



GEF-7 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT / APPROVAL CHILD PROJECT – MSP ONE-STEP

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project (one-step)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Establishing the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0034
Project Executing Entity(s):	UNEP FI	Submission Date:	8 Jan 2021 2 April 2021 4 May 2021
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Expected Implementation Start	June 1, 2021
		Expected Completion Date	December 31, 2024
Name of Parent Program	n/a	Parent Program ID:	n/a

A. Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GEFTF	1,698,829	4,312,858
Total project costs			1,698,829	4,312,858

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To support the establishment of a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to develop and disseminate a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.						
Project Components/ Programs	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Setting up and launching the Taskforce	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1. A plan for the TNFD is supported by the IWG and funded and the TNFD is established.	1.1.1: Taskforce partners (industry representatives and experts: financial institutions, corporations, academia, think tanks, central banks) are mobilized, through: - confirmed support for the	GEFTF	168,533	427,859

			<p>TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organizational chart agreed; - written commitments to participate to the Task Force from institutions and individuals secured; an - two-year strategic work plan and the ToR of the TNFD fully developed and agreed on by the working group partners. <p>1.1.2: Key governments and financial regulators convened and requested to provide official mandate to the TNFD (virtual/in-person workshops, both dedicated and at global events)</p> <p>1.1.3: Institutional and financial sustainability plans developed for TNFD, and financial commitments secured for the long-term running of the TNFD (beyond the project period).</p> <p>1.1.4: TNFD Secretariat set-up and operations supported</p>			
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		framework for companies to report to investors on their nature related risks, to improve and standardize reporting in the sector	framework developed. 2.2.2: Draft 1 of the TNFD reporting framework tested with FIs and companies, in close collaboration with relevant financial regulators. 2.2.3: Draft 2 of the TNFD reporting framework revised based on input from the testing phase.			
Component 3: Consultation on and dissemination of TNFD Framework recommendations	TA	Outcome 3.1. Verification and broad support for the TNFD framework from FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders.	3.1.1: A report on draft 2 of the TNFD reporting framework developed and publicly consulted with representatives from both Northern and Southern countries. 3.1.2: Final report on TNFD framework produced after public consultation, including guidelines to companies, financial institutions, and regulators on nature-related impacts and financial risks, including outlined guidance on where the opportunities	GEFTF	476,700	1,210,210

			<p>are at a policy level, and disseminated through public in-person or virtual events</p> <p>3.1.3: Active dissemination of the TNFD Framework report via social media, industry and mainstream media engagement, conference and webinar presentations and the hosting of five regional launch events to raise awareness globally of the TNFD Framework.</p>			
		<p>Outcome 3.2. Increased awareness of nature-related impacts and financial risks among financial institutions and companies.</p>	<p>3.2.1: Online resource hub established with guidelines and Q&As for companies, financial institutions and governments, and a repository for commitments by companies and financial institutions who endorse and implement the TNFD framework.</p> <p>3.2.2: Monitoring and evaluation protocol designed to assess awareness and</p>			

			behavior change through FI and company implementation of TNFD guidance and reporting frameworks in key jurisdictions over the longer term (not to be implemented during project period).			
Component 4: Knowledge Management, M&E	TA	Outcome 4.1: Increased uptake of TNFD knowledge and communication amongst stakeholders Outcome 4.2: Monitoring and evaluation system in place with active adaptive management in place	4.1.1: Knowledge management and communications products developed and widely disseminated 4.2.1: Monitoring and Evaluation reports (including project progress reports, annual adaptive management meetings, midterm evaluation, terminal evaluation)	GEFTF	118,500	300,838
Subtotal					1,593,345	4,045,063
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	105,484	267,795
Total project costs					1,698,829	4,312,858

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (Not Applicable)

CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Donor Agency	UNEP-FI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	326,000
Donor Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000

		In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	100,000
Private Sector	AXA	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	363,309
		Grant	Investment mobilized	242,206
Donor Agency	AFD – Agence Francaise du Developpement	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	179,433
GEF Agency	WWF-US	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	203,859
Other	Finance4Biodiversity Initiative, hosted by Swiss Philanthropy Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	175,000
Other	Finance4Biodiversity Initiative, hosted by Swiss Philanthropy Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,325,000
Civil Society Organization	Global Canopy Programme	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditures	942,566
Civil Society Organization	Global Canopy Programme	Grant	Investment mobilized	55,485
Total Co-financing				4,312,858

Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified.

The investment mobilized co-financing from AXA has been identified through discussions with WWF France. UNDP investment mobilized was identified from MPTF and SIDA financed programmes. F4B investment mobilized was identified from CIFF financed programmes and for GCP from FCDO financing.

TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
WWF-US	GEF TF	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global Regional Set-Aside	1,698,829	152,895	1,851,724
Total GEF Resources					1,698,829	152,895	1,851,724

E.1. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) *[Skip this section if PPG has previously been requested (as child project)]*

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.1.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b

WWF-US	GEFTF	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global Regional Set-Aside	50,000	4,500	54,500
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,500	54,500

E.2. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

F. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Select the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex F and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-	543

	benefit of GEF investment	
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Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

This project seeks to achieve global environmental and social impact indirectly by engaging the finance and corporate sectors to improve risk disclosure and reporting and the use of this information for decision making based on the nature-related impacts of corporate activities – with special attention to reducing impacts in GEF recipient countries. Because of the indirect and systemic nature of the project, it is not possible to develop specific, meaningful targets against the majority of GEF-7 Core Indicators. However, as described below, the project has the potential to help divert hundreds of billions of dollars away from economic activities that negatively impact natural capital over the long term. As an example of the impact this could have, 30% of global species threats have been linked directly to the international commodity trade which is dependent on financing from banks and investors. Directing financing away from commodity production driving these threats would have a major global impact on species and habitat protection.¹

The figure provided against Core Indicator 11 (543) is based on the TCFD development with the caveat that although TNFD reporting is expected to eventually mirror the TCFD uptake, this may be lower for TNFD given that TCFD had a longer lead-time and more baseline awareness at the point of TCFD launch (TNFD launch expected in second half of 2021). The TNFD number may also be lower as there is no equivalent of the 1.5 degree Paris Agreement goal and impact on nature is highly complex and will vary by sector. 543 reflects the number of staff of each financial institution or company that will be involved directly in the implementation of the TNFD framework (direct benefits) and those that stand to benefit from the delivery of the Framework, guidance and knowledge products (indirect benefits). This number does not include, however, the amount of beneficiaries/impact beyond the project lifetime, i.e., during the uptake phase of the framework.

The indicative breakdown per stakeholder group is:

Financial institutions: 50 / 250 individuals

Corporations: 45/125 individuals

Rating agencies and data providers: 3/12 individuals

Governments: 12/60 individuals

Financial Regulators/Central banks: 8/30 individuals

International Organizations: 8/30 individuals

NGOs and CSOs: 8/30 individuals

Academia: 3/6 individuals

This will lay the groundwork for significant uptake and use of the TNFD Framework by companies, though the majority of which will take place after the end of the project period, and hence no target is provided against this. In Component 1 of the project a Scoping Exercise will be undertaken to formulate targets for uptake of the TNFD Framework over the longer term beyond the GEF project period.

¹ Lenzen et al (2012). *International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature11145>. This included an analysis of 15,000 commodities in 187 countries.

PROJECT TAXONOMY

Fill up the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex G to find the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	Private sector	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Knowledge Generation and Exchange	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	Biodiversity	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Rio Markers	(multiple selection)		

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The global environmental problem to be addressed

The release of the first UN Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) report in April 2019 made clear that the world's natural capital is in sharp decline – especially in inter-tropical areas – and that without rapid and systemic change, biodiversity loss, deforestation and land degradation will severely disrupt ecosystems, social stability and the world economy.

Humanity has already wiped out 83% of wild mammals and half of all plants and severely altered three-quarters of ice-free land and two thirds of marine environments (World Economic Forum, 2020). Right now, the COVID19 pandemic, which has been linked to illegal wildlife trade, environmental degradation, and poverty, is demonstrating the huge impact of un-recognized biodiversity related risk, to both the economy and humanity.

A key driver of that situation is the financing flowing to economic activities that harm natural capital with no market recognition of the costs to ecosystems and decline in global environmental benefits.

Initiatives such as TNFD will enable governments to better integrate knowledge on nature risk of those financial flows within their national policies and respond more effectively to emerging country priorities as included in NDCs, NBSAPs, NAPs, NIPs and MIAs. TNFD will enable companies to manage climate risks through nature-based solutions and report progress towards nature and climate related targets.

More precisely, the TNFD aims to address two threats to the health and value of natural capital from current corporate activities that do not adequately consider impacts on biodiversity and the financial materiality of biodiversity loss:

i) Economic activities that directly impact natural capital, especially commercial agriculture, with more than a third of the world's land now used for crop and livestock production, largely at the expense of natural forests, wetlands and grasslands². The impact of infrastructure on the natural environment is also growing at unprecedented levels with 25 million km of new paved roads expected to be built by 2050 and 90% of this construction in least developed and developing countries³. Large-scale mining uses less than 1% of the world's land but was responsible for 10% of all Amazon deforestation between 2005-2015⁴. Industrial fisheries have increased exponentially and in 2015, 55% of the ocean area was covered by industrial fishing with one third of all marine fish stocks being harvested at unsustainable levels⁵.

ii) Economic activities that indirectly impact natural capital through supply-chain investments. For example, the fashion industry is projected to require the use of 35% more land for fiber production by 2030—an extra 115 million hectares of land⁶. The food industry has had an extensive impact on biodiversity through its supply chains, mainly through the expansion of land required for cattle products, timber, soy and palm oil which is the most significant driver of deforestation in tropical and subtropical countries, accounting for 80% of deforestation from 2000-2010.⁷ Global tourism has grown threefold over the last 20 years and consumes 138 km³ of freshwater, 6.2 million hectares of land, and 39.4 million tonnes of food.⁸

While the market is currently failing to incorporate these impacts, the financial sector can address this as an “asset management problem”⁹, which was proposed in the 2020 interim report of the Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity¹⁰. This has also been adopted by the Task Force on Climate-

²IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers – Global Assessment. Available online: https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf

³ Ibid.

⁴ Sonter et al (2017): Mining drives extensive deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. Available online: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-017-00557-w>

⁵ IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers – Global Assessment. Available online: https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf

⁶ Global Fashion Agenda & The Boston Consulting Group (2017): Pulse of the Fashion Industry. Available online: https://globalfashionagenda.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Pulse-of-the-Fashion-Industry_2017.pdf

⁷ Global Forest Atlas (n.d): Industrial Agriculture. Retrieved from :<https://globalforestatlas.yale.edu/land-use/industrial-agriculture> (Accessed July 2020).

⁸ IPBES (2019): Chapter 2. Status and trends; indirect and direct drivers of change. Available online: https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/ipbes_global_assessment_chapter_2_1_drivers_unedited_31may.pdf

⁹ Shareaction (2020): Point of No Returns Part IV – Biodiversity. Available online: <https://shareaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ShareAction-Biodiversity-Report-Final.pdf>

¹⁰ The Dasgupta Review (2020): Independent Review on the Economics of Biodiversity – Interim Report. Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/882222/The_Economics_of_Biodiversity_The_Dasgupta_Review_Interim_Report.pdf

related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) as an approach to incorporating within market signals the risks from both physical liability from adverse climate impacts and the necessary transition to a carbon-constrained global economy.¹¹ However, despite the benefits derived from nature by companies and the financial sector, progress is lacking towards requiring companies and financial regulators to report on the impacts of biodiversity loss on financial returns. For example, ShareAction carried out an assessment of 75 of the world's largest asset managers who collectively manage over US\$56 trillion in assets. None of the 75 asset managers has a dedicated policy on biodiversity, demonstrating a lack of awareness of the systemic risks related to nature and biodiversity loss¹².

If companies and FIs are equipped to identify and address the materiality of nature-related risks, there will be strong incentives for them to account for and address these risks – especially if there is a common, credible and agreed upon framework and recommendations for reporting for nature-related risk and impacts. This will facilitate significant progress in addressing the environmental problems identified above. For example, if just a fraction of the asset managers identified by ShareAction engage with and positively respond to TNFD recommendations this could help divert hundreds of billions of dollars away from economic activity that negatively impacts natural capital.

Environmental Problem(s), Threats and Root Causes

In acknowledgement of this gap in market information, some Financial Institutions (FIs) have started to assess the impact of their portfolios on biodiversity. ASN Bank for example measured its impact on biodiversity across its portfolio and concluded that it was impacting biodiversity on 71,947 hectares in its current portfolio of local government investments in 2019. This corresponds to a biodiversity loss of about 0.05 m2 per euro invested¹³. A joint study by De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) and PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency found that Dutch FIs have contributed EUR 97 billion in finance to companies involved in deforestation¹⁴. Research from the Rainforest Action Network found that in the last 5 years more than US\$48 billion in loans and underwriting was provided to over 100 companies directly linked to deforestation in Southeast Asia¹⁵. These examples demonstrate the large-scale impacts that a financial institution can have on biodiversity.

Many responsible companies have also begun to make commitments to sustainable supply chains, often tied to reducing their carbon footprints, and often with robust reporting protocols. Some have focused on decoupling production of vital inputs from deforestation, with obvious biodiversity conservation benefits. Others have focused more on sound land and water management.¹⁶ The materiality of nature-related risk can be hard to determine, with some of the costs borne by society as they are external to

¹¹ <https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/>

¹² Shareaction (2020): Point of No Returns Part IV – Biodiversity. Available online: <https://shareaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ShareAction-Biodiversity-Report-Final.pdf>

¹³ CREM, PRé Consultants & ASN Bank (2019): Towards ASN Bank's Biodiversity footprint A pilot project. Available online: <https://crem.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Towards-asn-banks-biodiversity-footprint-pilot-project.pdf>

¹⁴ De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) & PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2020): Indebted to nature- Exploring biodiversity risks for the Dutch financial sector. Available online: <https://www.dnb.nl/en/news/news-and-archive/dnbulletin-2020/dnb389169.jsp>

¹⁵ Rainforest Action Network (2020): Keep Forests Standing - Exposing Brands and Banks Driving Deforestation. Available online: https://www.ran.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/RAN_Keep_Forests_Standing_vWEB.pdf

¹⁶ <https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/>

the market under current regulatory systems¹⁷. As in so many other areas, the Covid-19 pandemic – linked to the illegal wildlife trade, environmental degradation and poverty – is highlighting previously under-appreciated human-environment dependencies, demonstrating the enormous potential impact of pandemics from nature-related risks on the economy and society. The crisis has been described as “a symptom of a US\$ trillion-dollar trade in environmental degradation and wildlife crime”¹⁸. While companies and the financial sector are beginning to assess the materiality of climate change and carbon constraints, the Covid-19 crisis and increasing biodiversity loss demonstrates that it is time to also incorporate nature-related impacts and dependencies¹⁹ into financial risk assessments.

Analysis carried out by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance found that 13 of the 18 sectors represented in the UK FTSE 100, totaling US\$1.6 trillion in net market capitalization are associated with production processes that have high or very high material dependence on nature²⁰. The World Economic Forum (WEF) estimates that US\$44tn of economic value generation, more than 50% of global GDP, is moderately or highly dependent on nature. WEF’s Nature Risk Rising²¹ and Global Risks Report 2020²² have highlighted the increasing scale of nature-based risk. On the other hand, the nature-related opportunities are equally huge. Action for a nature-positive economic transition could generate up to US\$10 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030²³.

Barriers

The barriers to redirecting global financial flows away from nature-negative outcomes to nature-positive outcomes include:

- i. **A lack of pressure on companies and FIs to account for nature-related risks and to internalize their (direct and indirect) impacts on nature** – Companies and FIs are currently focused on assessing and addressing climate risk, which benefits from less complex data requirements than nature risk (principally GHG emissions data) to analyze accurately. There are also a well-developed set of tools and supporting services to understand climate risk data and a more

¹⁷ NCFA, WWF, Global Canopy & UNDP (2020): Business Case & Informal Working Group for Launching a Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Risk and Disclosure (TNFD).

¹⁸ Mitchell (2020): COVID-19: Nature’s \$10 Trillion Dollar Wake Up Call to the Finance Sector. Available online: <https://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/articles/covid-19-natures-10-trillion-dollar-wake-up-call-to-the-finance-sector/>

¹⁹ The TNFD will look at “nature-related risks” to refer collectively to impacts on nature, dependencies on nature, and financial risks resulting from these impacts and dependencies, and follows the Science-based Target Network’s (SBTN) definitions. Impacts: positive or negative contributions of a company or other actor toward the state of nature, including pollution of air, water, soil; fragmentation or disruption of ecosystems and habitats for non-human species; alteration of ecosystem regimes.” For a financial institution, this refers to the impact of the business operations that it finances. Dependencies: “aspects of nature’s contributions to people [ecosystem services] that a person or organization relies on to function, including water flow and quality regulation; regulation of hazards like fires and floods; pollination; carbon sequestration.” This includes dependence on both consumptive ecosystem services, the supply of which declines as it is used, and non-consumptive ecosystem services, the supply of which is unaffected by its use. Note that the impacts of one business or sector on nature can generate significant financial risk for other businesses or sectors through their dependencies on nature.

²⁰ Natural Capital Finance (2018). Exploring natural capital opportunities, risks and exposure. A practical guide for financial institutions. Available online: https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/NCFA_Exploring-Natural-Capital-Opportunities-Risks-and-Exposure_Nov-2018.pdf

²¹ WEF (2020): Nature Risk Rising. Available online: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/nature-risk-rising-why-the-crisis-engulfing-nature-matters-for-business-and-the-economy>

²² WEF (2020): The Global Risks Report 2020. Available online: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2020>

²³ WEF (2020). The Future of Nature and Business. Available online: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Future_Of_Nature_And_Business_2020.pdf

mature policy and regulatory framework incentivizing companies and financial institutions to take action. Government and regulator pressure on companies and the financial sector to take action on nature-based risk is at an earlier stage. Whilst these actors have produced a number of recent reports and policy recommendations on the topic, there is little in the way of enacted regulation which specifically addresses the disclosure of nature-related risks.

- ii. **Companies and FI lack a standardized approach to assess and internalize nature-related risks in a comparable manner** – There are many existing tools and methodologies but not a standardized approach to measuring nature-related risk. This has led to a lower level of disclosure, which makes it harder for FIs to compare approaches between organizations (or between the same organization over multiple years). The current dispersed approach makes it harder to create government action and reduces the materiality of the topic. No global, normative framework exists that brings together these existing dispersed approaches together – the TNFD will seek alignment between these different approaches and create a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.
- iii. **A lack of accountability and lack of a common, credible and agreed upon reporting framework and recommendations** – No global platform or comprehensive framework exists for companies and FIs to coalesce around to take responsibility for nature-based risk. So far, many voluntary frameworks have been developed but at limited scale, such as sub-national or project levels, but not at a global scale. With no clear, credible and common set of performance indicators to report against, there is a lack of transparency and traceability of the impact companies and FIs are having on nature. Without this transparency and traceability, it is difficult to apply effective pressure on these organizations to assess their nature-related risks and to act on them. As noted, much of the focus of leading companies and FIs to date has been on securing this type of common framework for climate risk under the TCFD, leaving little time and resources available to pursue a similar process for nature. Nature-related risks go beyond climate-related risks, meaning the TCFD framework itself is not suited for disclosing nature-related materiality impacts.

Table 1 below shows how these barriers align with the proposed outcomes for this project.

Table 1: How barriers identified will be addressed by the project

Barrier	Proposed Project Response
A lack of pressure for companies/FIs to account for these risks and to internalize their (direct and indirect) impacts on nature	Outcome 1.1. A funded plan for the TNFD is globally requested by financial regulators, governments, FIs and companies, and the TNFD is established and works to deliver a standardized global framework and set of recommendations (from here-on referred to as 'The Framework' for reporting on physical (impact and dependency) and transition (regulatory and reputational) risks for the financial sector.
Companies and FI lack a standardized approach to assess and internalize nature-related risks in a comparable manner	Outcome 2.1. Increased understanding in the financial and corporate sector of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.

	<p>Outcome 3.1.</p> <p>Verification and broad support for the TNFD framework from FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders.</p>
Lack of a common, agreed reporting framework	<p>Outcome 2.2:</p> <p>A draft framework for companies to report to investors on their nature related risks, refined and agreed upon through a testing process.</p> <p>Outcome 3.2.</p> <p>Increased awareness of nature-related risks among global and front-running financial institutions.</p>

2) The Baseline Scenario

Five key elements of the baseline scenario are identified for this project:

- i. **There are existing tools and frameworks to analyze financial risks and impacts on biodiversity stemming from unsustainable economic activities** including but not limited to: **BFFI** (ASN Bank) which assesses the biodiversity footprint of banking assets; **Global Biodiversity Score**²⁴ (CDC Biodiversité) which assesses the biodiversity footprint of economic and financial activities but at a very high level scale and doesn't address risk issues; **STAR**²⁵ (IUCN) measures the contribution that investments can make to reducing species extinction risk; **BIM**²⁶ (CISL) compares the impacts of different commodities and supply chains on the quality and quantity of soil, water and biodiversity; **PS6**²⁷ (IFC) provides guidance on how to follow the mitigation hierarchy and introduce environmental safeguards in financial strategies (along with the UNEP-WCMC Critical Habitat Layer PS6 tool); and **ENCORE**²⁸ (NCFA, UNEP WCMC) enables users to visualize how the economy depends on nature and how environmental changes create risks for businesses. A new biodiversity module has been added to ENCORE in 2020 to understand alignment with global goals along with a natural capital hotspots map developed with PRI, based on the depletion of natural capital assets. There is also the **Global Footprint Network**²⁹, which provides environmental risk data and analysis to support investment decisions and the **Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) Natural Capital Project**³⁰ which enables users to assess trade-offs associated with alternative management

²⁴ Mission Économie de la Biodiversité (2017): Global Biodiversity Score: measuring a company's biodiversity footprint. Available online: <http://www.mission-economie-biodiversite.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/N11-TRAVAUX-DU-CLUB-B4B-INDICATEUR-GBS-UK-BD.pdf>

²⁵ IUCN (n.d.): Species Threat Abatement and Recovery (STAR) Metric. Available online: <https://www.iucn.org/regions/washington-dc-office/our-work/species-threat-abatement-and-recovery-star-metric>

²⁶ CISL (2018): Healthy ecosystem metric framework: biodiversity impact. Available online: https://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/resources/publication-pdfs/healthy-ecosystem-metric-framework.pdf/at_download/file

²⁷ IFC (2012): Performance Standard 6. Available online: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps6

²⁸ NCFA (n.d.): Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure. Available online: <https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en>

²⁹ <https://www.footprintnetwork.org/>

³⁰ <https://ecosystemsknowledge.net/invest>

choices and to identify areas for investment in natural capital. In late 2020 **Trase Finance** (Global Canopy (co-financier for this project), SEI & Neural Alpha, with financing from Moore and from the GEF through the WWF-led Demand child project of the GGP) was launched (<https://trase.finance/>). This tool draws on more than 30 disparate data sources that combine Trase’s unique deforestation-risk data with data on company ownership and legal structures, tax registrations, and a wide range of capital raising mechanisms. Finally, there is also the recently launched **ALIGN initiative** led by UNEP-WCMC with more than 20 partners, which seeks to align corporate biodiversity measurement approaches to support private sector decision-making.

