

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (KLIMA)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 10 October 2024

Agenda Item No. 6

- 1. Overall purpose:** *For discussion and recommendation to the Minister*
- 2. Title:** Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
- 3. Amount:** DKK 100 million
- 4. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 11 June 2024
- 5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** No, this is the first presentation to UPR

Danish Contribution to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

<p>Key results: The GBFF aims to help GEF recipient countries achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework goals and targets. The purpose of the Global Biodiversity Framework is articulated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets. • to guide and promote, at all levels, the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, goals, targets, and national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and to facilitate the monitoring and review of progress at all levels in a more transparent and responsible manner. • to promote coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the CBD and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creating opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among diverse actors to enhance implementation of the Framework. <p>Justification for support: Support to the GBFF is in line with the objectives from the Danish strategy for development cooperation ‘The World we Share’ and with the How-to-Note no 3 on Climate adaptation, Nature and Environment which states that ‘Denmark will enhance its climate-adaptation engagements within the dedicated multilateral climate and environmental funds and programmes’.</p> <p>Major risks and challenges: The main risks and challenges relate to slow or insufficient disbursement of funds from development partners, lack of appropriation from recipient countries, reluctance to contribute from private sector, and limited inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth and women in the implementation of projects.</p>	File No.	24/26684				
	Country	Global				
	Responsible Unit	KLIMA				
	Sector	Biodiversity				
	Partner	GEF				
		<i>DKK million</i>	2024			Total
	Commitment	100				100
	Projected disbursement	100				
	Duration	Until 2030				
	Previous grants	None				
	Finance Act code	06.34.01.60				
	Head of unit	Karin Poulsen				
	Desk officer	Lena Veierskov				
	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		

Strategic objectives

The strategic objective of the development cooperation is ‘to contribute to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and to protect and conserve biodiversity and eco-systems worldwide’.

Environment and climate targeting

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Level of contribution	50%		100%	

Justification for choice of partner:

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution, and supporting land and ocean health. GEF is a long-standing Danish partner and Denmark has contributed with a total of USD 465 million since GEF was established.

Summary:

Contribution of DKK 100 million to the GBFF under the GEF.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Engagement 1 – Support to the GBFF	100 DKK million
Total	100 DKK million

Danish Contribution
to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
2024

Project Document

September, 2024

Ref: 24/26684

Indhold

List of Key Abbreviations and Acronyms	2
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification	3
2.1 Background.....	3
2.2 Context and Call to action	4
2.3 Rationale and justification for the establishment of the GBFF	5
2.4 Strategic considerations for the Danish contribution	7
2.5 Cross-cutting implementation principles of the GBF Fund	9
3. Programme Objective.....	10
4. Theory of change and key assumptions	10
5. Summary of the results framework.....	11
6. Budget	12
7. Institutional and Management arrangement.....	13
7.1 Governance and institutional management.....	13
7.2 Policies and procedures for implementation of projects.....	14
7.3 Danish monitoring of the GBFF	14
7.4 Evaluation	15
8. Financial Management, planning and reporting	16
1. Financial Management of the Fund.....	16
2. Allocation of funds.....	17
3. Fiduciary standards.....	18
9. Risk Management	18
10. Closure.....	21
Annexes	22
Annex 1: Partner Assessment.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 2: Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	24
Annex 3: Action Areas of the GBF Fund	28
Annex 4: Monitoring framework for the GBFF (see attached document)	34
Annex 5: Process Action Plan (PAP) for the Danish support to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund .	35
Annex 6: GEF at a glance (see attached document).....	36

List of Key Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBFF	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEBS	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agencies
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOPAN	Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TFI	Tropical Forest Initiative
UNCDD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning the Danish contribution to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF). The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.¹

2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification

2.1 Background

Biodiversity is the variety of the Earth's terrestrial, freshwater, and marine organisms, as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. It is crucial to the future of all life on the planet and is also the foundation for the ecosystem goods and services that enable human societies to thrive. Biodiversity provides us, among other things, with food, water, and materials, as well as services such as climate regulation, pollination, disaster protection, and nutrient cycling. Biodiversity, thus, is fundamental to sustainable development. Managing and protecting this asset for current and future generations requires full engagement of governments at all levels, civil society organizations, the private sector, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and others.

There are five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and declines in nature: land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species. Increasingly, the expansion of infrastructure and extraction of resources for commercial purposes, including fossil fuels and mining, is being recognized as some of the most critical direct drivers of land use change driving environmental degradation and expansion into pristine habitats – contributing to declines in the health and well-being of humans, ecosystems and wildlife populations.²

There has been some progress in conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystems at local and national levels over the past several decades, but not at the scale necessary to stem the ongoing tide of biodiversity loss. Changing the trajectory of biodiversity loss means addressing the main drivers and root causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. This includes the direct drivers as well as the indirect or underlying drivers of change stemming from new consumption patterns and global value chains. Unfortunately, these drivers are intensifying, particularly habitat loss driven by the expansion of agriculture.

The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO 5) indicates that the global community is not responding with the scale and urgency required. The GBO 5 analysed national reports on progress against all 20 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that were established to monitor implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020. At the global level none of the 20 targets have been fully achieved, though six targets have been partially achieved.³

¹ "The Documentation" refers to the partner documentation for the supported intervention, which is GEF/C.64/05/Rev.01 Establishment of a New Trust Fund: The Global Biodiversity Framework Fund. [GEF Report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(thegef.org\)](https://www.thegef.org/gef/reports/2019/05/2019-05-20-gef-report-to-the-un-framework-convention-on-climate-change)

² The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate. 2018. Unlocking the inclusive growth story of the 21st Century: Accelerating climate action in urgent times: key findings and executive summary, page 2. New Climate Economy.

³ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020) Global Biodiversity Outlook 5

We are already feeling the consequences of biodiversity loss in numerous ways. The continued deforestation and destruction of irreplaceable ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, peatlands, mangroves etc. not only contribute to the continued loss of biodiversity, but also amplifies the climate change crisis and often violates human rights. As such, the loss of biodiversity is not only a threat to healthy resilient ecosystems and their vital functions and contributions, but also poses a threat for future human well-being, in particular for the poorest of the poor and marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples.

Facts about the nature and biodiversity crisis:⁴

- We are using the equivalent of 1.6 Earths to maintain our current way of life and ecosystems cannot keep up with our demands.
- One million of the world's estimated 8 million species of plants and animals are threatened with extinction.
- 75 percent of the Earth's land surface has been significantly altered by human actions, including 85 percent of wetland areas.
- 66 percent of ocean area is impacted by human activities, including from fisheries and pollution.
- Close to 90% of the world's marine fish stocks are fully exploited, overexploited or depleted.
- Our global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss with agriculture alone being the identified threat for 24,000 of the 28,000 species at risk of extinction.
- Agricultural expansion is said to account for 70% of the projected loss of terrestrial biodiversity.

2.2 Context and Call to action

The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** is the largest multilateral fund dedicated to address environmental threats and pressures to the planet by investing in Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Established at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the GEF serves as the financial mechanism for several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). With a mandate to preserve global environmental benefits, the GEF's mission is to safeguard the global environment by supporting developing countries in meeting their commitments to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and by creating and enhancing partnerships at national, regional and global scales. The GEF manages several funds including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) in addition to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF). The annex 6 presents an overview of the GEF and the various funds it manages.

The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, which came into force in 1993, is the global policy framework for action to maintain biodiversity for future generations. The CBD has three main objectives: 1/ the conservation of biological diversity; 2/ the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and 3/ the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

The **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** was adopted at the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Montreal, Canada in December 2022. The overall objective of the framework is to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. It sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in our societies' relationship with

⁴ [Facts about the nature crisis | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. The goal is to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

The purpose of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is articulated as follows:

- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aims to catalyse, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, and thereby contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to those of its Protocols. Its purpose is the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.
- The Framework is action- and results-oriented and aims to guide and promote, at all levels, the revision, development, updating, and implementation of policies, goals, targets, and national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and to facilitate the monitoring and review of progress at all levels in a more transparent and responsible manner.
- The Framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among diverse actors to enhance implementation of the Framework.⁵

2.3 Rationale and justification for the establishment of the GBFF

Recognizing the urgency to increase international biodiversity finance, the COP15 requested the GEF to establish a dedicated and accessible **Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF or GBF Fund)** that could quickly mobilize and disburse new and additional resources from all sources, commensurate with the ambition of the GBF. The establishment of a new trust fund was recommended to scale up financing for the implementation of the GBF and to enable the GBF to be capitalized from all sources, including international financial resources from developed countries, philanthropic organizations and private sector.

Several countries, including Brazil and the African group, advocated for a new and independent fund, while others, including the EU and Denmark, preferred to integrate the fund under the GEF in order to increase efficiency, since most of the donor support to biodiversity is channelled through the GEF. The compromise became to place the fund, for the time being, under the GEF while setting up an international working group which should analyse, by the COP 16 in October 2024, whether to establish a separate fund. Denmark participated actively in the consultations and discussion regarding the creation and institutionalisation of the new fund. The issue of whether or not to establish a separate fund reflects the diversity of interests among the council members and could be a potential point of contention in the future. Denmark will follow the issue closely through the council work and continue to liaise with like-minded partners.

⁵ [GEF Report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(thegef.org\)](https://www.thegef.org)

The GBFF was ratified by 186 countries and launched at the Seventh GEF Assembly in Vancouver, Canada in August 2023. The objective of the Fund is to help countries achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework goals and targets with a strategic focus on strengthening national-level biodiversity management, planning, policy, governance, and finance approaches. Although the main focus of the Fund is on conservation of biodiversity and eco-systems, there is also a focus on poverty reduction through the support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as outlined in the second principle of the allocation of funds (see chapter 8.2).

The Fund aims to be complementary to the GEF-8 which has already allocated more than USD 2 billion as part of the biodiversity focal area and which addresses many of the targets of the GBF. Therefore, the GBFF supports complementary approaches, while also exploiting opportunities to leverage finance for scaling up, to help GEF recipient countries achieve the GBF goals and targets.

The GBF Fund is global in its scope and covers all the GEF recipient countries which are developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Funds from the GBFF are allocated to the GEF recipient countries according to the principles detailed in chapter 8.2. Selection of projects is done based on a country-driven applications process, through consecutive selection rounds, which are based on a principle of differentiated biodiversity allocations. Furthermore, allocation of funds is based on the following three portfolio targets:

- 36% + 3% of the total GBFF resources are allocated to LDCs and SIDS. The 3% portion will be reviewed after 3 years of the date of the fund ratification at the Assembly. If unused, the 3% will be reprogrammed to other countries;
- A full 25% of the GBFF resources is to be programmed through International Finance Institutions (IFIs) that are GEF agencies;
- An aspirational programming share of 20% at the portfolio level by 2030, from the total amount of resources allocated under the GBFF, is to support actions by Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity.

The GBFF approved the first round of project preparation grants (PPG) in March 2024 while a second round was approved in May 2024. In total 22 PPG from 24 countries were approved, including 11 PPG from LDCs and SIDS.⁶ Furthermore, the PPG include projects from seven GEF implementing agencies: Funbio, the Asian Development Bank, Conservation International, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and WWF-US.

Target 19 of the GBF, states the goal of substantially and progressively increasing the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and by 2030 mobilizing at least USD 200 billion per year. The target includes:

- Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing

⁶ The resources will fund actions in Angola, Belize, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Nauru, Palau, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Suriname, and Tonga.

States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least USD 20 billion/year by 2025, and to at least USD 30 billion/year by 2030;

- Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization;
- Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁷ and non-market-based approaches;
- Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

Accordingly, the GBF Fund is intended to receive financing from a variety of sources, such as developed country parties, other national and sub-national governments and organizations, private sector, philanthropic organizations and other not-for-profit sources.

