). A monitoring framework is yet to be developed. Being a small UN entity, the CBD Secretariat is of small size and has limited staff resources, and the staff spend considerable time on the planning and support of the COPs and intersessional meetings of the Convention and its Protocols. Moreover, the CBD Secretariat has no regional or country offices. As such, the CBD Secretariat is more geared towards a global facilitation and support role than project implementation. As for other UN Secretary entities, procurement and contracting can be relatively slow as a result of strict UN Secretariat rules.

UNEP: Denmark has provided considerable support for UNEP over the years, and the capacity of UNEP is thus well known to Denmark. The 2016 MOPAN assessment of UNEP found that UNEP is an effective multilateral organisation with comparative advantages in relation to global normative frameworks and leadership on environmental issues. It has a sound operational model and has in place the appropriate policies, processes and procedures that are expected of a well-functioning multilateral organisation, although greater use of performance data and lessons learned from past interventions would strengthen planning outcomes.

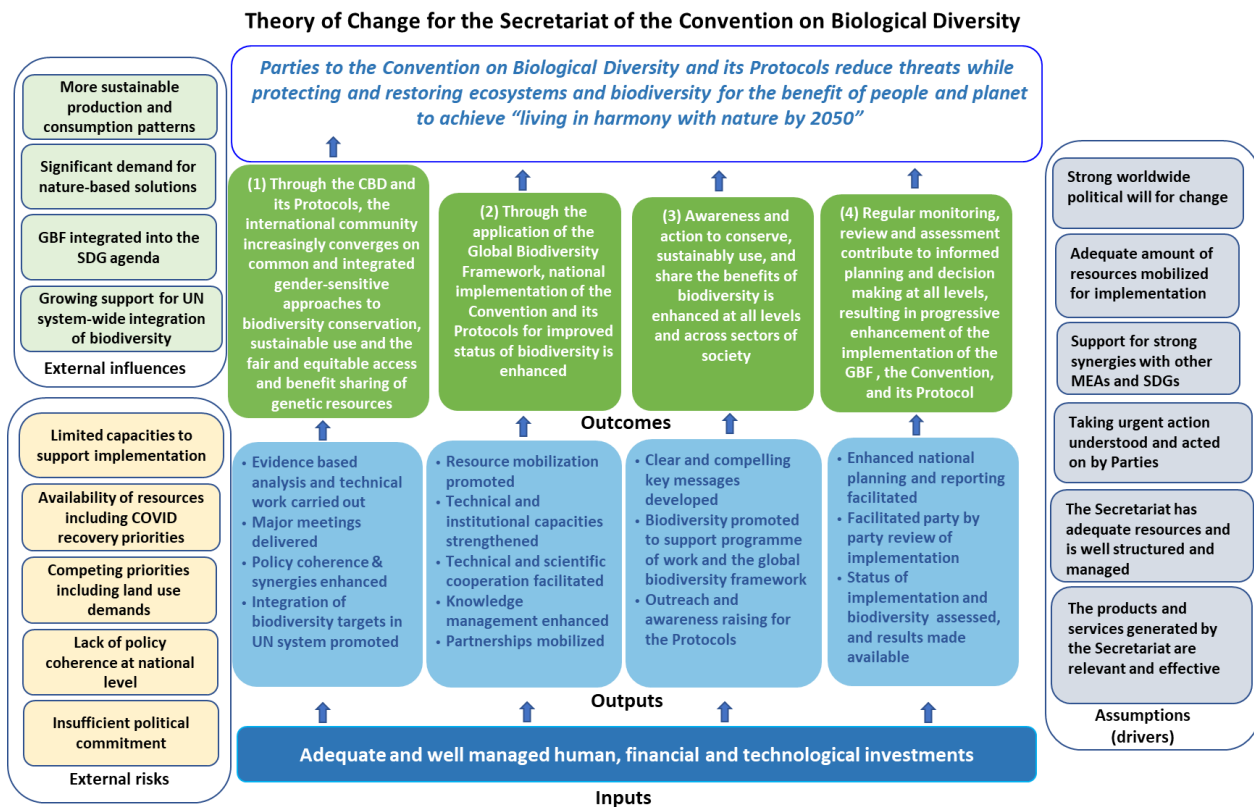
3. Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
CBD Secretariat	Designated body for supporting the processes related to CBD, facilitates the implementation of the decisions made by the COPs. Plays a central role vis-à-vis supporting and advising developing countries regarding the formulation and implementation of NBSAPs in accordance with the decisions made by the COPs.	High	High	Implementing partner, responsible for fund management, project management, implementation and reporting.	<p>Strengths: Designated entity for supporting CBD processes and implementation of COP and COP-MOP decisions. Well-established experience with, and systems for, managing voluntary contributions from multiple donors. Follows the UN Secretariat's rules and regulations (fully adhering to international standards) and use UN Secretariat administrative systems.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Small size, no regional or country offices, UN Secretariat procedures (e.g. vis-à-vis procurement) can be slow and cumbersome. Results-based management in the process of being introduced.</p>	No special requirements after end of project – the CBD Secretariat will continue supporting the implementation of the decisions of the CBD COPs and the COP-MOPs of its Protocols.
UNEP	Lead agency on environment, including biodiversity, within the UN system. % responsible for coordinating responses to environmental issues within the UN system. Provides administrative support for several multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, including most of those related to biodiversity, incl. CBD, CMS (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals), and CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).	Medium	Low	Minor role in the project, limited to receiving funds in the BE Trust Fund account. No direct role in project management, implementation, or reporting.	<p>Strengths: Neutral and independent technical authority on environmental policy and focal point for a wide range of international environment processes and networks. Long-standing experience in providing administrative support for several multilateral environmental agreement secretariats. Follows the UN Secretariat's rules and regulations (fully adhering to international standards) and use UN Secretariat administrative systems. Experienced with project management, fund administration, and receiving funds from multiple donors.</p> <p>Weaknesses: relatively small size, limited resources and dependency on project funding, no country offices, UN Secretariat procedures (e.g. vis-à-vis procurement) can be slow and cumbersome.</p>	No special requirements after end of project – UNEP's role in the project is minor and limited to transfer of funds.