- ii. **There are examples of early action being taken by financial regulators on nature-related risk** – Companies and FIs are beginning to face regulatory requirements for nature-related risks. For example, Article 173 in France imposes Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) and climate reporting requirements on asset owners and managers. This has helped demonstrate the regulatory risks that FIs can face regarding climate change³¹. This pioneering legislation is being extended from 2021 and will include a requirement for the disclosure of biodiversity impacts by asset owners and managers³². Similarly, in its Green Finance Strategy that was published in 2019, the UK government has promised to build on the success of the TCFD and “work with international partners to catalyze market-led action on enhancing nature-related financial disclosures”³³. The UK Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) launched a public consultation and call for evidence in 2020 entitled “Advancing Nature-related Financial Disclosures”³⁴.

In 2018, the European Commission published an action plan on sustainable finance, which sets out a comprehensive strategy to further connect finance with sustainability. One of the key actions was enhancing non-financial information disclosure, which includes disclosure on any ESG criteria that could cause a negative material impact on the value of the investment. In 2020, the EU Technical Expert Group (TEG) on Sustainable Finance published a report on the new Taxonomy of Sustainable Activities with recommendations and guidance on how FIs can make disclosures using the taxonomy. Although this was predominantly focused on climate change, it applies a principle that projects should “do no significant harm”. Specifically, Objective 6 of the taxonomy includes “the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems”. Investors will be required to disclose against the taxonomy by December 2021³⁵. In light of the Covid-19 outbreak, the European Commission opened a public consultation on the sustainable finance strategy, seeking advice on reporting requirements on companies’ exposure to biodiversity loss and pandemic risks³⁶. More broadly, the EU non-financial reporting directive (NFRD) requires large public-interest companies (more than 500 employees),

³¹ WWF France & Axa (2019). Into the Wild. Available online: https://wwf.panda.org/our_work/finance/?346755/Into-the-Wild-integrating-nature-into-investment-strategies

³² Shareaction (2020): Point of No Returns Part IV – Biodiversity. Available online: <https://shareaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ShareAction-Biodiversity-Report-Final.pdf>

³³ BEIS (2019): Green Finance Strategy. Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/820284/190716_BEIS_Green_Finance_Strategy_Accessible_Final.pdf

³⁴ CDSB (2020). Open public consultation and call for evidence: Advancing Nature-related Financial Disclosures and use of the CDSB Framework. Available online: <https://www.cdsb.net/consultation>

³⁵ EU Commission (2020): Sustainable finance: TEG final report on the EU taxonomy. Available online: https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/sustainable-finance-teg-final-report-eu-taxonomy_en

³⁶ EU Commission (2020): Consultation on the renewed sustainable finance strategy. Available online: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/2020-sustainable-finance-strategy-consultation-document_en.pdf

including listed companies, banks and insurance companies to publish reports on the policies they implement in relation to environmental protection amongst other social-focused issues³⁷.

The Central Bank of the Netherlands released the 'Indebted to Nature' report in June 2020 publishing results from its study on the impacts that nature-related financial risks have had on the Dutch financial sector. This report recommended that an international framework with indicators to measure biodiversity risks and impact is needed. Building on the initiatives in climate risk such as the TCFD, there is a "need to develop a reporting standard and ensure that companies report in accordance with this standard"³⁸. The report also concluded that the financial sector should measure and assess the biodiversity risks and report these risks³⁹.

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a group of over 77 central banks and financial regulators, has been established to help strengthen the global response required to meet the Paris Agreement – specifically the role of the financial system in managing risks and mobilizing capital for sustainable investments. The NGFS members acknowledged that "climate-related risks are a source of financial risk" and that is within the mandate of central banks and supervisors to ensure that the financial system is resilient to these risks⁴⁰. The NGFS has also acknowledged that there are other environmental-related risks to the stability of the financial system, including biodiversity loss⁴¹.

Most recently in December 2020 the Sustainable Insurance Forum (SIF), a UN convened network of insurance regulators that gathers insurance regulators from 27 countries, has announced that they will begin to study how nature degradation can pose a risk to the financial system. The SIF is in effect the sustainability group of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), a voluntary membership organization of insurance supervisors and regulators from more than 200 jurisdictions, constituting 97% of the world's insurance premiums. The IAIS will first issue an exploratory issues paper on nature-based risk and will then issue technical/methodological notes on risk supervision in this area.

- iii. **There is growing momentum towards a global framework and methodologies to assess nature-based risks learning from the lessons of the TCFD** – Engagement to date from FIs on climate-related risks has helped pave the way for a framework and methodology for nature-related risks. The inception of the industry-led TCFD in December 2015 set out recommendations for consistent "disclosures that will help financial market participants understand their climate-related risks". This initiative was led by Michael Bloomberg and Mark Carney, and as of February 2020, support for the TCFD has grown to over 1,027 organizations, representing a market capitalization of over US\$12 trillion.⁴² Frameworks such as the TCFD have a great potential to be applied to manage nature-

³⁷ EU Commission (2014). Non-Financial reporting. Available online: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/non-financial-reporting_en

³⁸ De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) & PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2020): Indebted to nature- Exploring biodiversity risks for the Dutch financial sector. Available online: <https://www.dnb.nl/en/news/news-and-archive/dnbulletin-2020/dnb389169.jsp>

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ NGFS (2019). A call for action Climate change as a source of financial risk. Available online: https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2019/04/17/ngfs_first_comprehensive_report_-_17042019_0.pdf

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² TCFD Secretariat (2020). TCFD Supporters. Available online: <https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/tcfid-supporters/>

related risks and opportunities.⁴³ Please see Section 3.7 for more information on the lessons learnt from the TCFD which will help guide the development of the TNFD.

Whilst learning from the experience of, and coordination with, the TCFD will be vital for the success of the TNFD, the TCFD Framework alone is inadequate for nature, as it excludes other very large and immediate nature-related risks. These include plastics in the oceanic food chain, loss of soil fertility and pathogens such as coronavirus. To capture these risks, and divert finance away from exacerbating them, will require a far wider approach than the physical liabilities and transition risks from climate change that is the focus of the TCFD⁴⁴. Nature and nature risk differs from climate and climate risk in a number of important ways. There is:

- No overarching target comparable to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target to align portfolios against
- No single metric or harmonized set of metrics;
- Much less baseline work on reporting as compared to climate when TCFD launched;
- More dispersed nature of the threats;
- Less of a commercial service provision available to FIs and corporates around biodiversity metrics: just in infancy e.g. Iceberg Data labs and I Care & Consult efforts; and
- A process initiated without a well-known public face and resourcing, starting at a more technical level to convince practitioners in FIs and corporates.

iv. The TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG) and Informal Technical Expert Group (TEG) has been established

IWG

The IWG was announced in July 2020 and became operational in September 2020 at its first meeting⁴⁵. It will act as a temporary body (without an official government mandate) to help build momentum and support for the TNFD. It is coordinated via a collaboration of four Partner organizations, Global Canopy, UNDP, UNEP FI and WWF (here-on referred to as the 'Partner Group'). This coordination is currently delivered using the resources of each Partner organization, without funding in place for the technical program of work for the Task Force.

The composition of the IWG includes governments, financial regulators, finance sector and corporate representatives alongside invited experts and as of the date of writing has 73 members (see <https://tnfd.info/> for the members' list). There are three Co-Chairs of the IWG which represent financial institutions and industry bodies in the global North and South.

⁴³ UN Environment Programme, UNEP Finance Initiative and Global Canopy (2020). Beyond 'Business as Usual': Biodiversity targets and finance. Managing biodiversity risks across business sectors. Available online: <https://naturalcapital.finance/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Beyond-Business-As-Usual-Full-Report.pdf>

⁴⁴ TNFD website: <https://tnfd.info/>

⁴⁵ Ibid

The objectives of the IWG are to help the TNFD: i. Better understand the material risks linked to the decline in natural capital. ii. Build a consensus around how the financial sector can and should quantify, disclose and manage these risks. iii. Identify the economic and livelihood opportunities linked to the preservation and sustainable management of nature. iv. Lay the groundwork for the TNFD to develop criteria and modalities for financial disclosure of nature-related risks. v. Lay the groundwork for the TNFD to identify opportunities to support the preservation and nurturing of natural capital as it relates to, and enhances, conventional ESG metrics that are aligned to the SDGs. vi. Ensure balanced representation and inputs from a cross-section of industry and stakeholder groups, particularly those disproportionately impacted by nature-related losses. vii. Chart a two-year program of work for the Task force to address reporting, metrics, and data needs of financial institutions that will enable them to better understand their risks, dependencies and impacts on nature. viii. Propose a modality for the delivery of the TNFD's work, including a sustainable governance framework. It is also responsible for reviewing and commenting on draft deliverables circulated by the IWG Accelerator Team (UNDP and UNEP FI).

There are four IWG Workstreams which each have their own Chairs and every IWG member is a member of at least one of them. These include:

Workstream 1: TNFD Governance, Leadership and Membership (Chair: AXA)

Workstream 2: TNFD Work Plan, Budget & Operationalization (Chairs: Rabobank & CDSB)

Workstream 3: TNFD Resourcing (Chair: KPMG)

Workstream 4: Communications, Outreach & Knowledge Management (Chairs: WEF/Kering and E&Y)

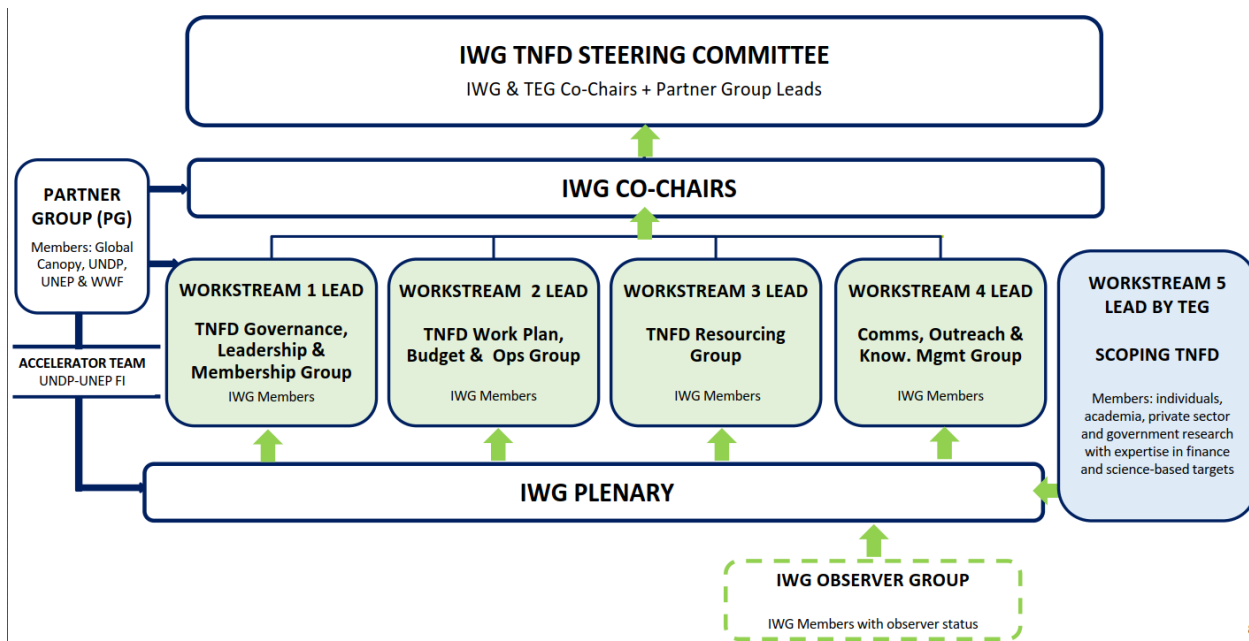


Figure 1. IWG Composition

Informal Technical Expert Group

The role of the ITEG is to help define the scope of the technical work that will need to be undertaken by the TNFD once it is established in 2021. It acts in an advisory capacity under the direction of the IWG to achieve four main objectives:

1. Serve as a reference point for the IWG by providing early-stage guidance on the scope of technical work to be undertaken by the TNFD;
2. Provide a better understanding of what it takes to incorporate nature-related risks and opportunities into financial decisions and investments;
3. Identify the process for integrating nature-related data and information into financial disclosure, and;
4. Provide coordination support, as needed/requested, to the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) to capture lessons learnt and best practice that will help ensure early alignment with the functions and approach of the TNFD, once it is established.

The ITEG is composed of experts from IWG member organizations and individuals recognized in their field of expertise from the public and private sectors and academia.

The work of the IWG Workstreams and the ITEG will be handed over to the TNFD Chair/Secretariat in the second half of 2021. This handover will include a 20-page document (plus annexes) that summarizes the work of the various IWG workstreams and includes, among others, a risk management and opportunity

matrix. The document will reflect the group's latest thinking and materials developed by the IWG and TEG members. Please see figure 2 below for a comprehensive overview of the work.

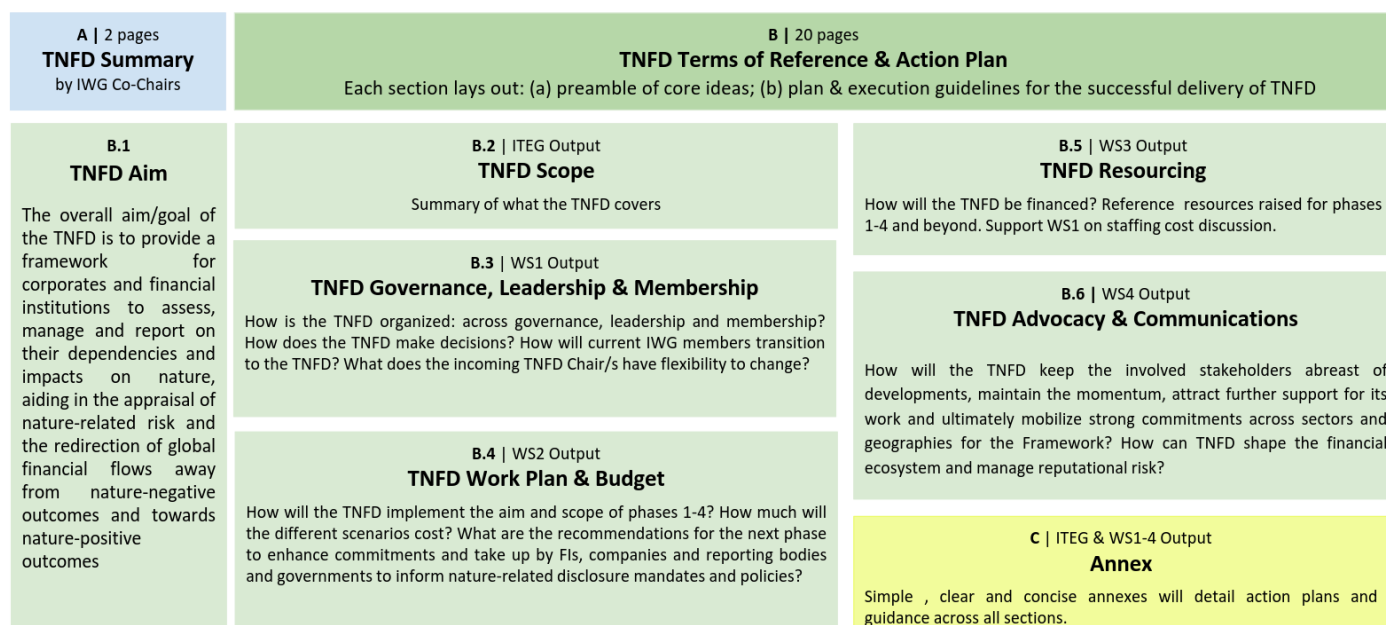


Figure 2. Outline of the final document that will be presented by the IWG to the TNFD Chair/s

The IWG will provide inputs to the TNFD, up to the point of building the reporting framework. It will provide recommended approaches that the Chair/Secretariat and full Taskforce will validate and update to begin their work. This final document will be used to further elaborate on and define plans and delivery of outputs contained under Section 2 (Project Execution Strategy).

v. There is broad support for the TNFD across a range of stakeholder groups

This is illustrated by Table 2 below.

Table 2: Examples of support for a framework on nature-related financial disclosure

Stakeholder group	Example
Financial Institutions (FIs)	<p>At the time of writing the following financial institutions have joined the TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG) including AXA (co-financier for this project), BNP Paribas, DBS Bank Ltd, Rabobank, FirstRand Group Ltd, International Finance Corporation, Mirova, Pimco, Standard Chartered, Storebrand Asset Management, Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Willis Towers Watson, Yes Bank, and the World Bank⁴⁶. A total of 38 financial institutions have joined the IWG.</p> <p>There are also a group of four investors (AXA, BNP Paribas, Mirova,</p>

⁴⁶ Ibid

Stakeholder group	Example
	<p>Sycamore) who are calling for and supporting the development of a biodiversity measurement tool by ESG data providers, and there is a Finance for Biodiversity pledge being launched by the Finance Community of Practice of the EU Business@Biodiversity Platform, which 26 financial institutions have signed, including AXA.</p> <p>The World Bank published five “big ideas” to mobilize biodiversity funding, one of these was a call for the establishment of the TNFD⁴⁷.</p>
Corporations	<p>Groups such as the Natural Capital Coalition (NCC) are helping to advance corporate reporting on nature-related risks. This is an essential building block for FIs to fully understand their own exposure through their investments and lending. In 2018, building on from the classifications of the TCFD, a categorization of nature-related risks for FIs was established by the NCC.</p> <p>Corporations including Walmart, Unilever, Danone and Olam have also recently joined the Business for Nature initiative which calls for nature-related risks to be valued and embedded into their decision making and disclosure⁴⁸.</p> <p>42 corporations have signed up to the <u>Together with Nature initiative</u>, which also offers another engagement channel with the corporate sector on the TNFD.</p> <p>The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Economic Forum have both made clear to their members and cooperating corporate partners that they should expect to be required to disclose nature-related risks alongside climate risks in the future as societal expectations shift along with regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>It will be important that the corporate sector is also well represented in the IWG, the WBCSD and Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) are members of the IWG, alongside companies including H&M, Reckitt Benckiser and Tesco.</p>
Central Banks	<p>The NGFS⁴⁹ has developed its first comprehensive report, which has called for the “development of an internationally consistent environmental disclosure framework”.⁵⁰ This call to action stresses the importance of the</p>

⁴⁷ World Bank (2020). *Unlocking Private Finance for Nature*. Available online:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/09/25/unlocking-private-finance-for-nature>

⁴⁸ Business for Nature (2020). Website page. Available online: <https://www.businessfornature.org/>

⁴⁹ NGFS website. Available at: <https://www.banque-france.fr/en/financial-stability/international-role/network-greening-financial-system>

⁵⁰ NGFS (2019). A call for action Climate change as a source of financial risk. Available online: https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2019/04/17/ngfs_first_comprehensive_report_-_17042019_0.pdf

Stakeholder group	Example
	TCFD for climate-related disclosure and recommends that policymakers and supervisors consider further actions to develop a broader framework that incorporates other environmental-related risks (including biodiversity loss) ⁵¹ . The NGFS recommends that there needs to be alignment of expectations from FIs with the type of information that needs to be disclosed and the sharing of best practices with regards to disclosure.
Governments	<p>The Metz Charter on Biodiversity, ratified in May 2019, by the G7 Ministers and Members of the European Commission in charge of the environment, together with Ministers of Environment in Chile, Fiji, Gabon, Mexico, Niger and Norway⁵². The charter has three main aims to 1) accelerate and intensify efforts to halt biodiversity loss, 2) encourage the engagement of other actors and stakeholders, and 3) support the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework.⁵³</p> <p>The EU International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF) platform was launched on October 18th, 2019. Its members are public authorities from Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Norway, Switzerland and the European Union, representing almost half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The ultimate objective of the IPSF is to scale up the mobilization of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments. They will pursue this through three aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exchange and disseminate information to promote best practices in environmentally sustainable finance; 2. Identify barriers and opportunities to help scale up environmentally sustainable finance internationally; and 3. Enhance international coordination where appropriate on environmentally sustainable finance issues⁵⁴.
International Organizations	In June 2020, the Natural Capital Finance Alliance, led by the UNEP Finance Initiative and Global Canopy published a report urging the finance sector to set evidence-based biodiversity targets. In particular, it stated that FIs should

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² French Government (2019). G7 Environment Ministers sign Biodiversity Charter. Available online: <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/g7-environment-ministers-sign-biodiversity-charter>

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ EU Commission. Frequently asked questions: International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF). Available online: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_19_6116

Stakeholder group	Example
	<p>assess their exposure to priority sectors where dependencies and impacts on biodiversity are high⁵⁵. The report also discusses the potential of frameworks to be applied to manage biodiversity risks and opportunities.⁵⁶</p> <p>The OECD's Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action report calls for a common methodological framework for measuring and integrating biodiversity into investment decisions⁵⁷.</p> <p>In January 2020 the Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) launched a public consultation & call for evidence: Advancing Nature-related Financial Disclosures. The aim of the consultation is to advance the disclosure of nature-related financial information by organizations globally.</p>
NGOs and Civil Society Organizations	<p>WWF France and AXA published the report <i>Into the Wild</i> in 2019 which provided recommendations for the G7 Environment meeting in Metz. This is the first collaboration of its kind between a leading global institutional investor and an international environmental NGO to explore the impacts of biodiversity loss for investors and how the financial sector can help to protect and restore nature. The primary recommendation from this report is "to launch a Task Force on Nature Impacts Disclosures, to create the conditions to transition towards protection, restoration and promotion of biodiversity".⁵⁸ WWF-Switzerland and PwC Switzerland recently launched "Too Big to Fail", which calls for urgent attention by FIs to biodiversity loss.⁵⁹</p> <p>The NGO Global Canopy Programme is a major supporter of the TNFD concept and a core member of the TNFD Partner Group.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Environmental Finance (EF) have also published a report based on a global survey of asset owners, asset managers and financial intermediaries on private finance for nature-based resilience. Based on the survey responses, the TNC and EF "support moves to set up a Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' to help to scale up private investments in nature-based resilience⁶⁰.</p>

⁵⁵ UN Environment Programme, UNEP Finance Initiative and Global Canopy (2020). Beyond 'Business as Usual': Biodiversity targets and finance. Managing biodiversity risks across business sectors. Available online: <https://naturalcapital.finance/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Beyond-Business-As-Usual-Full-Report.pdf>

⁵⁶ Ibid

⁵⁷ OECD (2019). Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action. Available online: <https://www.oecd.org/env/resources/biodiversity/biodiversity-finance-and-the-economic-and-business-case-for-action.htm>

⁵⁸ WWF France & Axa (2019). Into the Wild. Available online: https://wwf.panda.org/our_work/finance/?346755/Into-the-Wild-integrating-nature-into-investment-strategies

⁵⁹ <https://wwf.panda.org/?358290/Nature-is-too-big-to-fail>

⁶⁰ TNC & Environmental Finance (2019). Investing in Nature Private finance for nature-based resilience. Available online: <https://www.environmental-finance.com/assets/files/reports/tnc-investing-in-nature.pdf>

3) The proposed alternative scenario

The overall TNFD goal is to support a shift away from nature-negative impacts and toward nature-positive global financial flows, by providing a framework for organizations to report and act on nature-related risks, including impacts and dependencies.

The GEF project objective is to support the establishment of a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to develop and disseminate a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.

The Theory of Change (see below) builds on the existing situation: that the TCFD is already in place, an Informal Working Group (IWG) for the TNFD has been established (supported with in-kind / volunteer resourcing only), and there is growing demand for a global framework to assess and disclose nature-based risks from companies and FIs. It is informed by the assumption that financial disclosures eventually lead to action: a major assumption is that disclosures around negative and positive impact on nature will eventually direct capital towards more sustainable outcomes. The TNFD is needed to visibly and credibly lead the process, ensuring buy-in and ownership from the private financial and corporate actors leading in the market.

Within the 2-year development phase of the TNFD framework the taskforce will work to identify data based on existing frameworks and help create a normative framework that brings together existing dispersed approaches to create a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.