In line with the COP decision on the GBF Fund to be dedicated exclusively to supporting the implementation of the GBF, it will operate separately until 2030, unless otherwise decided by the COP and also by Council, and not be mainstreamed into the GEF Trust Fund during its operations.

2.4 Strategic considerations for the Danish contribution

Support to the GBFF is in line with the following objectives from the Danish strategy for development cooperation 'The World we Share':

- To strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries.
- To increase the mobilisation of finance
- To prioritise climate and the green agenda in all country strategies, relevant organisational strategies and as a cross-cutting concern in all Danish interventions.

It is expected that there will also be important synergies and complementarities with Denmark's other green priorities. Denmark will continue to seek to strengthen the synergy between biodiversity and climate, among other things with a focus on reducing emissions and loss of eco-systems from deforestation, and the issue of loss of biodiversity as a result of climate-induced loss and damage. As such, support to the GBFF is in line with

⁷ Mother Earth Centric Actions: Eco-centric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

our contribution to GEF-8, and underlines the Danish support to the GEF, as well as to the newly established Fund for responding to climate-related loss and damage.

Furthermore, the Danish support to GBFF is in line with the new Danish Tropical Forest Initiative (TFI) which aims to reduce deforestation and degradation of natural forests and includes a strong focus on conservation of biodiversity as well as the rights of Indigenous Peoples. As biodiversity is very high in tropical forests and they are home to many unique ecosystems, there is a strong link between deforestation of natural forest in the tropics and loss of biodiversity. As such, the TFI will support investments and projects that are linked to conservation and protection of biodiversity through conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest and is perfectly aligned with the Danish support to GBFF.

Lessons learned from previous evaluations of the GEF, including the MOPAN from 2019 and mid-term review of the Danish support from 2021, concluded that considering the challenge of insufficient financing, which is also identified as a risk for the GBFF, it is necessary to maximise the impact of the resources available to influence transformational change by engaging better with the private sector. The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) also found that projects involving the private sector tend to deliver greater value added and are also most likely to lead to transformational change. As such, the GBFF has an ambitious target of leveraging private funds, and monitoring and evaluation of experience with working with private entities are expected to be carried out to promote learning and knowledge sharing. Efforts to engage with the private sector will be considered with a view to addressing the needs and challenges faced by developing countries.

Finally, support to the GBFF is also in line with the How-to-Note no 3 on 'Climate adaptation, Nature and Environment' which includes a thematic scope on biodiversity and nature-based solutions: Nature-based solutions seek to overcome development challenges, such as poverty, food insecurity, zoonoses, lack of access to clean water, climate change, natural disasters and biodiversity loss, by conserving and restoring important ecosystems. The emphasis can be on nature and forest conservation as well as restoration of important ecosystems, such as forests, protection of rivers, wetlands and coastal zones, in addition to more sustainable food production. Nature-based solutions are effective when they are locally driven and rights-based. Indigenous peoples play a significant role in this regard. Nature-based solutions are particularly relevant to the large share of the population in developing countries who depend directly on seas and rivers for fishing, and on the land for agriculture, stockbreeding and forestry. Apart from often being the most cost-effective method to advance climate adaptation for vulnerable population groups, nature-based solutions also provide a series of 'co-benefits', e.g. improved biodiversity, health, environment and reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions. Nature-based solutions must be built into all types of adaptation interventions, while biodiversity interventions will mainly take place in highly biodiverse countries.⁸

The how-to-note also states that 'Denmark will enhance its climate-adaptation engagements within the dedicated multilateral climate and environmental funds and programmes'. It underlines the benefits of cooperation with multilateral and international partner organisations which gives Denmark an opportunity to gather experience of normative and operational work that can be applied in bilateral development cooperation. Denmark may usefully build its work upon the evidence and best practices that multilateral organisations and other international partners and networks present regarding climate adaptation. This will contribute to better linkage between multilateral and bilateral interventions.

⁸ [3-How-to-Climate-adaptation-Nature-and-Environment \(1\).pdf](#)

2.5 Cross-cutting implementation principles of the GBFF

The Fund will provide enhanced support to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, SIDS and LDCs, according to their own priorities. In line with GEF policies, which also includes environmental and social safeguards, the GBF Fund is expected to support a human rights-based and gender-responsive implementation of the GBF.⁹

Support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities

All support provided by the GBFF will be consistent with the considerations for the implementation of the GBF related to the contribution and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The application of GEF's principles and guidelines for engagement with Indigenous Peoples will ensure that all project support provided by the GBF Fund will advance Target 22 (see list of targets in annex 2). The GBF "acknowledges the important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use".¹⁰ Given the area of land, territories, and waters under management of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, the achievement of many of the GBF targets will indeed require increased support and capacity building to be provided to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The GBFF has an aspirational goal of ensuring that at least 20 percent of its funding goes to conservation action by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Inclusive and Gender-Responsive Approach

The GBF recognizes that its successful implementation will depend on ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and on reducing inequalities all of which will be integrated into project design. The GBF draws special attention to the role of women and girls, children and youth in supporting implementation; therefore, projects supported under the GBFF will include meaningful engagement and participation of these stakeholders.

Scaling up Finance to Support GBF Implementation: Blended Finance and the MDBs

GEF and its partner agencies were among the first international organizations to pioneer the use of blended finance structures for climate change mitigation, validating numerous business models still in use today. Recently, the blended finance window of the GEF Trust Fund has increased its support for biodiversity. Given the nascent opportunity to advance blended finance models for biodiversity, the GBFF will support blended finance through a discrete Action Area and with a dedicated allocation of resources (see list of all Action Areas in annex 3). However, it is envisaged that the Action Area will invest in projects that will support progress across a broad spectrum of GBF targets where the private sector could play a critical role. Given that MDBs are active public investors in blended finance, this will also allow for active MDB engagement with the GBFF supporting implementation across a wide range of GBF targets and GBF Fund Action Areas. The increased engagement of the MDBs as GEF implementing agencies is among the main priorities of the GEF donors.

Engaging the Philanthropic Sector

The GBFF will seek to strategically engage with the philanthropic sector through three main approaches. First, the Fund will build on the GEF Trust Fund experience of identifying thematic opportunities for collaboration with the philanthropic sector. These experiences will guide GBFF engagement in establishing

⁹ The work of the GEF is guided by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

¹⁰ [*EN_GEF.C.64.06.Rev_02_GBFF_Fund_Programming_Directions.pdf \(thegef.org\)](#)

programming partnerships to advance progress on Target 3 as well as other specific GBF targets that have drawn the attention of philanthropic funders. Second, the GBFF will identify philanthropies that are specializing in a particular region or sector with whom the Fund can partner to advance elements of the GBF either at a national or regional level. Finally, the GBFF will identify opportunities for grassroots collaboration with an emphasis on Indigenous Peoples and local communities given that several environmental philanthropies and grant makers have targeted programs aimed at addressing the needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This could include joint financing of Action Area two at the programmatic level or through complementary financing at the project level.

Country Drivenness

Consistent with the GEF Instrument, the GBFF will fund programs and projects which are country-driven and based on national priorities.

3. Programme Objective

The objective of the GBFF is *'to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to complement existing support and scale up financing to ensure its timely implementation, taking into account the need for adequacy, predictability, and the timely flow of funds'*.

The strategic objective of the development cooperation among the parties is *'to contribute to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and to protect and conserve biodiversity and eco-systems worldwide'*.

As indicated in both the objective of the GBFF and the strategic objective of the development cooperation, the aim is to 'complement existing support' and 'contribute to halt and reverse biodiversity loss.' As such, it is necessary to emphasize that although the GBFF is a very important element in the global fight to protect and conserve biodiversity and eco-systems, the Fund will not be able to address or solve all the underlying direct and indirect root causes of loss of biodiversity and eco-systems worldwide, such as e.g. climate change and global overconsumption. Addressing these macro-level drivers would require fundamental societal changes at a global level - not least from the developed countries. However, the GBFF can contribute by drawing attention to the consequences of these drivers, which is reflected in the policy targets, and by supporting policy coherence on issues such as subsidies and tax incentives in the global investments by the multilateral development banks. Furthermore, the projects financed by the GBFF will aim to mitigate the impact of these global drivers at national and regional level.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

The underlying theory of change behind the GBFF is that **if** sufficient resources are mobilized from all sources, including from developed countries, philanthropic organizations and private sector; **if** resources are disbursed to implementing partners to protect biodiversity; **if** projects within the identified Action Areas are implemented in a timely manner; **then** the projects supported will contribute to halting the loss of biodiversity, and eco-systems and biodiversity worldwide will increasingly be protected.

In order to achieve this goal, the GBF Fund will focus on eight thematic Action Areas:¹¹

¹¹ A full description of the Action Areas can be found in annex 3

1. Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning (Targets 1, 2, and 3)
2. Support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities' stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters (Targets 1, 2, 3, and 22)
3. Policy alignment and development (Targets 14, 15, 18)
4. Resource mobilization (Targets 18 and 19)
5. Sustainable use of biodiversity (Targets 5 and 9)
6. Biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors (Targets 7 and 10)
7. Invasive alien species management and control (Targets 6)
8. Capacity building and implementation support for biosafety, handling of biotechnology and access and benefit sharing, including under the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols (Targets 13 and 17)

The key assumptions for the successful implementation of the GBFF include:

- Governments, private sector and philanthropic organisations recognize the global threat to biodiversity and realize the need for urgent action;
- Governments, private sector and philanthropic organisations follow up on their pledges and ensure timely disbursements of contributions to the fund;
- Implementing partners are ready and willing to implement effective and sustainable projects to protect biodiversity;
- Recipient countries have national priorities on biodiversity and ensure that projects are country-driven and aligned to these priorities;
- Projects are aligned with, and complementary to, other development projects – especially GEF supported projects;
- Political space for civil society is sufficient to allow the voices of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to be heard at national or regional levels in relevant policy forums and platforms;
- Political support for protection of biodiversity at national level within participating countries is sufficiently strong to facilitate a stable and conducive environment for project implementation.

5. Summary of the results framework

For results-based management, learning and reporting purposes Denmark will base the actual support on progress attained in the implementation of the programme. Progress will be measured through the GBFF's monitoring framework focusing on key outcomes and outputs and their associated indicators.