Annex 3: Theory of Change and Results Framework

The GBF is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve the Convention's Vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

The overall theory of change for the CBD secretariat is depicted in the diagram below.



Danish funding for the BE Trust Fund will be dedicated to address Outcome 2 of the CBD Secretariat’s Theory of Change and Results Framework, i.e. *“Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced”*.

Results Framework for the Danish Contribution to the BE Trust Fund

Project/	Denmark’s support for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		
Project Objective	To enhance the institutional capacity, skills and competencies of actors from developing countries, and indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		
Impact Indicator	TBD		
Baseline	To be established once the indicators have been defined		
Outcome (CBD Secretariat Outcome 2)	Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced		
Outcome indicator	Parties show progress in achieving Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets in a gender-sensitive way (indicator 2.2)		
Baseline	Year	2023	TBD
Target	Year	2024	TBD
Outcome indicator	Parties show progress in developing capacity at the enabling environment, and at the organizational and individual levels (indicator 2.3)		
Baseline	Year	2023	To be established once the indicators have been defined
Target	Year	2024	To be established once the indicators have been defined
Outcome indicator	Number of global and regional partnerships supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD and Protocols) at the national level (indicator 2.4)		
Baseline	Year	2023	TBD (number of partnerships in 2020)
Output 2.2	Institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened, and technical and scientific cooperation is facilitated among parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols		
Output indicator 1	TBD		
Baseline		2023	TBD
Target	Year 1	2024	TBD
Output 2.3	Knowledge management and information exchange enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols		
Output indicator 1	TBD		
Baseline		2023	TBD
Target	Year 1	2024	TBD
Output 2.4	Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level		
Output indicator 1	Number of national partnerships to the GPBB		
Baseline		2023	1
Target	Year 1	2024	2

The key types of activities to be undertaken with support from Denmark include the following:

- Assess capacity building needs
- Identify, implement, and promote support mechanisms and tools
- Organize capacity building workshops, meetings and events
- Prepare capacity building materials

- Provide advice and guidance
- Promote and facilitate scientific cooperation
- Structure, manage, and exchange data and information
- Create, maintain and further develop tools to support implementation
- Provide helpdesk services
- Integrate IT tools and systems and make them interoperable

The above list of key activities is a sub-set of the list of main activities in the CBD Secretariat's RBM framework. In communication with the donor, project activities will be selected, matched with priorities the donor may have, and further detailed during the course of 2023. Detailed activities could for example include the following:

- To assess capacity building needs relating to national planning, reporting, monitoring, and review
- To organize regional workshops and peer-to-peer webinars on the new long-term strategic framework on capacity-building and development as well as training on the design of national capacity development action plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks
- To organize regional training courses and practicums for Parties and IPCs on integrated project and programme design
- To establish a capacity development portal to facilitate interactive exchange of learning and guidance materials, online learning and sharing of practical experiences and case studies of successful on-ground capacity development initiatives
- To organize regional training courses and mentorship sessions for Parties on knowledge management for biodiversity (including key KM principles, processes, tools and approaches)
- To organise regional KM Challenges to enable Parties to identify their biodiversity KM needs and gaps and develop KM solutions and strategies and catalyze the establishment of biodiversity KM communities of practice
- To organize activities to support National Focal Points for Art. 8(j), including IPLCs, to promote the effective implementation of the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions
- To carry out capacity building workshops on risk assessment and risk management under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- To contribute to capacity development, experience exchange and peer to peer learning activities relating to national planning, reporting, monitoring and review
- To develop, in collaboration with partners, guidance related to implementing Access and Benefit Sharing-related GBF goals/targets

The CBD Secretariat's Result-Based Management Framework (2023-2024)

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	SUB-OUTPUT (key deliverables)	ACTIVITIES
Outcome 1. Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and integrated gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	(1.1) Evidence based analysis/technical work informs decision-making processes of Parties during major meetings	1.1.1 Technical guidance documents prepared and disseminated	1.1.1.1 Organize meetings to facilitate the preparation of technical guidance documents
			1.1.1.2 Commission studies, compile and synthesize views, and analyze data and information
			1.1.1.3 Prepare technical documents
			1.1.1.4 Make logistical arrangements to organize technical meetings
	(1.2) Major CBD meetings delivered, and Parties enabled to make decisions	1.2.1 Strategic and timely planning of major CBD meetings in cooperation with substantive programs and conference services	1.1.2.1 Prepare draft decisions
			1.2.1.1 Placeholder for OES
			1.2.1.2 Plan and make all conferencing services arrangements
			1.2.1.3 Plan and prepare roadmaps
			1.2.1.4 Prepare notifications, agendas, and choreographies and select chairs
			1.2.1.5 Prepare and upload meeting information on the CBD website
			1.2.2.1 Raise and manage funds for participation
			1.2.2.2 Manage the logistics of the meetings
			1.2.2.3 Service the meetings
			1.2.2.4 Evaluate the organization of the meetings
			(1.3) Integration of biodiversity targets in the policies, strategies and workplans of the United Nations system and other international organizations promoted
1.3.1.2 Organize or facilitate meetings and events			
1.3.1.3 Prepare documents for exchange with other organizations			
1.3.1.4 Analyze and facilitate implementation of cooperative action			
1.3.2 Joint work programmes / guidelines / strategies developed with other MEAs and international organizations	1.3.2.1 Develop joint work programmes with other MEAs and international organizations		
	1.3.2.2 Prepare guidelines with other MEAs and international organizations		

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	SUB-OUTPUT (key deliverables)	ACTIVITIES
			1.3.2.3 Develop strategies with other MEAs and international organizations
Outcome 2. Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced	(2.1) Resource mobilization is promoted to support implementation	2.1.1 Guidance is provided to a growing number of partners to mobilize resources to support national implementation	2.1.1.1 Provide guidance to partners to mobilize resources to support national implementation
		2.1.2 Existing partnerships are further strengthened, and new partnerships are developed	2.1.2.1 Strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones
	(2.2) Institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened and technical and scientific cooperation is facilitated among parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	2.2.1 Support mechanisms and tools identified, implemented and promoted	2.2.1.1 Identify, implement, and promote support mechanisms and tools
		2.2.2 Capacity building programs addressing institutional, scientific, and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are implemented	2.2.2.1 Organize capacity building meetings, workshops and events
			2.2.2.2 Prepare and disseminate newsletters
			2.2.2.3 Prepare capacity building materials
			2.2.2.4 Assess capacity building needs
		2.2.2.5 Provide advice and guidance	
	2.2.3 Scientific cooperation promoted and facilitated	2.2.3.1 Promote and facilitate scientific cooperation	
	(2.3) Knowledge management and information exchange enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	2.3.1 Data and information is well-structured, managed and exchanged	2.3.1.1 Structure, manage, and exchange data and information
		2.3.2 The clearing houses, websites, portals, and other Information Technology (IT) tools are well maintained, further developed, and made available and interoperable with several partner platforms.	2.3.2.1 Plan and strategize for ongoing development of tools and their maintenance
			2.3.2.2 Create, maintain and further develop tools
			2.3.2.3 Provide helpdesk services
2.3.2.4 Integrate tools and systems and make them interoperable			
2.3.2.5 Other activities			
(2.4) Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level	2.4.1 Implementation of the GBF is facilitated through the UN system	2.4.1.1 Facilitate the implementation of the GBF through the UN system	
	2.4.2 Implementation of the GBF is facilitated through external partners	2.4.2.1 Facilitate the implementation of the GBF through external partners	
Outcome 3. Awareness and action to	(3.1) Clear, compelling, and consistent key messages to conserve, sustainably use, and share		3.1.0.1 Develop and disseminate key messages to conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits of biodiversity

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	SUB-OUTPUT (key deliverables)	ACTIVITIES
conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits of biodiversity is enhanced at all levels and across sectors of society	the benefits of biodiversity developed and disseminated		
	(3.2) Biodiversity is promoted to support the programme of work of the Secretariat and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	3.2.1 Renewed gender responsive communication strategy for enhanced outreach developed and implemented	3.2.1.1 Develop and implement a renewed gender responsive communication strategy for enhanced outreach
		3.2.2 Biodiversity is promoted through strong presence at key high-level political events	3.2.2.1 Promote biodiversity through strong presence at key high-level political events
		3.2.3 Communication campaigns are promoted and implemented through partnerships	3.2.3.1 Promote and implement communication campaigns through partnerships
		3.2.4. Civil society, business and academia, youth, sub-national governments, IPLCs and other stakeholders are engaged and mobilized to promote biodiversity	3.2.4.1 Engage and mobilize stakeholder groups to promote biodiversity
(3.3) Outreach and awareness raising implemented for the Cartagena, Kuala-Lumpur supplementary Protocol and Nagoya Protocol to encourage ratification			
Outcome 4. Regular review and assessment contribute to adaptive management and progressive enhancement of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	(4.1) Enhanced national planning and reporting facilitated	4.1.1 Support for national planning facilitated and gender-sensitive guidance provided	4.1.1.1 Facilitate support for national planning
		4.1.2. Support for national reporting facilitated	4.1.2.1 Facilitate support for national reporting
		4.1.3 Increased synergies in reporting to the biodiversity-related Conventions, the Rio Conventions and SDGs	4.1.3.1 Increase synergies in reporting
	(4.2) Facilitated party by party review of implementation of the Convention and results disseminated to enhance capacities and inform decision making	4.2.1 SBI open ended forum established	4.2.1.1 Establish SCBD open ended forum
		4.2.2 Evidence-based Voluntary Peer Review process facilitated for participating Parties and outcomes fed into SBI/COP	4.2.2.1 Facilitate evidence-based Voluntary Peer Review process for participating Parties and outcomes fed into SBI/COP
	(4.3) Status of implementation assessed, and results made available to inform decision making (for convention and protocols)	4.3.1 Enhanced tools and capacity for high-quality, near real-time monitoring of the global biodiversity framework goals and targets at the national and global level	4.3.1.1 Enhance tools at the national level for the monitoring of the GBF goals
			4.3.1.2 Enhance capacity at the national level for the monitoring of the GBF goals
		4.3.2 High-quality, up to date, actionable analysis is available to contribute to global review and decision	4.3.2.1 Make high-quality, up to date, actionable analysis available to contribute to global review and decision making

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	SUB-OUTPUT (key deliverables)	ACTIVITIES
		making (including for the Convention COP, Protocol MOPs and for other processes)	
		4.3.3 Relevant assessments and stock-takes including means of implementation and financial resources prepared and/or coordinated	4.3.3.1 Prepare and/or coordinate relevant assessments and stock-takes
		4.3.4 Issues of compliance of Parties with their obligations under the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols reviewed by their respective Compliance Committees	4.3.4.1 Organize compliance committee meetings and communicate with Parties regarding compliance issues identified by the Committees
	(4.4) Status of biodiversity assessed, and results made available to inform decision making	4.4.1 Status of biodiversity monitored and evaluated based on relevant information, including identified indicators	4.4.1.1 Monitor the status of biodiversity and make results available

Annex 4: Risk Management

Contextual Risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk
Less than expected (or limited) commitment to the implementation of the GBF among Parties	- Likely	- Significant	Raise awareness at the national and/or regional levels	Counterparts may understand the need for action but may be limited in their possibilities to take appropriate action

Programmatic risks


Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk
The products and services generated by the Secretariat are not relevant and effective	- Unlikely	- Significant	Monitor and evaluate the usefulness and relevance of interventions	Very limited residual risks
The resources mobilised by the CBD Secretariat are not adequate to cover the BE Trust fund budget	- Moderately likely	- Significant	Scale down the magnitude of the intervention, extend the timeline, and/or identify additional resources	Incomplete implementation of work programme, delays, financial loss for the grantee

Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk
N/A <i>No reputational risk for Denmark, MFA, or MIM: Denmark is one among several donors and the work programme is approved by the COPs</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annex 5: Budget Details

Detailed Danish voluntary contribution budget for the BE Trust Fund (indicative)

	Year 1 (2023-2024)			Year 2 (2025)			Year 3 (2026)			Total		
	DKK			DKK			DKK			DKK		
Output	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Budget category												
Project staff	886,730	100,170	50,085	620,711	70,119	35,060	266,019	30,051	15,026	1,773,460	200,340	100,170
Consultants	957,588	233,730	62,328	670,312	163,611	43,630	287,276	70,119	18,698	1,915,176	467,460	124,656
Travel	1,123,785	2,968	231,504	786,649	2,078	162,053	337,135	890	69,451	2,247,570	5,936	463,008
Contractual services	401,422	201,824	72,716	280,995	141,277	50,901	120,427	60,547	21,815	802,844	403,648	145,432
Implementing partners	1,680,630	14,840	140,980	1,176,441	10,388	98,686	504,189	4,452	42,294	3,361,260	29,680	281,960
Operational other costs	33,390	0	0	23,373	0	0	10,017	0	0	66,780	0	0
Subtotal	5,083,545	553,532	557,613	3,558,482	387,472	390,329	1,525,064	166,060	167,284	10,167,090	1,107,064	1,115,226
Project support costs	660,861	71,959	72,490	462,603	50,371	50,743	198,258	21,588	21,747	1,321,722	143,918	144,979
Total	5,744,406	625,491	630,103	4,021,084	437,844	441,072	1,723,322	187,647	189,031	11,488,812	1,250,982	1,260,205
	USD*			USD*			USD*			USD*		
Project staff	119,505	13,500	6,750	83,654	9,450	4,725	35,852	4,050	2,025	239,011	27,000	13,500
Consultants	129,055	31,500	8,400	90,339	22,050	5,880	38,717	9,450	2,520	258,110	63,000	16,800
Travel	151,454	400	31,200	106,017	280	21,840	45,436	120	9,360	302,907	800	62,400
Contractual services	54,100	27,200	9,800	37,870	19,040	6,860	16,230	8,160	2,940	108,200	54,400	19,600
Implementing partners	226,500	2,000	19,000	158,550	1,400	13,300	67,950	600	5,700	453,000	4,000	38,000
Operational other costs	4,500	0	0	3,150	0	0	1,350	0	0	9,000	0	0
Subtotal	685,114	74,600	75,150	479,580	52,220	52,605	205,534	22,380	22,545	1,370,228	149,200	150,300
Project support costs	89,065	9,698	9,770	62,345	6,789	6,839	26,719	2,909	2,931	178,130	19,396	19,539
Total	774,179	84,298	84,920	541,925	59,009	59,444	232,254	25,289	25,476	1,548,357	168,596	169,839

* UN official exchange rate, 15 May 2023: 6.827

Annex 6: List of Supplementary Materials

#	Document / Material	Source
1	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework https://www.cbd.int/gbf/ https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.docx	CBD Secretariat
2	Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity Building and Development to Support Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-08-en.docx	CBD Secretariat
3	Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development to Support the Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (draft) https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/np-mop-01/np-mop-01-dec-08-en.doc	CBD Secretariat
4	Capacity Building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cp-mop-10/cp-mop-10-dec-04-en.docx	CBD Secretariat
5	COP15 Decision 15/34 https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-34-en.pdf	CBD Secretariat
6	Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 https://www.cbd.int/gbo5	CBD Secretariat

Annex 7: Plan for Communication of Results

The CBD Secretariat will prepare and communicate information materials (including news features, articles, and press releases) about the activities and results of the project through social media platforms, the CBD and the partner organizations' websites and other means to increase the visibility of the project. Secretariat staff and partners involved in the implementation of the project activities will be oriented to communicate and socialize the project activities and achievements on an ongoing basis as part of their routine work. Formal progress reports on the project activities and results will be prepared and submitted to the donor and the participating countries following the agreed periodicity.

Annex 8: Process Action Plan

Item	Timing	Responsible
Comments and inputs from CBD Sec, MIM, MFA	17 May	MIM/MFA/CBD Sec
Draft project document finalised	9 June	PEM
Internal desk appraisal	9-20 June	MFA
Recommendations from appraisal integrated	25 June	PEM
Approval of revised project document	30 June	MIM/MFA/CBD Sec
Submit draft project documents to GDK management for review and approval	30 June	MFA
Address comments from GDK management	31 July	PEM
Submit draft project documents to GDK management for review and approval	1 August	MFA
Project document is approved by head of department at the MFA	30 September	MFA
Project document is approved by Under-Secretary for Development Policy	October	MFA
Project Document is approved by the Minister for Development and Global Climate Policy	October	MFA
Agreement between CBD Secretariat and Denmark is signed	End November	MFA/CBD Sec
Funds dispersed	Mid December	MFA

ANNEX 9: QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST

File number/F2 reference: 2023-31046Programme/Project name: Danish Support for the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity FrameworkProgramme/Project period: 1 Nov. 2023 - 31 Dec. 2026Budget: DKK 14 mil.

Presentation of quality assurance process:

The project document has been developed by an external consultancy PEMConsult with strong expertise in AMG and Danish development priorities. The draft project document has been appraised by a development specialist in GDK, and afterwards quality assured by a senior staff in GDK as well as the CFO. The project has been developed in close cooperation with specialists and negotiators to the CBD in the Ministry of Environment, as well as in coordination with the CBD Secretariat.

The design of the programme/project has been appraised/appraisal checklist filled out, by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments: Yes, the project has been appraised by Frank Rothaus Jensen, Chief Advisor at the Technical HUB of the Department for Green Diplomacy & Climate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

The recommendations of the appraisal/comments in the appraisal checklist have been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments: The appraisal had three recommendations, which have all been fully addressed in the revised project document. Furthermore, other suggestions made by the appraisal have been addressed.

1. *"The appraisal recommends that the project document is expanded with a description of the steps that will be taken to target ODA eligible countries".* The following paragraph has been added to section 6: "In relation to workshops/events with participation of both ODA-eligible and non-eligible countries participate, the BE Trust will only provide financial support for travel and per diem costs for the participants from ODA-eligible countries, and venues and related expenses will be covered by host countries or co-financing. Thereby, it is ensured that Danish funds are only spent on ODA-eligible countries."
2. *"The appraisal recommends that CBDS undergoes a MOPAN assessment".* This recommendation was intended to address to an apparent lack of an assessment of the CBD Secretariat. Paragraphs have been added to section 2.3 and Annex 2 (partner assessment) vis-a-vis the findings of the 2019 UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) audit of the CBD Secretariat.

3. *“The appraisal recommends that the project document’s chapter 7 on institutional and management arrangements is elaborated with a description of the role and responsibility of the MIM”.* A paragraph on MIM’s roles and responsibilities has been added to section 7.

□ The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines, including the fundamental principles of Doing Development Differently.

Comments: Yes.

□ The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments: Yes. The Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in December 2022. The GBF represents the international community’s response to the evidence that, despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide at rates unprecedented in human history. The hope is that the GBF will guide the needed update of policies and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the subsequent full implementation. The project is designed to help developing countries improve the implementation of their NBSAP. The project will allow the implementing partner, the CBD Secretariat, to address the inadequacy of the previous strategic plan (2011-2020) with regard to the strengthening of the capacities of developing countries.

□ Issues related to HRBA, LNOB, Gender, Youth, Climate Change, Green Growth and Environment have been addressed sufficiently in relation to content of the project/programme.

Comments: Yes, the objective of the project is in itself related to environment and climate issues. Furthermore, there is a particular focus on indigenous peoples and local communities.

□ Comments from the Danida Programme Committee (if applicable) have been addressed

Comments: N/A

□ The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and in line with the partner’s development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments: Yes. The results framework presented in the project document is a sub-set of the CBD Secretariat’s results-based management framework (RBM) for the period 2023-2024, which was adopted by the COP15. Danish funding will be dedicated to address Outcome 2 of the CBD Secretariat’s Theory of Change and Results Framework: *“Through the application of the Global Biodiversity Framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced”*. Project activities funded by Denmark in support of national level interventions will target ODA-eligible countries, in particular least developed countries.

□ The theory of change (if applicable), results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments: Yes. The CBD Secretariat is currently preparing a monitoring framework corresponding to the RBM, to be finalised in early 2024. The CBD Secretariat is in a process of employing a staff member for RBM monitoring before the end of 2023. Indicators, baselines, and targets will be developed once this staff member has joined the CBD Secretariat. The MFA in coordination with the Ministry of Environment is in dialogue with the CBD Secretariat on a deadline for providing baseline and indicators to the Results Framework, and will follow up on a regular basis, until the indicators and targets are in place.

□ The programme/project is found sound budget-wise,
Comments: Yes.

□ The agreed budget and financial reporting procedures provide an adequate basis for financial monitoring of funds.

Comments: Yes. The financial reports will be prepared in accordance with UN Secretariat harmonized budget categories. The reporting will allow for clear distinguishing of resources utilised for a) ODA-eligible countries, and b) for countries that are not ODA-eligible and global activities that do not specifically target ODA-eligible countries (not funded by Denmark). The Danish grant will be spent solely on activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes as agreed between the parties. The CBD Secretariat will ensure that the funds are spent in compliance with the donor agreement and with due consideration to economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in achieving the results intended.

□ The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments: Yes. The project period was extended compared to the initial design from 2025 till 2026 in order to ensure adequate time for implementation.

□ Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments: The Danish support is channelled through the CBD's BE Trust Fund, which is supported by a range of donors. The Danish support is fully aligned with the CBD Secretariat's standard procedures and processes. Other donors were not explicitly consulted during the design process for this project, since the size of the proposed Danish support is small. Moreover, the consultant assisting MFA and MIM with the design undertook extensive consultations with the EU, when he led an evaluation of the EU's Directorate General for Environment (DG ENV) support for UNEP and UNEP administered MEA Secretariats, including the CBD Secretariat, in 2019-2020.

□ Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments: Yes. The CBD Secretariat is the designated body for supporting the processes related to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including facilitating the implementation of the decisions made by the Parties to the Convention. It

plays a central role vis-à-vis supporting and advising developing countries regarding the formulation and implementation of their NBSAP in accordance with the decisions made by the biennial CBD COP.

The implementing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments: Yes. The CBD Secretariat has decades of experience with managing voluntary contributions from several Parties to the Convention (bilateral donors) as well as from the EU and implementing support activities to facilitate the implementation of COP decisions and the commitments made by Parties, including capacity development initiatives. The CBD Secretariat is an entity of the UN Secretariat and thus follows the fiduciary and financial procedures of the UN Secretariat. Furthermore, administrative support is provided to the CBD Secretariat from UNEP. The project will be managed in keeping with already established governance arrangements. This means that the biennial COPs will be overseeing progress against results and approving the CBD Secretariat proposed annual work plans and budgets. An experienced manager will be appointed to manage this particular project. Key responsibilities will include ensuring adequate reporting, dialogue, learning, and timely decisions about the project, including possible adaptations to ensure the achievement of agreed outcomes.

Implementing partner(s) has/have been informed about Denmark's zero-tolerance policies towards (i) Anti-corruption; (ii) Child labour; (iii) Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH); and, (iv) Anti-terrorism.

Comments: Yes, this is part of the general conditions of the agreement.

Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments: yes. And it can be found in Annex 4 of the project document.

In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: yes

Date and signature of Desk Officer: 21/9-23

Date and signature of Management: 21/9-23

KARIN POULSEN

AMB, HEAD of DEPT.