This project will not be delayed due to the absence of data or tools, and there are ongoing developments to which the framework development will be linked. The project will support to review and synthesize existing data and methodologies.

GEF TNFD Project Theory of Change

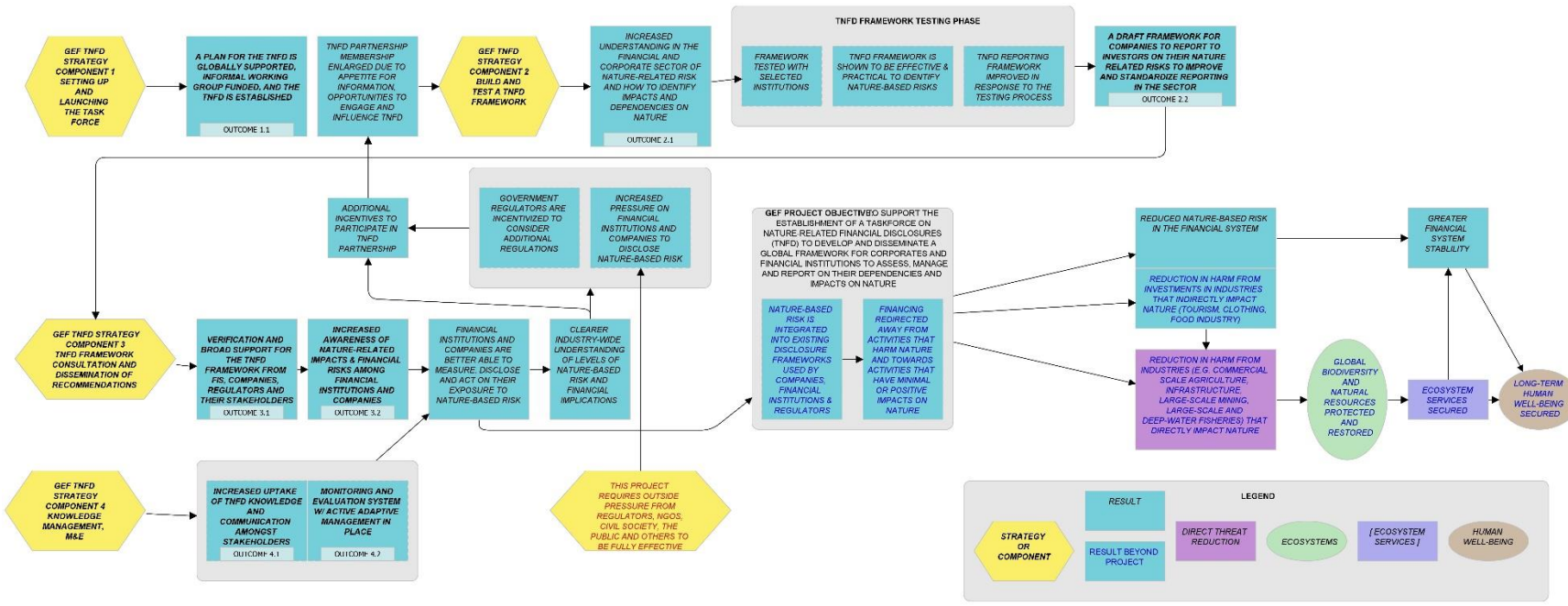


Figure 3. GEF TNFD Project Theory of Change

Component 1 of the project will focus on setting up and launching the TNFD (Outcome 1.1). With the TNFD established, additional partners will then have the incentive to engage with the TNFD and influence its development. The membership will grow, and this larger group will add further momentum behind the initiative.

With this in place, work will begin to build and test a TNFD Framework (including recommendations) (Component 2), beginning with an analysis of existing tools and regulatory frameworks on nature-based risk and a synthesis of evidence for the materiality of nature-related financial risks and impacts produced. There is an assumption that existing data and methodologies, or related developments funded outside of the GEF project will be sufficient to allow for delivery of the project's outcomes, in particular an effective and practical identification of nature-based risks. This will then provide the material needed to draft the TNFD Framework. Participation from TNFD members in this process will increase their ability to identify dependencies and impacts on nature, measure positive and negative financial flows to nature and eventually mitigate these risks (Outcome 2.1). The Framework will then be drafted and tested with selected institutions to demonstrate its effectiveness and improve it in response to the testing process (Outcome 2.2). It will then be published and consulted upon broadly (Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2), accompanied by engagement events across the world, along with a targeted communication and disseminated campaign of knowledge products (Component 4, Outcomes 4.1). This process will further raise awareness of nature-related risks amongst a broader community of FIs and companies, along with providing feedback for the finalization of the Framework.

The combination of these awareness raising efforts and the presence of the TNFD Framework will mean that FIs and companies are better able to assess, disclose and act on their exposure to nature-based risk, including reflecting these risk assessments within their Financial Information Systems (FIS). It will also provide government regulators with a common framework and evidence base to further advance regulation relating to nature-risk disclosure, which will further incentivize companies and FIs to engage in the TNFD process and use the Framework. Strong monitoring & evaluation processes for the project will help ensure adaptive management is applied and the impact of the activities described above is enhanced (Outcome 4.2). An important external factor, beyond the direct control of this project, will also be pressure applied on the finance and corporate sector by civil society, NGOs, the public and government to disclose nature-related risk in their portfolios and supply chains. This will be further enabled by the presence of the TNFD Framework, though not driven directly by it.

Overall, this will result in a greater number of FIs, companies and regulators integrating nature-based risk into their **existing disclosure and reporting frameworks**. Greater disclosure and understanding of FIs' exposure to activities which harm nature, in combination with a greater understanding of the materiality of these risks should encourage them to redirect finance away from harmful activities and towards activities with minimal or positive impacts on nature.

Over time (beyond the project lifespan) this will lead to a reduction in market-driven pressures on global biodiversity and natural resources, helping to ensure critical ecosystem services for human society are secured. A secondary result of this process will be reduced nature-based risk in the financial system and increased security of natural capital and ecosystem services that underpin the global economy.

The activities to deliver the GEF project component outputs will depend on recommendations made by the four IWG workstreams (Governance, Workplan and Budget, Resource Mobilization and Communications) in their final report for the TNFD, delivered during GEF project implementation. The IWG is also supported by an Informal Technical Expert Group (TEG) which will provide guidance for the detailed scope for the TNFD, which will also inform the final design of each component.

The WWF GEF Agency and UNEP FI will work in close coordination to ensure GEF project support across the TNFD phases according to IWG Workstreams and subsequent TNFD governance decisions in alignment with GEF policies and eligibility criteria.

The IWG will dissolve once the TNFD is launched and operational, with the following proposed working groups:

Proposed Working Groups for the TNFD

- Working Group 1: works on the development of the TNFD framework and is responsible for sectors, data and metrics, reporting and standards and other initiatives.
- Working Group 2: looks at innovative approaches for data collection, including spatial data, and work to prepare new methods including scenarios.
- Working Group 3: responsible for the external engagement, strategic communication and mandate of the TNFD.
- Working Group 4: looks into learning and knowledge management and supports the piloting of the framework, publications and regional outreach.
- Working Group 5: works on the climate- nature nexus and is responsible for the interactions with the TCFD.
- and regional outreach.
- Working Group 5: works on the climate- nature nexus and is responsible for the interactions with the TCFD.

Table 3. Relationship between GEF project components and IWG workstreams/TNFD Working Groups

GEF project components	IWG workstreams/TNFD Working Groups
Component 1. Setting up and launching the Taskforce	IWG Workstream 1 and 2.
Component 2. Build and Test a TNFD Framework.	TNFD Working group 1 and 2 and 5. Testing will be carried out with support of working group 4.
Component 3. Consultation on and dissemination of TNFD Framework recommendations	TNFD Working group 3.

Component 4: Knowledge Management & M&E	All TNFD working groups support planning for this. The project monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed in coordination between the WWF GEF Agency and UNEP FI.
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The project will be implemented through four main components as described below:

Component 1. Setting up and launching the Taskforce

This component will include the development of a governance structure, budget/scaling options, and 2-year work plan for the TNFD, securing support from key markets and global banking centers for it and establishing it as an operational entity. This will be defined by the WS1 on Governance and WS2 on workplan, agreed by IWG and delivered through the Executing Agency (EA) which will implement the following activities with the partner group (UNDP, UNEP FI, WWF⁶¹, Global Canopy) and the IWG over a 6-10-month period:

- **Promoting the Business Case for the TNFD among financial and corporate sector**, including articulating the rationale for enhanced disclosures of nature-related risk in public and closed-door fora and official communications.
- **Scoping, planning and gaining IWG approval of the TNFD two-year work plan and KPIs / expected outcomes**, to achieve the TNFD's objectives. This will also include a full scoping exercise through the Technical Expert Group (TEG) to determine the scope of the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).
- **Securing the required team and resources to implement the plan**, including securing an official mandate identifying and securing the commitment of a host organization(s) and potential additional cash or in-kind resourcing according to the identified needs in the scoping stage.
- **Formally launching the TNFD Taskforce with its Chair(s) and Secretariat in 2021.**

Outcome 1.1 A plan for the TNFD is supported by the IWG and funded and the TNFD is established.

Output 1.1.1: Taskforce partners (industry representatives and experts: financial institutions, corporations, academia, think tanks, central banks) are mobilized through: confirmed support for the TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG); organizational chart agreed; written commitments to participate to the Taskforce from institutions and individuals secured; and two-year strategic workplan and the ToR of the TNFD fully developed and agreed on by the working group partners.

WS1 is working on the following proposal that will be proposed to the TNFD once established.

⁶¹ All WWF involvement is co-financed and not from GEF project funds

TNFD membership is open to corporates (data providers), financial institutions, such as banks, insurers, portfolio management companies, and other asset managers / owners and or regulators (data users), as well as other financial or non-financial industry-related players (rating agencies, data and methodologies providers, and reporting advisors) (data developers). Other stakeholders such as governments, international organizations, research centers and networks and accountability experts are invited to register for the Stakeholder Group/General Assembly. Members commit to assist the TNFD in its activities (eg: drafting, testing, revision or consultations processes or in the project monitoring and evaluation). They will offer a principal nominee (Private Sector: a C-suite or senior executive) plus a Sherpa/deputy or relevant technical person, who will work/deputize for the principal nominee as necessary. Each organization is expected to provide no more than two representatives (principal + Sherpa). The number of members (individual organisations) should be no more than 30, with equal representation from corporates (12 individuals) and financial institutions (12 individuals) and a smaller group from non-financial industry-related players (6 individuals).

All members are encouraged to raise awareness within their own organizations and networks.

The following summarizes some of the expected roles and responsibilities:

- Provide a specific public statement, agreed in advance, welcoming the Taskforce at its launch in 2021, or for later admissions, supporting the TNFD mission.
- Invite relevant stakeholders and experts to support and engage with the Taskforce, as appropriate to fill substantive/technical gaps in representation – with a specific focus on banks, insurers and investors, plus financial sector data providers (public and private), consultancy/accounting firms, and companies.
- Support resource mobilization efforts for the two-year work program of the TNFD.
- Share insights, when consulted and participate in necessary meetings to enable the progress of the Taskforce.
- Review the links to nature-related risks and opportunities within their respective organizations and share this with the working groups, as requested.
- May opt to champion the vision of TNFD by adapting and testing (part or all) Taskforce recommendations and participate in high visibility fora to discuss progress to crowd in additional influencers to pave the way for industry-wide and sector-wide systems change and success.
- Supporting various advocacy efforts.
- Provide internal political support at Ministerial or C-Suite level for the TNFD Framework.
- More generally, core members are expected to dedicate significant time to the project and provide significant input. Passive / dormant core members will not be confirmed.

Governance structure will be finalized upon launch of the TNFD.

The IWG Steering committee will select and appoint the new members and validate their representatives.

The number of core members should be kept at 30 individuals.

To select core members among all eligible entities, the following criteria will be applied:

1. Expertise and leadership
2. Regional balance
3. Sector representation. The following groups must be represented at all times: financial sector, corporate sector, governments, international organizations and NGOs, research institutions.
4. Appropriate representation of affected stakeholders

In addition, the Taskforce encourages members to respect gender balance when providing their representatives.

Eligible stakeholders will be approached and invited to submit their interest.

The two-year strategic work plan and the ToR of the TNFD will be fully developed and agreed on by the Steering Committee on behalf of the IWG. This will also involve refining the scope and definition of the TNFD building from the previous work of the IWG. The work plan should also include a project risk assessment to ensure that any project risks are identified early and managed throughout the two-year process. This would build from the risks identified in the ProDoc Risks Section. The final TNFD launch plan will undergo a 'market readiness assessment' by IWG WS 2 to ensure that the scope and plans proposed are strategic in the current market and make best use of potential mainstreaming entry points in existing frameworks and regulatory developments e.g. the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive.

Output 1.1.2: Key governments and financial regulators convened and requested to endorse the TNFD. This will be carried out via virtual/in-person workshops, both dedicated and at global events.

Output 1.1.3: Institutional and financial sustainability plans developed for TNFD, and financial commitments secured for the scaling and long-term running of TNFD (beyond the project period). These will be defined by the IWG WS 3 on Resource Mobilization, agreed by the IWG and delivered by the EA in close coordination with the TNFD Steering Committee Chairs.

Output 1.1.4: TNFD Secretariat set-up and initial/start-up operations supported.

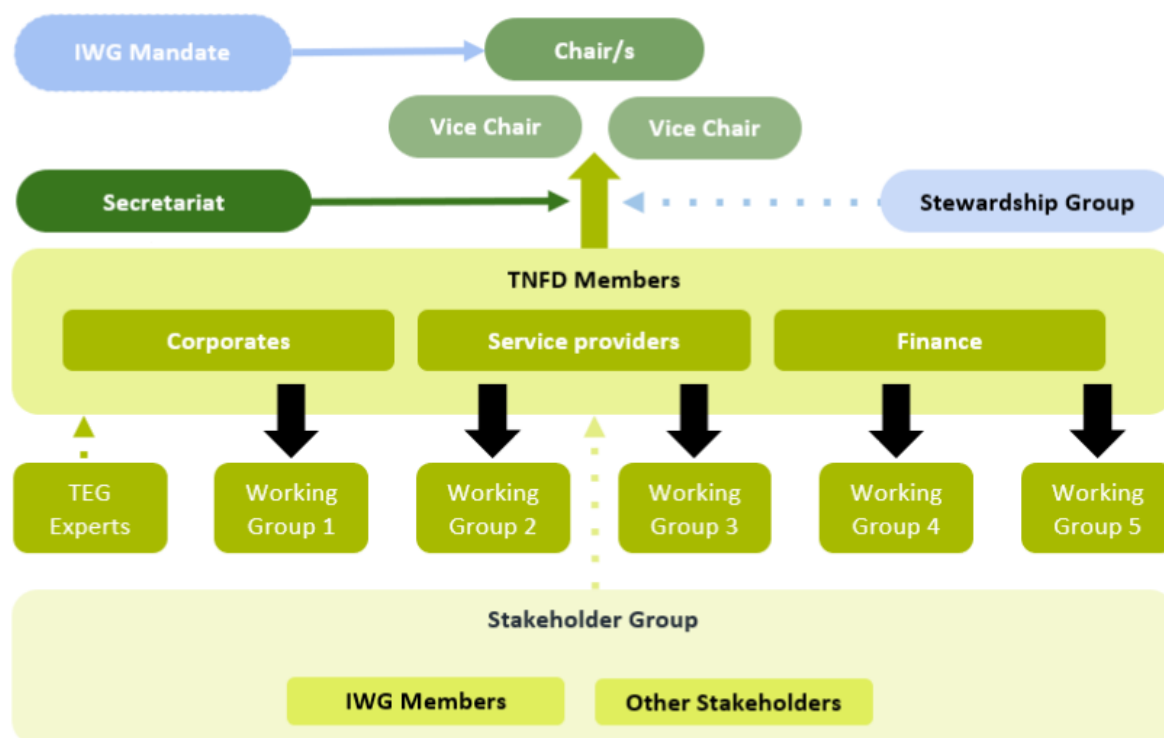


Figure 4. Proposed TNFD Governance Chart

The proposed ToR outlines the details for the Secretariat in the execution of the TNFD project.

Main Objectives and Functions for the Secretariat

The TNFD secretariat will support the Chair/s in the execution of the TNFD project according to the workplan and technical scope agreed by the IWG and approved by the Chair/s. The role of the secretariat is to:

- Initiate, coordinate and facilitate contributions from TNFD Members, the Strategic Advisory Group and external experts.
- Ensure timely delivery of TNFD milestones, notably testing of the TNFD Framework and consultations before its launch.
- Prepare reporting of the Chair/s to the funders of the TNFD.
- Represent the TNFD at external events, as well as plan and support communications and events according to the communications plan agreed by the IWG.

The Secretariat may be hosted where the host will manage the appointment or secondment of other roles indicatively, consulting with the Director as feasible in the timeframe to launch.

Governance, Leadership and Staffing of the Secretariat

The hosting organization will submit a proposal for how it will lead and staff the TNFD Secretariat. Tentatively, the Secretariat will consist of 6 full-time positions:

- Director: responsible for the day-to-day operations of the TNFD. To ensure: under supervision of the Chair develop the strategic direction of the TNFD through a close working relationship with the other governance bodies, and team. The Director will help coordinate and plan the organization's strategic activities and programming. The Director will be the lead representative of the society, if the Chair is not available. Provide high profile, internationally regarded, action-oriented thought leadership on TNFD including connections to public policy. And supervise TNFD secretariat team
- Operations Manager: responsible for the effective running and coordination of the secretariat. The hiring of staff and running of the various working groups.
- Finance and reporting officer: responsible for timely financial reporting and other reports by the TNFD.
- Technical manager: responsible for technical oversight of the TNFD framework development, responsible for technical development of the framework and coordination of the technical staff under the various development phases.
- Engagement manager: responsible for engagement of the TNFD framework, under the testing and consult phase of the framework, responsible for effective outreach, and coordination of engagement staff under the various development phases.
- Communications coordinator: responsible for all communications about the TNFD, such as media relations and corporate communications strategies; PR campaigns, press release creation and distribution, setting up interviews, and media events.

The Secretariat will work closely with the chair(s) and members and coordinate the contributions of Work Stream leads (tbd) and external experts (tbd) who are contracted for the TNFD development.

Selection and Contracting of the Secretariat

A host organization will be contracted to run the TNFD Secretariat based on their ability to fulfill the following criteria:

- a. Strong organizational and diplomacy (vis à vis all TNFD members) skills;
- b. Good knowledge of natural capital / biodiversity issues;
- c. Acceptability to TNFD key stakeholders (financial institutions, companies, governments and relevant organizations);
- d. Competence, capacity and experience in facilitating projects such as the TNFD, and from delivering on similar programs;
- e. Acceptability to Developing Nations with high Natural Capital;
- f. Global North/South reach;
- g. Organizational scope and mandate in relation to the TNFD project
- h. Ability to organize TNFD work under COVID 19 restrictions;
- i. Ability to provide co-financing to the project.

Output 1.1.5: TNFD launched at a public (virtual) event and with targeted communication activities.

The expected launch of TNFD in 2021 is proposed based on the following assumptions. Firstly, TCFD is already in place and available to build from. Secondly, an Informal Working Group (IWG) for the TNFD is close to delivering its final recommendations, and there is a growing demand for a global framework to assess and disclose nature-based risks from companies and FIs. The TNFD launch is planned and expected

to visibly and credibly lead the process, ensuring buy-in and ownership from the private financial and corporate actors leading in the market. (Note: Based on the requirements of the Chair(s), major donors, or mandate the scope of the work plan and budget may be updated or changed.) This will involve a series of meetings or virtual webinars to introduce relevant stakeholders to the goals of the TNFD, its structure, governance, and details on how to apply to be involved in different workstreams. The design of this launch process will be informed by the outputs of IWG WS4.

Component 2. Build and Test a TNFD Framework.

The TNFD Secretariat, hosting organization and TNFD will convene the necessary skills and capacities via a Technical Expert Group and a series of sector-specific working groups to embark on the 'build'. International Standards Organizations, Platform and Data Providers, Consultancies, NGOs, Academic and Research organizations will also be engaged to help inform building elements of the draft framework.

The framework development process consists of the following steps:

Step 1: Develop purpose, objective, output & outcome, including classification of definitions

Step 2: Framework development, consisting of:

- Categorize risk and opportunity
- Sector/industry prioritization
- Data & Metrics
- Reporting Standards
- Scenarios

Step 3: Drafting recommendations/framework

The building stage includes developing a draft disclosure framework (or elements of a framework that could be adopted by other frameworks - the term 'reporting framework' should be read from this definition) and recommendations on steps for consultation and user surveys for feedback. This will begin with a detailed stocktaking of existing tools and methodologies and data (building from the IWG TEG baseline work) to inform the Framework development process under phase 0 - prepare. Although there are gaps in the existing data and tools, and the project will undertake a review and synthesis of these, the project will not directly contribute to addressing their gaps, and it is an explicit assumption of the project that the existing methodologies and approaches (including those funded outside this GEF project) are sufficient for delivery of the project's outcomes. A user survey will be undertaken with those who will be expected to work with/apply the TNFD to understand the needs of the market, gaps and identify areas that will require support to enhance uptake. The results of these activities will then inform the drafting of a draft disclosure framework for companies and FIs on nature related financial risks, dependencies and impacts. It should consider voluntary, regional and national initiatives already underway and aim to harmonize with them as feasible.

Informed by a draft framework for companies to report to investors on their nature-related risks, refined and agreed upon through a testing process a draft TNFD reporting framework and recommendations will be tested with FIs and companies, in close collaboration with relevant financial regulators. This will be a balanced mixture of jurisdictions and organisations, the listed examples are mentioned as a reference

point only and may be changed during the testing phase of the framework. The testing will be coordinated by UNEP FI, the testing by data developers will be coordinated by a business platform organization, such as WBCSD. Other important stakeholders to engage in this process include:

- International standards organisations (financial and non-financial reporting) – such as CDSB, SASB, GRI.
- Platform & Data Providers - rating agencies, reporting, accounting firms and other data providers, as well as key audit/consultancy firms
- Consultancies, NGOs, academic and research institutions –to help deliver various components of the proposed work packages through specific contracts or other forms of support. Including key ESG Investor membership networks, and other initiatives that could scale up specific instruments linked to biodiversity-related expenses and reporting.

Once the draft Framework has been developed tests will be undertaken with those who will either use and apply the framework for external reporting purposes (data users), those who provide information to enable disclosures as part of framework application (data preparers) and stakeholders that may use the disclosed information for business or regulatory purposes, e.g. government regulators and Central Banks (data users external).

To target relevant groups, a prioritized list of sectors will be used and testers selected based on those exposed to high or moderate nature-based risks across geographies.

Key deliverables from this process will include:

- Shortlist of list of financial institutions and companies (testers) across high and moderate risk sectors and geographies that have committed to piloting and providing feedback via surveys and webinars.
- Secretariat support: enabling access to technical experts in the form of regular check-in calls to answer questions about the application of the framework and any issues during pilots.
- Initial guidance document: for framework testers as well as structured surveys and scheduled workshops to gain feedback.
- Pilot test report: a report setting out the results of the testing phase and identifying those areas to be updated within the draft TNFD before consultation launch.

The draft TNFD Framework will be revised in response to the testing process, with an accompanying report sent to those engaged in the testing summarizing the changes made as a result of this process. This relates to both the negative (impact/dependency side) and the positive side (opportunity).

Outcome 2.1. Increased understanding in the financial and corporate sector of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.

The framework will be co-created with the financial and corporate sectors such that FIs advise on how to make it feasible enough to eventually report on. The objective is wide initial uptake of the Framework and then refinement over time, rather than a technically perfect framework. The framework itself is a tool but not the end-point of the process.