In order to ensure consistency and relevance of the Danish monitoring, a limited number of output and outcome indicators will be selected from the GBFF results framework and reported upon in the Results Framework Interface (RFI) system. These indicators will be selected based on the Danish priorities such as poverty reduction, avoiding deforestation, inclusion of civil society and local communities, as well as securing the rights of Indigenous Peoples. These indicators could e.g. include:

- Red List of Ecosystems
- Annual tropical primary tree cover loss
- Area of forest under sustainable management
- Levels of poverty in biodiversity dependent communities

- Biodiversity Intactness Index
- Land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities by sex and type of tenure
- Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding

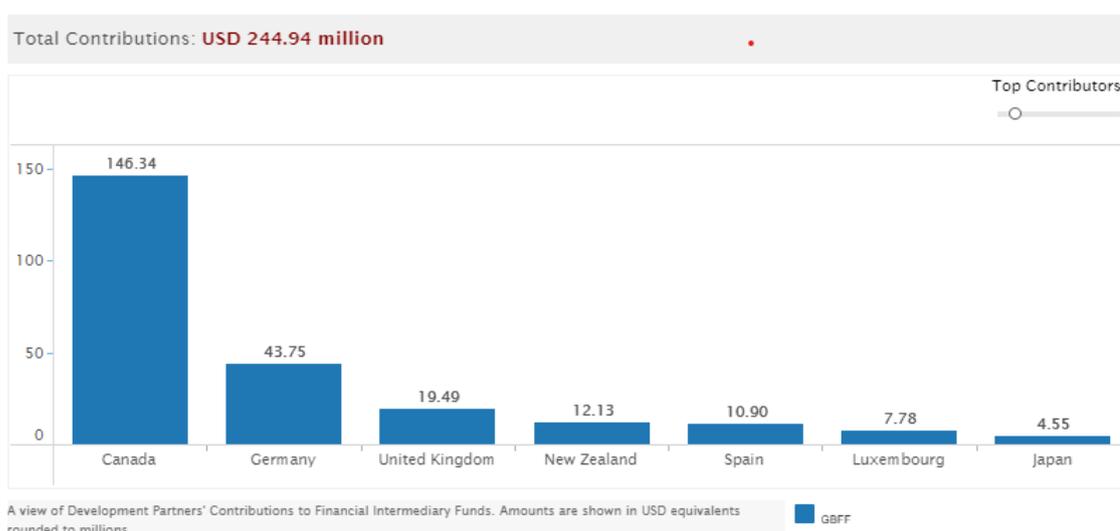
The detailed monitoring framework for the GBFF can be found in annex 4.

6. Budget

Denmark will contribute one single disbursement of DKK 100 million to the GBFF in 2024. The contribution is given in the form of core support. Any future Danish contributions to the GBFF will depend on a number of factors such as the absorption capacity of the fund, the impact and results on the ground of the projects, funding from other donors, alignment with the projects under the Danish Tropical Forest Initiative as well as any modifications to the organisational set-up of the fund. As such, the possibility of further Danish contributions will be evaluated based on these factors and on the external reviews of the fund such as the stock-take review in 2028.

All funding will be disbursed through the GBFF’s streamlined funding procedures. The Fund is managed as a trust fund by the World Bank which is paid an administrative fee. This fee is currently an indirect charge of 11% on all direct costs for all funds under the GEF, including GBFF.¹² There is an ongoing discussion in GEF regarding the amount of the administrative fee and if there is a change in the percentage this will also apply to the GBFF. The percentage is also being compared with the admin fee in other green funds and discussed in the newly established contact group for the green funds (see chapter 7.3).

The initial target for contributions for the GBF Fund was USD 200 million from at least three donors by December 2023. To date seven donors have contributed a total of almost USD 245 million. The Danish contribution will make Denmark the fourth largest donor (as of writing).¹³



¹² [EN_GBFF.01.05_FY24 and FY25 Administrative Budget and Business Plan for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund.pdf \(thegef.org\) \(page 4\)](#)

¹³ [Global Biodiversity Framework Fund \(worldbank.org\)](#)

In addition to the contribution to GBFF, Denmark has contributed a total of USD 465 million since GEF was established, including the Danish pledge to the GEF-8 replenishment of DKK 800 million. During the GEF-7 replenishment (2018-2022) Denmark's contribution amounted to DKK 450 million. The table below shows the total amount of Danish contribution to GEF and its underlying funds. In addition, the annex 6 presents an overview of the funding of the GEF replenishment cycles.

Fund	Total Danish contribution
GEF	USD 465 million (to date)
LDCF	DKK 780 million (2001- to date)
SCCF	DKK 75 million (2023-2024)

7. Institutional and Management arrangement

7.1 Governance and institutional management

The GBFF is managed by the GEF secretariat which is located in the World Bank in Washington, D.C. The Secretariat, which coordinates overall implementation of GEF and GBFF activities, is led by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is appointed for a four-year term by the Council. Mr. Carlos Emanuel Rodriguez was reappointed in June 2024 for a second term as CEO and Chairperson of the GEF. The Secretariat consist of around 75 staff and implements decisions of the Assembly and the Council, coordinates and oversees programs, and ensures policies are implemented.

The GEF has 186 member countries, which are represented in the GEF Council by 32 constituencies. The GEF is governed by an Assembly held every fourth year, and the Council that meets twice a year. In the Council, Denmark is in a constituency with Latvia, Lithuania and Norway, and shares the seat as Council Member and Alternate Council Member with Norway. The decisions of the council are made by consensus. In absence of consensus, decisions are made by a double weighted majority. Affirmative vote representing both a 60% majority of the number of participants and a 60% majority of the contributions.

The World Bank acts a trustee for the fund. The Trustee helps mobilize GEF resources; disburses funds to GEF Agencies; prepares financial reports on investments and use of resources; and monitors application of budgetary and project funds. The Trustee creates periodic reports that contain an array of fund-specific financial information.

It was decided at COP15 that the GBFF should have its own equitable governing body, to be dedicated exclusively to supporting the implementation of the goals and targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework.¹⁴ As such, the GEF Council will meet as the Council for the GBF Fund. The GBF Fund Council will be based on the representation in the GEF Council, subject to the confirmation to participate by Council members (see annex 6 for a graphic illustration of the GEF governance set-up). Consequently, the GBF Fund Council will be open to representation by the following members, with more developing country representation compared to developed countries:

¹⁴ CBD, 2022, CBD/COP/DEC/15/7

- 16 members from developing countries
- 14 members from developed countries
- 2 members from the countries of central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The current observers to the GEF Trust Fund will be invited to attend GBF Fund Council meetings as observers. In addition, representatives of the following categories will be invited to attend the GBF Fund Council as observers:

- Private sector
- Philanthropic and conservation organizations
- Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Women
- Youth

7.2 Policies and procedures for implementation of projects

Policies and procedures of the GEF will apply to the GBF Fund as follows:

- The policies, procedures and the governance structure of the GEF, including its Policy on Gender Equality, will apply to the GBF Fund, managed in accordance with the guidance of the COP, unless the GBF Fund Council decides it is necessary to modify such policies and procedures to be responsive to the guidance of the COP.
- The policies and processes separately established for the GBF Fund will not apply or be taken to establish any precedent for the operation of the GEF Trust Fund.

Projects and programmes will be implemented by the 18 GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs) consisting of mainly UN agencies and multilateral development banks (MDB), and a few NGOs such as WWF and Conservation International.

7.3 Danish monitoring of the GBFF

The Danish monitoring of the GBFF will be done by KLIMA based on the reporting submitted by the GBFF and on the active involvement in the GEF and GBFF council. Denmark shares a seat at the GEF Council with Norway and collaborates closely with them. This will also be the set-up when the Council meets as the GBFF council. Denmark will actively participate in the biannually GBFF council meetings which are held together with the GEF council meetings. Prior to the council meetings, the Danish council member will work closely with the Norwegian counterpart to decide on meeting objectives and priorities, and prepare instructions. The main outcomes from council meetings, including technical and financial reporting and progress made on the results framework, will subsequently be circulated to relevant units in the MFA. The focus will be on monitoring of Danish priorities such as poverty reduction, avoiding deforestation, and inclusion of civil society as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Monitoring of the GBFF will also be done through the annual stocktaking reviews and reports which are being elaborated for the GEF and which include all the funds under the GEF. As such, the contribution to the GBFF

will be followed and reported through this stocktaking for as long as Denmark continues its engagement with the GEF unless it is decided otherwise.

Denmark will also seek to strengthen complementarity between country-level GBFF projects and Danish bilateral development cooperation initiatives, through close coordination with relevant embassies. KLIMA will communicate with and inform relevant Danish embassies about the GBFF projects and programmes in their respective countries. This will focus on identifying co-financing opportunities along with enhancing coordination to harness synergies and avoid duplication of activities in countries where Denmark is actively engaged through bilateral programmes. When possible and relevant, KLIMA and/or embassies will visit selected GBFF-projects as part of a continuous engagement with GBFF. Based on the results reporting received from the Fund, the MFA will communicate GBFF results through relevant media and use of SoMe. This will be done both in collaboration with the MFA communication department and the relevant embassies.

Furthermore, KLIMA has established a contact group for the green funds (including GCF, GEF, LDCF, SCCF, GBFF, AF, CIF, L&D, UNEP) where general updates and relevant issues across the green funds will be discussed. This could include a comparison across the funds of the administrative costs.

Finally, coordination regarding the Danish priorities will be done with the Danish Ministry of Environment which has biodiversity expertise and is the national focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Protocols. The Minister of Environment will be leading the Danish delegation to COP16 in Cali, Colombia, in October 2024 where it is expected that the Danish contribution to GBFF will be announced.

7.4 Evaluation

A MOPAN assessment was conducted in 2019 of the GEF which concluded that overall, the GEF is a relevant, capably managed and effective facility. The report notes that the GEF has strong operational management processes and financial controls that benefit from the underlying World Bank infrastructure. The next MOPAN report of GEF is foreseen for end of 2024. The findings from this MOPAN will be analysed and when relevant, especially when related to the Danish priority areas, included in the Danish GEF council work.

A stock-take review on the operations and performance of the GBFF regarding its scale, speed, accessibility, and future arrangements will be undertaken and acted upon at CBD COP 18, which is expected to take place in 2028. Additionally, parties to the CBD will be called to report on their progress towards implementing the GBF, including on resource mobilization, in 2025.

A global review of implementation of the GBF is planned for COP 17, which is expected to take place in 2026. The GBF Fund is also expected to be part of the ninth comprehensive evaluation of the GEF, with GEF-9 to start in 2026 and conclude by 2030.

The GEF Secretariat and the Independent Evaluation Office will receive Project Implementation Reports, Mid-term Reviews, Final Evaluations, and other relevant reports of the concerned projects from the GEF Agencies, and review and analyse them as required. The GEF will report on the progress made in the establishment of the GBF Fund and its implementation in each CBD COP report.

The GBF Fund projects will adhere to the current GEF policies on project monitoring and evaluation. As such, standard indicators introduced specifically for GBF Fund projects will capture only direct outputs and outcomes to which GBF Fund projects contributed to and achieved by project completion. In addition, the

GBF Fund will monitor its performance and report on results and portfolio progress consistent with practices in place for the GEF and its Trust Funds.

A subset of the current suite of the GEF TF Core Indicators as well as indicators on project cycle performance will be used to monitor implementation performance of the GBF Fund. An additional set of results indicators will be introduced to monitor policy elements of projects supported by the GBF Fund to complement the GEF Core Indicators. These indicators draw on previous GEF experience in monitoring policy development and implementation in the Biodiversity Focal Area.

The MFA (KLIMA) 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/programme support, the MFA (KLIMA) reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

8. Financial Management, planning and reporting

8.1 Financial Management of the Fund

The World Bank will serve as the Trustee of the GBF Fund, in accordance with the World Bank’s policies and procedures. The World Bank also serves as the Trustee for all other GEF trust funds.

An administrative fee will be charged based on full cost recovery as is the case with other GEF funds until such time the GBF Fund is terminated and wound down. The administrative budget and business plan, including staffing and associated costs, as well as fixed and variable costs, is expected to be approved by the GBF Fund Council on an annual basis at the spring Council meetings.

According to the GEF administrative budget and business plan, the GEF secretariat will have costs attributed to the administration of the GBFF (including staff salaries, variable and fixed costs, and WB admin support) of USD 1,665,858 in 2024 and USD 3,592,539 in 2025. See table below.¹⁵

	Financial year 2024 (USD)	Financial year 2025 (USD)
Staff Costs (Salaries and Benefits)	1.099.773	2.309.522
Variable Costs (Consultants, travel, publications and outreach, meetings)	200.000	700.000
Fixed Costs (general operation costs, IT system)	201.000	227.000
WB admin support (11% indirect charge)	165.085	356.017
Total	1,665,858	3,592,539

The GBFF will combine the contributions of multiple donors. Contributions from donors will be made in accordance with the contribution agreement entered into between the donor and the Trustee per World

¹⁵ [EN_GBFF.01.05_FY24_and_FY25_Administrative_Budget_and_Business_Plan_for_the_Global_Biodiversity_Framework_Fund.pdf \(thegef.org\)](#)

Bank's policies and procedures. The contribution agreement would include standard provisions applicable to all contributors to the Trust Fund.

The Trustee's policies and procedures require, among others, a due diligence review of a prospective contributor prior to acceptance of contribution from such a contributor. The review seeks to identify and assess the Trustee's exposure to the financial, operational, stakeholder, strategic and reputational risks, which may arise from the proposed contributions. The review assesses the potential contributor's legitimacy, transparency, and business conduct.

8.2 Allocation of funds

Three principles will guide the allocation of resources for the GBFF. First, the allocation system must accommodate financial contributions on a rolling basis. Second, special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). Third, biodiversity is not evenly distributed across the globe and some areas have greater potential to contribute to global biodiversity benefits than others. Following these principles, it is suggested not to replicate the country allocation system of the GEF Trust Fund, which is adequate for a replenishment model but cannot be easily transposed when contributions are to be made on a rolling basis. Instead, the allocation system is built on the following elements:

- i. **GBFF resources are allocated in a country-driven manner to projects and programs through consecutive selection rounds open to all eligible countries.** The selection criteria for projects and programs will include:
 - Potential to generate Global Environmental Benefits;
 - Alignment with the GBFF programming directions and advancing the GBF implementation;
 - Alignment with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and / or regional priorities;
 - Level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector and civil society;
 - Balance amongst regions;
 - Mobilization of private sector and philanthropies' resources;
 - Engagement with and support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- ii. **Support to LDCs and SIDS:** To take into account the different needs and capacities across country categories while preserving GEF's mandate on delivering Global Environmental Benefits, it is proposed that, following principle
 - 36% + 3% of GBFF resources are allocated to LDCs and SIDS; and

- The 3% portion to SIDS and LDCs will be reviewed after 3 years of the date of the Fund ratification at the Assembly. If unused, the 3% will be reprogrammed to other countries.

- iii. **Differentiated Biodiversity Allocation:** Maximum allocations will be country-specific and reflect potential global environmental benefits that can be generated per country in the Biodiversity Focal Area. The GBFF will use the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area country allocations of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (BD STAR) to that effect. This system combines a measure of biodiversity (Global Benefits Index for Biodiversity), a Country Performance Index, and the GDP per capita. It was specifically designed to measure the potential global environmental benefits that can be generated per country in the Biodiversity Focal Area, while taking into account a country's capacity to deliver on those benefits and considering the special needs of LDCs and SIDS. The share of GBFF funding received by a given country would be limited to a maximum of twice its share of the GEF-8 BD STAR allocation.¹⁶

8.3 Fiduciary standards

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

The Fund will ensure that high-integrity fiduciary principles and standards are applied to its activities, and, to this end, the secretariat will work towards ensuring that each implementing entity applies such fiduciary principles and standards when implementing activities financed by the Fund. The secretariat will support the strengthening of the capacities of direct access implementing entities, where needed, to enable them to attain functional equivalency with the World Bank's fiduciary principles and standards, on the basis of modalities that will be developed by the Board.

Financial and narrative report should be submitted annually and at the very latest on 30rd June every year. The Danish contribution should be indicated.

An audit report is to be submitted annually and at the very latest 30rd June every year. The Danish contribution should be indicated.

9. Risk Management

Risk identification and management is delegated to the project or programme level where the responsibility lies with the implementing agencies (IA). Each IA that implements GBFF projects must have sufficient systems and capabilities in place to ensure robust efforts to combat fraud and corruption. The IAs have to meet GEF minimum fiduciary standards, as well as the minimum standards on environmental and social safeguards, in terms of their ability to systematically identify, monitor, and manage risks.

The following table highlights some of the possible risks associated with the implementation of the GBFF:

¹⁶ *EN_GEF_C.64_06_GBFFundProgrammingDirections_0.pdf (thegef.org) page 26 and 27

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to the assessment
Financial risks					
Mobilisation of funds insufficient to reach the financial target and slow disbursement of pledges.	Likely	Significant	Denmark and the other GEF partners will continue to advocate for existing pledges to be disbursed as soon as possible and for new pledges to be made to the fund.	If the financial target for mobilisation of funds is not reached, the fund will not be able to finance as many projects as planned and as deemed necessary to achieve the overall objective.	While this risk could potentially have a major impact on the overall objective of halting and reversing loss of biodiversity, it will not have an impact on the implementation of the projects which have funding or on the management of the GBFF per se as the GEF secretariat ensures the institutional management.
Mismanagement of funds	Low	Low	All projects must follow the GEF minimum fiduciary standards. GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards (thegef.org)	If there is a suspicion of mismanagement of funds the fiduciary standards detail both the investigation function as well as the whistle-blower protection.	The GEF has very elaborate fiduciary standards and as such the level of mismanagement of funds in the various GEF funds is generally low.
Programmatic risks					
Lack of appropriation and ownership of projects by governments in recipient countries.	Unlikely	Significant	Country ownership is crucial and will therefore be taken into account when evaluating projects and attributing funds by considering the level of policy coherence and coordination across ministries and agencies as well as alignment with National Biodiversity Strategies.	Although the recipient country has presented a project with a high level of policy coherence and buy-in from local government, there may be unforeseen reasons that prevent the necessary appropriation and ownership during implementation.	Lack of local appropriation and ownership can be a crucial impediment to the successful implementation of a project.

Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth are not included in the implementation of projects.	Unlikely	Significant	Engagement with and support to Indigenous Peoples, local communities is part of the selection criteria for projects and programmes under the GBFF. The GEF Secretariat will monitor and track the level of funding allocated to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth may be involved to a certain degree in a project, or in the project preparation, but not to the full extent necessary.	It is key that the Indigenous Peoples and local communities present in the project implementation area are involved in the project in order to ensure a successful and long-lasting impact.
GEF/GBFF policies and safeguards are not being followed or applied correctly.	Unlikely	Minor	Requirements of GBFF projects will include all existing GEF relevant policies and safeguards and the project review process will also ensure these elements are included and meet the GEF standards.	Although all elements are included in the project there is always a risk that some of them may not be followed correctly.	If policies and safeguards are not being followed or applied correctly it may influence the successful implementation of the project.
Institutional risks					
Limited engagement and contributions from private sector and philanthropic organisations.	Likely	Minor	Efforts to engage with the private sector will be strengthened with a view to addressing the needs and challenges faced by developing countries.	Despite strengthened efforts, it might be difficult to mobilise the private sector and philanthropic organisations to contribute to the GBFF.	In order to achieve the financing target, it is necessary to have not only donor country contributions, but also financial contributions from the private sector.
Implementing agencies invest time and energy in project development without any guarantee of council approval.	Likely	Minor	Funds would be made available to support agencies and countries during project design. GEF technical staff would be available for upstream technical consultations on project eligibility and design.	Country allocation funds would still be “locked” in with the agency request to design a project, pending eventual council approval, ensuring that GBFF funding would be available once the project is approved.	It is time and capacity consuming to prepare the project proposals which will take capacity away from other important tasks in the implementing agencies.

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10. Closure

At the COP15, it was requested that the GEF establishes the GBF Fund in 2023 and until 2030 unless the COP decides otherwise. Accordingly, the funds in the GBF Fund will be used to approve projects, activities or programming frameworks until December 31, 2030, unless otherwise decided by the Council or the COP. The GBF Fund will be in a position to receive new contributions until December 31, 2030. Should the GBF Fund receive contributions after the final Work Program constitution for Council approval in 2030, the Council may extend the approval deadlines of projects, activities or programming frameworks by six months, to June 30, 2031 to facilitate the programming of remaining resources. Relevant deadlines regarding project completion and fund closure will also be extended by six months.

If any funds remain unprogrammed as of the approval deadline, the Council may decide to extend the programming period beyond that date. If the Council decides not to extend such period, the Trustee and the respective donors need to agree on the modality of disposition of unprogrammed funds, including rolling up of such funds into the GEF Trust Fund.

In order to allow continuation of implementation of the approved projects, activities or programs, and taking into consideration the standard timeframe required to fully disburse funds towards them, the Trustee will continue to make commitments and cash transfers to the GEF Agencies for the projects, activities or programs until five years after approval deadline.

The GBF Trust Fund will terminate 24 months after the above-described commitment and cash transfer deadlines, during which period the Trustee will work with the relevant GEF Agencies to receive final financial reporting on the funds received from the GBF Fund, as well as any unused funds from closed projects to be returned to the GBF Fund. The Trustee will also take any other necessary steps towards closure of the GBF Fund in accordance with the Trustee's policies and procedures during this period.

Whether the GBFF will continue after 2030 depends on if it has been decided in the meantime to establish an independent fund or to continue with the existing set-up under the GEF. Alternatively, it is also possible that the GBFF does not continue after 2030 and that the funds and projects are merged into the GEF in order to ensure long-term sustainability of the interventions.

Once the Fund has been included in the OECD-DAC Annex-2, an Organisation Strategy will be formulated and will replace this programme document.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Partner Assessment

Annex 2: Targets of The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Annex 3: Action Areas of the GBF Fund

Annex 4: Monitoring framework for the GBFF

Annex 5: Process Action Plan for Implementation

Annex 6: GEF at a glance

Annex 9: Quality Assurance Checklist or signed table of appraisal recommendations and follow-up actions taken, depending on whether the appraisal has been conducted by a development specialist

Annex 1 - Partner Assessment

1. Brief presentation of partner

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution, and supporting land and ocean health. Its financing enables developing countries to address complex challenges and work towards international environmental goals. The partnership includes governments as well as civil society, Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth, with a focus on integration and inclusivity. The family of funds includes the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF), and Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Trust Fund (CBIT).

By preserving global environmental benefits, the GEF plays an important role in achieving the aims of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 14 regarding life below water, and SDG 15 regarding life on land. With a strong focus on gender through the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in support of the GEF's mandate to achieve global environmental benefits, the GEF also directly contributes to SDG5 on gender equality. Through GEF's investments aimed at transforming key economic systems, the GEF also contributes to the achievement of SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 7 on access to energy, as well as SDG 12 on sustainable production and consumption. In addition to this, with primary objectives of fighting land degradation, mitigating the effects from climate change and rebuilding natural resource-based livelihoods, the GEF contributes to reduce some of the underlining causes of fragility and conflict.

2. Summary of partner capacity assessment

Over the past three decades, the GEF has provided nearly \$25 billion in financing and mobilized another \$138 billion for country-driven priority projects. The Danish pledge to the GEF-7 replenishment (2018-2022) amounted to DKK 450 million. The Danish contribution to the GEF-8 replenishment is DKK 800 million (1.89 % of the total contribution to GEF). The contribution is given in the form of core support. In total, Denmark has contributed USD 465 million since GEF was established.

3. Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
Global Environment Facility	GEF is a multilateral family of funds dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution, and supporting land and ocean health.	Medium	High	Managing the GBFF	A MOPAN assessment was conducted in 2019 which concluded that overall, the GEF is a relevant, capably managed and effective facility. The report notes that the GEF has strong operational management processes and financial controls that benefit from the underlying World Bank infrastructure.	The GBFF will run until 2030 unless the COP decides otherwise. The Danish support is a one-off contribution of DKK 100 mil. Based on the progress and impact of the fund as described in the evaluations it can be assessed whether Denmark should consider more contributions in the future.

Annex 2: Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1 Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

TARGET 3 Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

TARGET 4 Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

TARGET 5 Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 6 Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

TARGET 7 Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

TARGET 8 Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing.

TARGET 9 Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 10 Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agro-ecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 11 Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

TARGET 12 Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 13 Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.

TARGET 14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

TARGET 15 Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly

monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

TARGET 16 Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

TARGET 17 Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

TARGET 18 Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

TARGET 19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by: (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards; (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions¹⁷ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural

¹⁷ Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth. Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.”

resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity; (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

TARGET 20 Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.

TARGET 21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,¹⁸ in accordance with national legislation.

TARGET 22 Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

TARGET 23 Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

¹⁸ Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement.”

Annex 3: Action Areas of the GBF Fund

Action Area One: Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning (Targets 1, 2, and 3)

While GEF has considerable experience at a sub-national level in the promotion of land-use or marine spatial planning and continues to support such efforts in GEF-8, there is limited investment in supporting this at a national scale in a manner that contributes to bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030. Support under Action Area One would be provided to advance progress on national spatial and land/sea-use planning, building on existing land-use and marine spatial plans and/or initiating new processes to respond to Target 1. As part of spatial planning, national-level restoration priority setting would also be supported, focusing on identifying and initiating restoration activities to enhance globally significant biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity to respond to Target 2 as well.

As a complement to national level spatial planning, support would be provided under Action Area One to expand conserved areas (including protected areas and OECMs), enhance their effective management, and improve existing governed systems of protected areas to achieve national goals related to Target 3. The importance of GEF support to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 was well recognized. Thus, achieving the renewed and increased global commitment to conserved areas in Target 3 requires scaled up financing from the GBF Fund.

GBF Fund support for Target 3 would focus on: 1) expanding and improving protection of an ecologically viable, climate-resilient, and representative set of a country's conserved areas that are globally significant; 2) strengthening institutional and individual capacities to manage protected areas to achieve their conservation objectives;¹⁹ and 3) ensuring sufficient and predictable financial resources are available, including external funding, to support conserved area management costs at the site and system-level. This may include support for Project Finance for Permanence approaches.²⁰

Action Area Two: Support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters (Targets 1,2, 3, and 22)

Approximately 25% of the Earth's surface and ocean areas are managed by indigenous peoples and local communities and it is estimated these areas hold 80% of the Earth's biodiversity. Indigenous Peoples and local communities stewardship of these lands can play a dual role at the global level in conserving biodiversity and in preventing climate change and mitigating its impacts. Most of the world's remaining forests are found on communal and indigenous lands, which, in many places, have been shown to be more effective than national parks in reducing deforestation. Approximately 40 percent of land listed by governments as under conservation is managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which means better engagement and support of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is critical to reaching targets on the effective management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and associated SDGs.

¹⁹ A protected area system could include a national system, a sub-system of a national system, a municipal-level system, IPLC-managed areas, or a local level system or a combination of these.

²⁰ Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) is an approach designed to secure the policies, conditions, and permanent and full funding of conservation areas. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e250338394b2f74c591c629ad44cc202-0370052021/original/PFP-ASLWWF-REPORT-2021-Dec-7.pdf>

The GEF's Independent Evaluation Office, STAP, and the GEF's Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group have all made recommendations that larger volumes of GEF resources should be made available to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to enable them to continue to realize their role as stewards of the global environment.

Given the area of land, territories, and waters under management of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the achievement of Targets 1, 2, 3 and 22 of the GBF are interdependent and will require increased support and capacity building to be provided to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Therefore, the GBF Fund will provide additional resources to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities -led stewardship and governance in accordance with national legislation. GBF Fund support would focus on: 1) strengthening organizational and individual capacity to sustainably manage areas and territories under indigenous peoples and community stewardship and governance; 2) supporting site-based conservation along with the development of sustainable financing strategies to increase access and availability of resources for Indigenous Peoples and local communities ; 3) strengthening governance and organizational capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at local and regional levels; 4) enhancing effective indigenous governance systems to manage lands, territories and waters; and 5) supporting the development and implementation of national actions and policies to scale up conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management activities in indigenous territories.

GBF Fund projects would also ensure to support and meaningfully engage indigenous women and girls, who are often the traditional guardians of nature within their communities and who have vital knowledge, experience, and leadership to contribute to environmental decision-making. Actively addressing the systemic barriers faced by women and girls, (especially those experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination), in accessing resources and capacity building support will help to contribute to the gender-transformative implementation of the GBF.

Action Area Three: Policy alignment and development (Targets 14, 15, 18)

The GBF recognizes the importance of a coherent policy framework at the national level to ensure that key sectors are not working at cross-purposes to the achievement of the goals and targets of the GBF. The literature recognizes that a failure of policy alignment across sectors, across levels of governance, and through time may cause negative repercussions for the achievement of environmental goals. This misalignment is particularly important with regards to the lack of recognition and secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples and local communities . Without secure rights, resource users are encouraged to adopt unsustainable management practices that generate short term profits but damage long term productivity and lead to degradation of land, water, and biodiversity. At the same time, weak land rights create the conditions that allow illegal conversion for agriculture, logging, mining, and land grabbing. Thus, tenure and natural resource rights and recognition and their implementation could also be supported under this Action Area if countries seek such support.

Action Area Three will focus on providing targeted technical and analytical support to enable countries to integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, including incentives such as subsidy elimination, phase out and reform in accordance with relevant international obligations. Progress on Targets 14 and 18 is needed for the private sector to in turn make progress on Target 15 (Encourage businesses and ensure large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and disclose their impacts on biodiversity). The Action Area will aim to collaborate with the MDBs, especially those that are GEF agencies, whenever possible given their

recent commitments to biodiversity (Joint Statement on Nature, People and Planet) and their ongoing work on mainstreaming the environment into economic policy.

Successful policy alignment projects solve practical policy-driven problems that undermine conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through a change process that grows from a mutually agreed approach of relevant stakeholders, including GEF recipient countries, to take legal, administrative or policy measures. By contrast, solely top-down policy processes are less effective because they may generate fear, conflict, and impasse and may not create effective pathways for change or consider the specific challenges faced by small and medium-size enterprises. Thus, this Action Area will aim to support policy alignment opportunities where this approach can be implemented and address key sectors impacting biodiversity.

Finally, the availability and use of science-based, biophysical, and socio-economic spatial information systems and assessments at relevant scales, as well as support for national review of existing policy implementation, are crucial inputs for mainstreaming in critical sectors that most impact biodiversity. Hence, the Action Area will aim to strengthen these specific elements of analysis and information management to support informed policy and regulatory decision-making.

Action Area Four: Resource mobilization (Targets 18 and 19)

Goal D of the GBF is to secure adequate means of implementation to fully implement the Framework by progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap and aligning financial flows with the GBF and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

While recognizing the role all actors must play and that official development assistance is a major funding source for biodiversity in many countries, the domestic public sector provides 71–85% of the \$124–143 billion currently spent on biodiversity annually while current international public biodiversity finance represents 3-7%. Accordingly, Target 1931 of the GBF recognizes the need to increase the level of financial resources substantially and progressively from all sources.

Objective three of the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area strategy aims to increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity and supports countries to develop biodiversity finance plans to contribute to domestic resource mobilization. The results of this support, include a) a policy and institutional review that will include the identification and costing of harmful subsidies; b) an expenditure review assessing spending related to the biodiversity, across all sectors; c) an assessment of the financial needs to implement the GBF; and d) the development of national biodiversity finance plans that includes a mix of priority finance solutions. These outputs will serve as important inputs to Action Area Three and Four of the GBF Fund by identifying opportunities for policy alignment and subsidy reform and scaling up international public finance, including ODA.

Action Area Four will provide significant additional support for countries to implement all financial solutions identified in national biodiversity finance plans and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, thereby complementing the resources of the GEF TF.

If prioritized by countries in the national biodiversity finance plans, the GBF Fund would continue to support the establishment of Conservation Trust Funds (CTFs) which GEF has supported since its inception. CTFs are uniquely placed to provide funding that aligns with the goals of the GBF and national conservation and sustainable use priorities, while supporting critical local needs and building long-term in-country capacity. CTF governance takes many forms and can include both government and non-government representation. Leveraging lessons learned by CTFs in financing biodiversity, transparent

and effective governance, and inclusive stakeholder engagement will be key for a sustainable biodiversity financing architecture.

Therefore, Action Area Four will also provide support to the next generation of Conservation Trust Funds, to: a) provide sustainable sources of financing for countries to inclusively and effectively reach GBF goals; and b) build institutional capacity of CTFs and grantees to maximize and sustain impact through mature governance, risk management, safeguards, administrative and monitoring systems, and procedures, while improving asset management and catalyzing and diversifying funding sources.

GBF target 19 also aims to leverage private finance and promote blended finance (as noted specifically in Target 19c). While there is growing awareness of the need for investment in biodiversity amongst private financiers, private sector actors, financial intermediaries, and institutional investors, they are still mostly absent. To-date large investors and financial institutions have generally avoided this space because of its risk/return profile. Accordingly, grants remain the most frequent financial instrument for biodiversity, but grants' limited long-term sustainability comes at high cost for public institutions. This challenge has led to a search for more innovative instruments that blend public and private finance ("blended finance") to leverage private financial flows at scale and increase the impact of scarce public resources.

GEF and its Partner Agencies were among the first international organizations to pioneer the use of blended finance structures for climate change mitigation, validating numerous business models still in use today. In recent GEF cycles, the Blended Finance window of the GEF TF has invested in biodiversity more consistently. It notably pioneered innovative biodiversity finance instruments, such as the Rhino Bond. During GEF-6 and GEF-7, the co-financing ratio for GEF investments through blended finance was 18:1, which is more than double the average co-financing ratio for the overall GEF portfolio. Participation of private sector co-financing was 12:1, which is more than three times higher than in the general GEF grant portfolio. Thus, as prioritized in Target 19 c, the GBF Fund will continue to help advance blended finance models for biodiversity, which still constitutes a "frontier area" for the private sector. Efforts to implement blended finance instruments will be undertaken with due consideration of recipient countries needs and challenges, including the need for small scale projects that may use simplified financial mechanisms, microfinance solutions, etc. In this regard, the modality of blended finance could be used with any of the GEF agencies, not solely with the MDBs.

MDBs are among the most active public investors in blended finance but their biodiversity financing is still limited. Therefore, blended finance is a promising avenue not only to increase private sector funding for biodiversity but also to strengthen MDB engagement in the GBF.

In addition to the support provided for implementing all prioritized financial mechanisms identified in the National Biodiversity Finance Plans or National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Action Area Four will also support blended finance with the objective of mobilizing private sector investment aligned with the GBF. It will scale up the successful approach of the GEF TF Blended Finance window, by offering concessional terms; proposing diverse and flexible financial instruments; targeting highly innovative projects; and creating adequate risk/return profiles for private financiers to invest in new asset classes, aggregation platforms, biodiversity certificates, and the issuance of securities in capital markets linked to biodiversity goals.

Action Area Five: Sustainable use of biodiversity (Targets 5 and 9)

GEF has supported sustainable use of biodiversity mainly in the realm of agrobiodiversity management because there has been limited country demand for investments in the sustainable use of biodiversity beyond plant and animal genetic resources important to the agriculture sector.

The GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area strategy will support the sustainable use of wild and native species from terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems in addition to agrobiodiversity as part of integrated landscape/seascape management approaches.

Historically, GEF projects have focused on the technical aspects of harvesting and using biodiversity resources in a manner that allows for natural renewal and regeneration. However, limited investment has been undertaken to establish the enabling policy frameworks and governance to support sustainable use of biodiversity, which is one of the most important principles of sustainable use as defined by the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. Target 9 has further acknowledged the indispensable role of sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity as a tool to scale up efforts to sustainable use and manage wild species. In addition, it has stressed the need to generate social, economic and environmental benefits from sustainable use, especially for those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, further stressing relevant interlinkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and poverty eradication efforts.

Therefore, Action Area Five will focus on supporting congruent policy development related to sustainable use and addressing national-level policy, legislation, regulation, enforcement, or institutional gaps including analytical support for policy development on trade of wild species. Action Area Five will also support the development and implementation of national policies, measures and actions aimed at mapping and promoting sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, thus generating social, economic and environmental benefits. The objective of this support will be to establish linkages across different governance levels that allow for authorities to respond effectively to unsustainable use and allows sustainable use to proceed from collection or harvest through to final use without hindrance, while protecting customary use by INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

Action Area Six: Biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors (Targets 7 and 10)

GEF support to biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors has been a strong element of GEF programming in the last decade. The GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area strategy continues to support these activities within the context of integrated landscape/seascape level management approaches. This support, along with the GEF-8 Integrated Programs focused on food systems, forests, wildlife, islands, and oceans, has the potential to make significant contributions to the achievement of Targets 6, 7, and 10.

Given the breadth of programming options in these areas in GEF-8, opportunities for complementary support from the GBF Fund are limited. While GEF has demonstrated success and experience mainstreaming biodiversity within production sectors at the site and producer level, there has been limited scaling of these experiences to national level across an entire production sector for broader impact.

Therefore, the GBF Fund will provide additional and complementary financing for overcoming barriers to scaling up from the site to the national level in the areas of: a) improving production practices focusing

on sectors with significant biodiversity impacts (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and infrastructure development, among others)³⁷; b) using of incentives for sustainable land, sea, and resource use practices that generate benefits for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and, c) using natural capital assessment and accounting to inform decision making on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and/or the mitigation hierarchy when planning and designing new projects and plans.

Action Area Seven: Invasive alien species (IAS) management and control (Targets 6)

As a complement to the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area strategy's support to addressing IAS in island ecosystems within the context of integrated landscape management, the GBF Fund proposes to extend this support to all countries. Given the time-tested and successful approach embodied in the GEF TF, the GBF Fund will also support the implementation of comprehensive prevention, early detection, control, and management frameworks that emphasize a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways. Targeted eradication will be supported in specific circumstances where proven, low-cost, and effective eradication would result in the extermination of the IAS and the survival of globally significant species and/or ecosystems.

Action Area Eight: Capacity building and implementation support for biosafety, handling of biotechnology and access and benefit sharing, including under the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols (Targets 13 and 17)

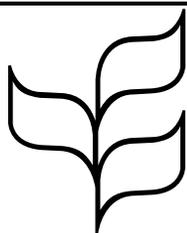
While the GEF-8 biodiversity strategy provides capacity building support to the implementation of the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols, there may be needs for additional support for the full implementation of the Protocols. Therefore, Action Area Eight will provide additional, complementary capacity-building support for eligible countries for implementation of the two protocols. Furthermore, the scope of targets 13 and 17 goes beyond the two Protocols in their content and applies to all Parties to the Convention. Therefore, Action Area 8 will also provide support for the implementation of measures in line with targets 13 and 17, including with respect to digital sequence information on genetic resources and the handling of biotechnology.

Annex 4: Monitoring framework for the GBFF (see attached document)

Annex 5: Process Action Plan (PAP) for the Danish support to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved units	Comment/status
Meeting in Programme Committee	11 th June	KLIMA	<i>Deadline for submission of documents 29th May</i>
Finalisation of the project document	June-July	KLIMA	
Submission of revised project document to LÆRING	5 th July	KLIMA	
Desk Appraisal	July-August	LÆRING	
Submission of draft Appraisal Report, including summary of conclusions and recommendations	28 th August	LÆRING	
Review of appraisal report	29-30 September	KLIMA	
Submission of final appraisal report integrating comments from responsible unit and partner	5 th September	LÆRING	
Integration of comments from appraisal report	6-10 th September	KLIMA	
Submission to KLIMA ledelse for approval	11 th September	KLIMA	
Finalization of project document	13-16 September	KLIMA	
Presentation to the Council for Development Policy	10 th October	KLIMA	<i>Deadline for submission of documents 23rd September</i>
The minister approves the project	October	LÆRING submits the proposed project together with the minutes of meeting	
Preparation of standard agreement process with the WB	November	World Bank and KLIMA	
Disbursement of payment	Before end of 2024	KLIMA	

Annex 6: GEF at a glance (see attached document)



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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9B

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/5. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contained in annex I of the present decision;
2. *Decides* to use the period from 2011–2020, where data is available, as the reference period, unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, while noting that baselines, conditions and periods used to express desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should, where relevant, take into account historical trends, current status, future scenarios of biodiversity and available information on the natural state;
3. *Also decides* to consider a review of the monitoring framework in order to finish its development at its sixteenth meeting, and thereafter keep the monitoring framework under review, as appropriate;
4. *Notes* the value of aligning national monitoring with the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting statistical standard in order to mainstream biodiversity in national statistical systems and to strengthen national monitoring systems and reporting as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;
5. *Encourages* Parties and invites other Governments, the Global Environment Facility, the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and other relevant organizations to support national, regional and global biodiversity monitoring systems, recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation and capacity-building especially for developing countries;
6. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to support community-based monitoring and information systems and citizen science and their contributions to the implementation of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
7. *Invites* the Statistical Commission, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations to support the operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

8. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc technical expert group, with a time-bound mandate until the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex II to the present decision;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators established pursuant to paragraph 8 above, to complete the scientific and technical review of the monitoring framework and to report its findings for subsequent consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

10. *Decides* to consider the requirements for further work to fully implement and review the effectiveness of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at its sixteenth meeting;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, and subject to the availability of resources, to convene moderated online discussions on the monitoring framework;

12. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to continue the development and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples and local communities, and to report on this work to the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Request* the Secretariat to make information available on the progress and outcomes of this work to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant partners:

(a) To facilitate the development of guidance on the development of regional and national monitoring systems and on the implementation of the monitoring framework, including on capacity-building and development to support its implementation, taking into account the special needs, circumstances and priorities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, also taking into consideration the special situation of developing countries, including those that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as those with arid and semi-arid zones, coastal and mountainous area, in compiling and using the headline indicators, and component and complementary indicators when relevant, including in their national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national planning processes;

(b) To facilitate the use of relevant tools, including the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT), to facilitate national reporting and the sharing of information between multilateral environment agreements;

15. *Invites* the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation, with the support of the Secretariat and subject to the availability of resources, to prepare a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other relevant decisions adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and also based on previous experiences with the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as described in the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*¹ and the 2020 Plant Conservation Report,² for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

¹ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020). *Global Biodiversity Outlook 5*. Montreal.

² Sharrock, S. (2020). *Plant conservation report 2020: A review of progress towards the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020*. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montréal, Canada and Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Richmond, UK. Technical Series No. 95.

Annex I

**MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK**

1. The monitoring framework is composed of the following groups of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

(a) Headline indicators (contained in table 1): a minimum set of high-level indicators, which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be used for planning and tracking progress as set out in decision 15/6. They are nationally, regionally and globally relevant indicators validated by Parties. These indicators can also be used for communication purposes;

(b) Global level indicators collated from binary yes/no responses in national reports. They are global indicators based on responses to yes/no questions to be included in the national reporting template. They will provide a count of the number of countries having undertaken specified activities;³

(c) Component indicators (contained in table 2): a list of optional indicators that, together with the headline indicators, cover components of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which may apply at the global, regional, national and subnational levels;

(d) Complementary indicators (contained in table 2): a list of optional indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target which may be applicable at global, regional, national, and subnational levels;

(e) The monitoring framework may be supplemented by additional national and subnational indicators.

2. The indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework meet, or will be able to meet by 2025, the following criteria:

(a) The data and metadata related to the indicator are publicly available;

(b) The methodology underpinning the indicator is either published in a peer-reviewed academic journal or has gone through a scientific peer-review process and has been validated for national use;

(c) The data sources and indicators are compiled and regularly updated with a time lag of less than five years between updates, if possible;

(d) There is an existing mechanism for maintaining the indicator methodology and/or data generation, including, for example, by a member of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, an intergovernmental organization or a well-established scientific or research institution, providing nationally applicable guidance on the use of the indicator;

(e) Indicators are able to detect trends relevant to the components of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(f) When possible, indicators are aligned with existing intergovernmental processes under the Statistical Commission, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics or the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting or utilize the existing work on essential biodiversity variables under the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network.

³ Binary indicators will be further developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (see table 1 in annex II to the present decision) and made available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

3. Headline indicators use methodologies agreed by Parties and are calculated at a national level based on national data from national monitoring networks and national sources, recognizing that in some cases headline indicators may need to draw on global datasets. If national indicators are not available, then the use of global indicators at a national level must be validated through appropriate national mechanisms. Headline indicators allow for consistent, standardized and scalable tracking of global goals and targets.

4. To facilitate the compilation and use of these headline, component and complementary indicators at the national level, enabled by effective national biodiversity monitoring systems and other information systems, capacity-building and development activities, technology and other support will be required. The Secretariat, together with organizations identified in the indicator metadata sheets as data providers, are invited to provide guidelines and information for the design or improvement and implementation of national monitoring systems to support the collection of data and the calculation of headline indicators. In this way, Parties will be able to effectively use the headline indicators, as well as component and complementary indicators, supported by adequate means of implementation, including capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation to fill monitoring gaps, especially for developing countries.

5. In order to maximize uptake and minimize the reporting burden, the list of headline indicators comprises a small number of indicators which are intended to capture the overall scope of a goal or target in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The headline indicators may not capture all components of a goal or a target but for analytical purposes can be complemented, as appropriate, with the component and complementary indicators.

Table 1. Headline indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

A. Goal/ Target⁴	Headline indicators⁵
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500
B ^b	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems*
C ^b	C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received* C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*
D	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*
1 ^b	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*
2	2.2 Area under restoration*

⁴ For goals or targets marked with ^b: a binary indicator was proposed for inclusion for this goal or target and will be further considered by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.

⁵ Indicators marked with an asterisk (*): an agreed up-to-date methodology does not exist for this indicator. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will work with partners to guide the development of these indicators.

A. Goal/ Target⁴	Headline indicators⁵
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
4	A.3 Red list Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
6 ^b	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment
7	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration*
8 ^b	-
9 ^b	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species* 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations*
10	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems*
12 ^b	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all
13 ^b	C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received* C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*
14 ^b	-
15 ^b	15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity*
16 ^b	-
17 ^b	-
18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed
19	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*
20	-
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
22 ^b	-
23 ^b	-

Table 2. Proposed indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	Ecosystem Intactness Index Ecosystem Integrity Index Species Habitat Index Biodiversity Habitat Index Protected Connected (Protconn) index Parc connectedness EDGE Living Planet Index Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Forest area as a proportion of total land area Forest distribution Tree cover loss Grassland and savannah extent Mountain Green Cover Index Peatland extent and condition Permafrost thickness, depth and extent Continuous global mangrove forest cover Trends in mangrove forest fragmentation Trends in mangrove extent Live coral cover Hard coral cover and composition Global coral reef extent Global seagrass extent (Seagrass Cover and composition) Global saltmarsh extent Kelp canopy extent Macroalgal canopy cover and composition Cover of key benthic groups Fleshy algae cover Wetland Extent Trends Index Change in the extent of inland water ecosystems over time Forest Fragmentation Index Forest Landscape Integrity Index Biomass of selected natural ecosystems

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>Biodiversity Habitat Index</p> <p>Global Vegetation Health Products</p> <p>Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI)</p> <p>Relative magnitude of fragmentation (RMF)</p> <p>Ecosystem Intactness Index</p> <p>Biodiversity Intactness Index</p> <p>Ocean Health Index</p> <p>Extent of physical damage indicator to predominant seafloor habitats physical damage</p> <p>Wetland Extent Trends Index</p> <p>River Fragmentation Index</p> <p>Dendritic Connectivity Index</p> <p>Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the Red List</p> <p>Number of threatened species by species group</p> <p>Wild bird index</p> <p>Mean Species Abundance (MSA)</p> <p>Species Protection Index</p> <p>Changes in plankton biomass and abundance</p> <p>Fish abundance and biomass</p> <p>Genetic scorecard for wild species</p> <p>Species richness/Changes in local terrestrial diversity (PREDICTS)</p> <p>Marine species richness</p> <p>Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)</p> <p>CMS Connectivity Indicator</p> <p>Species Status Index</p> <p>Intact Wilderness</p> <p>Expected Loss of Phylogenetic diversity</p> <p>Proportion of populations maintained within species</p> <p>Free flowing rivers</p>
B ^b	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems*	<p>Red List Index (for utilized species)</p> <p>Living Planet Index (for used species)</p>	<p>Levels of poverty in biodiversity dependent communities</p> <p>Ecological footprint</p> <p>Number of certified forest areas under sustainable management with verified impacts on biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Expected loss of phylogenetic diversity</p> <p>Red List Index (pollinating species)</p> <p>Green status index (pollinators)</p> <p>Air quality index</p> <p>Air pollution emissions account</p> <p>Zoonotic disease in wildlife</p> <p>Climatic impact index</p> <p>Ocean acidification</p> <p>Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality Eflow index Change in the quality of inland water ecosystems over time Change in the quality of coastal water ecosystems over time Level of erosion Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population Intact wilderness Biofuel production Maximum fish catch potential Population involved in hunting and gathering Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale Forestry Production & Trade (Wood Fuel) Trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants Visitor management assessment Number of formal and nonformal education programmes transmitting spiritual and cultural values in the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves Number of mixed sites (having both natural and cultural Outstanding Universal Values), cultural landscapes (recognized as combined works of nature and people) and natural sites with cultural values including those supporting local and indigenous knowledge and practices

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves</p> <p>Index of Linguistic Diversity - Trends of Bilingual diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</p> <p>Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity</p> <p>Cultural vitality index</p> <p>UNESCO Culture 2030 (multiple indicators)</p> <p>Processes and tools to monitor the implementation of a right to a healthy environment (e.g. included in NBSAPs and reported in national reports)</p> <p>Red List Index (for internationally traded species)</p>
C ^b	<p>C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received*</p> <p>C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*</p>		<p>Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints</p> <p>Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes</p> <p>Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</p>
D	<p>D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for</p>		<p>Finance mobilized for capacity-building</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
	<p>conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*</p>		<p>Financial and technical assistance provided in dollars (including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation)</p> <p>Finance mobilized for promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of technology</p> <p>Number of scientists per population</p> <p>Joint scientific papers published (in Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS)) by sector</p> <p>Nationally maintained research vessels</p> <p>Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p> <p>Global imports of information and communication technology (ICT) goods as presented by bilateral trade flows by ICT goods categories</p> <p>Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p>
1 ^b	<p>A.1 Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.1 Percent of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans*</p>	<p>Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas</p>	<p>Number of countries using natural capital accounts in planning processes</p> <p>Percentage of spatial plans utilizing information on key biodiversity areas</p> <p>Habitat patches located within marine protected areas or integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)</p> <p>Other spatial management plans (not captured as ICZM or marine spatial planning)</p> <p>Number of countries using ocean accounts in planning processes</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation Percent of total land area that is under cultivation Extent of natural ecosystems by type Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding FPIC related to conservation Ecosystem Integrity Index
2	2.2 Area under restoration	Extent of natural ecosystems by type Maintenance and restoration of connectivity of natural ecosystems	Habitat distributional range Index of Species Rarity Sites, High Biodiversity Areas, Large Mammal Landscapes, Intact Wilderness and Climate Stabilization Areas Increase in secondary natural forest cover Annual tropical primary tree cover loss Forest Landscape Integrity Index Global Ecosystem Restoration Index Free flowing rivers Percentage of cropped landscapes with at least 10 per cent of natural land Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas Status of key biodiversity areas Biodiversity Habitat Index Red List Index Red List of Ecosystems Living Planet Index Species habitat Index

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
3	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	<p>Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas</p> <p>Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)</p> <p>ProtConn</p> <p>Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness)</p> <p>Red List of Ecosystems</p> <p>Connectivity Indicator</p> <p>The number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE)</p> <p>Species Protection Index</p>	<p>Protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PD)</p> <p>Status of key biodiversity areas</p> <p>IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas</p> <p>Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (natural and mixed World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves)</p> <p>Protected area and other effective area-based conservation measures management effectiveness (MEPCA) indicator</p> <p>Protected Area Isolation Index (PAI)</p> <p>Protected Areas Network metric (ProNet)</p> <p>Extent to which protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures cover key biodiversity areas that are important for migratory species</p> <p>Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and traditional territories (by governance type)</p> <p>Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT)</p> <p>Percentage of biosphere reserves that have a positive conservation outcome and effective management</p> <p>Extent of indigenous peoples and local communities' lands that have some form of recognition</p> <p>Species Protection Index</p> <p>Number of countries implementing national legislation, policies or other measures regarding free, prior and informed consent related to conservation</p> <p>Red List of Ecosystems</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures
4	A.3 Red list Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500	Living Planet Index Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence Green Status of Species Index Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved	Species threat abatement and restoration metric Changing status of evolutionary distinct and globally endangered species (EDGE Index) Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status Number of CMS daughter agreements Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals) Rate of invasive alien species establishment
5	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Red List Index for used species Living Planet Index for used species Sustainable use of wild species	Sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index Red List Index (for internationally traded species and for migratory species) Marine Stewardship Council Fish catch Total catch of cetaceans under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction Illegal trade by CITES species classification

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>Number of countries incorporating trade in their national biodiversity policy</p> <p>Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures</p> <p>Implementation of measures designed to minimize the impacts of fisheries and hunting on migratory species and their habitats</p> <p>Number of MSC Chain of Custody Certification holders by distribution country</p> <p>Trends of trade and commercialization in biodiversity-based products that is sustainable and legal (in line with BioTrade Principles and/or CITES requirements)</p>
6 ^b	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment	<p>Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact</p> <p>Rate of invasive alien species spread</p> <p>Number of invasive alien species introduction events</p>	<p>Number of invasive alien species in national lists as per the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species</p> <p>Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas (in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species)</p> <p>Red List Index (impacts of invasive alien species)</p>
7	<p>7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential</p> <p>7.2 Pesticide environment concentration*</p>	<p>Fertilizer use</p> <p>Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated</p> <p>Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics)</p> <p>Red List Index (impact of pollution)</p>	<p>Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment.</p> <p>Trends in nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Municipal solid waste collected and managed</p> <p>Hazardous waste generation</p> <p>Trends in the amount of litter, including microplastics, in the water column and on the seafloor</p> <p>Index of coastal eutrophication;</p> <p>Plastic debris density</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			Red List of Ecosystems Underwater noise pollution Name, amount/ volume/ concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area) Pesticide use per area of cropland
8 ^b	-	Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems and by ecosystem type (System of Environmental Economic Accounts) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 which include biodiversity National greenhouse inventories from land use and land-use change BERI	Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha) National greenhouse inventories from land use and land-use change Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications Index of coastal eutrophication Carbon stocks and annual net greenhouse gas emissions, by land-use category, split by natural and non-natural land cover
9 ^b	9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc.) Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) Living Planet Index for used species	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing Number of MSC Chain of Custody Certification holders by distribution country Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species)

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size</p>
10	<p>10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification</p> <p>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>	<p>Agrobiodiversity Index</p> <p>Changes in soil organic carbon stocks</p> <p>Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals)</p> <p>Red List Index (pollinating species)</p> <p>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p> <p>Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>
11	B.1 Services provided by ecosystems*	<p>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons, attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services</p> <p>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities</p> <p>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>Level of water stress</p>	<p>Air emission accounts</p> <p>Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG indicator 3.9.1)</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
12 ^b	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	Recreation and cultural ecosystem services provided	
13 ^b	C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits	Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit	<p>Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) received in a country</p> <p>Total number of permits, or their equivalent, granted for access to genetic resources</p> <p>Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance published in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published information on access and benefit-sharing procedures in the ABS Clearing-House</p> <p>Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>Estimated percentage of monetary and non-monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>
14 ^b	-	Number of countries with Implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	<p>Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP)</p> <p>CO2 emission per unit of value added</p> <p>Change in water-use efficiency over time</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
15 ^b	15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity*	Indicator based on the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures	Species threat abatement and restoration metric Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
16 ^b	-	Food waste Index Material footprint per capita Global environmental impacts of consumption Ecological footprint	Extent to which (a) global citizenship education and (b) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (i) national education policies; (ii) curricula; (iii) teacher education; and (iv) student assessments Recycling rate Life cycle Impact assessment (LCIA) e.g. LIME; Life-cycle impact assessment method based on endpoint modelling Levels of poverty in developing communities
17 ^b	-		Number of countries that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place Number of countries that implement their biosafety measures Number of countries that have the necessary measures and means for detection and identification of products of biotechnology Number of countries that carry out scientifically sound risk assessments to support biosafety decision-making Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety implementing the relevant provisions of the Protocol

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>Number of countries with legal and technical measures for restoration and compensation</p> <p>Percentage of Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress</p> <p>Percentage of countries with systems in place for restoration and compensation of damage to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p> <p>Number of countries that establish and implement risk management measures</p> <p>Number of countries with mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of and access to information on potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health</p>
18	<p>18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</p> <p>18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed</p>	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are redirected, repurposed or eliminated	<p>Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes</p> <p>Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees</p> <p>Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant tradable permit schemes</p> <p>Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate)</p> <p>Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures</p> <p>Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of gross domestic product (production and consumption)</p>
19	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
	<p>D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems*</p>		<p>Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation</p> <p>Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system</p> <p>Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p> <p>Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding</p> <p>Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>Number of countries (and number of instruments) with payments for ecosystem services (PES) programmes</p> <p>Number of countries that have (a) assessed values of biodiversity in accordance with the Convention, (b) identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities, (c) developed national financial plans for biodiversity, (d) been provided with the necessary funding and capacity-building to undertake the above activities</p>
20	-		
21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	<p>Species Status Index</p> <p>Extent to which (a) global citizenship education and (b) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are</p>	<p>Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database</p> <p>Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
		<p>mainstreamed at all levels in: (i) national education policies, (ii) curricula, (iii) teacher education and (iv) student assessments</p>	<p>Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through the Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS)</p> <p>Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™</p> <p>Number of assessments on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™</p> <p>World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)</p> <p>Species Status Information Index</p>
22 ^b	-	<p>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>	<p>Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p> <p>Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE)</p> <p>Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually, disaggregated by country and</p>

Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
			<p>gender; and number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed</p> <p>Land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>
23 ^b	-	<p>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p>Indicator on national implementation of the Gender Plan of Action</p> <p>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>	<p>Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including: (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p> <p>Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Number of protected areas that have completed a site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE)</p> <p>Percentage of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> <p>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>

Annex II

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON INDICATORS FOR THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators will work:

(a) To provide technical advice on remaining and unresolved issues relating to the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as outlined by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, and to prioritize work on the following elements leading up to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

- (i) Support the work to address critical gaps to improve the monitoring framework, in particular on headline indicators that do not have an existing methodology, and advise on their implementation at the national level. Attention should be paid to fill gaps under Goals B, C and D and Targets 2, 13 and 14 to 22, given the imbalance in available headline indicators and their interlinkages across the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- (ii) Support the identification of important aspects related to the disaggregation and aggregation for each headline indicator, as applicable, including any methodological improvements as appropriate;
- (iii) Identify gaps in terms of the operationalization of each headline indicator, the management of data flows and advise on implementation at the national level;
- (iv) Keep the list of binary, component and complementary indicators under review;
- (v) Advise on the wording of questions to construct binary indicators to be used in national reports building upon table 1 below;

(b) To provide guidance to Parties on the use of indicators in national planning and reporting, including by reviewing how indicators are proposed for capture in the Online Reporting Tool for national reporting;

(c) To provide guidance to Parties on ways to fill temporal and spatial data gaps, including through the use of big data, citizen science, community-based monitoring and information systems, remote sensing, modelling and statistical analysis, and other forms of data and other knowledge systems, recognizing the specific challenges faced by developing country Parties to develop and access information tools;

(d) To provide advice on the existing capacity, gaps and needs in terms of capacity development, technology transfer and financing needs related to the monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

2. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will take into account:

(a) Previous work and experience under the Convention and other relevant programmes of work concerning indicators and monitoring;

(b) Statistical standards and development under the Statistical Commission or other statistical offices;

(c) Previous work and experience with other relevant global, regional, national and subnational monitoring frameworks, multilateral environment agreements, and knowledge systems;

(d) Recent developments and information on issues related to the indicators, their metadata and baselines.

3. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be composed of 30 technical experts nominated by Parties, including experts on statistics and experts in relevant social and natural sciences, and up to 15 representatives nominated by observer organizations and other relevant organizations. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, will select experts from the nominations submitted by Parties and organizations with due regard to representation of different areas of technical expertise, and ensuring balance in expertise on all aspects of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, also taking into account geographical representation, and the representation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women's and youth groups, and major stakeholders, gender balance and the special conditions of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, also taking into consideration the special situation of developing countries that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as those with arid and semi-arid zones, coastal and mountainous area.
4. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will nominate two co-chairs from among the selected experts.
5. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be invited to participate, ex officio, in the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.
6. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group may also invite other experts, as appropriate, to contribute their expertise and experiences on specific issues related to the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.
7. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will primarily conduct its work electronically and, subject to the availability of resources, will also meet physically, if possible, at least twice during the intersessional period.
8. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group should be established and start its work immediately after approval by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting and report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at meetings held prior to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Table 1. Global scale indicators to be considered for further development by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and collated from binary (yes/no) reporting from countries through national reports

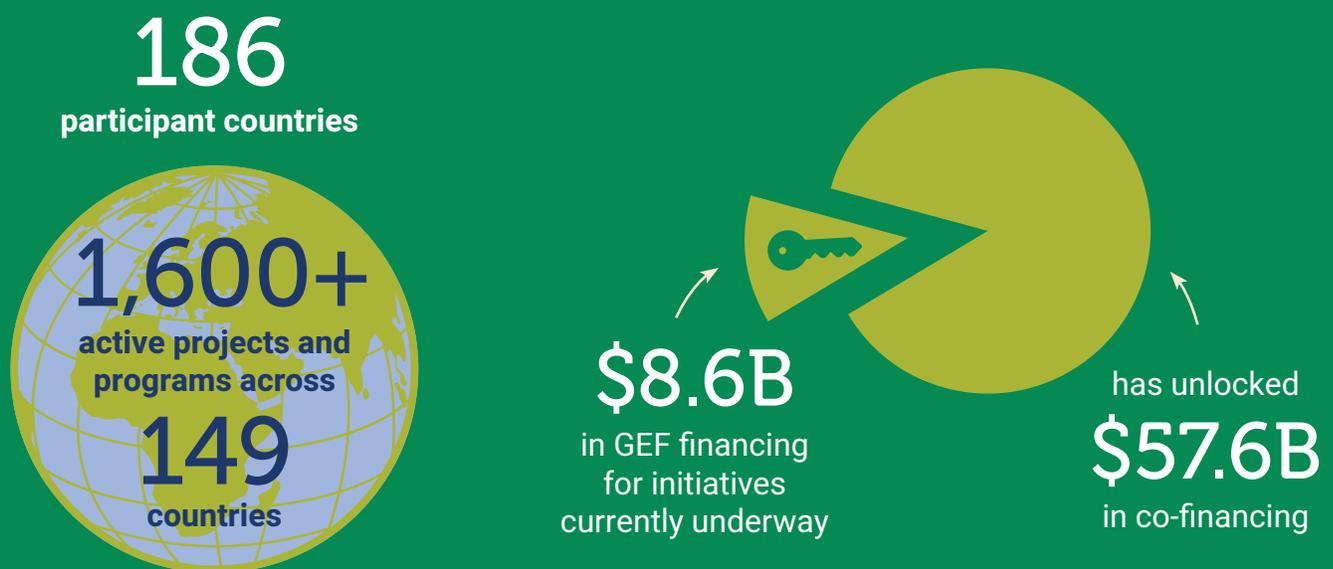
Note: This table is being shared with the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group as an indication of the types of binary indicators that might be considered. This text has not been agreed or negotiated. It is being shared for information only.

1. Goal/ Target	2. Global indicator derived from binary reporting
B	Number of countries with national constitution or legislation recognizing and implementing and monitoring a right to a healthy environment
1	Number of countries using terrestrial and marine spatial planning to identify areas of high biodiversity importance in national development planning
6	Number of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
8	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications that reflect biodiversity
9	Number of countries with legal instruments to regulate the use and trade of wild species, and respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

1. Goal/ Target	2. Global indicator derived from binary reporting
12	Number of countries with urban sustainability plans referring to green and/or blue spatial management
13 / C	Number of countries that have operational legislative, administrative or policy frameworks which relate to Target 13
14	Number of countries with national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts
15	Number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that Target 15 is achieved
16	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production (SDG Indicator 12.1.1)
17	Number of countries with capacity and measures in place related to Target 17
22	Number of countries recognizing the legal rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental human rights defenders, women, youth and persons with disabilities with respect to their traditional territories, cultures and practices
23	Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

The GEF at a Glance

The GEF is the family of funds for the environment. It is a financial mechanism for six multilateral conventions. With GEF support, countries address the root causes of challenges as they strive for international environmental goals.



More than 1/3 of active projects and programs support Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries

Three Decades of Investing in the Planet

Overall since 1991:



Family of Funds

The GEF was established before the 1992 Rio Earth Summit as a single entity to address global environmental challenges including biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. Today, it includes six funds dedicated to inter-related priorities for people and the planet.

Serve the Convention on Biological Diversity



Global Environment Facility

Trust Fund: Focus on biodiversity, chemicals and waste, climate change, international waters, and land degradation, plus integrated programming.



Global Biodiversity Framework

Fund: Newly-created fund to support the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its 2030 nature-positive goals.



Nagoya Protocol Implementation

Fund: Supports action on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Serve the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change



Least Developed Countries

Fund: The only dedicated source of multilateral funding for Least Developed Countries' most urgent climate adaptation needs.



Special Climate Change Fund:

Climate adaptation fund focused on technology and innovation, with dedicated window for Small Island Developing States.



Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Trust Fund:

Support for climate change data and reporting, in support of the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Connecting Multiple Conventions



Convention on Biological Diversity



UN Convention to Combat Desertification



Minamata Convention on Mercury



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change



Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants



Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement

Governance

GEF ASSEMBLY
186 participants
Meets every 4 years

GEF COUNCIL
32 members • Meets twice a year

16 seats for developing countries 14 seats for developed countries 2 seats for economies in transition

CEO & CHAIRPERSON SECRETARIAT

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL (STAP)

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE (IEO)

PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
18 designated partners

The World Bank is the GEF's Trustee and provides administrative services

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



Agency factsheets:



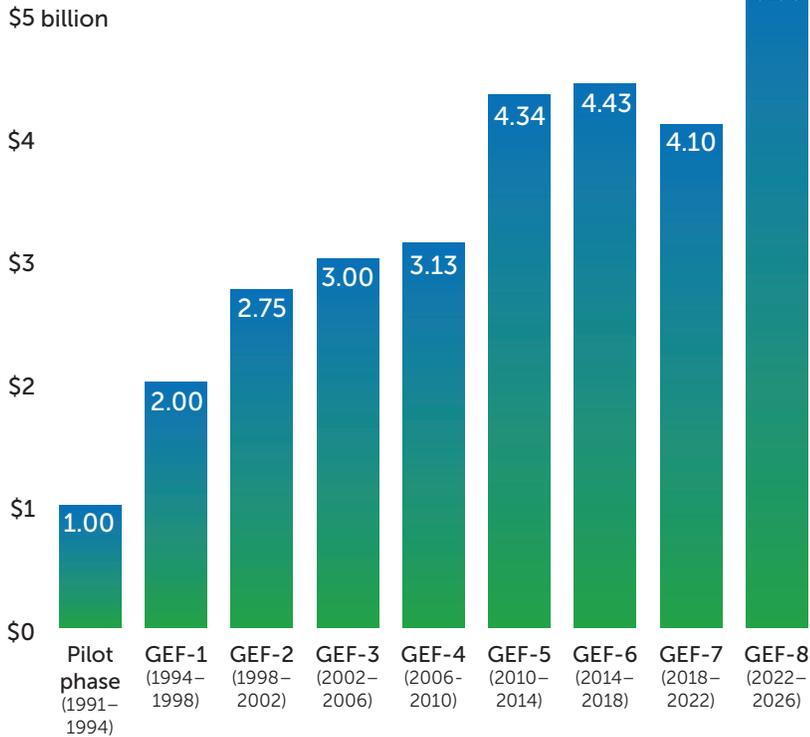
Country profiles:



Funding

The GEF Trust Fund is replenished every four years, in a process that brings together donor and recipient countries. In a unique feature, some recipients are also donors to the GEF. Funding is primarily provided as grants, and the GEF's non-grant instrument works to unlock private sector investment in the environment through de-risking and blended finance.

GEF REPLENISHMENT CYCLES

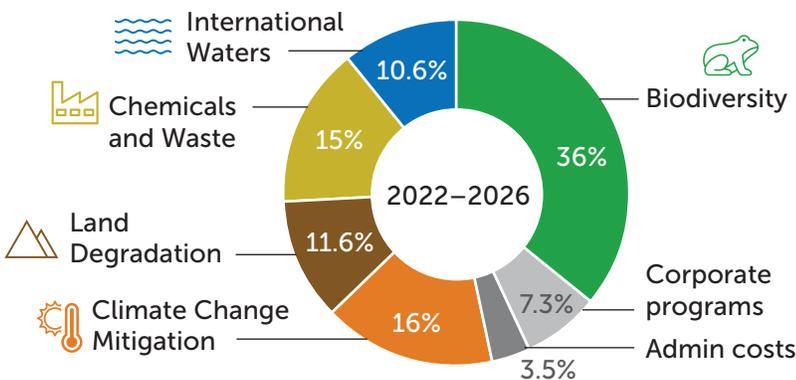


GEF-8 REPLENISHMENT DONORS

2022-2026 • \$5.33 billion • 29 donors



GEF-8 RESOURCE ALLOCATION



GEF-9
2026-2030

Critical support towards 2030 global environmental goals

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