Output 2.1.1: In-depth report and inventory of existing tools (including data, taxonomies and stock exchange indices), methodologies and existing and upcoming regulatory frameworks around the world, including non-English language jurisdictions, to identify and measure nature-related impacts (positive and negative) and identify risks.

This will be composed of two components:

i) Tools and methodologies review – this review will identify and categorize the range of existing tools and methodologies for measuring and assessing nature-based risk and analyze how they could be used for disclosure against the TNFD Framework. The resulting report will be used to inform the development of the Framework and will eventually be launched alongside the Framework to provide further guidance to data providers and users (see lessons learnt from the TCFD in Section 3.7). Note that Output 1.1.1 will determine the criteria for data, methodology and tool review as driven by the final TNFD scope.

ii) Framework/disclosure standards review: This will involve a review of relevant formal and voluntary financial and non-financial frameworks for environmental disclosure, to determine where nature is currently considered and where there are gaps. This will also take into account the Framework review undertaken by the TCFD in 2016.

Output 2.1.2: Synthesis report of the evidence base for the materiality of nature-related financial risk & impacts so as to identify where are the main areas of risks (in which assets) and which areas are the greatest impacts (in which geographical regions). It will also include an analysis of current availability and usefulness of data across different natural capital assets to aid those who prepare data for application for the TNFD framework and its recommendations.

The report will then include practical recommendations on how financial institutions and corporations can translate nature loss into quantified financial risks in their risk management systems, drawing from the findings of Output 2.1.1

Outcome 2.2. A draft framework for companies to report to investors on their nature related risks, refined and agreed upon through a testing process.

Output 2.2.1: Draft 1 of the TNFD reporting framework developed, including a proposed common indicator framework to measure nature-related risks and impacts from corporate and FI activities.

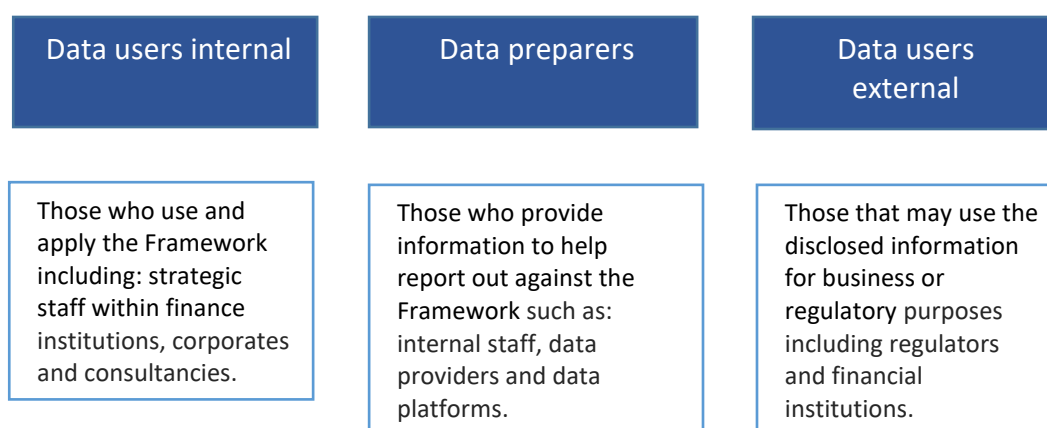
Informed by Outputs 2.1.1 and Output 2.1.2 the project team and partner organizations will work together to develop a draft TNFD reporting framework. Other stakeholders to engage in this process include:

- International standards organizations (financial and non-financial reporting) -CDSB, SASB, GRI
- Platform & Data Providers - rating agencies, reporting, accounting firms and other data providers, as well as key audit/consultancy firms
- Consultancies, NGOs, academic and research institutions –to help deliver various components of the proposed work packages through specific contracts or other forms of support. Including key ESG Investor membership networks, and other initiatives that could scale up specific instruments linked to biodiversity-related expenses and reporting.

Output 2.2.2: Draft 1 of the TNFD reporting framework tested with FIs and companies, in close collaboration with relevant financial regulators.

Once the draft Framework has been developed, tests will be undertaken with those who will either use and apply the framework for external reporting purposes (**data users**), those who provide information to enable disclosures as part of framework application (**data preparers**) and stakeholders that may use the disclosed information for business or regulatory purposes, e.g. government regulators and Central Banks (data users external). Figure 5 below provides an overview of different organizations that may test these different parts of the draft TNFD Framework (based on learning from the Natural Capital Protocol (NCP) and TCFD), with more details provided below).

Figure 5: Draft overview of different organizations that may test the draft TNFD Framework



Source: Global Canopy

Specific considerations for these groups might include:

- Whether potential outputs of the TNFD deliver usable information on nature-related risk; and
- How the information could be used to inform decision-making, or any areas in which the additional information is not useful and will not lead to change.

Key stakeholders for the testing process include:

- **Financial Supervisors/Central Banks**, for example the Monetary Authority of Singapore who have already offered to support testing of the Framework in SE Asia region, financial institutions are one of the main audiences for the output of the TNFD so the testing of the Framework with this groups is extremely important.
- **Private sector supporters**, such as multinational companies and financial institutions, that wish to trial the Framework and recommendations in advance of its release.
- **International standards organizations, multilateral organizations, and industry associations** such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Capitals Coalition,

CDSB, UN-supported PRI, and Big 4 consultancies (PwC, KPMG, Deloitte and E&Y) with links to different corporate sectors and both data users and preparers, to aid acceptance of any finalized framework.

To target relevant groups, a prioritized list of sectors will be used and testers selected based on those exposed to high or moderate nature-based risks across geographies.

Figure 6 below shows the breakdown across sectors for physical risk. It will be critical to ensure that the number of testing organizations is both manageable and representative across the following:

- Testing the relevant elements of the Framework (physical) and/or (transition) risks.
- Across the three user groups: data users (internal/external); preparers.
- Across the scope of ecosystem services identified within scope for the TNFD

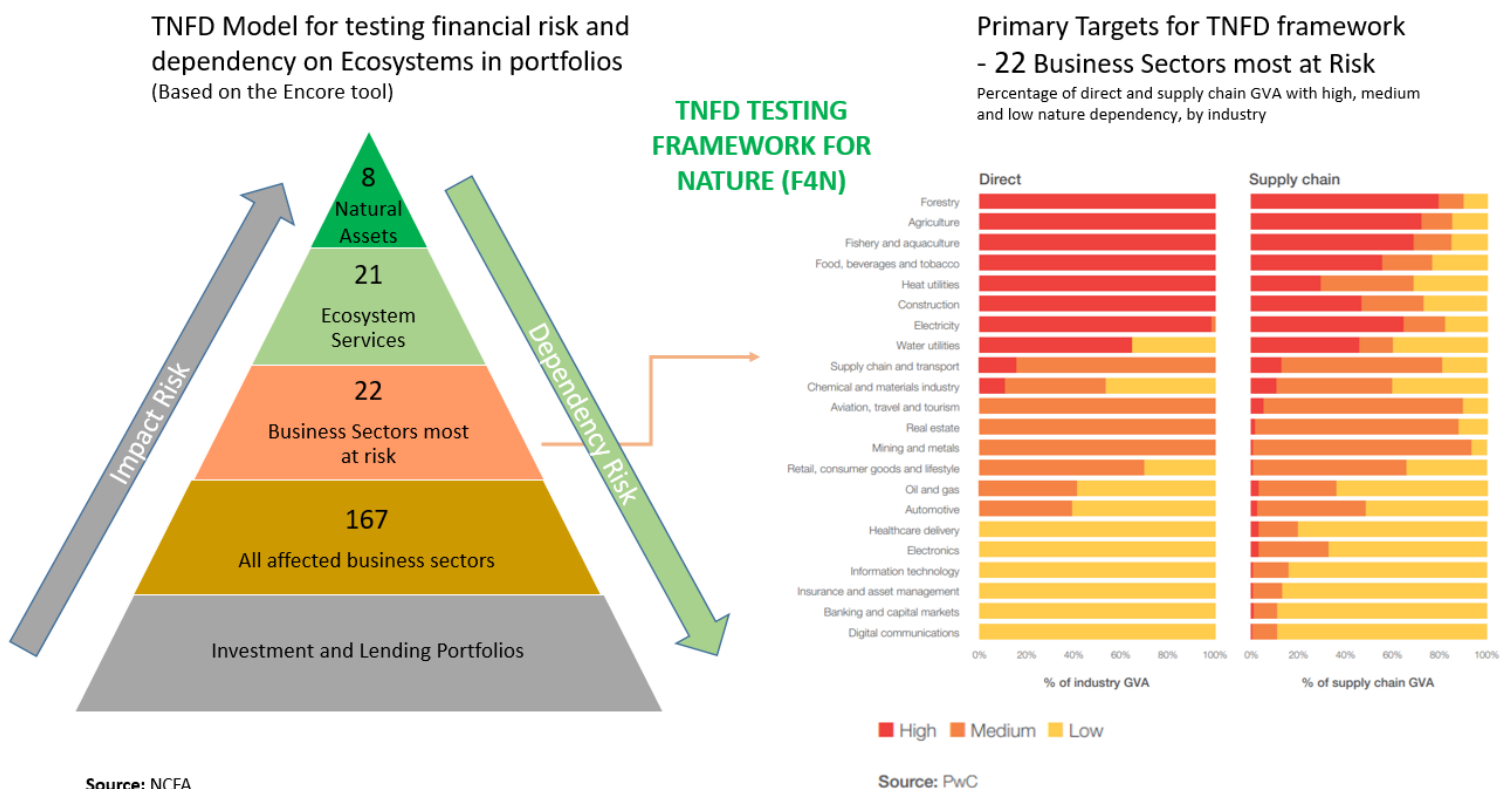


Figure 6. An example of businesses sectors facing high levels of physical risk

Testing the draft framework: To ensure that the testing phase progresses, it is anticipated that testers are supported by several check-ins with the secretariat and given appropriately 6-months to undertake the work. This is suggested to enable testers to be given structured support. For example, in some cases,

this may include access to technical experts and a set amount of consulting time. All testing organizations will be asked for structured feedback through feedback webinars and online surveys.

Key deliverables from this process will include:

- **Tester shortlist:** a list of financial institutions and companies across high and moderate risk sectors and geographies that have committed to piloting and providing feedback via surveys and webinars.
- **Secretariat support:** enabling access to technical experts in the form of regular check-in calls to answer questions about application of the Framework and any issues during pilots.
- **Initial guidance document:** for framework testers as well as structured surveys and scheduled workshops to gain feedback; and
- **Pilot test report:** a report setting out the results of the testing phase and clearly identifying those areas to be updated within the draft TNFD before consultation launch.
- **With further co-financing:** potential to develop a tool or other resource for use beyond the piloting phase. To be further defined.

Output 2.2.3: Draft 2 of the **TNFD reporting framework revised based on input from the testing phase.**

The draft TNFD Framework will be revised in response to the testing process, with an accompanying report sent to those engaged in the testing summarizing the changes made as a result of this process.

Component 3. Consultation on and dissemination of TNFD Framework recommendations

The TNFD will develop and conduct a consultation on a report containing the Framework produced in Component 2. This will also include recommendations on tools, measurement systems and reporting protocols to help raise awareness among FIs, corporates and public authorities of how they can assess and disclose nature-related risks. It will also include guidance on how companies and FIs can translate these measurements into risk assessments within their Financial Information Systems.

The consultation phase is undertaken to help to facilitate widespread adoption in relevant sectors and geographies, even beyond those represented in the testing phase. Based on the various consultations, a consultation report will be delivered showing a summary of the main feedback points and how these have been addressed in updates to the draft TNFD framework and recommendations.

Who	What	Where	How	Timeline
Public consultation:	The draft TNFD framework will be launched and available in the draft form online and via www.tnfd.info for a 60-day public consultation. This will include a consultation survey to collect overarching responses to the framework developed across the main stakeholders,	Online	Feedback via draft form	60 days

Who	What	Where	How	Timeline
	i.e., data preparers, data users (internal/external). It is suggested that the consultation runs for 60 days to ensure wide participation and that a series of consultation events/webinars are used to advertise the consultation			
Data Users/Data Developers	<p>Specific webinars/events aimed at getting feedback from those who will use and apply the TNFD including corporates and financial institutions. This will include specified webinars and consultations for specific groups, such as asset owners, public finance institutions and others</p> <p>The consultation by data users will be coordinated by UNEP FI, the consultation by data developers will be coordinate by a business platform organization, such as WBCSD.</p>	Online Webinars Consultations	Feedback via consultations	4 months
Data developers (Internal)	Consultation with data preparers: Specific webinars aimed to obtain feedback from those preparing information for use within the framework including corporates and financial institutions, data platforms, internal corporate finance teams, etc.	Webinar	Feedback via webinar	4 months /ongoing
Financial regulators	Specific webinars/events aimed at getting feedback from financial regulator, via for example the NGFS, to ensure the guidance supports their work on nature risk.	Webinar	Feedback via webinar	4 months/ ongoing

Outcome 3.1. Verification and broad support for the TNFD framework from FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders.

Following the initial drafting of the TNFD framework it is important to ensure that a consultation phase is undertaken to help to facilitate widespread adoption in relevant sectors and geographies.

Output 3.1.1: A report on draft 2 of the TNFD reporting framework developed and publicly consulted with representatives from both Northern and Southern countries.

Output 3.1.2: Final report on TNFD framework produced after public consultation

The draft Framework report will be edited in response to consultation feedback, and launched on the TNFD website.

Output 3.1.3: Active dissemination of the TNFD Framework report via social media, industry and mainstream media engagement, conference and webinar presentations and the hosting of five regional launch events to raise awareness globally of the TNFD Framework.

To ensure that the TNFD is received well by its potential users and across different stakeholders it will be important to have an internal and external communications plan during the project. This will need to begin by introducing the need for the TNFD, publicizing the achievement of milestones, e.g. videos, reports and events. In addition, a launch date with support during and after it is needed to increase awareness of the TNFD and provide support for application and wide uptake.

Communications plan: An internal and external communications plan across the TNFD initiative to determine when and how key milestones will be communicated and supported. The plan will also be used to identify specific audiences for the progress and outputs of the TNFD, the focus for each of these audiences and channels to use helping ensure that communications outputs are tailored and disseminated to relevant stakeholders and across geographies.

Identify supporters throughout the project: Build on the supporter network in the TCFD, engaging organizations and influencers to help promote awareness and commitment to the TNFD in advance of launch.

TNFD framework and recommendations launch: launch to take place across different geographies through events/webinars. This will include the need for support from key governments and financial regulators based on the TNFD's mandate.

Pilot case studies: To show what various illustrative testing organizations found when they applied the draft TNFD framework, and in aggregate on particular themes.

Further resources and guidance: Setting up an online knowledge repository/hub, which is a searchable go-to space to find biodiversity financial tools, reports, data relevant for financial institutions, corporates and governments. This should link in with the current hub for the TCFD to ensure consistency between processes.

Series of outreach events after launch day: For different stakeholder groups and geographies. A series of online events could be used to link with relevant stakeholder groups to disseminate information and the main recommendations of the TNFD.

- Other stakeholders to engage and the benefits of their engagement:
 - Multilateral organizations, industry groups and membership groups, e.g., WEF, WBCSD, We Value Nature, UN PRI, CDSB, NGFS, etc. to help publicize and promote the TNFD.
 - International standards organizations (financial and non-financial reporting) - CDSB, SASB, GRI, etc. to help publicize the TNFD and promote take up.

- Government Ministries and financial regulators to help provide the mandate for the TNFD throughout its development and the dissemination of results.
- **Communications plan for promoting the TNFD throughout the project.** Planning and execution of launch events, introductory webinars to help promote the TNFD, designing of branding of TNFD including logo and graphics, sector-specific videos that are relevant for potential users of the TNFD framework, social media campaigns and influencer strategies across geographies .
- **Finalized guidance documents** and summary information for the TNFD.

Outcome 3.2. Increased awareness of nature-related impacts & financial risks among financial institutions.

Output 3.2.1: Online knowledge repository/resource hub established with guidelines and Q&As for financial institutions and governments, and repository for commitments by companies and financial institutions who endorse and implement the TNFD framework.

Output 3.2.2: Monitoring and evaluation protocol designed to assess awareness and behavior change through FI and company implementation of TNFD tools, metrics and reporting framework in key jurisdictions over the longer term (not to be implemented during project period).

Next steps post-project

The development and launch of the TNFD framework in 2-years under the GEF funding will be the first step in the development of the TNFD. It is expected that more detailed guidance will follow after the two years, for example on risk management or scenarios through learning by doing. Besides, it is expected that activities to create understanding and uptake of the framework will continue after these two years. Also, it is expected that an annual status report, that provides an overview of the uptake of the framework will be created and shared. Plans for the next phases of the process will commence after the build phase has ended.

Component 4: Knowledge Management & M&E

Knowledge Management within this project will focus on the dissemination of knowledge and communications products with the intended outcome that this will lead to increased understanding of nature-based risk, dependencies and impacts across the finance and corporate sectors.

The Executing Agency, UNEP FI (See Proposed Project Implementation Arrangements for more information), will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation, and will submit Project Progress Reports (PPRs) to the WWF GEF Agency on a semi-annual basis in order to:

- Track project progress against the results framework and work plans;
- Ensure implementation of environmental and social safeguards;
- Indicate where backstopping and troubleshooting/support is needed; and

- Provide the information needed for the WWF GEF Agency to complete annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), which are submitted to the GEF Sec.

On an annual basis, the Executing Agency will also be required to self-assess its performance against its annual work plan and targets, and to provide a risk mitigation plan for redressing areas of underachievement.

The PPR will also contain the following supporting documentation:

- Project Results Framework (for annual reports).
- Annual Work Plan Tracking Document (for annual reports).
- Weblink to relevant documents (as applicable).
- Summary of annual adaptive management meetings.

Outcome 4.1. Increased uptake of TNFD knowledge and communication amongst stakeholders

Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management and communications products developed and widely disseminated. Project-specific KM products will be developed (in alignment with the TNFD Communications Plan) and disseminated via the TNFD website. Please see KM Annex for more information.

Outcome 4.2. Monitoring and evaluation system in place with active adaptive management in place

Output 4.2.1: Monitoring and evaluation reports (including project progress reports, annual adaptive management meetings, midterm evaluation, terminal evaluation). See Monitoring and Evaluation section for more detailed information.

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The proposed project is funded under the Biodiversity Focal area and the project's objective contributes to the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy⁶² goal to "maintain globally significant biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes".

More specifically, the proposed project is aligned to the biodiversity focal area objective 1-1: "Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors". The TNFD seeks to address economic activities that directly and indirectly impact natural capital based on business decisions and supported by FIs through lending, investment, projects and insurance. These include commercial agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, large-scale mining, industrial fisheries (direct) and supply chain investments (indirect) such as in the food, fiber, fashion and tourism industries. Many of these activities are at the expense of global natural capital,

⁶² Global Environment Facility (2018): GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy, pg. 1.
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_Biodiversity_Strategy_2018_v2.pdf

including forests, wetlands, grasslands, oceans and other biomes. Under the current regulatory system, the economy considers nature-related costs as externalities due to the lack of materiality of these risks⁶³.

Although some FIs have begun to assess the impact of their portfolios on biodiversity and companies are beginning to assess the bottom line impacts of nature loss, the integration of biodiversity considerations into investment decisions by the business and financial sectors is lagging – despite clear dependencies and impacts on nature. Biodiversity mainstreaming is defined by the GEF as “the process of embedding biodiversity considerations in policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally”⁶⁴.

The goal of the TNFD is to build a standardized global framework that will enable and improve the ability of the financial sector to identify impacts and dependencies on nature, measure positive and negative financial flows to nature and mitigate nature-related risks. The aim is that through the incorporation of nature-related impacts and dependencies into both corporate and FI risk assessments facilitated by the Framework, financing will be redirected toward sustainable investments and market-driven pressure on global biodiversity and natural resources will be reduced. This is directly aligned with the GEF focus on supporting activities including the development of “policy and regulatory frameworks that remove perverse subsidies and provide incentives for biodiversity-positive land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity”⁶⁵ under the BD 1-1 objective.

This project also aligns with the objectives of the GEF Private Sector Engagement Strategy (PSES) in that it supports the GEF objective to mobilize the private sector in transforming the markets and economic systems required to tackle the key drivers of environmental degradation and to reverse unsustainable global trends. By addressing the systemic deficiency of the finance sector to appropriately value and take into account both the positive and negative impacts of their activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services, the TNFD will influence economic activity across a number of productive sectors, enabling transformative change. It also directly supports core element (a) of the PSES, working strategically with multi stakeholder platforms to achieve scale and impact.

Incremental cost reasoning

How will the baseline be leveraged and transformed by the project?

A range of financial institutions have taken actions on their exposure to nature-related risks but not yet in a coordinated manner and there is not yet a clear view across the financial sector of the systemic risks these pose. Through this GEF project, the TNFD will catalyze a more unified response to these risks, building on the example from TCFD relating to climate risk.

While considerable nature-relevant data exists, current use by FIs is typically piecemeal, disparate and inconsistent. The level of corporate nature-related disclosure is currently low and outweighed by third-

⁶³ NCFA, WWF, Global Canopy & UNDP (2020): Business Case & Informal Working Group for Launching a Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Risk and Disclosure (TNFD).

⁶⁴ Global Environment Facility (2018): GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy, pg. 5.
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_Biodiversity_Strategy_2018_v2.pdf.

⁶⁵ Ibid, pg. 6.

party data providers and tools. Moreover, there is no aggregator platform that standardizes data in a way that is relevant for investors and streamlines access. As a result, there is not necessarily a shortfall in nature-relevant data when compared to climate-relevant data, but rather, greater challenges in accessing decision-relevant data. The TNFD will decide which metrics and data are in scope and the extent to which it articulates data quality requirements to calculate the metrics required by its framework (as taken from TEG 3).

Within the 2-year development phase of the TNFD framework, the taskforce will work to identify data based on existing frameworks and help create a normative framework that brings together existing dispersed approaches and creates a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.

This project will not be delayed due to the absence of data or tools, and there are ongoing developments to which the project development will be linked.

It will put in motion the process for identifying data to determine risks at the company and asset level across their portfolios through standardized metrics allowing Financial institutions to compare nature risk across companies. The project will also support the development of new forward-looking scenarios analysis, showing the financial exposure of companies to future ecosystem degradation. Without the project, the coordination needed across Financial Institutions and Companies will not take place.

In recent months, the need for a TNFD was well-established but the mandate and legitimacy was not. By pulling together the prominent partners now forming the IWG, the partners group have made launching a TNFD a reality against the odds. Yet without the GEF project, the team lacks secured resources to carry the TNFD to fruition. This project will use GEF resources, in combination with a limited amount of baseline co-finance, to support the establishment of the TNFD, and subsequently a limited budget to operate the TNFD. GEF project resources will be used to attract both other willing donors to upscale the effort and commercial financial institutions to invest their resources for example through the TNFD piloting phase. The GEF funding and commitment that this entails will attract co-financers who might otherwise find coming in at the starting point above their risk tolerance.

The GEF project contribution to the alternative scenario is the deployment of seed funding for selected priority actions. Additional funds to be leveraged will enable the continued growth of the initiative to ever more ambitious levels. The GEF alternative makes the TNFD a reality, uplifting it from an idea under discussion to a functional Taskforce with an unparalleled convergence of public and private sector momentum on this important topic.

Building off the baseline scenario described under Section 2 above, the GEF project funds will be leveraged to:

- **Support the transition from initial planning to TNFD development** - this will allow the IWG to move from its current preliminary planning activities to implementing the two-year work plan including a full scoping exercise to define the TNFD's boundaries and uptake targets. This will also incorporate the establishment of the Secretariat followed by the technical work needed for the TNFD to be developed, eventually followed by testing, finalization and dissemination.

- **Achieve a harmonized framework** –the TNFD development will take place in 5 working groups, and one of them will look at innovative approaches for data collection, including spatial data, and work to prepare new methods. As part of this working group, TNFD will seek alignment with initiatives to create harmonization between frameworks. Although there are an increasing number of analytical tools and frameworks available in the market, most of them are based on a focus on drivers and share similarities in structure, but they differ in practice. At this moment first steps are being taken towards harmonization, for example via the EU Align project. This plurality of tools and frameworks is also challenging to navigate for FIs and corporates who already face multiple reporting requirements. The TNFD will build from these existing tools and frameworks to develop a single reporting framework that is easier to understand and navigate by these organizations. In collaboration with the corporate sector, the reporting framework will be developed and tested, before being made available worldwide⁶⁶. This project will collaborate with initiatives to seek alignment and will support to review and synthesize existing data and methodologies.
- **Broaden and deepen the engagement of financial regulators in nature-related risk** – The TNFD informal working group (IWG) will build from the existing interest and engagement of financial regulators who have made commitments related to nature-based risk, and seek to broaden this engagement geographically, as well as deepening the levels of engagement seen in this ‘early adopter’ group within the NGFS.
- **Build from the success and lessons of the TCFD** – The TNFD can build on the lessons from the implementation of the TCFD as described above by developing a similar approach for the disclosure of nature-related risk. In addition, if personnel engaged on climate risk within companies and FIs can extend their current work to also examine nature-based risk through the TCFD framework, this offers an advantage by keeping the costs of reporting down. See the Stakeholder Engagement section for more information on engagement with the TCFD to date.

Below we set out the incremental cost reasoning for this project in relation to the barriers described above under Section 1.

Table 4: A summary of the project’s incremental cost reasoning

Baseline scenario	Summary of GEF Scenario	Increment and Global Environmental Benefits
Barrier 1. There is a lack of pressure on companies/FIs to account for these risks and to internalize their (direct and indirect) impacts on nature. As described in the Baseline section there are some individual examples of action being taken by governments and financial	The TNFD IWG includes representatives from government financial supervisory bodies and central banks, which will help ensure that the Framework the TNFD develops and its recommendations maximize the likelihood that it will influence future government policy and regulatory development. The IWG will also adopt the lessons from the TCFD	The TNFD IWG will build from the existing interest and engagement of financial regulators who have made commitments related to nature-based risk, and seek to broaden this engagement geographically, as well as deepening the levels of

⁶⁶ TNFD website: <https://tnfd.info/>

Baseline scenario	Summary of GEF Scenario	Increment and Global Environmental Benefits
<p>regulators on nature-related risk. To date real regulatory action has largely been limited to broad ESG and climate issues (e.g. Article 173, EU non-financial reporting initiative), whilst developments related specifically to nature still at the ‘policy recommendation’ stage (e.g. Central Bank of Netherlands - Indebted to Nature report, UK Government Green Finance Strategy, NGFS first report etc.).</p>	<p>which have led to its success in influencing the policy landscape.</p> <p>The TNFD will also build awareness across the financial sector of the dependencies and impacts that different business sectors have on nature and increase recognition within the financial sector of new nature-positive investment and lending opportunities, as they emerge.</p>	<p>engagement seen in this ‘early adopter’ group within the NGFS. This will increase regulator awareness of these risks and encourage them to take regulatory action in the future on this issue.</p>
<p>Barrier 2. Companies and FI lack a standardized approach to assess and internalize nature-related risks in a comparable manner - There are a number of tools that have been developed to assist FIs identify and address the materiality of nature-related risks. As described further in the Baseline section these include (but are not limited to) BFFI (ASN Bank), GBS (CDC Biodiversité), STAR (IUCN), BIM (CISL), PS6 (IFC) and ENCORE (NCFA, UNEP WCMC).⁶⁷ However they are not yet widely adopted across FIs as it is challenging for non-technical staff within these organizations to navigate and understand which tools to use for what purpose. The TNFD will be market-led, tested with FIs and companies, and targeted for use by the financial sector to aid in decision-making.</p>	<p>The IWG and eventually the TNFD will explore the data gathering and analysis approaches used by a wide variety of biodiversity and ecosystem services metric systems. This will build from the tools and metrics identified under the Baseline scenario.</p> <p>The TNFD is intended to bring together existing dispersed data and approaches to create a global framework that provides a practical approach for FIs and corporates to access and use the data available to understand and disclose nature-related risk.</p>	<p>This project will seek alignment between tools through existing initiatives to promote alignment and will not provide additional analysis and guidance to FIs and companies on practical methods to assess nature-related risk in their institutions and use resulting data for decision-making and disclosure purposes.</p>
<p>Barrier 3. A lack of a common, credible and agreed upon</p>	<p>The design of the TNFD’s proposed framework will seek to consolidate the</p>	<p>This project will produce a widely agreed upon and</p>

⁶⁷ Government of the Netherlands (2019). Positive impacts of Financial Institutions on Biodiversity. Available online: <https://www.government.nl/documents/reports/2019/09/25/report-positive-impacts-in-the-biodiversity-footprint-financial-institutions>

Baseline scenario	Summary of GEF Scenario	Increment and Global Environmental Benefits
framework for nature-related risk. There is not yet a widely accepted framework for assessing nature-related risk, though the development of the TCFD since 2015 has set out a strong model for how this could be developed via the TNFD. As described in the Barriers section there is broad support for such a Framework across Financial Institutions, Corporations, Central Banks, Governments, International Organizations and NGOs/CSOs.	initiatives mentioned above, building on the work of the TCFD and closely aligning with the work of the EU High Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance and the emerging work of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) ⁶⁸ .	harmonized framework that is easier to use by FIs and companies and produces ‘decision grade’ data and analysis.

The global environmental benefits of this new work

If companies and FIs are equipped to identify and address the materiality of nature-related risks, there will be strong incentives for them to account for and address these risks – especially if there is a common, credible and agreed upon framework for nature-related risk. This will facilitate significant progress in addressing the environmental problems identified in Section 1 above. For example if just a fraction of the 75 world’s largest asset managers identified by the ShareAction report⁶⁹, who do not have a dedicated policy on biodiversity, engage with and positively respond to TNFD recommendations this could help divert hundreds of billions of dollars away from economic activity that negatively impacts natural capital.

The GEF Global Environmental Benefits that will be impacted if the problem is not solved include:

Biodiversity

- Conservation of globally significant biodiversity;
- Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity;

Land Degradation

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services;

⁶⁸ European Forest Institute (2020). Tender Specifications: Task-force for Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

⁶⁹ Shareaction (2020): Point of No Returns Part IV – Biodiversity. Available online: <https://shareaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ShareAction-Biodiversity-Report-Final.pdf>

- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes;

Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+

- Reduction in forest loss and forest degradation;
- Maintenance of the range of environmental services and products derived from forests; and
- Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.

Core Indicators

This project seeks to achieve global environmental and social impact indirectly by engaging the finance and corporate sectors to improve risk disclosure and reporting and the use of this information for decision making based on the nature-related impacts of corporate activities – with special attention to reducing impacts in GEF recipient countries. Because of the indirect and systemic nature of the project, it is not possible to develop specific, meaningful targets against the majority of GEF-7 Core Indicators. However, as described under Sections 1 and 6, the project has the potential to help divert hundreds of billions of dollars away from economic activities that negatively impact natural capital over the long term. As an example of the impact this could have, 30% of global species threats have been linked directly to the international commodity trade⁷⁰ which is dependent on financing from banks and investors. Directing financing away from commodity production driving these threats would have a major global impact on species and habitat protection.

A figure of 543 can however be provided against Core Indicator 11 (Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment). This is based on an estimate that at least 137 organizations from across the global North and South will directly benefit from the delivery of the Framework, its guidance and knowledge products or have formally expressed support for the TNFD Framework at its launch in the final year of the project⁷¹. The indicative breakdown per stakeholder group is:

Financial institutions: 50 / 250 individuals
 Corporations: 45/125 individuals
 Rating agencies and data providers: 3/12 individuals
 Governments: 12/60 individuals
 Financial Regulators/Central banks: 8/30 individuals
 International Organizations: 8/30 individuals
 NGOs and CSOs: 8/30 individuals
 Academia: 3/6 individuals

⁷⁰ Lenzen et al (2012). *International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature11145>. This included an analysis of 15,000 commodities in 187 countries.

⁷¹ For reference at the launch of the TCFD, 101 companies and FIs expressed formal support for its recommendations. Given the greater degree of complexity associated with nature-related risk disclosure, [lower lead time and less baseline awareness at the point of launch](#), we believe a target of 137 companies and FIs is realistic for the TNFD at the point of Report launch. TCFD Press Release, December 12, 2017 available online: https://www.fsb-tcf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/TCFD-Press-Release-One-Planet-Summit-12-Dec-2017_FINAL.pdf

This will lay the groundwork for significant uptake and use of the TNFD Framework by companies, though the majority of which will take place after the end of the project period, and hence no target is provided against this. In Component 1 of the project a Scoping Exercise will be undertaken to formulate targets for uptake of the TNFD Framework over the longer term beyond the GEF project period.

Innovation, sustainability and potential for scale up

Innovation

The project will demonstrate innovation in the following ways:

- *Initiating a finance-sector and corporate-led initiative on nature-based risk* – This project will be the first example of a global collaborative approach to nature-based risk **led by private financial institutions and the corporate sector, along with strong participation from central banks and regulators**. To date efforts in this area have been led by multilateral organizations, NGOs or in some cases central banks (such as NGFS). Securing this private-sector leadership will be an important milestone in advancing disclosure on nature-based risk.
- *Achieving a harmonized framework for assessing nature-based risk* – As highlighted in the Barriers section above, whilst a range of frameworks exist in this area, they vary in significant ways and their use is inconsistent across the corporate and finance sectors. A key outcome of this project will be the first harmonized and agreed upon framework for reporting on nature-based risk that can then be used sector-wide.
- *Adapting the TCFD model for nature-based risk disclosure* – Adapting the TCFD approach to nature-based risk disclosure will require progressing from reporting on a relatively simple metric (i.e. GHG emissions) to a wider variety of metrics, including spatial data. This will require innovation to develop a reporting approach to this more complex topic that is feasible for companies and FIs to integrate into internal systems and adopt at a global scale.

Sustainability

The TNFD will build on the important developments achieved by the TCFD, which has secured over 1,000 organizations supporting its recommendations in the past five years, signaling a market-wide shift in the recognition of climate change as a significant financial risk. Part of the success of this model is that it has global membership across various organizations and is hosted by the Financial Stability Board (the FSB chair at the time was the Bank of England Governor Mark Carney), with the Taskforce chaired by Michael Bloomberg and the Secretariat located within Bloomberg. A similar approach to gaining multi-stakeholder support and establishing a Secretariat will be developed for the TNFD, and there is already high-level support for the TNFD from the likes of the TCFD secretariat, the World Bank, AXA, BNP Paribas, Rabobank, Standard Chartered, Storebrand, Yes Bank⁷², IFC, the Dutch central bank, the Bank of France, the Swiss government, the UK government and the NGFS.

⁷² Business Green (2020). UK and banking giants spearhead drive to combat nature-related financial risks. Available online: <https://www.businessgreen.com/news/4018059/uk-banking-giants-spearhead-drive-combat-nature-related-financial-risks>

As mentioned under the 'Proposed Project Implementation Arrangements' different options regarding the hosting entity for the secretariat of the TNFD are currently being explored. Following bilateral discussions, WWF has sent a formal request to the Central Bank (CB) chairpersons of France and the Netherlands to set up a cluster of CBs to host the TNFD (including potentially the CBs of Costa Rica, Chile, France, Mexico, the Netherlands and Singapore). There are also ongoing discussions with the IFC-World Bank, UNDP/UNEP-FI, PRI, WEF, NGFS and the OECD amongst others ⁷³.

Key to the longevity and sustainability of the TNFD is that the Framework will be complementary to the TCFD. The IWG and Secretariat will seek alignment with TCFD processes wherever possible and eventually the TNFD may seek integration with the TCFD in the future to create a comprehensive framework for environmental risk disclosure in the finance and corporate sectors.

As part of Component 1, Workstream 3 of the IWG will focus on a long-term plan for TNFD fundraising ahead of its launch to help secure the implementation of its 2-year Workplan.

Potential for scaling up

Building on and learning lessons from the TCFD, the TNFD has the potential to hugely impact the finance and corporate sectors. As mentioned in the Baseline section there are 1,000+ supporters of the TCFD, located across 55 countries and 472 are FIs, responsible for assets of US \$138.8 trillion. Supporters also include national governments (Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Japan, Sweden and the UK), corporations, government ministries, regulators, stock exchanges and credit rating agencies. The TCFD's most recent survey of 1,100 annual reports found that there was a 15% increase in companies disclosing climate risk over a two year period since its establishment and that many investors have seen this work pay off in the form of increases in the availability and quality of disclosure. However much work is still needed and it should be noted that the TCFD was "*concerned that not enough companies are disclosing decision-useful climate-related financial information*".⁷⁴ Regardless, the progress made by TCFD demonstrates the potential scale the TNFD could achieve.

If the TNFD is successful in engaging the regulatory authorities who have been most responsive to the TCFD to date (and have indicated support for enhanced nature-based risk disclosure), for example the Dutch Central Bank and Banks of France and England, it would have a considerable impact on the understanding and reporting of private sector dependencies and impacts on nature. As an example in France, Article 173 which requires asset managers to take ESG criteria into account with their risk management and lending policies, covers French financial institutions representing €5.5 trillion euros (\$6.8tn) in assets under management⁷⁵. Whilst the UK government, which is set to make the TCFD mandatory by 2022⁷⁶, has an asset management sector managing £9.1 trillion of assets⁷⁷. Both the French and UK governments have signaled their intentions to enhance nature-related financial disclosures (see

⁷³ WWF GEF TNFD Concept Note May 8 2020

⁷⁴ <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=1875019e-6f42-45fa-a7d9-9f72ddb90559>

⁷⁵ Borgeaud (2019). Article 173: Lessons Learned from 2018 Climate Risk Disclosures in France. Available online: <http://427mt.com/2019/04/30/article-173-lessons-learned-from-2018-climate-risk-disclosures-in-france/>

⁷⁶ BEIS (2019): Green Finance Strategy. Available online:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/820284/190716_BEIS_Green_Finance_Strategy_Accessible_Final.pdf

⁷⁷ The Investment Association (2018). Asset Management in the UK 2017-2018. Available online: <https://www.theia.org/sites/default/files/2019-04/20180913-fullsummary.pdf>

paragraph under 'The Baseline Scenario' for more details). The TNFD can build on this initial interest from key jurisdictions to target other areas around the world, achieving global level impact in the process.

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. N/A

1c. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact. N/A

2. *Stakeholders.* Provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided as Appendix B to the ProDoc and uploaded to the Supporting Documents in the Portal under the 'Roadmap' tab.

Stakeholder engagement during project development

The project development team (WWF and UNEP FI through their role as members of the Partner Group) has engaged in a series of engagements throughout the project development phase with a range of stakeholders from both GEF donor and recipient countries,⁷⁸ from Financial Institutions, NGOs, national and sub-national level forums, networks, international bodies, private sector, and research institutions. The process of stakeholder engagement for the TNFD Initiative began in January 2019. It has been structured through the development and establishment of the TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG), the Informal Technical Expert Group (TEG), the TNFD Partner group and with a broad range of other stakeholder groups, such as the Finance Sector, Corporate Sector, Ratings Agencies & Data Providers and International Initiatives.

The TNFD Informal Working Group (IWG)

The main vehicle for structured stakeholder engagement has been the Informal Working Group of the TNFD, which was officially launched in September 2020 and is further described in Section 1.5. The IWG, chaired by representatives from Banorte, the Green Finance Institute and BNP Paribas, includes governments from both GEF donor and recipient countries (such as United Kingdom, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Peru and Kenya), financial regulators, the finance sector, and corporate representatives from developed and developing countries alongside invited experts and, as of today, has **73 members**). This group acts as a temporary body to help build momentum and support for the TNFD. It is coordinated via a collaboration of the Partner Group: Global Canopy, UNDP, UNEP FI, and WWF. The overall role of the IWG members is to promote the business case for the TNFD to their broader peer networks and provide guidance on the development of the TNFD Work Plan, membership strategy, resourcing, and preparation for TNFD launch. The IWG is also responsible for reviewing and commenting on draft deliverables of the TEG and Workstreams. The IWG has been engaged in the project development process in the following ways:

⁷⁸The full list of current IWG members can be found in the TNFD website: <https://tnfd.info/who-we-are/>

- Provision of review and commentary on contents of the ProDoc. A table summarizing key feedback points from IWG review of summaries of this document is provided in Appendix E of the Project Document;
- Verbal feedback provided during monthly IWG teleconferences on key aspects of TNFD project design; and
- Participation and input into the virtual ProDoc Validation Meeting.

The Informal Technical Expert Group (TEG)

The TEG has been engaged in the project development process in the following ways:

- Provision of review and commentary on contents of the ProDoc; and
- Participation and input into the virtual ProDoc Validation Meeting.

The TNFD Partner Group

Since 2019, the TNFD concept has been further developed through a partnership between Global Canopy, the UNDP, UNEP FI, and WWF.

This group have met and consulted with the TCFD to understand more about the lessons learnt from the Taskforce during its set-up, budgeting and ongoing operations, to incorporate these lessons into the design of the TNFD. Other initiatives that the TNFD partners are engaging with include the NGFS, the OECD and its proposed Multi Stakeholder Group on Business, Finance and Biodiversity, the Natural Capital Coalition, and the WBCSD's Business 4 Nature initiative⁷⁹. UNDP have also hosted a virtual meeting on finance and nature on 7th July 2020. A public announcement of the TNFD initiative took place at the Finance for Nature Virtual Global Series on 21st July 2020⁸⁰, and key stakeholders were invited to participate in the IWG to support the establishment of the formal TNFD. In addition to preparing original business case and concepts for the TNFD and coordinating the work of the IWG, the Partner Group has participated in GEF Project development by:

- Direct provision of content for the initial project concept and Project Document;
- Co-authorship of sections for the initial project concept and Project Document;
- Verbal and written feedback to initial project concept and Project Document;
- Participation in and input to the GEF TNFD Project Validation Workshop (Dec. 2020).

The Validation Workshop

On 15th December 2020 a virtual Project Validation Workshop was held with participants from the IWG Co-Chairs and Workstream Leads, co-financiers, the GEF, WWF GEF Agency, Partner Group and the EA.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ UNDP (2020). *Finance for Nature Virtual Global Series*. Available online: <https://www.learningfornature.org/en/finance-for-nature-series/>

Table 5 below provides a summary of the main feedback points and how they have been addressed in the ProDoc:

Table 5. Validation Workshop feedback

Feedback point	How this will be addressed in the ProDoc
<p>More clarity needed on the role of the GEF PSC in relation to the eventual Steering Committee of the TNFD</p>	<p>Section 2.3 of the ProDoc previously stated: The final composition of the PSC will be determined in advance of the Project Inception Workshop. It will likely include the IWG Co-Chairs, IWG Workstream Leads and GEF Project co-financiers with other complementary organizations added. Once the TNFD is fully launched and the IWG ceases to exist these roles will be replaced on the GEF PSC by selected representatives of the overall TNFD Steering Committee.</p> <p>The PSC will be active throughout the project period and its composition will be adapted according to the established TNFD governance in such a way that it ensures the GEF support remains aligned with the decision-making process for the TNFD's development, as well as with GEF eligibility criteria, until the GEF project closure (36 Months from the execution starting date).</p> <p>Proposed change and additions to this text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GEF PSC will not hold decision-making authority in regards to overall TNFD governance. • The relationship of the GEF PSC to the overall TNFD governance structure will be further elaborated through the work of the IWG Workstream 1 (Governance) to determine how best to represent the TNFD SC on the GEF PSC (for example via a TNFD SC Sub-committee, full representation of the TNFD governance on the GEF PSC or through other means).
<p>Clarity should be provided that parts of the Framework will be tested with different types of organisations, rather</p>	<p>Clarify within the narrative under Output 2.2.2 that different sections of the Framework will be tested with different organisation types according to their roles as data preparers or users, and exposure to relevant elements of the Framework across</p>

Feedback point	How this will be addressed in the ProDoc
than the whole Framework	physical and transition risks.
<p>Would like to rephrase the GEF project objective to be more specific on ‘Nature Positive’, and to address potential confusion arising from combining the words ‘financing’ and ‘investment’.</p>	<p>Propose to edit the objective accordingly: The overall TNFD goal is to support a shift away from nature-negative impacts and toward nature-positive global financial flows, by providing a framework for organizations to report and act on nature-related risks, including impacts and dependencies.</p> <p>The GEF project objective is to support the establishment of a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to develop and disseminate a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.</p>
<p>Request for clarification regarding the staffing of the GEF EA team vis a vis the eventual TNFD Secretariat Team</p>	<p>The ProDoc states that ‘The relationship between the EA and the TNFD Secretariat when it is formed is to be further defined during the initial stages of the project, building on the outputs of the IWG Governance Workstream 1 (who finish their work in Q2 2021).</p>
<p>Request to change indicator 3 to “two year strategic work plan and ToR <i>Recommendations</i> for the TNFD fully developed and endorsed by the IWG.</p>	<p>This change will be made to the ProDoc and its Results Framework.</p>
<p>Request for clarification on Indicator 5. # of FIs and companies reporting increased understanding of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and</p>	<p>This indicator relates to the use of the technical reports published under Output 2.1.1 (Report and inventory of existing tools) and Output 2.1.2 (Synthesis report of the evidence based for the materiality of nature-related financial risk & impacts), and does not require ‘sign up’ to the TNFD – just use and feedback on these</p>

Feedback point	How this will be addressed in the ProDoc
dependencies on nature.	<p>knowledge products by FIs and companies.</p> <p>Indicator 9 - # of public expressions of support for the TNFD provided by FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders (Target 100) captures the level of sector support for the Framework itself.</p>

Stakeholder engagement during project execution

Stakeholder engagement during the project execution period will follow a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that was developed per GEF, WWF and UNEP FI policies and guidelines (see Appendix B). This plan includes a summary of the stakeholder engagement process in from project development stage and a description of the stakeholder engagement process for the implementation period.

Stakeholder Engagement is a key and mandatory process for all the GEF projects, and it is a crucial element for the TNFD project through its four components from setting up and launching the Taskforce (Component 1), building and testing the Framework (Component 2), consultation (Component 3) to knowledge management (Component 4). As the GEF project builds on the work of the Partner Group, TEG and IWG workstreams, stakeholder engagement for this Project is part of the overall engagement with IWG members at large which includes monthly IWG meetings since September 2020, weekly meetings of the IWG workstreams since November 2020, and through review, verbal and written feedback to TEG papers and IWG deliverables led by the IWG Co-chairs and workstream leads with support from the Partner Group.⁸¹

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a participatory tool designed to guide the Project Management Unit (PMU) involved in the GEF TNFD project implementation stage to engage and maintain a responsive and transparent communication line with their stakeholders. The SEP is integral to the overall project goal because it provides guidelines for stakeholder engagement during the preparation and implementation of the Project, and it guides the disclosure process for the entire Project.

It is important to understand the SEP as a living document that will be updated throughout the project lifecycle. Although this initial SEP has been developed based on information and documentation from the Partner Group, TEG, IWG and Workstream meetings, overall stakeholder engagement will be carried out by the Executing Agency (EA), and subsequent activities would be captured to update the draft at a strategic level, by the Project Management Unit.

⁸¹ See section 3.1 of this document for more information on working groups.

The Executing Agency (EA) – UNEP FI - will ensure that stakeholders' views and inputs will be taken into consideration as early as possible and throughout project implementation. The consultation processes will be continued throughout the Project as required by the IWG and eventually the TNFD Secretariat once it is set up, ensuring the steady growing interest of beneficiaries and TNFD members and maintaining inclusive and diverse representation, including among women and men. Geographic balance (North/South) has been envisioned since the inception of the IWG, given that the TNFD framework will be global in scope. Membership to the IWG (as with the eventual TNFD) is voluntary, but there have been targeted outreach efforts to ensure participation, buy-in and eventually testing of the framework by representatives from both Northern and Southern countries. The EA, Partner Group and IWG will seek to ensure geographical balance during project implementation (by, for example, seeking a balanced membership from the global South, via the involvement of local stock exchanges, Development Banks and regulators; involving representatives of the global South in all stages of the TNFD framework development including building, testing and consultation phases; targeted events in the global South to increase understanding and awareness of the TNFD framework; and targeted research on how to enhance the update and inclusion of the global South in the TNFD work plan) and actively engage with GEF-eligible countries and anywhere else where balancing may be required. The EA will ensure that the information disclosed, the format, language, and the methods used to communicate the information will be tailored to each stakeholder group.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan also anticipates that there will be numerous ongoing activities to raise awareness of the Project as part of the larger TNFD initiative among potential beneficiaries and TNFD members, and to collect sex-disaggregated data on experiences among women and men, to assess the possible scale of support required and ensure its dissemination is gender-equitable. The project stakeholder engagement plan will be aligned with the gender analysis and gender action plan and will ensure that women and other relevant marginalized groups' views will be appropriately considered.

Table 6. Key stakeholder groups and how they will be engaged

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (FIs)	One of the success factors of the TCFD was that it was an FI-led initiative and was developed “by the market, for the market”. Similar levels of participation from FIs in the TNFD will be central to the success of this project. FIs will be key to shaping the TNFD framework and	As an industry-led initiative FI’s are engaged throughout the TNFD development process: Phase 0 Prepare: During this phase the TNFD will lay the groundwork for the TNFD to build upon: securing a chair, mandate, chair, and secretariat & pilot approach. FIs form the majority of the

⁸² For the full list of IWG members please see the TNFD website: <https://tnfd.info/who-we-are/>.

⁸³ The SEP is a living document. Timing and frequency of engagement with stakeholders will be updated early in project implementation according to the workplan delivered by Workstream 2.

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
	<p>recommendations, ensuring they are designed in a way that can be widely adopted and incorporated into existing risk management systems across the diversity of banks, insurers, investors and other FIs. These institutions will likely have an interest in influencing the direction the Framework takes and engage accordingly.</p> <p>The involvement and support of the finance sector in the Project are critical to driving the broader business sector adoption and implementing the recommendations that come out of the TNFD.</p>	<p>organizations who have joined the IWG to date (48 institutions) and a number have publicly announced their support for the TNFD. Through their membership of the IWG they will advise on the design of the TNFD and the resulting framework.</p> <p>In the prepare phase a limited number of FI's will be involved in the mini-pilot on food distribution systems.</p> <p>Phase 1 Build: To embark on the 'build', the intended users of the framework together with other relevant stakeholder such as, International Standards Organizations, Platform and Data Providers, Consultancies, NGOs, Academic and Research organizations will be engaged to help inform building elements of the draft framework. The building stage includes developing a draft disclosure framework (or elements of a framework that could be adopted by other frameworks In the build phase FI's will be involved as part developing a draft disclosure framework (or elements of a framework that could be adopted by other frameworks.</p> <p>Phase 2: 'Testing': of the framework will be carried out by a series of pilot tests with three different stakeholder groups: 1) data preparers, and data users – both 2) internal and 3) external – including banks, investors, insurers and corporates, including both private and public institutions. In this phase FIs will be invited to test the framework. It is expected that the framework should be co-created with the financial and corporate sectors such that FIs advise on how to make it feasible enough to eventually report on.</p> <p>Phase 3: Consult: The TNFD Secretariat will develop and conduct a consultation on a report containing the Framework as updated following the piloting experiences in Phase 2, and will upon the basis of the input received develop the 2nd draft of the framework. It is expected that FIs as data user will Specific webinars/events aimed to get feedback from those who will use and apply the TNFD including corporates and financial</p>

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
		<p>institutions.</p> <p>Phase 4: Disseminate: A launch date, with support during and after, is needed to increase awareness of the TNFD and provide support for application and wide uptake. In this phase a broader group of FI's will be introduced to the TNFD framework. Build on the supporter network in the TCFD, engaging organisations and influencers to help promote awareness and commitment to the TNFD in advance of launch.</p>
CORPORATIONS	<p>Corporations are central to the TNFD and should have a strong interest in it, as corporate risk reporting could be significantly impacted by the framework adopted by the TNFD and used by their investors, lenders, and insurers.</p> <p>They will be able to provide guidance on current corporate policies and reporting practices and the areas where they can be strengthened and supported by the TNFD.</p> <p>It will be important for corporates to be vocal supporters of the TNFD to help it gain broad support, and to indicate to FIs that the TNFD's framework and recommendations are realistic and achievable for the sector.</p>	<p>Phase 0: WBCSD and CBDES are members of the IWG alongside individual 12 corporate members and will continue to be consulted closely in the development of the TNFD and the Framework via the testing and feedback process.</p> <p>Phase 1: In the build phase corporates will be involved as part developing a draft disclosure framework (or elements of a framework that could be adopted by other frameworks.</p> <p>Phase 2: Corporates are part of the 3 key groups testing the framework.</p> <p>Phase 3: During phase 3 corporates – will be involved as data preparers in specific webinars aimed to obtain feedback from those preparing information for use within the framework.</p> <p>Phase 4: In this phase a broader group of corporates s will be introduced to the TNFD framework. The contacts with multilateral organisations, industry groups and membership groups, e.g., WEF, WBCSD, We Value Nature, UN PRI, CDSB, NGFS, etc. will be used to help publicise and promote the TNFD.</p>
RATING AGENCIES & DATA PROVIDERS	<p>Some of the world's largest ratings agencies such as S&P have stated that TCFD recommendations could make the further incorporation of climate and environmental disclosures and their associated risks into credit ratings more consistent and transparency, which the TNFD will help to do for disclosures specific to nature. Having rating</p>	<p>Phase 0: As part of the market relevance testing feedback from rating agencies and data providers will be sought via targeted efforts to ensure they are updated and consulted on the progress of the</p>

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
	<p>agencies participate in the development of the TNFD Framework will be important to ensure that the data produced will be useful for the ratings process.</p> <p>Market and financial data providers also have a strong interest in disclosing nature-related risk and the data produced from these disclosures, which will feed into their analyses and data services. Their participation in the TNFD is important to ensure that the data produced from the TNFD Framework is useful for the broader data service industry.</p>	<p>TNFD, including potential involvement in the Framework testing process.</p> <p>Phase 1: In this phase rating agencies and data providers will be invited to support the development and implementation of data stacks. The TNFD will produce broader guidance on how to construct data stacks as well as how to implement its broader set of recommendations.</p> <p>Phase 2: In phase 2 platform & data providers - examples include MSCI, S&P Trucost, Refinitiv and Bloomberg as this group can help input into the data stocktake by identifying what is available.</p> <p>Phase 3: Specific webinars aimed to obtain feedback from those developing reporting information for use within the framework.</p> <p>Phase 4: Data providers and data agencies are expected to support the uptake and implementation of TNFD.</p>
GOVERNMENT	<p>Strong government engagement is vital to help translate the TNFD framework and recommendations into public policy development. This will help replicate the success of the TCFD in being adopted under national regulations such as the TCFD reporting requirements mandated under France's Article 173.</p> <p>The UN Biodiversity Conference in Kunming, China, offers governments a unique opportunity to send a strong signal to the financial system to bring financial flows in line with the need for biodiversity conservation and restoration. If TNFD progress can be reported to governments and incorporated into their policy messaging in the run up to this event this will help raise its profile.</p> <p>Government donor agencies are also an essential partner in the development and resourcing of the TNFD project. Via the G20's Sustainable Finance</p>	<p>Phase 0: The Governments of the United Kingdom, Netherlands Switzerland, France, Peru and Kenya are members of the IWG and will continue to be consulted closely on the development of the TNFD and the Framework.</p> <p>Phase 1&2: During these phases government actors will not be actively involved in the building and testing of the framework. The TNFD Secretariat will work to obtain a political mandate via the G20 or the GSO, with support of UNDP. Government actors are encouraged to continue their role to support and develop the TNFD.</p> <p>Phase 3: Government actors are invited to give feedback to the 1st draft TNFD framework in draft</p>

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
	<p>Working Group (Led by the US and China) and the FSB the TNFD will work to obtain a wider political mandate to strengthen its uptake. This work is led by UNDP.</p> <p>Further to the support and engagement with governments in the phases of the TNFD development special attention will be given to the role of governments under scenario development. It is expected that the Leaders' Pledge for Nature goal of "reversing biodiversity loss by 2030" or the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) goals/targets of "no net loss by 2030 and net gain by 2050" will be used for scenario planning. The TNFD will seek alignment with existing initiatives working on scenarios. On the basis of their work, the TNFD will link to the use of and provide guidance on scenario analysis. This in addition will allow for alignment with national reporting of Parties as required under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD).</p>	<p>form online and via www.tnfd.info for a 60-day public consultation. In addition, specific outreach will be made to government actors to be involved in the consultation process.</p> <p>Phase 4: launch to take place across different geographies through events/webinars. Government Ministries and financial regulators to help provide the mandate for the TNFD throughout its development and the dissemination of results.</p>
FINANCIAL REGULATORS/CENTRAL BANKS	<p>Financial regulators and central banks have a strong interest in managing the financial risks that biodiversity loss poses to the financial sector as part of their broader mandate (as has been the case in the TCFD).</p> <p>The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and its members can provide important insights into the impact of nature-related financial risks on the sector as a whole based on the work they have done to date.</p> <p>Gaining strong buy-in and ownership from financial regulators and central banks is needed to facilitate the adoption of TNFD recommendations into financial regulation.</p>	<p>The Banking and Securities Commission of Mexico, the Federal Council of the Environment of Argentina, and the Retirement Benefits Authority of Kenya are members of the IWG with a range of additional authorities being engaged by the partner group. They will continue to be consulted closely on the development of the TNFD and the Framework.</p> <p>Phase 1: During this phase no specific attention to financial regulators and central banks will be given, but they are invited to continue their role to support and develop the TNFD.</p> <p>Phase 2: Special attention during this phase will be given to Supervisors/Central Banks, for example the Monetary Authority of Singapore, and DNB.</p> <p>Phase 3: Supervisors/Central Banks are invited to give feedback to the 1st draft TNFD framework in a draft form online and via www.tnfd.info for a 60-</p>

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
		<p>day public consultation.</p> <p>Phase 4: launch to take place across different geographies through events/webinars. This will include the need for support from key Supervisors/Central Banks based on the TNFD's mandate.</p>
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	<p>International organizations can provide support, expertise, and knowledge on assessing nature-based risks in the financial system.</p> <p>There are several business and biodiversity initiatives run by international organizations that have helped lay the groundwork for the TNFD including the <u>Natural Capital Finance Alliance</u> and <u>Natural Capital Coalition</u> amongst others. They will have a strong interest in ensuring the TNFD succeeds in its goals.</p> <p>International standards organizations (financial and non-financial) such as ICAEW, CDSB, SASB, GRI can help determine gaps in current reporting and identify where the TNFD can help to further the consideration of natural capital risk.</p>	<p>Phase 0: Ten international organizations are members of the IWG and will provide active input into the design of the TNFD and the Framework. There are also active conversations with other organizations to join the group.</p> <p>Phase 0: As part of the market relevance testing feedback from international organizations will be sought.</p> <p>Phase 1: In this phase rating international organizations will be invited to support the development of TNFD.</p> <p>Phase 2: In phase 2 international standards organizations (financial and non-financial reporting) - EU non-financial reporting, ICAEW, CDSB, SASB, GRI to help determine gaps in current reporting and where the TNFD can help to further the consideration of natural capital risk.</p> <p>Phase 3: Specific webinars aimed to obtain feedback from those international organizations' information for use within the framework.</p> <p>Phase 4: International standards organizations (financial and non-financial reporting) - EU NFR, ICAEW, CDSB, SASB, GRI, etc. to help publicize the TNFD and promote take up.</p>
NGOS & CSOS	<p>NGOs and CSOs have helped to create a range of tools, reporting frameworks, standards, and methodologies on nature-related risks that will inform the TNFD project. This has included tools</p>	<p>Phase 0: WWF and the Global Canopy Programme have played a central role in advancing the plans for a TNFD, alongside their partners. TNC and</p>

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS ⁸²	INTEREST IN THE PROJECT	TIMING AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY ⁸³
	<p>such as <u>ENCORE</u> and <u>Impact360</u>.</p> <p>To promote comparability, cooperation and strengthen the legitimacy of the TNFD, it is important to promote alignment across the various NGO-led disclosure regimes, frameworks, standards, and initiatives on nature-related risk and natural capital.</p>	<p>Environmental Finance have publicly stated their support for the establishment of a TNFD. These organizations and further NGOs/CSOs will be consulted with during the development of the Framework</p>
ACADEMIA	<p>Academic institutions have also led a range of important research initiatives, frameworks, and tool development that will inform the TNFD framework and recommendations, for example, the <u>Biodiversity Impact Measurement (BIM) Tool</u> developed by the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL). These institutions have a strong incentive to engage with the TNFD to support the uptake of their research outputs and tools and to demonstrate their policy impact.</p> <p>Engagement and buy-in from academic institutions is key to ensure the TNFD process maintains scientific credibility and uses the best available science to inform its recommendations.</p>	<p>Research institutions and academia were invited to the IWG, though official membership has not yet been confirmed. Academic institutions will be consulted and updated throughout the TNFD process to ensure scientific credibility of the recommendations</p>

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- ☒ Consulted only;
- ☐ Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- ☒ Co-financier;
- ☒ Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- ☒ Executor or co-executor;
- ☐ Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

Gender assessment (summary)

The detailed gender assessment is provided in appendix C. Key gender dimensions relevant to the project are highlighted here along with actions to address them:

i) Under-representation of women in senior and decision-making roles in the finance and corporate sectors

Women make up just 20% of executive committees within financial services⁸⁴ and 29% of senior positions across the corporate sector⁸⁵. The IWG and eventual TNFD membership will be largely composed of senior management representatives from these industries and there is a risk of under-representation of women within them. This relates to one of the three most common project gaps identified within the GEF Guidelines on Gender Equality (SD/GN/O2): *‘Unbalanced participation and decision making in environmental planning and governance at all levels’*. The Guidelines highlight the need to address gender gaps related to participation and leadership in decision-making processes from the local to global levels, to make institutions and policies more representative, and to help women better engage in decisions that shape environmental planning and policy making.

How will this issue be addressed during project execution?

The WWF GEF Agency and the Executing Agency will promote gender training to the GEF project PMU and offer training to the TNFD Secretariat, to promote gender equality in TNFD. This will help ensure that women are adequately represented in the Taskforce and have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes.

ii) Gender equality within the operations of the TNFD Secretariat

It is also important that gender equality is reflected within the set-up and operations of the TNFD Secretariat.

Any organizational policies developed by the Secretariat would be aligned to the GEF Policy on Gender Equality and WWF’s Gender Policy, specifically regarding organizational culture and work environment where⁸⁶:

1. Employment decisions about recruiting, hiring, responsibilities, training and professional development, promotion, transferring compensation and termination are uniformly based on qualifications, including skills, abilities, knowledge, and experience and, actively pursues gender balance at all levels of the organization;

⁸⁴ Oliver Wyman (2019). Woman in Financial Services 2020. Available online: <https://www.oliverwyman.com/content/dam/oliver-wyman/v2/publications/2019/November/Women-In-Financial-Services-2020.pdf>

⁸⁵ Grant Thornton (2019) Women in Business: building a blueprint for action. Available online: https://www.grantthornton.global/globalassets/global-insights---do-not-edit/2019/women-in-business/gtil-wib-report_grant-thornton-spreads-low-res.pdf

⁸⁶ WWF Gender Policy (2011). Available online: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/wwf-gender-policy>

2. Staff can work in an environment of inclusion, civility, and respect for the rights of each individual and where all employees share key organizational values focused on equal opportunity, good governance, accountability and transparency;
3. Benefit policies are gender sensitive and equitable (to the extent possible under applicable national laws) and appropriately respond to local staff needs for balancing work, family, and civic life;
4. Secretariat management and other staff are aware of what constitutes discrimination and respect diversity in work and management styles and prevent discriminatory practices including stereotyping and sexual harassment;
5. Sex-disaggregated data are analyzed periodically with regards to global, national and project staffing and advancement patterns at different levels to identify areas for improvement; and
6. There is a minimum Secretariat HR anti-discrimination and harassment policy with provision for reporting, investigation and sanctions for employment-related discrimination and/or harassment.

iii) Gender equality during stakeholder engagement

A central element of the IWG, EA and Secretariat's role in this project is to engage the stakeholder community. A large proportion of these stakeholders will be senior personnel from the finance and corporate sectors where, as described above, there is generally lower representation from women. This poses the risk that stakeholder analysis and consultation predominantly captures the views of men and under-represents the opinions of women. The project team undertaking stakeholder consultations will be provided with the training support and tools to ensure that these consultations are conducted with a gender sensitive lens throughout the project life cycle.

How will this issue be addressed during project execution?

Stakeholder identification and consultation will be conducted in alignment with GEF's guidance to advance gender equality⁸⁷ in a gender sensitive manner, using participatory consultation methods that help ensure women and men's knowledge and expertise are heard and that they are provided equal opportunity for participation.

Gender action plan for project execution (summary)

The objective of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) (See Appendix C) for the GEF TNFD project is to provide a gender framework for the Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure women and men will be equally involved in the Project and receive equitable benefits. The gender action plan was developed following the UNEP FI gender policies,⁸⁸ GEF 2020 Strategy, GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (2017), the GEF's

⁸⁷ GEF (2018). Guidance to Advance Gender Equality. Available online:

<https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF%20Guidance%20on%20Gender.pdf>

⁸⁸ [Gender Equality and the environment Policy and Strategy.](#)

Gender Equality Action Plan (2014), GEF policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards (2015), GEF Policy on Public Involvement in GEF Projects (2012) the WWF Gender Policy (2011)⁸⁹ and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Public Involvement Policy (2014).

The gender action plan was developed based upon the information, documentation, meetings and events organized during the project design phase, and led by the Informal Working Group (IWG) and its Workstreams, the Informal Technical Expert Group (TEG), and the Partner Group with several other stakeholders (Financial Institutions, Corporations, Central Banks, Governments, International Organizations, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and other Initiatives). The plan's overall strategy is to ensure the equal participation of and benefits for women during project implementation of GEF-funded activities, with the support of gender specialists and the collection of detailed sex-disaggregated data on project participants and beneficiaries and monitoring of progress on gender-specific indicators.

The Gender Action Plan sets out specific activities designed to ensure the mainstreaming of gender into project outputs and activities, including key actions to maximize equal participation in and benefits from the project, with the following as some of the most relevant activities:

- a) Access gender expertise from partner institutions to advise and support the implementation of the gender action plan;
- b) Active participation of women in the strategy development, monitoring and sharing of lessons learned;
- c) Awareness of the TNFD, IWG, TEG, partners, and other stakeholders on gender issues and social concerns in the Project; and
- d) Sharing of gender-sensitive best practices for knowledge management purposes.

Monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive activities

The requirements of the WWF Gender Policy and the GEF Policy on Gender Equality will be applied for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Gender disaggregated data will be collected for participation in the IWG, TNFD, and stakeholder consultations and events. The extent to which gender equality is achieved in each project activity will be qualitatively assessed and incorporated into the monitoring process. Gender has been mainstreamed into the results framework with outcome-level indicators sex-disaggregated where appropriate. The GAP (see Appendix C) shows how outputs will be made gender-responsive and provide indicators and targets accordingly.

The Project Management Unit will oversee all gender monitoring activities. Reflecting the integral nature of the GAP with project implementation, the Project Manager will take responsibility for oversight, supported by the Research and M&E Coordinator who will lead on data collection, analysis, and adaptive management. Progress with the GAP will be reported to the Project Steering Committee and WWF GEF Agency as part of the six-month and yearly Project Progress Reports.

⁸⁹ WWF Gender Policy, 2011

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no ☐) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

The GAP is provided as appendix C to the ProDoc

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or

☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no ☐)

4. Private Sector Engagement. Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector engagement is central to this project, and one of the defining features of the TNFD IWG is the fact that it is private sector led. The idea for a TNFD began in January 2019 at the WEF with major financial institution involvement including AXA ("Into the Wild: Integrated Nature in Investment Strategy") and PwC (Nature is too big to fail). A further high-level roundtable was held at the WEF in 2020. As of March 24, 2021, 49 financial institutions and private firms are actively engaged in the IWG composed of 73 members.

The IWG has established four workstreams to develop the TNFD supported by a Technical Expert Group and the private sector is engaged in every workstream, as shown below:

Table 7. Private sector engagement in IWG workstreams

Workstream	Workstream Leads and Meetings	IWG Member Groupings	Partner Group Support
1) TNFD Governance, Leadership and Membership	AXA Thursdays , twice a month:	21 orgs: AXA, Banco del Progreso, BNP Paribas, BP, CNBV, COFEMA, EcoAdvisors, EIB, EBRD, FC4S, Finance for Tomorrow, Manulife Investment Management, Reckitt Benckiser, SIF, Standard Chartered Bank, Swiss Re, WBCSD, World Bank and Yes Bank. Governments: UK, French Treasury, Peru's Ministry of Environment and Swiss Ministry of Finance.	WWF & UNDP
2) TNFD Work Plan, budget and Operationalization	2.2: Rabobank 2.1: Mondays x twice a month 2.2: Wednesdays x twice a	21 orgs: AXA, Banco del Progreso, BNP Paribas, BP, CNBV, COFEMA, EcoAdvisors, EIB, EBRD, FC4S, Finance for Tomorrow, Manulife Investment Management, Reckitt Benckiser, SIF, Standard Chartered Bank, Swiss Re,	UNEP FI & UNDP with support as needed from Global Canopy and

	month	WBCSD, World Bank and Yes Bank. Governments: UK, French Treasury, Peru's Ministry of Environment and Swiss Ministry of Finance.	WWF
3) TNFD Resourcing	KPMG Tuesdays, twice a month	14 orgs: BNP Paribas, EBRD, GEF, KPMG, Lloyds Banking Group, Maua Capital, RBA, Raiffeisen, Robeco, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust, and the World Bank. Gov: Netherlands' Ministry of Agriculture, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment and UK DEFRA.	Global Canopy & WWF
4) Communications, Outreach and Knowledge Management	WEF EY	21 orgs: Banorte, CEBDS, CIFAL Argentina, Credit Suisse, Ecoacs, EY, FAMA Inverimentos, HSBC Pollution Climate Asset Management, IIF, NatWest Group, OECD, Rio Tinto, Storebrand Bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust, SusCon Japan, UN PRI, Wells Fargo, WBCSD & WEF. Govs: French MoE & UK Government via SEB Bank.	Global Canopy & UNDP
5) Informal Technical Expert Group	Global Canopy and Finance for Biodiversity	TEG Membership: made up of independent experts from DNB, GRI, Institute of Public Environmental Affairs, Refinitiv, UNEP WCMC, Willis Towers Watson.	Global Canopy and Finance for Biodiversity

These Workstreams assist the IWG to decide on the governance structure including the Chair(s), members, working groups and Secretariat to be adopted by the TNFD.

IWG members are asked to engage at C-Suite level within their organizations to help raise the issue up the corporate agenda globally. IWG members will also engage the broader private sector in the following ways:

1. Inviting country-level financial institutions and corporates to engage with the TNFD process.
2. Encouraging their peer FIs and corporates at a global level to engage with the TNFD. These engagement efforts will initially be focused on banks, insurers, investors, financial sector data providers, consultancies and companies.

Since its creation in September 2020, the IWG members have met seven times to review the WS's recommendations and the technical expert group's work scoping paper developed through 14 deep-dive discussions with an average of 45 participants.

The current recommendations from the Workstream on governance are privileging a TNFD membership to primarily represent the industry globally, i.e. financial and "real economy" companies from the global

North and South, with a strong emphasis on representative finance leaders. Given the focus on disclosure, rating agencies and reporting/accounting firms as well as data providers may be included as members.

The membership will be probably limited to maximum 30 entities, with a targeted distribution of 12 financial institutions, 12 companies and 6 rating agencies/reporting/accounting firms/data providers.

The private Sector is central to the project and also very inclusive of a solid partnership with civil society organizations, conservations organizations such as Business for Nature (BfN) that is supportive to the TNFD to enable governments, companies and financial organizations to take better decisions if they used information 'beyond short-term profit and GDP' that includes impacts and dependencies on nature, as well as synergies and tradeoffs informed by science and planetary boundaries.

The Private Sector has also been particularly pro-active in the cooperation with the civil society throughout the development of the project proposal. This cooperation has been formalized at the occasion of the GEF project proposal validation workshop on December 15th, 2020 in which the three co-chairs of the IWG, the Partner Group (UNDP, UNEP-FI, Global Canopy, WWF) and donors to the GEF project participated.

5. Risks. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Table 8 below provides a summary of the general risks and proposed mitigation measures for this project.

Table 8: Project risk identification and mitigation

Risk description	Risk level	Mitigation
i) Lack of stakeholder support for a framework on nature-related risks and the measurement tools and indicators needed for corporates and FIs to implement it	Low	<p>There already exists a high level of support for the TNFD as described under 'Sustainability' and the IWG is already established. The TNFD framework and the tools/indicators needed to report against it will be identified and tested in close collaboration with financial institutions and companies who make up a significant proportion of the IWG. This will help ensure they are feasible and supported by a broad range of the financial and corporate sectors.</p> <p>There are also excellent opportunities for strengthening government and broader stakeholder engagement in the TNFD in the run up to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP</p>

Risk description	Risk level	Mitigation
		15 in 2021, where the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be discussed.
ii) Lack of alignment with existing initiatives and a perceived additional reporting burden	Medium	<p>The TNFD framework will be built and tested in close collaboration with financial institutions and companies who make up a significant proportion of the IWG. This will include the analysis of existing tools, methodologies and regulatory frameworks. This collaborative and industry-led approach will help to avoid duplication and ensure that the Framework builds from and helps standardize existing tools, measurement systems and reporting protocols. Through working with the TCFD and FSB from the inception of the project, the Framework will be designed so it is complementary to existing work under the TCFD.</p>
iii) Lack of awareness and behavior change from financial institutions and companies as a result of the TNFD's work	High	<p>The presence of at least two financial regulators/central banks within the IWG will help to demonstrate to the broader finance and corporate sectors that the TNFD has the backing of public authorities and will influence regulatory action in the future, in a similar manner to the TCFD.</p> <p>The TNFD Secretariat and IWG will consult broadly across the finance and corporate sectors to develop the draft reporting framework. They will engage individual companies, along with prominent business groups and coalitions such as the NCC, WBCSD, WEF, the Sustainable Banking Network, Business for Nature, CDSB, NGFS, PRI, CPIC, the Science Based Targets Network, and the EU Business & Biodiversity Platform.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 includes the development of an online resource hub with guidelines and Q&As for financial institutions, along with a record of organizations endorsing the TNFD framework. This will help FIs and corporates not directly engaged by the IWG and Secretariat to understand the key messages of the TNFD and the significance of nature-based risk in the finance sector.</p> <p>To help ensure that TNFD progress is widely broadcast and recognized, Component 4 of the project (Knowledge Management & M&E) includes a specific output 4.1.1 focused on the wide dissemination of knowledge management and communications products. Each of the project partners, including WWF, have substantial communications capacity, including</p>

Risk description	Risk level	Mitigation
		dedicated communications and public relations teams who can amplify TNFD's progress in the industry and wider press, and through their social media presence.
vi) Lack of adequate or available data	Medium	A variety of nature/biodiversity-related datasets exist but no single authoritative product delivers these fully-tailored to the needs of the financial sector and corporate data reporters on this topic. A number of products exist or are in development that provide partial solutions: commercially-protected ESG products, IBAT, ENCORE and its new biodiversity module, TRASE Finance, and a WWF-CH Biodiversity Portfolio tool in development. Each product relies to varying degrees on major datasets such as the IUCN Red List, World Database on Protected Areas, GBIF, Global Forest Watch and others which in turn are expensive to maintain and contain shortcomings of various types that can limit their usefulness, and often have difficulty in interfacing with asset-level data which is important to FIs. The TNFD data working group will examine what are the future solutions that will complement existing datasets and provide, for example, external validation of biodiversity datasets, lower costs and improve accuracy. Many of these options are on the verge of breakthroughs that will revolutionise the Big Data for Biodiversity capabilities, and the TNFD will keep abreast of the latest developments to position for example 'Environmental DNA' (eDNA) where data can be faster and more efficient.
v) Lack of adequate tools, methodologies, standards (beyond scope of this project) can limit uptake of framework from FIs/corporates	Medium	At this moment there is no equivalent of 1.5 degree climate target for nature and a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework may not provide the level of specificity or granularity to translate into industry-focused guidance. A number of tools, methodologies are in development. In the absence of one standardized approach or framework, corporate and uptake by FIs can be limited. The TNFD framework will support the transition to one agreed approach tools, methodologies and standards and will address this by: 1. Engaging with relevant tools developers from the initial stages of TNFD development, and 2. Engaging with standard setting bodies to ensure that the TNFD framework is compatible. It will take account of the wide variety of proposed approaches, to an authoritative industry-wide approach.

Table 9. COVID-19 Risk analysis

Risk category	Potential Risk	Mitigations and Plans
i) Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines	Continued or renewed efforts in COVID-19 containment measures (such as travel and meeting restrictions) are likely over the course of project development and possibly into implementation.	The successful implementation of this project does not rely on in-person meetings or travel to take place. All stakeholders involved in the establishment of the TNFD Interim Working Group (IWG) to date have done so remotely since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The required activities to implement the project successfully can all be executed remotely, if needed.
	Capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access and processing capacities that projects will need to strengthen.	The Executing Agency (EA), UNEP FI, IWG members and most TNFD stakeholders have significant experience coordinating remotely, and have done so routinely for many years before the advent of COVID 19, due to the need for frequent international collaboration in their activities. They are typically based in locations with strong internet connectivity and will be able to continue working remotely without significant issues.
	Changes in project implementation timelines.	No changes in project implementation timelines are anticipated as they have already been designed to take into account the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic.
	Changes in baseline and potential co-financing sources identified in the PIF may change due to changed government/project partner priorities for existing funding, reduced funding availability or due to delays until implementation.	Fortunately, the co-finance identified for this project is stable and committed. Some baseline and co-finance may be adjusted during project development, and if so, the team will identify new co-finance sources.

Risk category	Potential Risk	Mitigations and Plans
ii) Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility and stakeholder engagement, including where necessary risk mitigation measures for both project staff and stakeholders.	The range of stakeholders for the TNFD are based in parts of the world with good connectivity and will be able to engage effectively in consultations for the project remotely via videoconferencing, webinars and document sharing, as they have done throughout the process of establishing and participation in the IWG.
iii) Enabling Environment	Government focus on environment during crisis	The TNFD IWG currently contains government representation from France, Peru, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Argentina, demonstrating strong support for the TNFD. The COVID-19 crises may divert political attention away from nature for some other government targets, however on the basis of progress to date there is overall confidence of sufficient government support for the TNFD, especially in the run up to CBD COP 15 in 2021 where nature will be higher on governments' agendas than in a typical year.
iv) Financing	Co-financing availability (co-financing from the private sector and governments, loan-based projects with MDBs)	The required co-financing for the project has already been committed by partners, after the advent of the COVID 19 crisis. It is highly unlikely co-financing commitments would be reneged but if this does occur, the project team is confident that this co-financing would be substituted by alternative sources within the project period.

Safeguards

The project will comply with WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) as outlined in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP). As the scope of

the project is focused on technical assistance and there are no on-the-ground field activities, it has been classified as category “C”, low risk.

There are no anticipated negative environmental or social impacts from the project’s low-risk activities. On the contrary, long-term positive impacts are expected from the project outcomes - the establishment of a TNFD and the participatory development and testing of a reporting framework will increase members’ awareness of nature-related risks and their ability to identify dependencies and impacts on nature, measure positive and negative financial flows to nature and to mitigate these risks. FIs and companies will be able to better assess, disclose and act on their exposure to these risks and government regulators will have a common framework and evidence base to advance regulation on nature-risk disclosure. Overall, a greater number of FIs, companies and regulators will integrate nature-based risks to their existing reporting frameworks. FIs’ increased disclosure, understanding of their exposure to harmful activities and of the materiality of these risks should incentivize the redirection of finance away from nature-negative activities towards activities with minimal or positive impacts on nature. In the long-term, market-driven pressures on global biodiversity and natural resources will decrease as a result of reduced nature-based risk in the financial sector, leading to increased security of natural capital and ecosystem services for human society and the global economy.

Climate Change Risk Screen

STAP guidance⁹⁰ notes that an effective climate risk screening covers four main elements: 1) identify the hazards; 2) assess vulnerability and exposure; 3) rate the risk; and 4) identify measures to manage the risk. The WWF Climate Change Risk Screening Tool, developed based on the STAP guidance, is difficult to apply for a project such as this, which is technical support in nature with no touch down at country level. It is not possible to provide relevant climate projections for the country or regions, potential hazards, and current and projected exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity for this project, which is developing a reporting framework and a taskforce. As such, a qualitative assessment is provided here as an analysis of potential risks to the project from climate change.

The proposed project recognizes that natural capital provides the world's population with critical ecosystem services and underpins the world’s economy. Climate change accelerates the depletion of natural capital and ecosystem services as it alters primary geophysical conditions too quickly for natural systems to adapt.⁹¹

Climate change itself poses significant financial challenges and opportunities for investors, now and in the future. The expected transition to a lower-carbon economy is estimated to require around \$1 trillion of investments a year for the foreseeable future, generating new investment opportunities.⁹² Simultaneously, the risk-return profile of organizations exposed to climate-related risks may change significantly as such organizations may be more affected by the physical impacts of climate change,

⁹⁰ <https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Climate%20Risk%20Screening%20web%20posting.pdf>

⁹¹ <https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/reduced-dividends-on-natural-capital#>

⁹² International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook Special Briefing for COP21, 2015.

climate policy, and new technologies. A 2015 study estimated the value at risk, as a result of climate change, to the total global stock of manageable assets ranging from \$4.2 trillion to \$43 trillion between now and the end of the century.⁹³ The need for better information to support informed investment, lending, and insurance underwriting decisions and improve understanding and analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities has been addressed through creation Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). Better data will also investors engage with companies on the resilience of their strategies and capital spending, which should help promote a smooth rather than an abrupt transition to a lower-carbon economy.⁹⁴ The proposed TNFD GEF project builds on the TCFD, and will integrate with TCFD such that investors will have the tools available to understand both climate and nature related risks. TNFD is aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) objectives, and its approach to incorporating within market signals the risks from both physical liability from adverse climate impacts and the necessary transition to a carbon-constrained global economy.⁹⁵

The TNFD will build on the essential developments achieved by the TCFD, which has secured over 1,000 organizations supporting its recommendations in the past five years, signaling a market-wide shift in recognizing climate change as a significant financial risk. Part of this model's success is that it has global membership across various organizations and is hosted by the Financial Stability Board (the FSB chair at the time was the Bank of England Governor Mark Carney), with the Taskforce chaired by Michael Bloomberg and the Secretariat located within Bloomberg. A similar approach to gaining multi-stakeholder support and establishing a Secretariat will be developed for the TNFD. There is already high-level support for the TNFD from the TCFD Secretariat, the World Bank, AXA, BNP Paribas, Rabobank, Standard Chartered, Storebrand, Yes Bank⁹⁶, IFC, the Dutch central bank, the Bank of France, the Swiss government, the UK government, and the NGFS.

The main avenue for the GEF TNFD project to identify and mitigate climate risk is through collaboration with TCFD. Some opportunities are highlighted below:

Output 1.1.1. The Taskforce partners includes members from the TCFD taskforce

Outcome 2.1. Improved financial sector methods to identify dependencies on nature, measure positive and negative financial flows to nature, and mitigate nature-related risks include interdependence of nature-related risks with climate change risk.

Output 2.2.1. Draft TNFD reporting framework includes necessary data and tools from the TCFD including tools, data, taxonomies etc.

Outputs 3.2.1. Online resource hub to be established will include necessary linkages to the TCFD.

⁹³ The Economist Intelligence Unit, "The Cost of Inaction: Recognizing the Value at Risk from Climate Change," 2015. Value at risk measures the loss a portfolio may experience, within a given time horizon, at a certain probability. The stock of manageable assets is defined as the total stock of assets held by non-bank financial institutions. Bank assets were excluded as banks themselves primarily manage them.

⁹⁴ <https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2020/10/FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf>

⁹⁵ <https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/>

⁹⁶ Business Green (2020). UK and banking giants spearhead the drive to combat nature-related financial risks. Available online: <https://www.businessgreen.com/news/4018059/uk-banking-giants-spearhead-drive-combat-nature-related-financial-risks>

6. *Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Overview of Implementation Arrangements

The proposed implementation arrangement for the GEF project (Figure 7) includes WWF as the GEF Agency, and UNEP FI as the Executing Agency to provide day-to-day project management. UNEP FI will sub-grant to project delivery partners which may include Global Canopy, WBCSD, the TNFD Secretariat (once established), amongst others (to be agreed with PSC). A GEF Project Steering Committee (PSC) which serves as the project oversight, advisory and support body will provisionally include the IWG Co-Chairs, IWG Workstream Leads and GEF Project co-financiers until the launch and operationalization of the TNFD. Once the TNFD is set up, the GEF PSC will likely transition to the Stewardship Group (made up of Partner Group and donors, UNEP FI recused as EA) and the Executive Director of the TNFD Secretariat (see Figure 8 below for proposed TNFD governance).

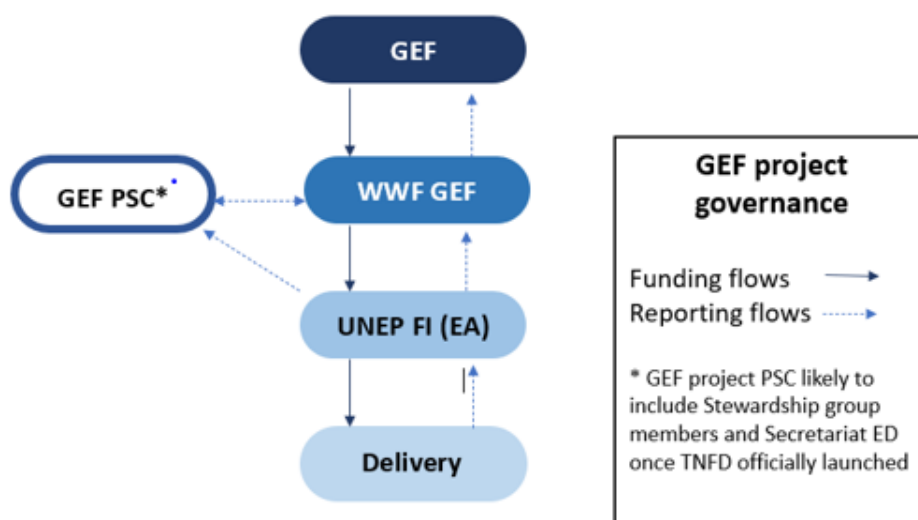


Figure 7 GEF project governance structure

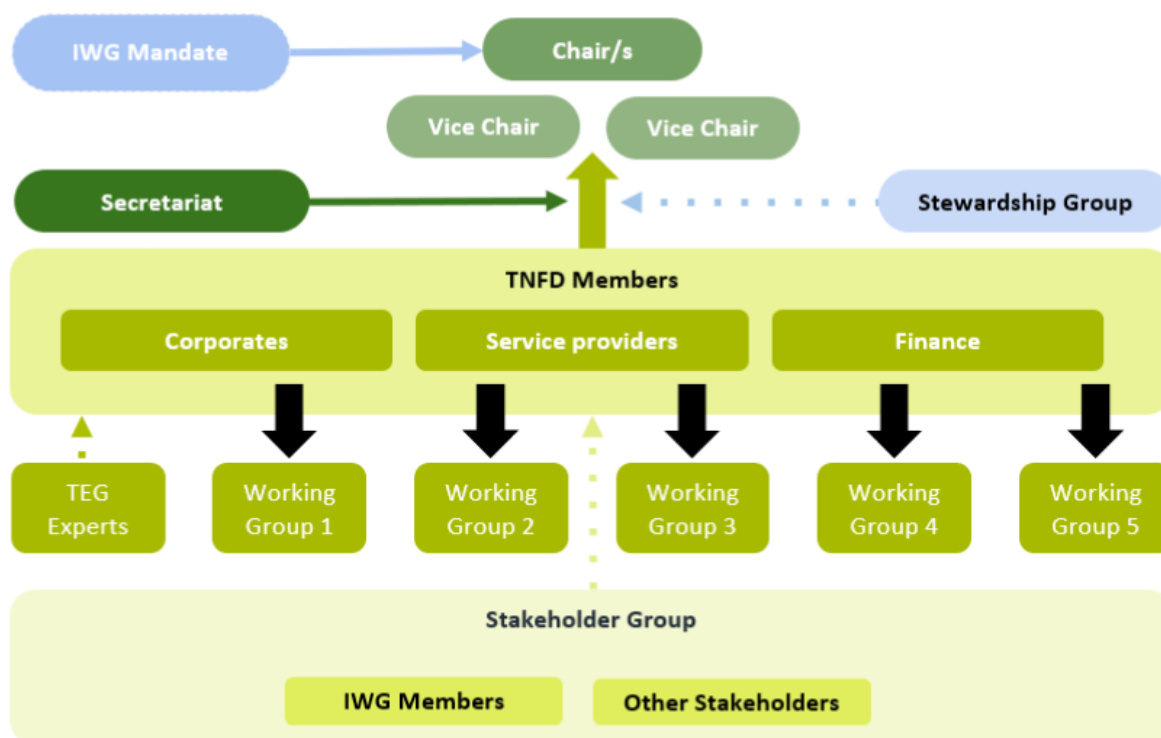


Figure 8 Proposed TNFD governance Structure

Identification of the EA (UNEP FI)

The WWF GEF Agency has worked with the Partner Group to establish criteria for the selection of the Executing Agency, namely that it is an international organization with a recognized role in supporting the financial industry to enhance its environmental sustainability and whose constituencies reflect a significant spectrum of the stakeholders targeted by the project.

The specific criteria for this selection included:

- i) Acceptability to FIs across sectors;
- ii) Acceptability to the GEF;
- iii) Acceptability to Developing Nations with high Natural Capital;
- iv) Global North/South Reach;
- v) Organizational scope and mandate aligned with TNFD goals;
- vi) Sufficient capacity available to deliver the project;
- vii) Experience in delivering similar programs;
- viii) Ability to organize TNFD work under COVID 19 restrictions;
- ix) Ability to deliver the Secretariat role for TNFD if required over the long term; and
- x) Ability to provide co-financing to the project.

Several organizations have been assessed and approached regarding the EA role. As a result of this process, and with the support of the TNFD IWG Steering Committee, UNEP FI has been selected as the EA for this GEF project.

UNEP FI's dedicated ecosystems workstream facilitates members and partners to embed biodiversity and nature into mainstream finance. It provides technical research and guidance, working with the financial community on cutting-edge innovations and frameworks, and developing industry-wide tools linking science, policy, economics and finance, bringing nature to the heart of financial decision-making. UNEP FI notably co-convenes the Natural Capital Finance Alliance and its Exploring natural capital opportunities, risks and exposure (ENCORE) tool including a forthcoming biodiversity module, for example, as well as biome-specific initiatives such as the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles and Initiative. In 2020, UNEP FI has been working with banks, asset owners and asset managers to set biodiversity targets to align their portfolios with SDGs 14 and 15 and the forthcoming Global Biodiversity Framework, and in 2021 it is delivering guidance and supporting the advancement of metrics for this purpose. The combination of its member networks and technical workstreams are ideally placed to enable UNEP FI to accelerate the TNFD implementation.

UNEP FI has been a core member of the partner group setting up the TNFD initiative via the IWG, and half of the 'accelerator team' with UNDP. The selection of UNEP FI as EA will allow UNEP to demonstrate transformative change at a systemic level in the field of sustainable finance, and replication in the broader GEF portfolio. It will involve considerable testing and mainstreaming the concept through the financial sector and with policy-makers from developed and emerging markets, over many years ahead.

The project is a major opportunity for UNEP in shifting financial flows away from nature-negative and towards nature-positive activities, contributing to the overall UNEP Programme of Work.

There is no other partner at the level of the TNFD partnership able to take up the execution.

Role of the EA

The EA will:

- Lead the GEF Project Execution in close coordination with members of the IWG, some of whom may be contracted as Executing Partners by the EA for specific deliverables; and
- Lead the reporting process and budget management;
- Lead the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP).
- Lead the engagement of stakeholders throughout the project via the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Day-to-day management of the GEF project will be delivered through a Project Management Unit (PMU), to be housed within the EA. The main function of the PMU will be to ensure high-quality project implementation as well as overall reporting, monitoring and evaluation functions. The EA will appoint a

Project Manager (PM) to provide strategic oversight, overall administration and supervision of the PMU, and guidance for project implementation. The PM will be responsible for: (i) preparing the overall project workplan; (ii) preparing annual budgets and work plans; (iii) managing project expenditure in line with outputs and activities; (iv) ensuring technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; (v) producing quarterly expenditure and cash advance requests from project partners; (vi) reporting to the project Steering Committee and the WWF GEF Agency on project delivery and impact via six-month and yearly Progress Reports.

The relationship between the EA and the TNFD Secretariat when it is formed is to be further defined during the initial stages of the project, building on the outputs of the IWG Governance Workstream 1 (who finish their work in Q2 2021).

GEF Project Steering Committee and Relationship to overall TNFD governance

A Project Steering Committee will be constituted to serve as the project oversight, advisory and support body for the project. The EA will work under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which serves as the project oversight, advisory and support body for the project. The final composition of the PSC will be determined in advance of the Project Inception Workshop. Until the launch and operationalization of the TNFD, the PSC will include the IWG Co-Chairs, IWG Workstream Leads and GEF Project co-financiers. Once the TNFD is set up (and the IWG ceases to exist), these roles on the GEF PSC will likely transition to selected representatives of the Stewardship Group (made up of Partner Group and donors) and the Executive Director of the TNFD Secretariat (see Figure 8 for proposed TNFD Governance structure Diagram). This will be further elaborated through the work of the IWG Workstream 1 (Governance) to determine how to best represent the overall leadership of the TNFD on the GEF PSC.

The GEF PSC will not hold decision-making authority with regards to the overall TNFD governance.

The PSC will be active throughout the project period and its composition will be adapted according to the established TNFD governance in such a way that it ensures the GEF support remains aligned with the decision making process for the TNFD's development, as well as with GEF eligibility criteria, until the GEF project closure (42 Months from the execution starting date).

The main functions of the GEF PSC will include:

- a) Members will represent their institutions and the work led by their institutions that falls under the Project. They will remain up-to-date on progress, results and challenges encountered by the executing team, as well as other related work that could influence the Project;

- b) advise the EA for a successful project execution and in particular regarding the project work planning, Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWPBs), review project reports and key project outputs when relevant;
- c) Hold virtual meetings on a yearly basis, timed to approve AWPB;
- d) Prior to the 12-month Project Progress Report (PPR) and the creation of a new annual work plan, the PSC will annually reflect on the theory of change and the evolution of the TNFD and assess whether or not changes are needed to the Project's strategies or activities;
- e) Discuss opportunities for adaptive management in the Project, based on the PPRs. Decisions about Adaptive Management will be made by the PSC; and
- g) Appoint a Chair.

The PSC will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes with the required quality. It will also provide overall guidance and strategic direction to the implementation of the project and its long-term sustainability. The PSC will also play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by providing quality assurance of project processes and products. The GEF and/or the WWF GEF Agency will be represented on the PSC to ensure alignment with GEF guidelines during implementation.

GEF Agency Oversight

WWF-US, through its WWF GEF Agency will: (i) provide consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) ensure that both GEF and WWF policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (iv) approve budget revisions, certify fund availability and transfer funds; (v) organize the mid-term and final evaluation and review project audits; and (vi) certify project operational and financial completion.

Coordination with other relevant initiatives

The TCFD

One of the most important initiatives for the project to coordinate with is the TCFD. This will help to identify areas of overlap and space for collaboration and to ensure these two initiatives are complementary.⁹⁷

⁹⁷ WWF GEF TNFD Concept Note May 29th 2020

To date there have been a series of informal dialogues with the TCFD which have informed early thinking on TNFD design, and the lessons learnt from TCFD identified in Section 3.7. Workstream 1 (Governance) of the IWG is currently developing a proposed formal coordination mechanism with the TCFD through the overall TNFD governance mechanism once established in 2021, and the ITEG will also be advising on this coordination approach. A first high-level call occurred in early January 2021 and TCFD offered to work closely with TNFD.

It will also be vital to coordinate regularly with other international standards organisations (financial and non-financial reporting) – such as CDSB, SASB, GRI. This is to ensure that the TNFD does not increase the reporting burden, but instead identifies and assesses existing processes that could be integrated within the TNFD Framework.⁹⁸ Again IWG Workstream 1 will develop a proposed approach to this coordination in 2021.

Other relevant initiatives

The Executing Agency (EA) of this GEF Project (UNEP FI) will communicate regularly with other initiatives working on the finance and corporate sectors' dependencies and impacts on nature. In addition to this, some of the members of the TNFD IWG are also active in the management of these initiatives and can help strengthen the level of awareness, coordination and potential collaboration with TNFD:

- **Natural Capital Finance Alliance** - this initiative is managed by UNEP FI and Global Canopy (with, as of January 2021, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre) who have both been central to the set up and running of the TNFD IWG, with an overlap in team members allowing for very strong coordination.
- **NGFS** - within the IWG, existing members who could assist with communication and awareness raising with this initiative include the IFC, Swiss Re, World Bank and CNBV.
- **EU Business@Biodiversity Platform Finance Community of Practice** - within the IWG, existing members who could assist with communication and awareness raising with this initiative include AXA (a co-financier for this project), EIB, Mirova, E&Y, Iberdrola, Rabobank, World Bank, CDSB and WBCSD.
- **Natural Capital Coalition** - within the IWG, existing members who could assist with communication and awareness raising with this initiative include EIB, E&Y, H&M, IFC, KPMG, World Bank, CEBDS, CDSB and WBCSD.
- **Business for Nature** - within the IWG, existing members who could assist with communication and awareness raising with this initiative include H&M, Iberdrola, Tesco, CEBDS, CDSB, WBCSD, and WEF.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

- **Together with Nature Initiative** - within the IWG, existing members who could assist with communication and awareness raising with this initiative include WBCSD, PRI and CEBDS.

7. Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

This project is global scope, consistent with the multi-stakeholder approach of the Global Framework involved with the BD COPs to strengthen effective engagement with the private sector, making visible how targets and indicators used by governments could be aligned with those that are used by business.

Initiatives such as TNFD will enable governments to better integrate knowledge on nature-related risk of those financial flows within their national policies and response more effectively to emerging country priorities.

Governments, companies and financial organizations would take better decisions if they used information that includes impacts and dependencies on nature, as well as synergies and tradeoffs informed by science and planetary boundaries.

The project is consistent in following national strategies and plans, relating to global conventions and agreements including the UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development amongst others. In particular it will directly support the implementation of the targets set out in the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework.

i) National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP) – These typically include plans and indicators related to reducing private sector driven impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity such as agricultural expansion, fisheries depletion and unsustainable forest conversion amongst others⁹⁹. The TNFD will help divert financing from these activities, and towards activities with minimal or positive impact on biodiversity, supporting NBSAP goals in the process.

⁹⁹ India's NBSAP provides an example of this: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/in/in-nbsap-v3-en.pdf>

ii) CBD National Reports - the outcomes of the TNFD's work will support the national targets within CBD National Reports, taking an example of Brazil's National Report, the most relevant targets include:

- Sustainable production and consumption to mitigate or prevent negative impacts from the use of natural resources;
- Sustainable management and harvesting of fisheries; and
- Reducing pollution and excess nutrients detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

iii) UNFCCC National Determined Contributions (NDCs) – analysis from the CGIAR's Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security program show that out of 162 NDCs, 104 include actions to reduce emissions from agriculture and 127 list agriculture as a priority for adaptation¹⁰⁰. IUCN and the University of Oxford also found that 70% of NDCs contain references to the forest sector, though only 20% of these include quantifiable targets relating to emissions reductions from the sector¹⁰¹. Emissions reductions and adaptation activities in these sectors relies on the reduction of financing for activities leading to natural forest conversion and unsustainable land management, which the TNFD will help to achieve.

iv) UNCCD– it is clear that directing financing flows away from economic activities which exacerbate land degradation and towards activities that support land restoration would align with the objectives of the UNCCD and national actions aligned with the Convention.

Implementation of this project will also support the objectives of ASGM National Action Plans relating to Mercury Pollution and Stockholm National Implementation Plans on Organic Pollutants, by diverting private finance away from activities that produce excessive pollutants covered by these agreements.

8. Knowledge Management. Elaborate the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Utilizing available knowledge to apply best practices and lessons learned is important during both project design and implementation to achieving greater, more efficient, and sustainable conservation results. Sharing this information is then useful to other projects and initiatives to increase effectiveness, efficiency, and impact among the conservation community. Knowledge exchange is tracked and budgeted in Component 4 of the Results Framework.

Prior to finalizing the project design, existing lessons and best practices were gathered from the IWG and its Workstreams and the TCFD (the most relevant initiative for this project) and incorporated into

¹⁰⁰ CGIAR CCAFS (2015). Agriculture's prominence in the INDCs. Available from: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/68990/CCAFS_Agriculture_INDCs_COP21.pdf

¹⁰¹ IUCN and University of Oxford (2020). Nature-based solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions. Available online: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2019-030-En.pdf>

the project design. Please reference Section 3.7 of the Project Document to review the lessons and understand how they were utilized.

During project implementation and before the end of each project year, knowledge produced by or available to the Project will be consolidated from project stakeholders and exchanged with TNFD and TCFD members and more broadly across the finance and corporate sectors via the EA's existing processes and platforms (such as the Principles for Responsible Banking, Principles for Sustainable Insurance, etc) by the project management unit (PMU). This collected knowledge will be analyzed alongside project monitoring and evaluation data at the annual Adaptive Management meeting. It is at this meeting that the theory of change will be reviewed, and modifications to the annual work plan and budget will be drafted. Making adjustments based on what works and what does not work should improve project results.

Lessons learned and best practices from the Project will be captured from outputs 2.1.1 report on existing tools, methodologies and existing and upcoming regulatory frameworks, 2.1.2 synthesis of evidence base for the materiality of nature-related financial risks, output 2.2.2 testing of the draft TNFD reporting framework with FIs and companies, and 3.1.2 final report on the TNFD framework following public consultation and from stakeholders at the annual Adaptive Management meeting. Mid-term and terminal evaluations will also provide lessons and recommendations. These available lessons and best practices will then be documented in the semi-annual project progress reports (PPR) (with best practices annexed to the report).

The PMU Project Manager will ensure that the GEF Project Steering Committee, project partners, TNFD members and other relevant stakeholders are informed of (and where applicable invited to) the Adaptive Management meeting, formal evaluations, and any documentation on lessons and best practices. These partners will receive all related documents, such as Evaluation Reports, Op-Eds, case studies, etc. to ensure the sharing of important knowledge products.

Communications products based on the knowledge and best practices assembled from the project will be aligned with the TNFD Communications Plan developed by the IWG Workstream 4. This will include the following knowledge and communication products, for example:

- Minimum 2 public webinars per year, either presented by TNFD or presenting TNFD on other appropriate platforms;
- Report: Synthesis of evidence based on the materiality of nature-related financial risks
- Report: Based on in-depth report and inventory of existing tools, methodologies and existing and upcoming regulatory frameworks around the world (Output 2.1.1)
- Report: TNFD testing / piloting outcomes and learnings
- Report: results of market survey
- Report: sector implementation guidance and learnings
- Report:
- Op-Ed will be developed on the role of gender in Natural Capital Risk

- Reporting requirements of the WWF GEF Agency, producing the following reports: Inception Workshop report, bi-annual Project Progress Reports (PPR), Mid-term Evaluation (MTE), Terminal Evaluation (TE)

All knowledge and communication products produced by the Project will be shared on a project-specific website, hosted by Global Canopy at <https://tnfd.info/>. This will allow a wider audience to gain knowledge from the Project. In addition, the Project Manager will share these documents with stakeholders more directly through tnfd@globalcanopy.org or other appropriate email to be established. Project-specific KM and comms products would also be posted on UNEP FI website within the nature-theme and/or on a dedicated TNFD project page.

The Project has budgeted travel to key workshops, such as the UNEP FI Global and Regional Roundtables with the financial sector to share best practices and lessons learned from the Project and to learn from practitioners in the same field to strengthen the Project. This are still to be determined with the PSC given that many in-person events are only coming online in a hybrid model from late 2021 onwards: a major allocation has been made for a single Member Meeting, hoping that this is feasible to undertake at a key milestone of the project.

Components	GEF	Co-Financing	Totals
COMPONENT 4 - Knowledge Management, M&E	118,500	256,864	375,364

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E										
Outcome 4.1 Increased uptake of TNFD knowledge and communication amongst stakeholders										
12. # of KM products developed and disseminated by the project	Knowledge and communication products: (Op-eds, reports and other publications). Cumulative	Dissemination via PMU and through TNFD Online resource hub	Annual	PMU	Disaggregated by knowledge and communication product type	0	1 publication	2 publications	3 publications	At least 1 publication will be produced annually and disseminated widely through the TNFD online resource hub.

9. *Monitoring and Evaluation.* Describe the budgeted M & E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed in coordination between the WWF GEF Agency and UNEP FI. USD 92,000 has been budgeted for M&E (see Component 4 budget).

The Project will be monitored through the Results Framework (see Appendix A). The Results Framework includes 1-3 indicators per Outcome. The baseline has been completed for each indicator along with feasible targets, set annually where relevant. A methodology for measuring indicator targets is

provided. Indicator targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART), and disaggregated by sex where applicable. Component 4 of the Results Framework is dedicated to M&E, knowledge sharing and coordination.

Core Indicator 11 has been included at the objective level to provide a portfolio level understanding of progress toward the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs).

An M&E coordinator will be responsible for gathering M&E data for the annual results framework tracking, and providing suggestions to the PMU Project Manager to improve the results, efficiency and management of the project.

The following is a summary of project reports:

M&E/ Reporting Document	How the document will be used	Timeframe	Responsible
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize decisions made during the inception workshop, including changes to project design, budget, Results Framework, etc. 	Within three months of inception workshop	PMU Project Manager and Research and M&E Coordinator
Quarterly Financial Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess financial progress and management. 	Every three months	PMU Finance Associate
WWF Project Progress Report (PPR) with RF and workplan tracking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform management decisions and drafting of annual workplan and budget; Share lessons internally and externally; Report to the PSC and GEF Agency on the project progress. 	Every six months	PMU Project Manager and Research and M&E Coordinator
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validate project theory of change and results; Ensure compliance with GEF and GEF Agency policies and procedures; 	At Project midterm (Y2)	An independent evaluator will be selected and contracted by the WWF GEF Agency with

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide recommendations to improve current and future project performance. 		input from UNEP FI
Terminal Project Evaluation Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● External summative evaluation of the overall project; ● Recommendations for GEF and those designing related projects. 	Before project completion	An independent evaluator will be selected and contracted by the WWF GEF Agency with input from UNEP FI

The independent mid-term and terminal evaluations have been budgeted by the project and will adhere to WWF and GEF guidelines and policies.

An annual reflection workshop will be held by the PMU and Project Steering Committee to review project progress and challenges to date, taking into account results framework tracking, work plan tracking, stakeholder feedback and quarterly field reports to review project strategies, risks and the theory of change (ToC). The results of this workshop will inform project decision making (i.e., refining the ToC, informing PPRs and AWP&Bs).

10. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The consequences of the continued degradation of nature is being felt across the global economy, and in light of COVID the evidence of the materiality of nature in the global economy is increasing¹⁰².

The TNFD will help shift financial flows from nature-negative to nature-positive investments and helping transition to a nature-positive economy¹⁰³. It will do this by seeking to address economic activities that directly and indirectly deplete natural capital through lending, investment, projects and insurance (as described in Section 1). The World Economic Forum estimated that this transition to a nature-positive economy could generate up to US\$10 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030. This equates to approximately 20% of the total projected increase in the global labor force between now and 2030¹⁰⁴. In the food and use sector alone, it is estimated that there will be an annual

¹⁰² Global Canopy & Vivid Economics (2020). *The Case for a Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures*. Available online: https://www.globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/Task-Force-on-Nature-related-Financial-Disclosures-Full-Report_1.pdf

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

business opportunity of \$4.5 trillion by 2030 associated with transitions towards a nature-positive economy¹⁰⁵. If the TNFD succeeds in supporting this transition this will represent additional jobs and livelihoods opportunities for millions of households globally, and in particular in the global south where much of the world's most valuable natural capital is located¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰⁵ WEF (2020): Nature Risk Rising. Available online: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/nature-risk-rising-why-the-crisis-engulfing-nature-matters-for-business-and-the-economy>

¹⁰⁶ UNEP WCMC (2014). *Towards a global map of natural capital: key ecosystem assets*. Available online: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/dataset_file_fields/files/000/000/232/original/NCR-LR_Mixed.pdf?1408446708

PART IV: ANNEXES

Annex A: Project Results Framework (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Frequency	Who	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	Notes/ Assumptions
Project Objective: To support the establishment of a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to develop and disseminate a global framework for corporates and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.										
1. The TNFD is fully operational	<p>Fully operational: The TNFD is fully delivering against its Terms of Reference and the TNFD governance structure is in place, with meetings occurring regularly.</p> <p>Progress will be measured using a Scorecard approach (see Scorecard section below).</p>	Review of annual reports produced by the Secretariat of the TNFD	Annual	PMU	N/A	No TNFD exists	TNFD governance and hosting arrangements agreed	TNFD is operational with fully staffed secretariat and regular meetings and progress against the 2-year workplan recorded	TNFD is fully operational with the 2-year workplan largely completed and long-term financial and institutional sustainability assured	

2. # beneficiaries (GEF Core Indicator 11)	Beneficiary: numbers of staff of each financial institution or company that are involved directly in the implementation of the TNFD framework (direct benefits) and those that benefits from the delivery of the Framework, guidance and knowledge products (indirect benefits). Where possible numbers will be aggregated on gender.	Online survey of organizations consulted on the draft Framework rating it as 'useful' or 'very useful' for their analysis and reporting of nature-related impacts and risks. Consultee organizations also asked during this survey to indicated number and sex of team members who have been engaged in the consultation process.	Once (Year 3)	PMU	Disaggregated by sex	No beneficiaries			543 beneficiaries	<p>It is expected that a total of 137 organizations will directly benefit from the delivery of the Framework, guidance and knowledge products by end of project. The indicative breakdown per stakeholder group is:</p> <p>Financial institutions: 50 / 250 individuals</p> <p>Corporations: 45/125 individuals</p> <p>Rating agencies and data providers: 3/12 individuals</p> <p>Governments: 12/60 individuals</p> <p>Financial Regulators/Central banks: 8/30 individuals</p> <p>International Organizations: 8/30 individuals</p> <p>NGOs and CSOs: 8/30 individuals</p> <p>Academia: 3/6 individuals</p>
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3.Resources leveraged for TNFD (USD)	Resources leveraged: financing mobilized during GEF project lifetime toward overall \$13 million envelope for TNFD.	Review of Workstream 3 (TNFD Resourcing) progress and financial commitments	Annual	PMU	Disaggregated by type of FI and company	\$3,721,520 (GEF project funding and associated cash co-finance)	-	-	\$9,278,480	The partners will aim for the majority of \$9.27 million to be secured as cash co-financing, however some is expected to be in-kind co-financing.
Component 1 Setting up and launching the Taskforce										
Outcome 1.1 A plan for the TNFD is globally supported, informal working group funded, and the TNFD is established										
4. Two-year strategic work plan and ToR recommendations for the TNFD fully developed and agreed on by the IWG	IWG: Informal Working Group of the TNFD Progress will be measured using a Scorecard approach (see Scorecard section below)	Review of strategic work plan and ToR recommendations, and record of acceptance by the IWG.	Once (Year 1)	PMU	-	IWG WS 2 has developed a draft Workplan	Two-year strategic work plan and the ToR recommendations of the TNFD fully developed and agreed on by the IWG	-	-	

5. TNFD Secretariat operational	<p>Operational: Contractors and employees of the Secretariat are in post and active, delivering against their job descriptions. The Secretariat as a whole is fulfilling its Terms of Reference on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Progress will be measured using a Scorecard approach (see Scorecard section below).</p>	Review of annual report, which will include section on Secretariat operations	Annual (From Year 2)	PMU	-	No official TNFD Secretariat in place		TNFD Secretariat operational	TNFD Secretariat remains operational	
Component 2. Build and Test a TNFD Framework										
Outcome 2.1 Increased understanding in the financial and corporate sector of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.										

6. # of FIs and companies reporting increased understanding of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.	-	Survey of readers of the reports published under Output 2.1.1 (Report and inventory of existing tools) and Output 2.1.2 (Synthesis report of the evidence based for the materiality of nature-related financial risk & impacts) who respond saying that the reports have 'significantly' or 'very significantly' increased their understanding of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.	Once (Year 2)	PMU	Disaggregated by type of FI and company	No companies reporting increased understanding of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.		150 FIs and companies reporting increased understanding of nature-related risk and how to identify impacts and dependencies on nature.	-	
Outcome 2.2 A draft framework for companies to report to investors on their nature related risks, refined and agreed upon through a testing process.										

7. # of FIs and companies testing the draft TNFD Framework and providing feedback	Testing: participation by companies (Data preparers) and FIs (Data users) in the testing of the draft Framework and recommendations, to provide feedback on adjustments and improvements needed.	Review of reporting provided by the PMU on the testing process	Once (Year 2)	PMU	Disaggregated by type of FI and company	No companies have tested a draft TNFD Framework	-	95 organizations (50 FIs and 45 companies) have tested the draft TNFD Framework and provided feedback	-	Target number of FIs and companies to test draft Framework to be confirmed based on the TNFD workplan produced by IWG WS2.
Component 3: TNFD Framework consultation and dissemination of recommendations										
Outcome 3.1 Verification and broad support for the TNFD framework from FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders.										
8. Draft TNFD Framework and recommendations report published and disseminated for public consultation	Disseminated: The framework and report is distributed via social media and partner websites alongside consultation launch events	Review of dissemination statistics and launch event reports.	Once (Year 3)	PMU	-	No draft TNFD Framework and recommendations report in place	-	-	Draft TNFD Framework and recommendations report published and disseminated for public consultation	
9. Final TNFD Framework and recommendations report published and disseminated		Review of dissemination statistics and launch event reports.	Once (Year 3)	PMU	-	No final TNFD Framework and recommendations report in place	-	-	Final TNFD Framework and recommendations report published and disseminated	

10. # of public expressions of support for the TNFD provided by FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders.	Public expressions of support: Organizations making publicly available expressions of support either through submitting directly to the TNFD for publication (as done by the TCFD here) or through their own website and press communications.	Review of expressions of support submitted either directly to the TNFD Secretariat or published on organization websites or in media communications	Once (Year 3)	PMU	Disaggregated by organization type	No public expressions of support for the TNFD provided by FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders	-	-	200 public expressions of support for the TNFD provided by FIs, companies, regulators and their stakeholders	
Outcome 3.2 Increased awareness of nature-related impacts and financial risks among companies and financial institutions										
11. # of companies and FIs reporting increased awareness of nature-related impacts and financial risks		Survey of companies and FIs on the Framework and recommendations report to identify those reporting 'significant' or 'very significant' increases in their awareness of nature-related impacts and risks after using materials contained in the TNFD online knowledge hub.	Once (Year 3)	PMU	Disaggregated by type of company and FI	No companies reporting increased awareness of nature-related impacts and financial risks	-	-	200 companies and FIs reporting increased awareness of nature-related impacts and financial risks	
Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E										
Outcome 4.1 Increased uptake of TNFD knowledge and communication amongst stakeholders										
12. # of KM products developed and disseminated by the project	Knowledge and communication products: (Op-eds, reports and other publications). Cumulative	Dissemination via PMU and through TNFD Online resource hub	Annual	PMU	Disaggregated by knowledge and communication product type	0	1 publication	2 publications	3 publications	At least 1 publication will be produced annually and disseminated widely through the TNFD online resource hub.

Outcome 4.2: Monitoring and evaluation system in place to aid with adaptive management										
13. # of Executing Agency (EA) planning meetings or workshops held where M&E data (including RF indicators) was discussed and used for adapting the annual workplan and budget	Non-cumulative	Summaries of EA planning meetings and workshops and adapted workplans and budgets sent to the PSC	Annual	PMU	-	No planning meetings or workshops held	1 EA planning meeting/workshop where M&E data was discussed and used for adapting annual workplan and budget	1 EA planning meeting/workshop where M&E data was discussed and used for adapting annual workplan and budget	1 EA planning meeting/workshop where M&E data was discussed and used for adapting annual workplan and budget	

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews if applicable (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP).

Included in Supporting Documents in the Portal under Roadmap section.

Annex C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) (If requesting for PPG reimbursement, please provide details in the table below:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<u>Project development salaries and fringe</u>	50,000	50,000	
Total	<u>50,000</u>	50,000	1

Annex D: Calendar of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location and map of the project area, if possible.

Not Applicable

Annex F: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)			
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)						
		Expected		Achieved				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE			
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares					
			Expected		Achieved			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		(select)						
		(select)						
		Sum						
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score				
				Baseline		Achieved		
					Endorsement	MTR TE		

		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						(Hectares)
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected			Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					

		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(Hectares)
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						

			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					<i>(Hectares)</i>
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):		Number				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated				(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					

Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
		Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)				

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	271			
		Male	272			
		Total	543			

Annex G: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		

		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity

			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species

		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
		<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities

			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands

	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation

			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution