# Biodiversity for Health and Pandemic Prevention

Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Terms of Reference

10 November 2021

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# 1 Background and Context

Biodiversity, climate change and human wellbeing are strongly interlinked. The COVID-19 pandemic has amply demonstrated this. Changes in land use in combination with overuse of natural resources and the effects of climate change (floods, droughts, forest fires, heat island effects, among others) lead to the degradation or destruction of entire ecosystems. This results in the loss of natural protective barriers (i.e. functioning ecosystems) against disease emergence and in alterations of the geographic distribution of species. Higher diversity can lead to lower infection rates, as host density is reduced for some infectious diseases. Wildlife habitat fragmentation via, for instance, infrastructure development and urbanization contribute to diversity reduction and increases the probability of interaction between disease vectors and new hosts, such as humans or domestic animals. Conservation of ecosystems, the establishment of ecological corridors and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) contribute to the dilution effect and hence to disease prevention. A variety of abiotic and biotic factors, as well as dynamic ecological processes also can play important roles in disease emergence.

Human and domestic animal health can be affected if wild animals and their microbes experience a loss or degradation of their natural habitats, which can also cause them to migrate to areas in closer proximity to humans and domesticated animals. These factors increase the risk of spill over events for infectious diseases, including novel infections. Unsustainable and unregulated exploitation of wild animals through extensive, unsustainable hunting, trade and consumption promotes close contact between animals and humans and can pose risk to human health. Unsustainable forms and intensification of agriculture and livestock management further contribute to pathogen spill-overs. Infection outbreaks are common in animal farming facilities, where animals are often confined to extremely small areas under unsanitary conditions. Climate change exacerbates these challenges since it has a direct impact both on ecosystem health and disease transmission. Changes in temperature and precipitation lead to changes in the geographic range and lifecycles of host and vector species, and can lead to the emergence of new diseases in areas where they were previously unknown. The lifecycles of pathogens can also be extremely sensitive to temperature, humidity and other climatic factors (Tidman *et al.* 2021). These highly localized effects need to be better understood for effective policy- and decision-making.

A vicious cycle has been set in motion, as anthropogenic destruction of nature and unsustainable agriculture and livestock practices are contributing to increased greenhouse gas emissions, intensifying climate variability and further increasing the risk of novel disease emergence. Other negative impacts on human and animal health are related to pollution and antimicrobial resistance due to indiscriminate use of antibiotics and other medicines, particularly in animal rearing, which makes diseases harder to treat. Resistant microbes can be retained and spread through the environment through water, soil and other means. Additionally, as evidenced by the current COVID-19 situation, pandemics pose unprecedented challenges on local conservation actions as public budgets are reallocated away from conservation toward public health measures and health emergencies.

The prevention of zoonotic disease emergence and spread and other health related risks requires strategically interlinked approaches in different sectors in order to contribute meaningful and effectively to One Health outcomes. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the United States of America, One Health is a "collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach — working at the local, regional, national, and global levels — with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment." A key concept in this context is Nature-based Solutions (NbS), defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as actions aimed at protecting, sustainably

managing and restoring ecosystems to address societal challenges adaptively that result in positive outcomes for human well-being and biodiversity. NbS that incorporate not only aspects related with environmental health but also animal and human health can be consistent with the principles enshrined in the One Health approach.

Reducing future health risks and increasing resilience is essential for "building back better", which is a strategy based on the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for the improvement of community resilience once a disaster (such as COVID-19) has stricken. This means tackling the root causes of the current pandemic as key for effective prevention of zoonotic disease out-breaks in the future. However, veterinary and public health sectors tend to focus most of their resources and energy on disease treatment and, with the onset of current COVID-19 pandemic, on future outbreak preparedness. They often leave aside long-term prevention, which necessarily requires the strengthening of biodiversity and other related environmental considerations into One Health. Conversely, policymakers and other stakeholders in environment-related sectors and protected area managers in different countries usually do not have the capacities or resources to integrate disease prevention into planning, management and implementation of conservation and sustainable-use actions.

One Health approaches should include strengthening systemic approaches to disease risk monitoring at the landscape level both inside and outside protected areas. Cross-sectoral assessments are necessary. This means ecological circumstances (e.g. changing weather patterns and its impact on species) as well as socio-economic (e.g. use and handling of biological resources, human encroachment of animal habitat), political and legalistic (e.g. lack of enforcement) "blind spots" in the sense of pandemic risk prevention need to be detected and addressed. This holistic and evidence-based mapping of risk hotspots needs to complement improving national laboratories' capacities to monitor disease emergence in wildlife and improving public health policies and programmes to integrate environmental health aspects. The required capacities are diverse and need to be employed at different levels. Pandemic prevention also requires building more sustainable and resilient systems in agriculture, food systems, forestry and fishery, strengthening biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to augment nature´s buffer-functions, adaptation to climate change impacts as well as promotion of sustainable income, livelihoods and supply chains to reduce disease emergence and increase resilience of target groups.

Activities are needed at different levels, from grassroots and national level action to regional and global. In order to operationalize One Health effectively, implementation of the above-mentioned lines of work will require thorough inter-sectorial dialogue and cooperation. Furthermore, close cooperation with science and re-search, such as on emerging knowledge about mechanisms of spill-overs, risk monitoring and effective prevention strategies will be essential. Essential will also be the effective inclusion of traditional knowledge and mechanisms for social uptake.

The challenges but also the potentials of One Health related approaches are increasingly acknowledged by governments, international organisations, scientists and civil society organisations. Milestones on the relation between biodiversity and pandemics were provided for instance in UNEP's 2020 Report "Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic Diseases and How to Break the Chain of Transmission", by the workshop convened in 2020 by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and by the establishment of a new One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) in 2021, to support improved action by the "Tripartite Alliance for One Health" of WHO, FAO, OIE, and also UNEP. As a signal for new priority setting, G7-leaders endorsed at their Summit 2021 the establishment of a One Health Working Group and appreciated a new WHO Global Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence in Berlin. The health working group of the G20 has also prioritized One Health

with an anticipated Ministerial Call to Action. These emerging cooperation networks, initiatives and concept offer potentials for this Fund to benefit from synergies of global attention and political will, advocacy and knowledge generation and exchange on One Health approaches as well as concrete cooperation and interconnectedness among various sectors. Concretely, this Fund will aim at mainstreaming and strengthening biodiversity considerations into One Health in order to strengthen nature´s role in preventing disease emergence, including pandemics and other health threats.

# 2 Rationale

## 2.1 Rationale for the Work

There is an increasing number of studies that confirm that environmental as well as animal health are key determinants of human health, yet the underlying thinking has not yet been mainstreamed in public health approaches. This Fund will make an important, global contribution to the general understanding of these links, and will support decision makers and relevant actors to make use of relevant evidence in order to help prevent future pandemics and enhance planetary health.

One Health approaches should include strengthening systemic approaches to disease risk monitoring at the landscape level. This means ecological circumstances as well as socio-economic, political and legalistic “blind spots” in the sense of pandemic risk prevention need to be detected and addressed. The required capacities are diverse and need to be employed at different levels. Pandemic prevention also requires building more sustainable and resilient systems in agriculture, food systems, forestry and fishery, strengthening biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration to augment nature´s buffer-functions.

This Fund will catalyse integrated policymaking, evidence-based action on the ground and capacity development across sectors (e.g. health, environment, development, etc.) at the local, national, regional and international levels together to foster “One Health” approaches that fully integrate environmental dimensions to prevent future pandemics. It aims to achieve more holistic policy making by creating further evidence for the links between biodiversity, climate and health, as well as by working with actors on the ground to demonstrate how cross-sectoral approaches can be integrated into measures to prevent the next pandemic. An important component to be supported by the Fund is the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. Another important component is the capacitating and strengthening of existing (and, if necessary, creation of new) One Health institutional structures at regional and national levels and the linking of these structures into efficient networks bound through the One Health approach. These efforts will foster sustainable and effective cross-sectoral collaboration.

The Fund will achieve these results through partnerships, testing of approaches as well as learning and sharing to catalyse further action, which is enabled through the establishment of a multi-partner trust fund governed by a Consortium of international agencies from the different sectors concerned. The Consortium will provide catalytic funding for the development of integrated approaches to health and environment policymaking.

## 2.2 Rationale for the MPTF Structure

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund provides numerous benefits to development partners including:

- Robust needs analyses (led by participating Consortium Partners[1]) ensure effective prioritization of activities and strategic allocation of funds as outlined in the Programming cycle section.
- There is rapid resource allocation by a Steering Committee.
- There are minimal transaction costs for donors (one contribution agreement, one consolidated reporting with clear figures on funds allocations), for governments (one entry point for coordination with the UN) and for the UN (strategic oversight).
- There is enhanced visibility for donors at the global level as a result of a robust communication strategy and clear visibility rules for each donor/contributor to the Fund.
- Coordination and harmonization of funding allows for several Consortium Partners and constitutes a joint funding mechanism for donors.
- The global mandate to implement the CBD Global Action plan developed and endorsed by UNGA, UNEP to take on the convening role working closely with CBD, WHO, UNDP, OIE, IUCN and its implementation at the regional, national level provides an opportunity through the Fund to provide the services to convene and coordinate key programmes and stakeholders together in a joint global movement.
- There is full transparency, using a public on-line platform Gateway (see http://mptf.undp.org/) which contains real-time financial information, and results-based reporting.
- The fund will be administered in US Dollars (standard operating currency)
- The overhead cost of the Trustee (Administrative Agent) is low (1%).
- There is consolidated reporting of the entire Fund's operation.
- There are lower political and fiduciary risks to all stakeholders due to a transparent and accountable pooling of resources and risk sharing.

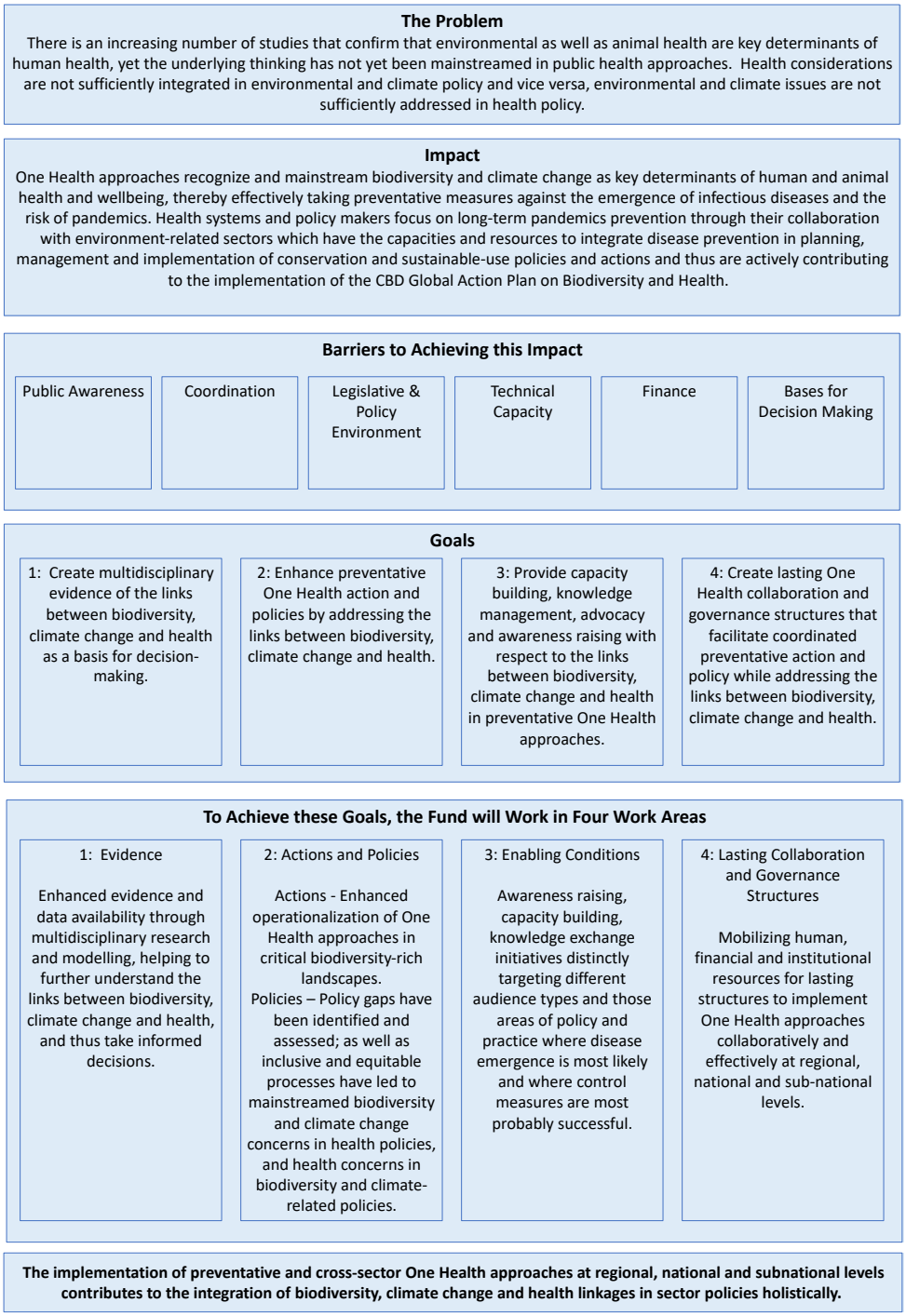
[1] **Consortium Partners:** Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs), Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs) that have been cleared by UN Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG), and donors. Consortium Partners are also members of the Steering Committee.

**Implementing Partners/Organisations:** Organizations receiving funds to implement activities (incl. UN Organizations and NUNOs)

# 3 Impact

## 3.1 Theory of Change / Results Chain

The following outlines the Theory of Change / Results Framework of the Fund. All details will be confirmed or adjusted during the inception phase.



The Work Areas are not to be tackled sequentially but are run in parallel to ensure agile adjustment within each work area. For example, the implementation of One Health initiatives on the ground (part of Work Area 2) may well inform the enhancement of evidence (Outcome 1). Similarly, a strengthened or newly established regional One Health structure (Outcome 4) will facilitate outreach activities and capacity building (Outcome 3). Therefore, all four Work Areas are complementary to each other and are very much interlinked. Keeping in mind two key components of the ultimate outcome "cross-sector" and "global, regional, national and subnational levels", it is important to note that each Work Area will require action both by different Consortium Partners, such that cross- sector collaboration and mutual learning is ensured, as well as on different levels, involving target groups at regional, national all the way down to community levels.

The following narrative provides further details on the Results Framework. Details of indicative activities can be found in Annex 10.2.1.

# Impact Statement

One Health approaches recognize and mainstream biodiversity and climate change as key determinants of human and animal health and wellbeing, thereby effectively taking preventative measures against the emergence of infectious diseases and the risk of pandemics. Health systems and policy makers are prepared to focus on long-term pandemics prevention through their collaboration with environment-related sectors which have the capacities and resources to integrate disease prevention in planning, management and implementation of conservation and sustainable-use policies and actions and thus are actively contributing to the implementation of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

# Fund Goal

The implementation of preventative and cross-sector One Health approaches at regional, national and subnational levels contributes to the integration of biodiversity, climate change and health linkages in sector policies holistically.

Indicators for the goal:

- Number of One Health platforms/structures that fully integrate biodiversity, climate and health dimensions that are developed or strengthened and sustained at the regional and national levels and that programmatically contribute to the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.
- Number of integrated health and environment policy frameworks adopted and implemented at the national or regional levels.
- Number of people, particularly IPLC, women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups, benefitting economically and in terms of improved health security and size of area managed with improved zoonotic outbreak prevention measures.
- Additional funding for the MPTF secured by 2029, and total number of partnerships with regional/ national platforms running beyond 2029.

This Fund Goal will be achieved through four Fund Outcomes, each corresponding to one of the Work Areas:

**Fund Outcome I**

> Enhanced evidence on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health for better decision-making.

Indicators for Outcome I

- Number, awareness and uptake of knowledge products on the evidence of links between biodiversity and health developed and disseminated with direct support of the MPTF.
- Number of new or improved tools used to inform decision-making in the context of zoonotic outbreak prevention.

**Fund Outcome II**

> Enhanced preventative One Health actions and policies addressing the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

Indicators for Outcome II

- Number of civil society or private sector projects implementing prevention actions through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while ensuring equitable access by and benefit sharing with indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Number of endorsed national or regional policy enhancements toward the integration of biodiversity, climate change and health.

**Fund Outcome III**

> Target-specific capacity building, knowledge management, advocacy and awareness raising programmes and initiatives on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

Indicators for Outcome III

- Number of people and particularly IPLC, women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups benefitting in terms of livelihoods and health from advocacy and capacity building programmes rolled out or strengthened with support from the MPTF.
- Number and effective use of knowledge management platforms on the links between biodiversity, climate and health.

**Fund Outcome IV**

> Strengthened One Health collaboration and governance structures that facilitate sustained preventative action and policy through the inclusion of biodiversity and climate change considerations in One Health.

Indicators for Outcome IV:

- Number of One Health collaboration and governance structures operationalized or expanded to strengthen the integration of biodiversity and climate into decision making in public health and other sectors in alignment with the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.
- Amount of funding catalysed to sustain the effective and continued operation of collaboration and governance structures.

## 3.2 Contribution to the SDGs

The Fund will contribute to the attainment of the following SDGs:

**SDG 3.** Good health and wellbeing – Targets contributed to may include 3.3 (epidemics), 3.d (capacity strengthening for early warning, risk reduction, management of national and global health risks).

**SDG 10.** Reduced inequalities – Targets contributed to may include 10.6 (enhanced representation and voice for developing countries).

**SDG 13.** Climate action – Targets contributed to may include 13.1 (strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity), 13.3 (awareness-raising, capacity on adaptation, etc.)

**SDG 14.** Life below water –Targets contributed to may include 14.1 (prevention of marine pollution), 14.2 (sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems)

**SDG 15.** Life on land – Targets contributed to may include: 15.1 (conservation, restoration, sustainable use of ecosystems), 15.2 (sustainable forest management), 15.5 (reduction of degradation of natural habitats), 15.6 (fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from genetic resources), 15.c (combatting poaching provision of sustainable livelihoods to local communities)

**SDG 16.** Peace, justice, and strong institutions –Targets contributed to may include: 16.6 (effective, accountable, transparent institutions), 16.7 (inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making), 16.8 (participation of developing countries in institutions of global governance)

**SDG 17.** Partnerships for the goals –Targets contributed to may include: 17.6 (North-South, South-South, triangular cooperation), 17.7 (development, transfer of technologies), 17.9 (capacity-building in developing countries)

# 4 Programming Cycle

The operational phase of the Biodiversity for Health Fund will be preceded by a six-month inception phase, during which all aspects of implementation will be finalized and captured in an Operations Manual.

## 4.1 Inception Phase

Through the first 6 months (inception phase), the Fund is to carry out the preparatory work, and will develop the Global work plan with the initial funding from the Government of Germany (BMU). The following items will be prioritized:

- Planning of events for the public presentation of the Fund, envisaged for part 2 of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP15) in Kunming, China.
- Mapping of possible resource mobilisation/funding sources, partnerships and collaborations
- Selection of countries of implementation including the set-up of a Coalition of the Willing
- Selection of political partners at international, regional and national level
- Establishment of the governance structure and its own rules and procedures
- Development of an Operations Manual to include the governance structure, procedures and policies, including e.g. gender mainstreaming
- Development of global, regional and country-specific work plans, including co-financing, broken down by work areas with budget, indicators, base line and target values, activities and milestones
- Definition of the initial Consortium Partners' roles, responsibilities and contributions (included in the Operations Manual)
- Identifying and/or creating synergies with and links to other relevant projects and sectors (of German and international cooperation)
- Initial private sector and stakeholder outreach strategy

Annex 10.3.3 shows an indicative overview of how this inception phase will be structured.

The six-month inception phase will be concluded with the public presentation of the planned activities of the Fund. This event will then also mark the beginning of the operational period.

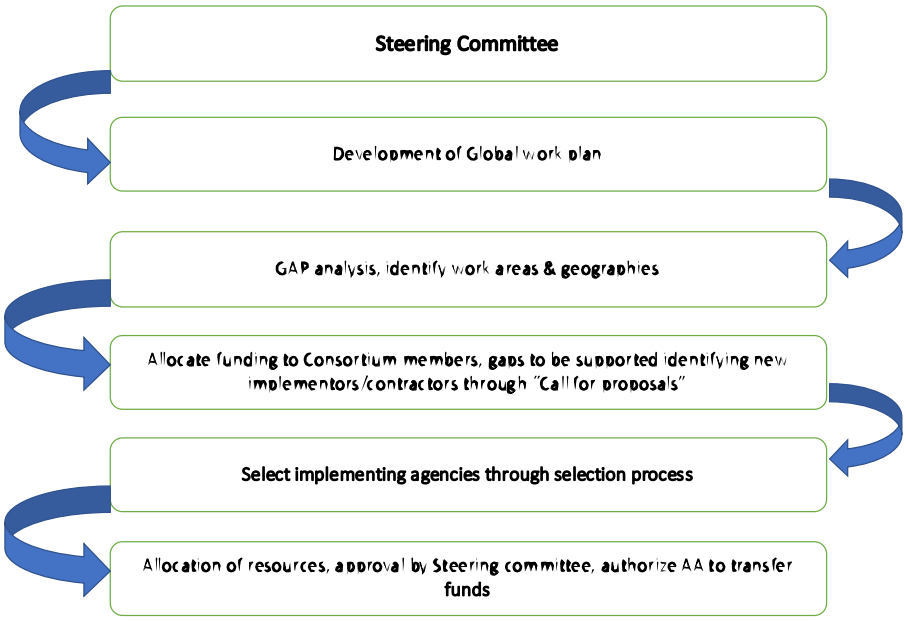
## 4.2 Operational Phase

### 4.2.1 Funding Mechanisms in the Operational Phase

The details of the programming cycle will be determined by the Steering Committee during the inception phase. At the time of writing, however, a few cornerstones are already clear:

- There will be two types of funding windows:
    - Direct funding allocation, based on workplans approved by the Steering Committee.
    - Funding via calls for proposals
- At least 50 % of the funding will be used for implementation activities with regional and national stakeholders.

An indicative process for fund allocation looks as follows (all details will be finalized and approved during the inception phase):




**Direct funding allocation**

- Consortium Partners (both UN organizations as well as non-UN organizations[2]) will be able to receive direct funding based on their workplans without going through a call for proposals. The funding will be agreed upon by the Steering Committee. The process and frequency of this type of funding allocation is to be decided during the inception phase.
- Many of the Fund activities will be performed by the Consortium Partners themselves. However, effective implementation will largely depend on presence on the ground in the priority countries and regions (which are also yet to be determined during the inception phase), and on the Consortium Partners' capacity and expertise in relevant topics. Consortium Partners may therefore choose to sub-contract other actors to perform the work.

**Funding via calls for proposals**

- In order to provide further expertise and to expand coverage of the Fund, the Fund will also issue calls for proposals. This is to ensure that geographies and topics beyond the Consortium Partners' reach can be covered by the Fund, if need be. Consortium Partners can also apply for those funds. As they are also part of the decision-making body of the Steering Committee and to avoid a conflict of interest, they will need to recuse themselves for any decisions relating to the funding that they applied for.

[2] As a matter of principle, UN organizations as well as *pre-approved* non-UN organizations (NUNO's)- which may or may not be part of the Steering Committee- are eligible to receive direct funding (e.g. based on a workplan), if approved by the Steering Committee.

### 4.2.2 Risk Management

A risk management strategy will be developed by the International Secretariat and will take into account of the nature of risks in relation to the implementation of the Biodiversity for Health global work plan as well as the GCF Safeguards as described in Appendix 10.1.1. It will define the MPTF's risk tolerance, establish polices in relation to identified risks, and determine the risk treatment through risk mitigation measures or adaptation. This strategy will consider the programming cycle outlined above. Risk monitoring will be done by the Secretariat as part of their regular reporting. Key mitigation or adaptation measures taken in accordance with the risk management strategy and their influence on achieving the expected results will be highlighted.

### 4.2.3 Target Groups

Inputs and information of the specifics of local contexts and key barriers to up-scaling One Health practices and approaches will be gathered and taken into account when developing in-country initiatives. Extensive stakeholder consultations, with a particular emphasis on indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as vulnerable groups within those communities, will be key and should be followed by co-creation processes with these stakeholders in developing solutions that create health, environmental, social and economic benefits. In executing activities on the ground, it is foreseen to apply methodologies for the co-creation of solutions that adhere to Elinor Ostrom's principles for managing commons.

**National Governments**

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, health promotion and the avoidance of pandemics is at the top of national governments' agendas. As the global community still struggles to find appropriate health risk prevention, detection, management and response mechanisms, national governments play an important role in making, modifying and executing policies, laws and regulations in these areas. Their priorities have been considered in all four outputs of the results chain. They also play a role in resource mobilization.

**Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

NGOs will be key implementing organizations on national and international levels. This major group will continue to be engaged as the Fund evolves and the exact work plan will be developed.

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)**

As custodians of nature and holders of traditional knowledge, indigenous peoples' identity, culture, languages, heritage and livelihoods, are naturally rooted in whole-system approaches. They have been identified as essential stakeholders in the Project and their major concerns and priorities have been integrated in the results chain. They will continue to be engaged throughout the Project for the relevance of their traditional knowledge in all four project outputs.

**Educational, Scientific and Technological Communities**

These communities are considered important stakeholders as they have established a knowledge base for whole-system approaches that link environmental, climate and health issues. They will need to be further consulted to identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of such approaches. Educational communities will be engaged in order to better embed biodiversity and climate aspects in the definition and practice of healthy life styles.

**Women's Groups**

Women are likely to affect and be affected by One Health approaches in a substantial way. They play a vital role in achieving sustainable development by promoting gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. Women also stand at the front-line in sustaining communities around the world and managing biodiversity and natural resources. Women represent nearly half of the workforce in agriculture in developing countries, and their participation in paid and unpaid work is critical to advancing economic growth and the health and well-being of themselves, their families, communities and countries (FAO, 2011). In addition, women are disproportionately exposed to the risk of zoonotic diseases. In live-stock management, women play a more labour-intensive role in feeding, watering, and cleaning barns (Mulema et al., 2020). In wildlife trade, women are often the ones selling meat of wild animals in markets. In Yaoundé, Cameroon, 84.3% of workers in markets and restaurants selling wild meat in 2006 were women (Edderai and Dame, 2006). Furthermore, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are aggravated for women and girls simply by virtue of their sex; from health to the economy and security to social protection. For countless women in countries of economies of every size, along with losing income, unpaid care and domestic work burden has exploded. Globally, 70% per cent of health workers and first responders are women, and yet, they are not at par with their male counterparts (UN Women, 9 April 2020 and 16 September 2020). Given these roles and realities of women all around the work, this project will encourage stakeholders to undertake further gender analysis and based on the results, fully engage women in One Health approaches resulting from the Project work.

**Local Governments**

Local governments are close to people and issues related to biodiversity, energy, waste, water, sanitation, land use, and health. Their priorities will need to be considered in the design of the activities and their further engagement will be particularly pertinent for all four outputs.

**Business**

Business (e.g. industrial, finance, agriculture) and the corporate philanthropic sector play a role in advancing technological (e.g. laboratories, devices, etc.) and risk management (e.g. insurance) solutions, as well as with respect to resource mobilization for sustainable long-term financing of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Their contribution, support and further engagement in pandemics prevention through the enhanced integration of biodiversity and climate considerations in One Health approaches will be important as the Fund evolves.

**Children and Youth**

Children and youth groups are active players in the protection and management of the environment, natural resources, as well as in the promotion of human and animals' health and well-being, economic and social development. Their engagement is important so that their concerns and priorities are integrated as the Project evolves.

### 4.2.4 Country Selection

The Fund will target those countries that are already committed or willing to commit to implementing and supporting the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. The exact list will be determined during the inception phase of the Fund. As the Global Action Plan will be adopted and countries are drafting their implementation strategies, the exact links between those plans and the Fund will be determined.

Much of the specifics on priorities in target countries and regions will come from further analysis and work carried out both in the inception phase as well as Output II, the policy analysis. An inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach will be employed, applying relevant tools that are context-appropriate, such as the Network for the Evaluation of One Health (NEOH) and EcoHealth Alliance's Country Assessment of Environmental Health Services, OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathways, International Health Regulation – Performance of Veterinary Services (IHR-PVS) National Bridging Workshops, and others. The analysis will build on existing and new (Output 1) evidence on the links between environment, climate and health, as well as on best practice as highlighted by, for example, the PANORAMA solutions database.

The Fund will seek to leverage the performance of existing One Health approaches that have a particularly strong environmental and climate connection. This will enable countries, stakeholders and communities to increase trust in, and hence the uptake of such approaches in the target countries and regions.

The framework for deciding the geographical scope and coverage of the fund will be articulated in the inception phase and approved by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will consider support to specific countries and regions within high-risk disease hotspots, such as Southeast Asia, Congo Basin, West Africa, Amazon Basin or Central America and Southern North America. The Steering Committee will take into consideration those countries that have demonstrate their support of the CBD Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health[3], and will take into consideration established policy-oriented initiatives and bodies to finalize the geographical coverage of the Fund, including but not limited to:

- Tripartite One Health Coordination Group for Asia and the Pacific
- "One Health Partnership" and "Pandemic Prevention Task Force" in Vietnam
- Lao PDR-Cambodia One Health Surveillance and Laboratory Network (LACANET)
- COVID-19 Task Force in Lao PDR
- Zoonoses Technical Working Group in Cambodia
- Declaration on the COVID-19 Pandemic by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)
- Countries from the Economic Community of West African States (West Africa)
- Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo (Congo Basin)
- Rwanda's National One Health Platform

Furthermore, the Fund will explore national alliances with existing efforts of the German international development cooperation.

It is anticipated (but subject to confirmation in the inception phase) that with the amount foreseen as seed funding from BMU/IKI the Fund will be implemented in a minimum of approximately 5-8 regions

[3] Countries that have shown initial support for the Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health include Uganda and South Africa in Africa; Bangladesh and Indonesia in Asia; and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico in Latin America. Countries that are not eligible for Overseas Development Aid (ODA) could participate in exchange and learning activities.

and 16-20 countries. With additional contributions, regional coverage and number of implementing countries might increase.

# 5 Governance

## 5.1 The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)

Multi-Partner Trust Funds are financial vehicles designed to support international development initiatives and partnership platforms with clearly defined programmatic purpose and a results framework based on a shared Theory of Change.

Although Multi-Partner Trust Funds can be designed in many ways, they will always involve leading actors and multiple Consortium Partners. Contributions can be received from a diverse set of donors to enable collective response from all stakeholders through shared financing and joint support towards agreed goals. Resources in a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund are co-mingled in a single trust fund account.

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) was established in 2006 as the dedicated UNDP centre of expertise on the design and administration of pooled financing mechanisms. The MPTF Office has supported the UN system, development partners and national governments with the establishment of over 180 Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes since its inception. The cumulative capitalization of $15 billion US dollars covers more than 100 partner countries and contributors, along with 60 direct fund recipients that include UN organizations, the World Bank, NGOs, and national governments.

Donors are expected to sign a contribution agreement, Standard Administrative Agreement, which is a template applicable to any contributor. The latest update to this agreement was carried out in December 2019 to include sexual exploitation and abuse clauses. Public and private donors; however, will contribute to the Fund under the same terms. Private entities, foundations or companies with direct involvement in arms, tobacco, in violation of UN sanctions, pornography, the unregulated and/or illegal sale or distribution of wildlife, gambling, and violation of human rights and child labour will not be cleared as fund donors. The MPTF Office maintains a strict due diligence process for any private participants on behalf of fund partners as per UN regulations. The cost of the due diligence will be covered by the Fund.

To help ensure maximum flexibility and ability to adapt to changing priorities, donors to the MPTF are strongly encouraged to provide contributions in a multi-year, non-earmarked form.

## 5.2 The Biodiversity for Health MPTF

The UN MPTF Office is appointed as the Administrative Agent (AA) for setting up the Biodiversity for Health Fund. The Administrative Agent is responsible for fund design, establishment and administration. The appointment of the Fund Administrator is legally formalized by the signing of the Fund MOU between at least two of the Participating UN Organizations (UNEP, UNDP, WHO, CBD Secretariat) and the MPTF office. This arrangement is the foundation act for this UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, as it describes the pass-through financial set-up. The MOU is based on standard UN procedures, recalling operational arrangements such as receiving contributions from donors, programmatic and financial accountability of implementers, transfer funds and reporting of projects/activities. The present Terms of Reference, as may be modified during the inception phase, will be annexed to the MOU and will be an integral part of the agreement.

Additional UN agencies may join the Fund once it is established by signing the standard MoU for the Fund.

Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs) may, upon invitation by the Steering Committee, become Consortium Partners by signing the standard Framework Agreement for Non-United Nations Organizations. NUNO Consortium Partners will be able to apply for direct financing by the Fund. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the EcoHealth Alliance are expected to become Consortium Partners at the inception of the Fund. However, any NUNO seeking to become a Consortium Partner, including the three aforementioned organizations, will need to be registered as non-profit, or nongovernmental civil society organizations, and demonstrate strong fiduciary standards similar to the UN.

The International Secretariat will conduct a fiduciary assessment (HACT[4] assessment) on prospective NUNO Consortium Partners. If the result of the HACT assessment is a low-risk rating, and subject to approval by the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent may sign a financing agreement with non-UN organizations. Specific fiduciary requirements, such as external audits and controls, will be specified on a case-by-case basis. Non-UN entities not eligible for direct access can receive funds as a sub-contractor through a standard legal instrument signed with one of the UN Consortium Partners. The UN Consortium Partner would then assume full fiduciary accountability on behalf of the NUNO. They can also receive funds via an open call window (see section 4.2). These modalities will be finalized in the inception phase and reflected in the Operations Manual.

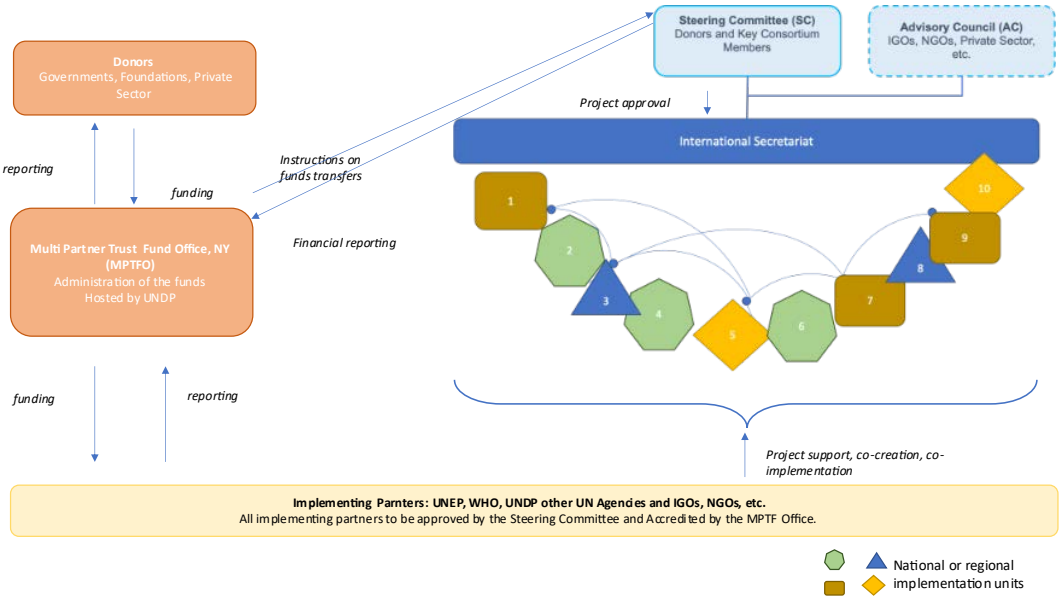
## 5.3 Governance Bodies of the Biodiversity for Health MPTF

The governance arrangements of multi-partner trust funds rely on an efficient and effective decision making and oversight framework to ensure streamlined allocation processes and clear lines of accountability.

The governance structure of the Biodiversity for Health Fund consists of four main bodies:

- The Steering Committee
- The Advisory Committee
- The International Secretariat (hosted by UNEP – with potential secondments from other Consortium Organisations)
- The Administrative Agent (UN MPTF Office, NY)

[4] *Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers*




**Steering Committee (SC)**

The Steering Committee will be responsible for the overall strategic guidance on the Partnership and meets twice a year. It will be composed of one representative from each of Consortium Partners, representatives from donors, and one representative from the MPTF Office (ex-officio). The Steering Committee will be chaired by one of the UN Organizations on a rotational basis and it will have Secretariat support (see next section). The first Chair will be held by UNEP. The representative of the participating organization that is serving as SC Chair will also designate an alternate Chair.

The SC will be able to call upon ad hoc expertise to provide insight to the work of the partners, as necessary, drawing upon an Advisory Board (see below), existing platforms and networks of expertise on ecosystems, health and other relevant areas. Expertise could also be sought from relevant governments, civil society, academia, private sector, regional counterparts, resource partners and UN agencies or other entities, as deemed necessary. Depending on the request of the SC, such experts could participate in the SC meetings as observers.

The main functions of the Steering Committee will include:

i. Providing general oversight and exercising overall accountability of the Fund in accordance with the MPTF's Operations Manual (to be developed during the inception phase) and the associated Terms of Reference;
ii. Approving the strategic direction of the Fund;
iii. Approving the Fund risk management strategy and regularly reviewing risk monitoring;
iv. Reviewing and approving proposals submitted for funding; ensuring their conformity with the requirements of the MPTF Terms of Reference;
v. Deciding the allocation of funds; including approving funding to projects via calls-for-proposals process.
vi. Requesting fund transfers to the Administrative Agent (signed off by Chair - UN member of the Steering Committee);
vii. Reviewing Fund status and overseeing the overall progress against the results framework through monitoring, reporting and evaluation;

viii. Reviewing and approving the periodic progress reports and final narrative reports, consolidated by the International Secretariat based on the progress/final reports submitted by the Participating Organizations;
ix. Commissioning mid-term and final independent evaluations on the overall performance of the Fund;
x. Approving direct costs related to fund operations supported by the International Secretariat; also approving programme cost/no-cost extensions, any programmatic or budgetary revision exceeding 25% of initially approved budget.
xi. Approving extensions and updates to the Terms of Reference for the Fund, as required;
xii. Approving resource mobilization strategies to capitalize the Fund, and undertaking relevant partnership and resource mobilization activities as per the approved strategies;
xiii. Convening advisory expertise to provide insight to the Steering Committee on ad hoc basis in line with UNDG guidance on role of Steering Committee.

No more than 12 members may serve on the Steering Committee at any one time. Anticipated initial members with one representative (and alternate) include the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, BMU/Germany, IUCN, OIE and the EcoHealth Alliance.

As the partnership grows, it is anticipated that additional seats will be provided to for example further donors, governments, NGOs or private sector actors, as long as the limit of 12 Steering Committee members is not exceeded. Some Steering Committee seats might be on a rotational basis. The Steering Committee will make decisions by consensus. The composition and rules of procedure of the Steering Committee will be decided upon during the inception phase.

**Advisory Board (AB)**

The Advisory Board will be composed of international-level experts on One Health from relevant sectors, representing civil society, for-profit and non-profit. The AB will provide advice on the implementation of the Fund to Steering Committee. It will provide technical feedback, feeding latest knowledge to the Steering Committee. Themes covered by the Advisory Board may include *inter alia*: monitoring; communications and knowledge management; science and best practice; and finance.

**International Secretariat (IS)**

The International Secretariat is responsible for the coordination of the Fund. The costs of operating the International Secretariat, including its personnel costs, will be covered by a budget allocation from the Fund. The Secretariat will be composed of dedicated staff and will be tasked with supporting the Fund Steering Committee and overseeing the overall operations of the Fund. For example, the Secretariat will take the lead in initiating planning and implementation of processes, developing documents for discussion and approval and provide services to the Steering Committee. The International Secretariat will be hosted by UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi and may include seconded staff from Consortium Partners or short-term advisers. The detailed roles and functions of the Secretariat will be detailed in the Operations Manual of the Fund, which will be developed and approved by the Steering Committee during the inception phase.

The Secretariat will provide coordination support for the following functions:

1. Advising the Steering Committee on strategic priorities, programmatic and financial allocations in accordance with the Fund's Operations Manual (based on the inputs of advisory groups and the Administrative Agent, if applicable);

2. Providing planning, logistical and operational support to the Steering Committee;
3. Serving as the Fund's central point of contact and liaising with other Consortium Partners and other related initiatives and stakeholders, including Tripartite Alliance for One Health, relevant German-supported One health initiatives and other relevant structures. This includes providing relevant information to external partners, as well as liaising with existing and potential resource partners to mobilize additional financing for the Fund;
4. Providing technical support for Fund development and implementation to Consortium Partners and other implementing partners;
5. Leading the drafting of the Operations Manual and risk management strategy in collaboration with the Consortium Partners and the MPTF Office;
6. Organizing calls for proposals and convening the necessary technical expertise to appraise such proposals;
7. Developing and implementing resource mobilisation plans in accordance with approved strategies and in collaboration with the other Consortium Partners;
8. Ensuring the monitoring of projects (including risks relating to environmental and social safeguards) as well as potential operational risks and overall performance of the Fund (i.e., facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the Fund, draft risk management strategy);
9. Consolidating annual and final narrative reports provided by the Participating Organizations and sharing them with the Steering Committee for review as well as with the Administrative Agent for preparation of consolidated narrative and financial reports;
10. Facilitating collaboration and communication between Consortium Partners to ensure that the Fund's Theory of Change and Results Framework are implemented effectively;
11. Promoting communication, advocacy and political engagement as well as spearheading communications with external partners regarding the Fund;
12. Liaising with the Administrative Agent on fund administration issues, including issues related to project/fund extensions and project/fund closure.

**The Administrative Agent - (AA and MPTFO)**

The Administrative Agent function will be performed by the MPTF Office (MPTFO) in New York. The Fund is administered by the MPTFO under the pass-through management modality. The Fund's administration services[5] include:

(i) The Fund's set-up: support to the Fund's design (Terms of Reference and Operation Manual), and development of legal instruments; and

(ii) The Fund's administration: receipt, administration and release of funds to implementing entities in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, and financial report consolidation.

The MPTFO is responsible for the following functions:

(a) Provide support to the design of the Fund;
(b) Sign SAAs with donors and receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund through the Administrative Agent. It is noted that the Administrative Agent

[5] Described in section III and VI of the Participating UN Organization (PUNO) Memorandum of Understanding.

cannot enter into any other agreements with donors that would impose responsibilities on PUNOs (participating UN organizations) without their prior written consent;

(c) Administer such funds received in accordance with its regulations, policies and procedures, as well as the relevant MOU and Fund Terms of Reference (TOR) and SAA, including the provisions relating to winding up the Fund account and related matters;
(d) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the PUNOs in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, taking into account the budget set out in the approved TOR documents;
(e) Provide updated information to the Steering Committee regarding the regular resource availability;
(f) Ensure consolidation of statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each PUNO & NUNO (non-UN organization), as set forth in the TOR document and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Fund account and to the SC;
(g) Release funds as direct costs, including for the running of the Fund Secretariat, based on the Steering Committee decisions;
(h) Release funds for additional expenses that the Steering Committee decide to allocate; and
(i) Disburse funds to any PUNO & NUNO for any additional costs of the task that the SC may decide in accordance with the TOR.
(j) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund has been operationally closed;
(k) Provide tools for fund management and to ensure transparency and accountability.

In addition, the MPTFO, through its online portal, GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org), provides real-time financial data generated directly from its accounting system, giving partners and the general public the ability to track contributions, transfers, and expenditures. The MPTFO charges a cost for performing the Fund Administrative Agent functions in line with UNSDG policies and contribution agreements.

# 6 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

## 6.1 Global Level

M&E of activities financed by the Biodiversity for Health Fund shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in the TOR and global work plan developed during the inception phase. An M&E plan should be approved by the Steering Committee and be consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the implementing UN agencies.

Under the direction of the Steering Committee, the International Secretariat, will develop and implement an M&E system to monitor and evaluate the outputs in terms of results and effectiveness. Indicators - as specified in the ToR and related work plan. It will be used to measure results and progress of implementation of activities.

In addition, the Steering Committee may commission periodic independent lessons-learnt and review exercises relating to the programmatic aspects of in accordance with agreed evaluation guidelines.

Periodic evaluations of Fund, such as mid-term and final reviews, will be carried out independently. The terms of reference of the evaluations will be developed by the Steering Committee. The selection of the independent evaluation team will be undertaken in agreement with both the Steering Committee and the Secretariat.

More specific details of the review and evaluation process and follow-up actions will be defined by the Steering Committee. The evaluation process must be credible, independent, impartial, and transparent, and will also assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of Fund's results and their contribution to achieving national priorities, informed decision-making, and knowledge generation.

### 6.2 National Level

National activities are monitored against the respective country work plans and the respective results-based frameworks for each country by the coordinating agency. The progress is assessed against Fund outcomes and outputs, and planned milestones, deliverables, and associated performance indicators. The progress of national level activities and achievement of outcomes and outputs are periodically updated and are reported yearly as part of the Annual Progress Report shared with donors.

## 7 Reporting

### 7.1 Narrative and financial reporting

For the funding received in a programming cycle, participating implementing organisations will provide the Administrative Agent with financial annual statements prepared in accordance with their accounting and reporting procedures, as agreed upon in the legal agreement (MOU) signed with the Administrative Agent. The International Secretariat will provide the Administrative Agent with a consolidated narrative report, based on the inputs received from each implementing organisation. The reports will give a summary of results and evidence-based achievements compared to the expected outcomes, outputs and indicators in the global log-frame (tbc).

On the 31st of May, a consolidated annual narrative and financial progress report is provided by the Administrative Agent to the Donors for the previous year depicting technical progress in terms of planned activities, outputs, outcomes and indicators (narrative report) and financial expenditures (financial report).

Participating organisations will be providing quarterly financial updates and biannual narrative reporting to the International Secretariat.

**Narrative reporting**

Each Consortium Partner receiving funding from the Fund is responsible for reporting on their progress toward agreed performance indicators. They will prepare annual reports at the project level and submit them to the International Secretariat by the end of March of each year. The narrative annual report outlines progress towards the achievement of the outcomes and outputs in the results-framework. In other words, progress under the different workstreams will be presented in the context of the overall Fund objectives and intended results, and with clear links to relevant indicators.

Based on the inputs received, the International Secretariat will develop the detailed progress report as well as the shorter public version and update to the monitoring framework.

The International Secretariat will submit the narrative consolidated annual report to the Administrative Agent by the 30 April of the following year.

**Financial reporting**

Annual financial reports will be provided by each agency to the Administrative Agent through its automatized UNEX platform by the 30th of April of the following year. The Administrative Agent will consolidate and produce the certified annual financial report by UNDG budget categories.

In addition to the annual financial report set in the MOU, all Participating organisations will provide quarterly financial reports on expenditure incurred as of 31 March (Q1), 30 June (Q2) and 30 September (Q3) in each calendar year through the Administrative Agent's reporting system (UNEX). The Administrative Agent will inform all Participating Organisations in a timely manner on the actual dates when UNEX opens for quarterly financial reporting. All reported financial data will be publicly available on the Gateway.

## 7.2 Consolidation of annual report

The Administrative Agent, in consultation with the International Secretariat, will compile the narrative and financial parts into one report and will send the report to all Donors to the Fund and Steering Committee.

## 7.3 Public Dissemination

The Fund, including its Consortium Partners, and the Administrative Agent will ensure that the Fund's operations are disseminated on the web site of the Administrative Agent (http://mptf.undp.org). Information posted on the web site may include: contributions received and from whom, Steering Committee decisions, funds transferred, annual expenditures, and any other information as agreed between Fund and the Administrative Agent. In particular, the Administrative Agent will ensure that the role of the contributors and National Governments is fully acknowledged in all external communications related to the Fund.

## 7.4 Audits

The Administrative Agent and the UN implementing bodies will be audited according to their own financial rules and regulations, in line with Framework for Joint Internal Audits of UN Joint Activities which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of PUNOs and endorsed by the UN Development Group (UNDG) in 2014.

# 8 Communication, Visibility and Branding

The Fund will have its own branded website and will issue various reports, policy brief, education and communication pieces, and will stage various events, which will reach a relevant and targeted audience. In addition, all Consortium Partners will use their considerable communications reach to provide visibility of the programme, reaching millions through social media and flagship publications.

Importantly, the Fund's activities will be a major contribution to the target countries' CBD process hence gaining significant visibility through that process as well.

# 9 Resource Mobilization

Resources from the International Secretariat will be dedicated to develop and implement a global resource mobilization plan – in collaboration and partnership with other Consortium Partners. Details will be worked out in the inception phase.

Work Area IV is dedicated to establishing long-lasting collaboration and governance structures that facilitate the integration of biodiversity, climate and health considerations in sector policies holistically. It is expected that other donors, including national authorities, will come forth to support these important regional and national structures. With the BMU/IKI seed funding, it can be demonstrated that the existence of such structures is a very effective and efficient way of coordinating work to both help prevent future pandemics and to create cross-sectoral and cross-level feedback loops that help improve ongoing prevention measures.

The Fund will aim to attract additional bilateral and multilateral funding dedicated to climate and biodiversity into the proposed MPTF structure. It will also tap into the processes and resources available under Rio Conventions, at a minimum to ensure complementarity particularly for CBD and Paris Agreement processes. Mainstreaming of preventative One Health responses that are nature-based, ecosystem adaptation solutions will specifically be targeted in priority geographies for inclusion in NDCs and associated resource mobilization. Relevant activities in this partnership will also be coordinated with CBD processes for implementation of the Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health that is anticipated to be adopted at COP15. This will allow for parties to tap into core GEF and other financing for implementing such initiatives in support of biodiversity, climate and health outcomes. Synergies with Tripartite Alliance Global Plan of Action and related resource mobilization strategies will also be sought, particularly with regards to operationalizing approaches by member states.

A detailed private sector mobilization strategy will be developed during the Inception Phase to target key partners. This will include financial institutions who are lenders to businesses where activities may be driving up pandemic risk. Key private sector businesses themselves, particularly those relevant to the chosen geographic priorities, will also be targeted for partnership. Linkages to the Nature-based financial disclosures consortium will be sought to help identify potential champion private partners, for example. Engagement with private foundations and philanthropic organizations with interests in biodiversity and health will also be sought and included in the private sector* strategy during the inception phase. Furthermore, a potential collaboration with BIOFIN may yield in the development of specific financial instruments, such as a sustainability-linked sovereign bond.

To help ensure maximum flexibility and adaption to priorities, resource partners are strongly encouraged to provide contributions to the MPTF as multi-year, non-earmarked contributions. If due to specific resource partner requirements non-earmarked contributions are not feasible, resource partners may earmark their contributions to a specific outcome area or geographical area. The earmarking will be reflected in the "Standard Administrative Arrangement".

The International Secretariat is responsible for driving communications throughout the life of the Fund. This effort will be supported by participating organisations who each have significant reach and channels toward key audiences.

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* Acceptance of funds from the private sector will be guided by criteria stipulated in the UN Secretary General's UN system-wide guidelines on cooperation between the UN and Business Community. Funds from the private sector will be decided by the Steering Committee on a case-by-case basis.

# 10 Annex

**10. 1 Provisions applicable to all funding provided through the Fund**

10.1.1 Biodiversity for Health MPTF Safeguards

**10.2 Provisions relating to seed funding provided by Germany (IKI) only**

10.2.1 Activities planned for each Work Area (tbc during inception phase)

10.2.2 Performance indicators for each Work Area (tbc during inception phase)

10.2.3 Allocation of IKI funds (tbc during inception phase)

**10.3 Annex relating to the Inception Phase**

10.3.1 Indicative roles and responsibilities of Consortium Partners

10.3.2 Indicative funding by Consortium Partners

10.3.3 Indicative Inception Phase structure

## 10.1 Provisions applicable to all funding provided through the Fund

### 10.1.1 Biodiversity for Health MPTF Safeguards

All implementing organizations are to adhere to the MPTF on Biodiversity for Health Safeguards. These safeguards, which correspond to the seed funder's (IKI) safeguards and are in line with safeguards applied by UN Organizations, will be observed by all projects and funding provided through the Fund, regardless of its source.

Reporting on Performance Standards:

In the table below, please do the following:

- Elaborate on the **environmental and social risks** potentially caused **by project or project-related activities** for every Performance Standard. Justify, where you expect no risks to occur.
- Determine the **significance of risk** and **rate it A to C** (see below) for every Performance Standard.
- Identify appropriate **risk mitigation measures** for each Performance Standard rated A to C.

The **guiding questions** provide orientation on the respective Performance Standards. Please refer to the IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability for comprehensive guidance about how to assess potential risks. Performance Standard 1 does not apply in the IKI context.

Determining the significance of risks:

The significance of risks is based on the following aspects:

- **Scale** (i.e. number of affected people, hectare) and **intensity** (i.e. degree of marginalization of vulnerable groups, degree of restriction of water access) of the (potential) impacts/disturbances
- **Frequency/recurrence** of the (potential) impacts/disturbances (place, duration, timing)
- **Sensibility/vulnerability** of affected people, groups, species or habitats (in light of their adaptation capacities)
- **Irreversibility** of changes (in light of the potential to restore/regenerate the original conditions, after the (potential) impacts/disturbances have materialized)

Determining the risk category for each Performance Standard:

As a result of the screening for significance, each Performance Standard should be rated as follows:

**A** – Activities with **high** adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.

**B** – Activities with **moderate** adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, largely reversible, and generally site-specific.

**C** – Activities with **low** adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.

**N/A** – Activities with **no** adverse environmental or social risk and/or impact.

Determining the overall risk category of the Project:

- The **overall risk category** corresponds to the **highest risk category** identified based on a **screening of all Performance Standards.**

For projects **with an overall risk category A or B,** please integrate the most relevant **safeguards measures** and at least one safeguards-related output indicator into the overall project management and monitoring.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Overall risk category (A-C)** | *C (final assessment to be conducted during the inception phase when individual countries and projects have been determined)* |

**Reporting on Performance Standards**

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PS 2**<br><br>**Labor & Working Conditions** | Can project activities possibly cause harm to workers?<br><br>(covers labor law compliance, workers association rights, workers health and safety, forced labor, child labor) | Any staff or consultant directly contracted by the Fund, the International Secretariat and UN Consortium Partners will be subject to UN rules and regulations, and therefore no risk of harm to workers is anticipated from direct project operations. Projects to be funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities to be implemented by an equally diverse variety of Consortium and other implementing Partners in different contexts. For example, local community members may be engaged for surveillance purposes. Therefore standards and measures will need to be adopted at the MPTF level to minimize risks. These will be based on the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. | C | Measures: All projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to abide by national labour laws and international commitments (e.g. International Labour Organization conventions), including on equal gender opportunity, the prevention of child labour and to duty of care for worker safety and rights.<br><br>Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee<br><br>Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |
| **PS 3** | Are there potential negative impacts on the | Projects funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities | C | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to demonstrate efforts and | |

| Performance Standard | Guiding Question<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | Summary of risk<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | Risk<br><br>(A-C) | Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | Expected results of mitigation<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention** | environment through inefficient use of resources or pollution?<br><br>(air, water, land pollution, GHG emissions, efficient resource use, technology applied based on Good International Industry Practice) | implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts. Some of these may involve the use of hazardous chemicals and the production of waste. For instance, diagnostic laboratory techniques often involve the use of hazardous chemicals and the production of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Minimizing such risks will require the adoption of appropriate risk-mitigating measures, which will be based on GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. | | measures to minimize material and energy inputs, as well the release of pollutants to the environment and minimize the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous). This will include ensuring that no chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers or materials with negative effects on the environment or human health, or subject to international bans or phase-outs, are used – including as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention).<br><br>Funded projects that involve laboratory work will be required to adhere to international best practices in the safe and environmentally sound disposal of waste.<br><br>Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee<br><br>Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PS 4**<br><br>**Community Health, Safety, and Security** | Are there potential negative impacts on health, safety and security of the affected population? Will human rights – as expressed in international and regional human rights treaties – be safeguarded? | Projects funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts. While the Project aims to improve the health and safety of people (as well as of biodiversity and the environment at large), measures will need to be undertaken to ensure the health, safety and rights of populations in project sites and countries. These will be based on the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. | C | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to demonstrate efforts and measures to avoid or minimize health hazards such as air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, or water runoff; exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable or noncommunicable diseases; adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding); transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event); influx of workers or security personnel into project areas. Any projects that do require the engagement of security personnel (e.g. for the protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas) will be required to adopt and enforce appropriate codes of conduct for such personnel to ensure human rights are respected at all timed. | |

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee<br><br>Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |
| **PS 5**<br><br>**Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement** | Does the Project anticipate, avoid and, where avoidance is not possible, minimize displacements and/or adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or land use restrictions? (covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of access to assets, income sources) Projects causing forced | While the Project aims to conserve biodiversity as a basis for health crisis prevention, it rests on a strong conviction that this should not be achieved at the expense of the rights and livelihoods of people living alongside natural or semi-natural spaces. While projects funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts, the. the Project will strive for the protection of the rights and livelihoods of IPLCs and other vulnerable groups dependent on goods and services from nature and ecosystems. In order to ensure this, standards and measures will be adopted to ensure that | B | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to ensure that they do not cause full or partial physical displacement, relocation or forced eviction of people (whether temporary or permanent); economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources); involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights; or changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns that may lead to temporary/permanent loss of land or use rights.<br><br>Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee | |

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | evictions are excluded from IKI funding! | these rights and livelihoods are not compromised. | | Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |
| **PS 6**<br><br>**Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** | Will project activities potentially lead to negative impacts for biodiversity, ecosystem services, or living natural resources? (covers loss/degradation/fragmentation of habitat, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species) | A primary aim of the Project is to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity and to prevent and reverse the conversion and of ecosystems and habitats as a basis to mitigate health risks. However, as projects funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts, measures will be adopted to mitigate such risks and unintended consequences. | C | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to demonstrate efforts and measures to prevent or reverse: the conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services; adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g., National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.); the conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value; any activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area; risks to endangered species (e.g., reduction, encroachment on habitat); any activities | |

| Performance Standard | Guiding Question<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | Summary of risk<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | Risk<br><br>(A-C) | Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | Expected results of mitigation<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation; reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands; reforestation with exotic species; introduction of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna (whether accidental or intentional.<br><br>Standards will also be developed and enforced to ensure that any collection and utilization of genetic resources is done in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.<br><br>Responsible: : MPTF Steering Committee<br><br>Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |
| **PS 7**<br><br>**Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Groups** | Will project activities lead to potential negative impacts for indigenous peoples or marginalized communities? (covers | The project is expected to deliver net benefits to indigenous peoples and marginalized groups, and aims to ensure the implementation of a true One Health approach which is explicitly inclusive and respectful of such stakeholders and their | B | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to demonstrate efforts and measures to prevent: altering areas where indigenous peoples are present, or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit; activities | |

| Performance Standard | Guiding Question<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | Summary of risk<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | Risk<br><br>(A-C) | Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | Expected results of mitigation<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | respect for dignity and human rights, loss of identity or culture, loss of natural resource based livelihoods (land use/resource use), protection of indigenous culture, knowledge, practices)? | knowledge and governance systems. However, as projects funded by the MPTF will involve a wide variety of different activities implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts, there may be risks associated with diverging views on the sustainable use and handling of natural resources, particularly as they may relate to potential perceived impacts on human health.<br><br>In order to mitigate this risk, the Project will adopt measures to ensure the respect of the rights of indigenous peoples, including their governance and knowledge systems. | | located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples that may affect the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them; the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples; adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them; risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples; impacts on the cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices. Any such activity would have to be conducted only if prior and informed consent is obtained from the affected communities as contemplated by the UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Similar standards will be applied to local communities with traditional claims to land.<br><br>Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee | |

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |
| **PS 8**<br><br>**Cultural Heritage** | Will project activities lead to potential negative impacts on (tangible / intangible) cultural or natural heritage? Does the Project promote the equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits? | While the Project's intended outcomes and impacts are expected to benefit natural sites, including Natural and Cultural World Heritage Sites, projects funded by the MPTF are likely to involve a wide variety of different activities implemented in an equally diverse variety of contexts, potentially including locations within or adjacent to cultural heritage sites. In order to mitigate risks of negative impacts on cultural or intangible heritage, mitigating measures will be put in place | C | Measures: Projects that are awarded MPTF funding will be required to demonstrate efforts and measures to prevent: adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices); the utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism), unless the majority of the benefits from such utilization are guaranteed to accrue to the traditional holders of that Cultural Heritage and with their prior and informed consent; alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance; significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding.<br><br>Responsible: MPTF Steering Committee | |

| **Performance Standard** | **Guiding Question**<br><br>*Please note all impacts caused directly or indirectly by project activities.* ***Consult IFC PS to cover all aspects.*** | **Summary of risk**<br><br>*Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards, including contributing factors such as location and activities associated with the Project.* | **Risk**<br><br>**(A-C)** | **Planned mitigation measures, responsible party and schedule**<br><br>*Options to avoid, minimize, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.* | **Expected results of mitigation**<br><br>*Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Schedule: Throughout the life of the Project and trust fund. | |

## 10.2 Provisions relating to seed funding provided by Germany (IKI) only

Germany, through its International Climate Initiative (IKI) provided seed funding to help shape and kick-start the Fund. The below activities and performance framework align the Consortium Partners toward one vision. They are specific to how IKI funding is being accounted for and do in no way restrict further funders' contributions. Nonetheless, activities formulated under Work Area 1 to 4 are regarded indicative to the final elaboration of the results framework in the Operations Manual (to be further elaborated and confirmed during the inception phase).

It is anticipated (but subject to confirmation in the inception phase) that with the amount foreseen as seed funding from BMU/IKI the Fund will be implemented in a minimum of approximately 5-8 regions and 16-20 countries.

### 10.2.1 Activities planned for each Work Area (IKI only and tbc during inception phase)

**Output 0 (Inception Phase):** The project consortium is operational. At all levels, from the local to the global, intervention strategies are elaborated, countries of implementation are selected and project implementation is fully prepared.

**Indicators for Output 0:**

**Indicator 0.1**

Governance and implementation structure defined and agreed by the Steering Committee

**Indicator 0.2**

Operations Manual, including the results framework specified and approved by Steering Committee

**Indicator 0.3**

Launch of the Programme at CBD COP 15.2

**Work Package 0.1: Specification of governance and implementation structure – Operations Manual**

Activity 0.1.1

Define the final governance structure of the MPTF and procedures

Activity 0.1.2

Define political partners at international, regional and national level

Activity 0.1.3

Define Consortium Partners as well as their final roles, responsibilities and contributions and ways of coordination

Activity 0.1.4

Define implementing partners/organisations (associated direct grants or elaboration of calls for proposals)

Activity 0.1.5

Elaborate detailed project budget, including co-financing

Activity 0.1.6

Ensure strong coordination: articulate activities foreseen for the different partners within the implementation units to avoid doubling of interventions by the different organizations and in order to complement each other.

Activity 0.1.7

Ensure contractual compliance with the safeguards standards required under IKI, i.e. IFC Performance Standards, by all stakeholders/agencies involved in project implementation.

Activity 0.1.8

Define useful synergies with and links to other relevant projects and programmes (of German and international cooperation).

- Explicitly include the concretization of synergies with projects mentioned in the letter of request and the following additional projects:
- BMZ portfolio of relevant projects, including global and bilateral sector programmes and projects on One Health.
- Biodiversity conservation in the Central Annamites through ecosystem protection and land management
- Protected areas to improve biodiversity on agricultural land, ecological networking and the implementation of REDD+ measures
- Support to indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs)
- Thematic Trust Fund - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) phase II
- Supporting IPBES capacity building in West Africa
- Securing crucial biodiversity, carbon and water stores in the Congo Basin Peatlands by enabling evidence-based decision making and good governance (final stage of approval)
- Transformative pathways: indigenous peoples and local communities leading and scaling up conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (to be approved)
- Sino-German Environmental Partnership (SGEP) Phase II

**Work Package 0.2: Specification of results framework**

Activity 0.2.1

Define set of criteria for the selection of countries and select countries of implementation

Activity 0.2.2

Elaborate the intervention strategy for all countries of implementation,

Activity 0.2.3

Initiate elaboration of content and timeline for the first Call for Proposals. Selected projects must be in compliance with IKI's rule of local content (50 percent of funding must be implemented through local

actors[6] in the cooperation countries). This includes preparing the following safeguards measures: Implementing agencies must be obliged to comply with IFC Performance Standards. A Safeguards Due Diligence is mandatory for each project chosen, including 1) safeguards risk analysis, 2) defining measures to avoid or, if not possible, minimize and lastly mitigate risks, 3) compliance with environmental and social laws and regulations of the partner country. Mechanisms to monitor and to report on Safeguards risks must be established between MPTF Office and implementing organisation.

Activity 0.2.4

Elaborate strategy to reach private sector and integrate adequate measures in results framework

Activity 0.2.5

Elaborate stakeholder outreach strategy, hereby especially focusing on women, indigenous people and local communities and other marginalized groups, and integrate adequate measures in results framework

Activity 0.2.6

Elaborate gender strategy and integrate adequate measures in results framework

Activity 0.2.7

Elaborate intervention strategy to apply a multi-level approach: activities shall be maintained from the global to the local spheres, in compliance with IKI's rule of local content (50 percent of funding must be implemented through local actors[6] in the cooperation countries). Each action level should have a concrete strategic orientation and be interlinked with other levels. Integrate adequate measures in results framework.

Activity 0.2.8

Elaborate strategy on how to leverage further funding (short-, medium- and long-term strategy), in particular by involving the private sector but also potential additional government and other donors. Integrate adequate measures into results framework.

Activity 0.2.9

Define detailed work plan, including activities and milestones for all work packages under Work Area 1-4 and integrate results in Gantt Chart

[6] Local actors in this respect include implementing organisations and subcontractors that hold an official legal status under the respective national law of the cooperation country. Government entities are excluded from receiving grants from the IKI funding directly. Local partners' technical and administrative skills should be leveraged and/or developed as part of the project.

Activity 0.2.10

Define baseline values and target values for all indicators under Work Area 1-4 are and further specify indicators as much as possible

Activity 0.2.11

Establishment of an Environmental and Social Management Systems in order to manage Safeguards risk proportional to the Safeguards risks of the portfolio, including sufficient human and financial resources, adequate processes for Safeguards Due Diligence and Safeguards monitoring of the funded portfolio. Define overall safeguards risk category and, if necessary, revise safeguards annex based on final country and project selection.

**Work Package 0.3: Preparation of the launch of the Programme, together with Participating organisations and BMU**

Activity 0.3.1

Develop communications package for launch, including website, brochure and visually attractive Terms of Reference.

Activity 0.3.2

Prepare launch event at CBD COP 15.2 for the Programme in close collaboration with political partners, Consortium Partners and BMU.

Activity 0.3.3

Gather formal expressions of interest of political partners to join the initiative (or via other appropriate instrument) in order to catalyse political support for the programme

Activity 0.3.4

Conduct preliminary contacts and discussions with the aim to be able to announce additional donors of the Programme

**Output I (Work Area 1):** Enhanced evidence on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health for better decision-making.

Activity (A I.1)

Assessment of current scientific evidence and identification of relevant knowledge gaps

Activity (A I.2)

Multidisciplinary research to further test assumptions on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

Activity (A I.3)

Development or integration of products that help close the data gap on the links between biodiversity, climate and health on regional, national and local level.

Activity (A I.4)

Strengthening and communicating the economic, social and investment case for pandemic prevention through biodiversity, climate and health integration.

**Output II (Work Area 2):** Enhanced preventative One Health actions and policies addressing the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

Activity (A II.1)

Development, roll-out and implementation of a standardized policy assessment tool for cross-sectoral pandemic prevention, engaging across human, animal and environmental health at country level for sub-national and national policy makers in One Health hotspot regions and/or application/refinement of existing tools.

Activity (A II.2)

Provision of sector-specific policy development advisory and technical assistance integrating biodiversity-climate- health linkages in national policies and programmes for the following sectors, inter alia: agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, land use planning, public health, economic development.

Activity (A II.3)

Issuing requests for proposals for running of national, sub-national and local demonstration projects jointly developed with civil society (and specifically women, IPLC and other traditionally disadvantaged groups) and/or business for cross-sectoral work on the prevention of outbreaks funded by the MPTF and informing policy development. Selection criteria incorporate socio-economic improvements, food security and sustainable livelihoods of concerned population groups.

Activity (A II.4)

Ensure compliance of all selected projects with the IKI Safeguard standards by integration of the standards in the calls for proposals and by monitoring performance against them.

**Output III (Work Area 3):** Target-specific capacity building, knowledge management, advocacy and awareness raising programmes and initiatives on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

Activity (A III.1)

Development and roll-out of cross-sector training programmes for international, regional and national actors, including implementation units/One Health hubs (ref Output IV).

Activity (A III.2)

Development and implementation of a communications and outreach strategy based on an analysis of target audiences within civil society and business.

Activity (A III.3)

Establish a media programme in order to support and engage journalists and media outlets on reporting on biodiversity-health linkages in a positive way in key partner countries, by way of developing capacity

within the media ecosystem in partner countries and, ultimately, boosting a wave of impactful, quality and engaging storytelling around these topics.

Activity (A III.4)

Assess current knowledge management platforms and implement measures that increase accessibility and usage.

**Output IV (Work Area 4):** Strengthened One Health collaboration and governance structures that facilitate sustained preventative action and policy through the inclusion of biodiversity and climate change considerations in One Health.

Activity (A IV.1)

Development and implementation of a fundraising strategy by a dedicated secretariat staff member to mobilise financial resources to fund lasting and effective structures.

Activity (A IV.2)

Capacitating above named structures with human and institutional resources by funding or providing staffing (e.g. through secondments, for example), training, hosting of the platforms, digital tools, etc.

### 10.2.2 Performance indicators for each Work Area (IKI only and tbc during inception phase)

All indicators, base lines, target values, and activities below will have to be confirmed during the inception phase of the Fund. Further, in the main section above of these ToR, the terminology has been slightly adapted to MPTF terminology: What is called an "outcome" in this Annex is the "Fund Goal" above in the main section of these ToR. And what is called an "output" in this Annex is called an "Outcome" above.

**Outcome:**

The implementation of preventative and cross-sector One Health approaches at regional, national and subnational levels contributes to the integration of biodiversity, climate change and health linkages in sector policies holistically.

**Indicators for the outcome:**

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Outcome indicator 0.1:<br><br>Number of One Health platforms/structures that fully integrate biodiversity, climate and health dimensions that are developed or strengthened and sustained at the regional and national levels and that programmatically contribute to the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit<br><br>Platforms/structures</td><td>Baseline (start of Fund)<br><br>tba</td><td>Target value (end of 2029)<br><br>Tbc (we estimate approximately 8 target regions and 16-20 target countries, therefore possible targets could be – but tbd:<br><br>8 regional platforms<br>16 national platforms</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Means of verification:<br><br>(1) The achievement of this indicator will be assessed from terms of reference, establishment documents, reports, terminal and other evaluation reports, from funded projects, reports to the CBD and the UNFCCC, government gazettes and other official public information channels.<br><br>(2) Assessment of the platforms' programmatic alignment with the six elements of the Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Outcome indicator 0.2:<br><br>Number of integrated health and environment policy frameworks adopted and implemented at the national or regional levels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit<br><br>Policy</td><td>Baseline (start of Fund)<br><br>0</td><td>Target value (end of 2029)<br><br>Regional level: tbd</td></tr>
</table>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | National level: tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Review of policy documents and implementation plans officially endorsed by the relevant authorities and resulting from initiatives directly supported by the MPTF (e.g. policy assessment and development support) in view of how they address one or several of the six elements of the Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health. | | |

| Outcome indicator 0.3:<br>Number of people, particularly IPLC, women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups, benefitting economically and in terms of improved health security and size of area managed with improved zoonotic outbreak prevention measures. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value (end of 2029) |
| People | 0 | tbc |
| Area | 0 | tbc |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Review of reports of projects that address immediate operational needs on outbreak prevention through the integration of biodiversity, climate and health considerations in a holistic manner, whilst creating livelihoods and health benefits for people affected or involved. | | |

| Outcome indicator 0.4:<br>Additional funding for the MPTF secured by 2029, and total number of partnerships with regional/ national platforms running beyond 2029. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value (end of 2029) |
| Euro | 0 | tbc |
| Partnerships | 0 | tbc |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Amount of funding raised or committed by end of project: Review of MPTF financial statements and letters of commitment. | | |

| |
|---|
| (2) Review of number of partnerships in place with existing or new One Health platforms: approved project documents running beyond 2029. |

**Output I:** Enhanced evidence on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health for better decision-making.

**Indicators for output I:**

| Indicator I.1: Number, awareness and uptake of knowledge products on the evidence of links between biodiversity and health developed and disseminated with direct support of the MPTF. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value and planned date of attainment |
| Knowledge products | 0 | tbd in inception phase |
| Policy makers / experts reached | 0 | tbd |
| Citations/mentions/downloads | 0 | tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Knowledge product outputs submitted as part of reporting by supported projects<br>(2) Attendance records from meetings and organized by supported projects where knowledge products are presented.<br>(3) Standard impact / attention metrics (scientific papers), media pickup metrics, social media mentions, website analytics and logs | | |

| |
|---|
| Indicator I.2:<br>Number of new or improved tools used to inform decision-making in the context of zoonotic outbreak prevention. |

| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value and planned date of attainment |
|---|---|---|
| Integration products | 0 | tbd in inception phase |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Evidence will be gathered from project reports, terminal evaluation reports open platforms and usage statistics from products developed in funded projects. (Improvement with respect to: cross-sector compatibility; and/or holistic coverage of relevant environmental, climate and health realms for pandemics prevention; addressing the equitable and fair access of benefits, etc..) | | |

**Output II:** Enhanced preventative One Health actions and policies addressing the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

**Indicators for output II:**

| Indicator II.1:<br>Number of civil society or private sector projects implementing prevention actions through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while ensuring equitable access by and benefit sharing with indigenous peoples and local communities. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value and planned date of attainment |
| Projects | 0 | tbd |
| People reached | 0 | tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Evaluation reports from initiatives supported by the MPTF. Number of national and local co-creation projects involving civil society and/or business for cross-sectoral pandemic prevention funded by the MPTF and number of people reached in terms of health, biodiversity or climate adaptation. | | |

| Indicator II.2:<br>Number of endorsed national or regional policy enhancements toward the integration of biodiversity, climate change and health. |
|---|

| Unit<br>Policy | Baseline (start of Fund)<br>0 | Target value and planned date of attainment<br>tbd |
|---|---|---|
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Letters of governments and other relevant entities that endorse or approve policy enhancements (based on policy assessments) toward a greater integration of biodiversity, climate and health. | | |

**Output III:** Target-specific capacity building, knowledge management, advocacy and awareness raising Funds and initiatives on the links between biodiversity, climate change and health.

**Indicators for output III:**

| Indicator III.1:<br>Number of people and particularly IPLC, women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups benefitting in terms of livelihoods and health from advocacy and capacity building Funds rolled out or strengthened with support from the MPTF. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit<br>Funds<br><br>Individuals reached | Baseline (start of Fund)<br>tbd<br><br>tbd | Target value and planned date of attainment<br>Tbd<br><br>tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Evidence of impact of reach supplied in project and terminal evaluation reports from supported initiatives. | | |

| Indicator III.2:<br>Number and effective use of knowledge management platforms on the links between biodiversity, climate and health. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unit<br>Initiatives | Baseline (start of Fund)<br>tbd<br><br>tbd | Target value and planned date of attainment<br>tbd<br><br>tbd |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Use numbers | | |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Review of content of knowledge management platforms in light of relevance to CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.<br>(2) Electronically monitor usage numbers of those platforms and purpose of use. | | |

**Output IV:** Strengthened One Health collaboration and governance structures that

facilitate sustained preventative action and policy through the inclusion of biodiversity and climate change considerations in One Health.

**Indicators for output IV:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indicator IV.1:<br>Number of One Health collaboration and governance structures operationalized or expanded to strengthen the integration of biodiversity and climate into decision making in public health and other sectors in alignment with the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health. | | |
| Unit<br><br>Number of structures | Baseline (start of project)<br><br>tbd | Target value (end of 2029)<br><br>tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Evidence will be obtained from establishment documents, records of meetings and decisions implemented, also with respect to the implementation of the CBD Global Plan of Action for Biodiversity and Health. | | |

| |
|---|
| Indicator IV.2:<br>Amount of funding catalysed to sustain the effective and continued operation of collaboration and governance structures. |

| Unit | Baseline (start of Fund) | Target value (end of 2029) |
|---|---|---|
| Euro | tbd | tbd |
| Means of verification:<br>(1) Evidence will be obtained from project reports, including finance and co-finance reports, audited accounts. | | |

### 10.2.3 Allocation of IKI funds (to be finalized in inception phase)

The Fund will be administered in US Dollars (the standard UN operating currency). The proposed initial funding from Government of Germany, BMU/IKI will be devoted towards the activities included in the MPTF first 8 years. It is proposed to allocate the initial funding of 50m Euros (approximately US$58m) to the following Fund outcomes, noting that these amounts are Euro estimates indicative and will be revised and confirmed during the inception phase of the project:

Fund Outcome 0 – inception phase: max. Euro 0.5 million
Fund Outcome 1 – evidence: max. Euro 9 million
Fund Outcome 2 – action and policy: max. Euro 16 million
Fund Outcome 3 – enabling conditions: max. Euro 8 million
Fund Outcome 4 – lasting collaboration & governance structures: max. Euro 8 million

In addition, a direct cost will be charged to the fund for the International Secretariat costs hosted by UNEP (operation and programmatic activities): max. Euro 8 million. One percent of 50m euros (EUR 500,000) will be allocated for MPTF administration fees.

As noted above, at least 50 % of the budget will be used for implementation activities and at least 50 % with national stakeholders (not mutually exclusive). A global work plan will be developed and approved through the Inception phase by Steering Committee. The detailed activities of the programme will be included in project documents to be approved during Steering Committee meetings.

Furthermore, IKI funds cannot be disbursed to government bodies.

In addition, expenditures on funds received by UN entities are subject to a 7% deduction for Programme Support Costs (PSC). Some non-UN entities receiving grants from the MPTF will likely also need to allocate indirect costs, but these will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, with a ceiling of 7%.

## 10.3 Annex relating to the Inception Phase

This section describes the issues to be formalized and finalized in the course of the inception phase. Decisions will be reflected in the Fund's Operations Manual and/or a revised version of this Terms of Reference, as appropriate.

### 10.3.1 Indicative roles and responsibilities of Consortium Partners

All information below on roles and responsibilities on Consortium Partners (UNEP, CBD Secretariat, WHO, UNDP, IUCN, OIE and the EcoHealth Alliance) will be finalized in the inception phase. It also anticipated that further Consortium Partners will be identified in that phase.

Each participating organisation brings a strong commitment to collaborate on One Health during the inception, the implementation phase and beyond, such that results will be achieved on a broad and long-term scale and amplified over time.

To maximize the impact of the Fund, with leadership from the International Secretariat, participating organisations are responsible for creating synergies between the Biodiversity for Health MPTF and other One Health initiatives (e.g. Tripartite Alliance, WHO-IUCN Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and Nature-based Solutions, OHHLEP, WHO Global Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence etc.) as well as other IKI funded projects working on enhancing biodiversity, such as the Global EbA Fund, PANORAMA, the Green List Standard, BIOFIN and others. All participating organisations share a mutual responsibility to mobilize additional resources for the partnership.

The below suggested roles and responsibilities are indicative and will be defined during the inception phase.

## *UNEP*

Role/function of the Consortium lead in the Project proposed

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be responsible for overall project implementation and achieving project outputs. It will host the international secretariat; support in-country/region implementing partners; contract technical consultants and subcontractors; and provide technical support and leadership. UNEP will also facilitate meaningful and long-lasting collaboration by connecting this project with other initiatives. UNEP will establish a Consortium of partners and a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) in order to administer the funding provided by the BMU and subsequent donors. Financial transactions, reporting and auditing will be carried out in compliance with United Nations rules and regulations.

UNEP will be part of the Project Steering Committee, which will effectively serve as the MPTF's governing Board. UNEP will also implement a number of actions to be funded by the MPTF, it will recuse itself from decisions on any such funding, as required by UN MPTF regulations.

In this Project, UNEP will draw on its leadership, convening power and extensive experience in managing large, international multi-partner initiatives. Building on UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 3/4 on Environment and Health, UNEP's new Mid-Term Strategy for 2022-2025 (approved by Member States in 2021) has further consolidated UNEP's mandate to strengthen environment dimensions of One Health approaches. UNEP has demonstrated its expertise in the linkages between health, climate change and biodiversity, as evidenced by science- and evidence-based knowledge projects and publications including the 2020 report "Preventing the next pandemic – Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission." At the Paris Peace Forum in November 2020, world leaders called for UNEP's inclusion in the Tripartite Alliance for One Health. As the MoU for an expanded tripartite is being discussed, UNEP is already working closely with the existing members of the Alliance (FAO, OIE and WHO) on multiple initiatives, including the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) and the development of the new Global Programme of Action on One Health, in both of which UNEP's role is specifically geared towards strengthening the environmental dimensions of One Health. As the leading global environmental authority, UNEP sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. Building on its recognized strengths as a neutral convenor of multi-stakeholder policy processes aimed at mainstreaming biodiversity, UNEP is uniquely placed to coordinate multiple sectors to integrate environmental considerations into the health sector, as well as to integrate health considerations into the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. UNEP is adept at the implementation of science- and evidence-based projects and programme implementation and monitoring on the ground as well as in the coordination of policy development at multiple levels, from the local to the global. For example, UNEP is also leading the efforts for a joint project with FAO on the Congo peatlands and is expecting IKI support. Importantly, this project has a human and wildlife health component. Complementary work on wildlife and human health will also be conducted under the regional component of the GEF 7 Congo Basin Impact programme. Results and lessons from both projects can help to build the evidence base on zoonotic diseases in Central Africa and help to prevent future pandemics.

Further, UNEP administers, or provides secretariat functions for 14 multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) further expanding its reach and networks.

In collaboration with the Consortium Partners, UNEP will set up or reinforce existing multi- stakeholder and inter-sectoral partnerships among decision-makers, increase policy uptake at sub-national, national and regional level, liaise with relevant development cooperation partners, donors, agencies, private sector actors,

and provide joint policy advice with respect to development, revisions, and implementation of relevant policy frameworks.

Apart from being a member of the Steering Committee, and from hosting the international secretariat of the project, UNEP's contribution will be as follows:

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

UNEP will collaborate to collate and share the knowledge that has been developed in research and other relevant projects on human, animal and nature health. UNEP will support additional evidence generation through practical and applied activities to enhance preventative measures. UNEP foresees to develop capacity building products and associated technical assistance to enhance the integration of indigenous and technical knowledge for health and nature outcomes. UNEP will collaborate with other Consortium Partners to disseminate the effective and cost-efficient nature-based solutions on human, animal and nature health to relevant stakeholders.

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

Currently environmental data is not adequately fed into health surveillance programmes and corresponding prevention and risk reduction measures. UNEP will work with other Consortium Partners to develop solutions to this challenge, such as enhanced environmental capacity assessment and development tools to inform prevention actions and policies. In particular UNEP will support actions to reduce human-wildlife conflict as it relates to health.

UNEP will also work with Consortium Partners on the development and dissemination of mechanisms and tools to meaningfully collect and integrate existing and new environmental indicators into animal and human health risk systems.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

A key impediment to solving messy, complex challenges such as the strengthening of human health via the improvement of animal and ecosystem health is that the process requires open-minded ways of collaborating across disciplines, forms of knowledge, (work-)cultures and perspectives. All parties involved need to meet the others with respect and an interest to learn from another. Stakeholders have observed that neither the bureaucratic world of intergovernmental organizations nor the scientific sector or national ministries are completely used to working in such a manner. Therefore, learning to work together in new ways warrants its own strategy in this Project. UNEP will together with others facilitate processes on regional and national levels to build bridges, the development of collaboration mechanisms and the development of joint principles for collaboration. UNEP will also support facilitation of processes to develop common language and goals as part of national actions that are integrated into environmental policies, practices and plans to meet international commitments.

UNEP will strengthen equity in One Health collaborations by bringing those who are not yet "at the table" (certain governments, indigenous peoples, women's groups, etc. –depending on which level the project targets) through information, guidance and training (for example on the rights bestowed by the Nagoya and other relevant protocols), as well as through the creation of a platform for collaboration on One Health issues.

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance**

UNEP will work through the UN regional offices and with other Consortium members to mobilize resources from non-traditional partners to support concerted One Health preventative interventions, UNEP will integrate

one health biodiversity and climate focused preventative actions through work to revise NBSAPs, NDCs and support to country level food systems transformation pathways to integrate relevant actions and policies for pandemic prevention.

UNEP's technical contributions to the project will focus on supporting appropriate framework for environment aspects of risk assessment, providing policy guidelines and relevant legislative and environmental governance aspects, technical support (for example on the topic of human-wildlife conflict as it relates to animal and human health), as well as leveraging action under the various Multilateral environment agreements that it hosts.

## *CBD Secretariat*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognizes the wide range of interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the importance of One Health approaches, as reflected in decisions XII/21, XIII/6, and 14/4 of the Conference of the Parties. The CBD contributed to enhance the understanding and mainstreaming of biodiversity-health linkages, including in the findings of the State of Knowledge Review on Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health (2015) and through a joint programme of work with WHO established in 2015.

- The Secretariat contributed to the Workshop on Biodiversity and Pandemics convened by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) held in July 2020 and called for a biodiversity-inclusive One Health transition to achieve a living in harmony with nature by 2050 in its 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook released in September 2020. The CBD is a member of the newly-established WHO-IUCN Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and Nature-based Solutions which supersedes the CBD/WHO Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health.

- Recognizing the complex interlinkages between biodiversity and health, One Health, and the response to COVID-19 and pandemics, a special virtual session of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) was convened virtually in December 2020, which highlighted the importance of a biodiversity-inclusive One Health approach that would address the common drivers of biodiversity loss, climate change, and increased pandemic risk.

- The 24th virtual session of SBSTTA held in May-June 2021 considered an agenda item on biodiversity and health, including a draft Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health which aims to support Parties in implementing a biodiversity-inclusive One Health approach and a sustainable recovery from COVID-19. This Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health is expected to be adopted by the CBD Parties at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Function/role in the Project proposed

CBD's expertise can be leveraged at a strategic and policy level, since the Convention is not an implementing agency. The CBD will be part of the Steering Committee and envisions to provide the following programmatic support:

**Overarching contribution**

- The CBD will contribute to maintaining the momentum on biodiversity-health linkages and One Health through the Parties' commitments to COP and subsidiary bodies' decisions, including on the Global action plan for Biodiversity and Health.

- CBD will contribute to define programme activities and define monitoring indicators for programme activities, in line with the Global action plan.

- CBD will contribute to build a narrative and raise the importance of the programme's contribution to the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- CBD's networks may also be leveraged for outreach, resource mobilization and engagement efforts (Parties, partners and relevant stakeholders, including IPLC, women and youth) to facilitate the understanding, uptake and scale up of the programme.

- Inception phase: Coherence of the programme with the Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health and identification of the programme synergies/contribution to the post-2020 GBF.

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- Multidisciplinary evidence on linkages between biodiversity, climate change and health (CBD technical series, liaison with IPBES on nexus assessments, possible outreach to Parties through notifications)

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

- Identification of countries which show interest and commitment to the implementation of the CBD (Draft) Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health

- Design of activities and monitoring indicators that support the uptake of the Global Action Plan, and those which relate to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols

- Guidance to Parties on integrating One Health and climate considerations in NBSAPs

- Integration of biodiversity-climate-health linkages across sectors through the CBD mainstreaming agenda (long-term approach on mainstreaming, possibility of synergies with other programmes of work of the CBD, i.e. on agriculture, forests, climate change)

- Engagement with countries which show interest and commitment to the implementation of the CBD (Draft) Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health, with a view to identifying countries for the programme and to building political momentum.

- Establishment of a "coalition of the willing" with a view to accelerating the implementation of the CBD (Draft) Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health and harnessing political engagement in support of the programme. Modalities for establishing such a coalition will have to be further defined (for example it could be an informal Party-led process that Parties would be invited to join and could also be supported by the MPTF Secretariat, or an advisory committee serviced by CBD Secretariat, and integrated within CBD processes - in which case Parties will have to request for the establishment of such mechanism, for example through the insertion of a recommendation in the health pre-session document)

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- Contribution to design and roll-out of advocacy tools and training programmes; facilitating engagement with women, youth and IPLC for specific programme activities through the constituencies to the CBD

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

- Amplification of outreach efforts by leveraging support from Parties and external stakeholders including IPLCs, women and youth; exploration of funding opportunities for the continuation of the Trust Fund, also building on CDB's engagement with the private and financial sector

- Reporting back to the CBD processes over the 8 years (including at COP/Subsidiary Bodies meetings), as part of implementation review

## *EcoHealth Alliance*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

- EcoHealth Alliance (EHA) is a scientific non-profit organization working at the nexus of local conservation, global health, and capacity strengthening, with extensive experience as a prime and partner organization on grants ranging from regional to international in scope. We have active projects in >20 "hotspot" countries and a strong network of partners from academic institutions, NGOs and government agencies around the world.

- EHA was a consortium partner on the USAID Emerging Pandemic Threats PREDICT and PREDICT-2 projects (operating from 2009-2019) in 28 countries, which supported training of >6,000 local scientists and government partners, biological and behavioural risk surveillance at high-risk interfaces for disease emergence, community outreach (including the "Living Safely with Bats" book available in 13 languages and regional contexts), and multi-ministry results sharing and interpretation that went on to be the basis for One Health coordination platforms now active in several countries. The Project produced key resources and findings that can be leveraged in this project, including detailed field sampling guides to support animal welfare and safe practices.

- EHA staff serve on several relevant intergovernmental groups and initiatives (ranging from a Global Health Security Agenda task force; the One Health High-Level Expert Panel; the OIE Working Group on Wildlife; the WHO-IUCN Expert Working Group on biodiversity, climate, One Health, and NbS; to IPBES workshops and assessments). EHA also co-chairs the IUCN Human Health and Ecosystem Management thematic group and hosts the IUCN Species Survival Commission Wildlife Health Specialist Group and led development of the infectious disease chapter of the WHO-CBD State of Knowledge Review on Biodiversity and Human Health. Our active involvement in these and other groups provides a strong understanding of the current scope of programs as well as gaps in systems, resourcing, mandates, and capacity from local to global level, helping to identify key areas of value addition for capacity and operations.

- EHA brings extensive field-sourced case studies, operational strategies, and lessons learned. EHA also coordinated the development of the World Bank One Health Operational Framework and is currently leading development of the World Bank's One Health e-Learning course to support its application. EHA

also works with the private sector to mainstream climate action, biodiversity and ecosystem protection, and health security into other sectors and industries.

Function/role in the Project proposed

EcoHealth Alliance will be a member of the Steering Committee and will leverage its multisectoral expertise, network of field and policy scientists and projects, and strong existing intergovernmental partnerships to support:

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- Analyses and modeling integrating environmental, epidemiological, and economic data inputs (e.g. hotspot mapping and the Infectious Disease Emergence and Economics of Altered Landscapes - "IDEEAL"- model applied to evaluate outcomes of land conversion in Malaysia and Indonesia);

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

- Early warning systems that integrate disease risk, expand sentinel surveillance monitoring, and link to integrated disease surveillance and response frameworks used by public health authorities to complement/inform existing work of UNEP-WCMC and promote risk reduction and hence prevention action by national governments and the private sector;

- Good practices for monitoring and reducing infectious disease risk as part of environmental and social impact assessment and safeguards at site, national, or international level;

- Technical guidance and training for applied biodiversity-sensitive disease surveillance, outreach, and risk reduction measures, including to support countries in establishing national wildlife health or wildlife disease programs;

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- Evaluation of capacity gaps and investment needs for environmental health services to ensure countries can build up the full suite of functions necessary to effectively assess and manage pandemic risk and other health threats related to environmental degradation;

- Risk profiling and prioritization exercises, assessment, and monitoring for countries to identify sources of risk and target key interfaces for pandemic prevention at source and other critical control points, building on an initial pilot in Ghana;

- Synergies with other partners on related One Health initiatives, including to expand the environment sector scope in implementation and investments related to the World Bank One Health Operational Framework and forthcoming review of wildlife health systems in East and South Asia, operational guidance on EID risk reduction for forest sector managers with FAO, Protected Area guidelines related to disease risk reduction and case studies with IUCN, and the USAID One Health Workforce-Next Generation project operating in 17 countries.

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

- Effective integration of environment authorities into National One Health Coordination Platforms and participation in National Action Planning for Health Security, as well as alignment of NBSAPs and NAPs

with other relevant plans and priorities related to health security, AMR, agricultural development, ecotourism, etc.;

- Overall positive impact of the Project, including as part of the Steering Committee, in sharing of lessons learned and relevant operational examples (e.g. databases, community outreach materials, surveys), and engagement of partners in focal countries in knowledge dissemination and training opportunities as relevant.

## *IUCN*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

IUCN maintains a global professional expert volunteer network, through six expert Commissions with members based worldwide, that provide a massive intellectual resource and help maintain currency and consistency in IUCN knowledge products and standards, including for emerging issues such as pandemic prevention

IUCN's members, both State and civil society, can be engaged as key partners in the delivery of preventative actions and policies al local and national levels in priority countries

IUCN will bring significant capacities and decades of experience in promoting and documenting the societal contributions of area-based conservation, such as through the Green List Standard and guidance and PANORAMA solutions partnership

IUCN has experience in science-policy integration and advisory roles at national, regional and global levels, including in CBD policy processes.

Function/role in the Project proposed

IUCN will be a Steering Committee member and proposes to contribute programmatically in the following way:

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- Set research priorities for the role of area-based conservation in delivering tangible preventative action, and how to count/measure the impact of such measures.

- Contribute to studies that build on IUCN data to explore the links between species threats and zoonotic disease, in priority countries/landscapes; support journal publishing of results, with south-south author collaboration. Conduct meta-synthesis of OH solutions through PANORAMA.

- Test existing readiness and preventative capacity of protected and conserved area management. For example: Test data and monitoring systems at a number of sites/landscapes within specific country engagements – including diverse range of governance types for protected and conserved areas (ie indigenous territory, private concession, urban green zone, nature reserve etc.).

- Promote integration of data/evidence in relation to Nagoya Protocol and CBD articles on data sharing and participatory access to data and the benefits of information.

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

- Integrate system- and network- level protected and conserved area preventative actions to help implement cross-sector efforts and achieve quantifiable results, including their role in reducing human-wildlife conflict as a contributing measure for pandemic prevention.

- Promote and enable community-based surveillance: Integrate IUCN methodologies for community-based surveillance at the site level into network- and landscape spatial decision-making and planning, including the reduction of human-wildlife conflict.

- Provide standardized policy assessment tool for cross-sectoral pandemic prevention: IUCN to adapt its existing, multi-partner best practice guidance on governance assessment.

In close collaboration with UNDP and other partners, provide sector-specific policy development advisory and technical assistance integrating biodiversity-climate-health linkages in national policies and programmes (e.g. NDCs, NAPs and health policies) and work with UNDP on the integration of existing best-practice.

- Support the development of new standards, and/or strengthen existing ones including the IUCN Green List Standard by integrating health considerations in order to promote pandemic prevention measures through multi-disciplinary consultation.

- Collaborate with UNEP on integrating health aspects into the respective work on Human Wildlife Conflict and on aligning and mutually reinforcing each other's messaging.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- Development of curricula and materials that promote biodiversity, climate change and the health linkages: IUCN Academy & Green List to dedicate materials and courses on preventative action.

- Support the development of regional implementation, advocacy and training programmes and initiatives through liaising, for example with Global EbA Fund and Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation e-learning and support programmes for practitioners.

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

- Establishment of a multi-donor trust fund: IUCN to contribute as a technical advisory body with dedicated finance and innovation support as needed.

- Create synergies with WHO-IUCN Expert Working group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and NbS.

- Issuing a regular report on the state of preventative One Health policy and action with respect to the inclusion of biodiversity and climate considerations: IUCN role in overall compilation of this report or report series based on our expertise across EbA, climate, Green List performance benchmarking gender and IPLC, equity, youth etc.

## *OIE*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

- OIE is an International Standard setting body for animal health established in 1924 with the Mandate to improve animal health and welfare. The OIE has 182 Member Countries each represented by National Veterinary Services. The organisation's headquarters is in Paris and it works through 13 Regional and Sub-regional representations across the world.

- The OIE is a technical agency. It is supported by elected Specialist Commissions which use current scientific information to study problems of epidemiology and the prevention and control of animal diseases, to develop and revise OIE's international standards and to address scientific and technical issues raised by Members.

- For prevention, surveillance, detection and control of the most important animal diseases (including zoonoses), and for designated topics including One Health, Wildlife etc. OIE Members are supported by a global network of 300+ designated OIE Reference Centres, which are world leading centres in their topic or disease speciality.

- The OIE is also supported by an OIE Working Group on Wildlife, which advises the OIE on health problems relating to wild animals (whether in the wild or in captivity).

- The OIE developed a dedicated programmatic area: the Wildlife Health Framework whom the objective "preserving the wildlife health to achieve One Health" and some of the six thematic areas are aligned with this global initiative.

- The OIE promotes transparency of the global animal disease situation – OIE members are legally bound to report to the OIE occurrences of the most important animal diseases (including zoonoses, emerging diseases, and diseases in wildlife) through OIE World Animal Health Information Systems (OIE-WAHIS and WAHIS-wild). In order to improve as much as possible the sensitivity of the system, since 2002 the OIE has implemented an epidemic intelligence activity in order to detect and clarify with the countries potential rumours not officially reported through the OIE-WAHIS system. In addition the OIE works with the Tripartite sharing unofficial disease information of potential interest through GLEWS+ (The Joint FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System for health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystems interface).

- The OIE has solid experience in One Health strategy and implementation including provision of dedicated tools and mechanisms (including those developed jointly with FAO and WHO under the umbrella of the Tripartite) to support strengthened approaches to One Health e.g. (network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU), International Health Regulation -Performance of Veterinary Services (IHR-PVS) National Bridging Workshops, Tripartite Zoonoses Guide. The OIE has also been monitoring the implementation of the resulting roadmaps developed in IHR-PVS Bridging Workshops. At field level the OIE has been implementing the EBO-SURSY Project that focuses on strengthen early detection systems for wildlife to prevent outbreaks of viral haemorrhagic fever diseases in 15 countries in West and Central Africa including Ebola, Lassa, Marburg etc. And the Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement project (REDISSE)

- OIE also supports the One Health approach through the implementation of the Tripartite One Health workplan.

- OIE has a global Platform for the Training of Veterinary Services that guides the development of OIE training activities including via the Training Portal (online distance learning portal) for the

reinforcement of Veterinary Services' capacities in 16 competencies areas, including One Health, wildlife health and animal disease control.

Function/role in the Project proposed

OIE will be a Steering Committee member and proposes to contribute programmatically in the following way:

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- Strengthen the evidence base on the risk of disease emergence through wildlife trade and monitor the impact of risk mitigation strategies.
- Enhance the integration of environmental components in the Global Burden of Animal Disease (GBADs) project that assesses the burden of animal diseases in an economic context.
- Provide animal health data for integrated analysis, early detection, risk assessment and policy formulation, including integration & adaptation of data in the (OIE-WAHIS).
- Integrate different databases (such as domestic and wild animal disease data, environmental/biodiversity data, climate data, wildlife sampling research data (EBO-SURSY project), and conservation and wildlife trade data) to better monitor trends and provide early warning to environmental and disease events.
- Generate knowledge on mechanism of pathogen transmission at the human-animal-ecosystem interface.

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

- Engage OIE's membership (National Veterinary Services), networks and reference labs in the design and implementation of programmatic work, and in multisectoral initiatives through the Wildlife Health Framework.
- Promote holistic animal disease surveillance (including both livestock and wildlife) to improve surveillance systems, early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases, and develop the OIE WAHIS-wild system and reporting procedures to better collect, analyse and disseminate wildlife health data and to better integrate other sources and types of data.
- Integrate wildlife and environment elements into the OIE's PVS Pathway to assess the capacity of National Veterinary Services (in collaboration with other sectors) to protect wildlife health and biodiversity and into OIE International Standards.
- Promote policies (through guidelines/standards, interaction with key partners) to prevent biodiversity loss and protect wildlife whilst reducing the risk of disease emergence (aligned with OIE's Wildlife Health Framework). Work with partners (IUCN, CITES, etc.) to support implementation of guidelines, international standards and codes to reduce the risk of disease emergence through wildlife trade and along the wildlife supply chain.
- Strengthen sustainability of diagnostic laboratory systems to contribute to preventative actions and policies.

- Integrate OIE's existing detection, preparedness and vaccine programmes to link more strongly to preventative action, including awareness raising among OIE networks.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- Strengthen the OIE Collaboration Center network for wildlife while improving connection with and a strengthened Global Wildlife Focal Points network
- Improve the OIE Epidemic intelligence activity
- Support development of One Health training programmes by integrating issues of wildlife health surveillance systems and wildlife health.
- Improve the ability of OIE Members to manage the risk of pathogen emergence in wildlife and transmission at the human-animal-ecosystem interface whilst taking into account the protection of wildlife

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

- Establishment of a multi-donor trust fund: OIE to contribute as a technical advisory body with dedicated finance and innovation support as needed.
- Progressively develop partnership agreements with partner organisations.
- Refine, develop and apply tools to improve collaboration between National Veterinary Services and wildlife/environment sector.

## *UNDP*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

UNDP will build on its programmatic presence in over 130 countries in COVID health system support since 2020 through its extensive health programme, as well as 250 ongoing ecosystem and biodiversity projects in over 130 countries. Please see the latest annual report on the UNDP's HIV, Health and Development Programme . UNDP's development mandate and work with multisectoral agencies within countries will also provide platforms for operationalisation of the One Health approach.

The proposed programme elements would promote a collaborative, inter-sectoral and transdisciplinary approach to attain better public health outcomes. Strengthening country capacities for this type of approach is essential for prevention, early detection, and containment of emerging pathogens at, or near, source areas, preventing disease transmission between animals and humans.

Function/role in the Project proposed

UNDP will be a Steering Committee member and proposes to contribute programmatically in the following ways:

**Work Area 2: Action and Policies**

Under this Work Area, UNDP will be able to play a lead role in in-country support and demonstration for the programme. In particular, UNDP will be able to support operationalisation of One Health approaches including policy work at the national and sub-national levels.

Country level demonstration activities could possibly entail the following elements:

**a) Strengthen Public Health Systems with One Health Approach to Prevent and Respond to Future Outbreaks**: Upscale the 'One Health' approach, looking at public health and environmental issues around farming, deforestation, wildlife trade and climate change as one global issue. Support would include (in random order), inter alia:

- Enhancement of the governance system including building of intersectoral coordination structures that are mandated to address conflicts of interest/conflict management and advise on legislative review/oversight process, trans-sector fiscal and budgetary questions. This could involve a cost burden analysis to articulate the cost burden and potential social and economic return through implementation of prioritised actions for One Health, based on UNDP's experience of doing this in other health areas.

- Support for multisectoral action planning process to ensure whole of government mobilisation, identification of specific action areas and loci of mandates/authority/incentives.

- Policy strengthening in the public health sector for prevention and containment of outbreaks of zoonotic disease, and strengthening of inter-sectoral policy coherence.

- Country level mapping of hotspots for integrated land use planning and zoonotic disease outbreak prevention and containment through UN Biodiversity Lab and other existing platforms;

- In collaboration with IUCN, lead field research into the occurrence of pathogens around human settlements and improvement of land-use planning, buffer-zone management and effective management of natural areas and development of detection and surveillance capacities;

- Institutionalization of zoonotic disease-related education, outreach and awareness-raising within the extension services of the health sector, and how these interact with other sectors, both formal and informal based on risk mapping;

- Facilitation of improved collaboration between health, agriculture and conservation sectors;

- Training of communities, health workers and institutions, awareness raising for behaviour change campaign;

- Zoonotic infectious disease sensitive agricultural extension, public health planning and management;

- Policy and institutional strengthening to reduce the risks of new pandemics, including effective regulation of legal wildlife markets, stricter measures to combat illegal trade and use of wildlife and diversifying sources of protein to reduce reliance on bushmeat.

- Digitalization of one-health systems in low resource settings across institutions in zones of highest risk.

**b) Strengthen Community Capacity for Pandemic Prevention and Resilience**: Address co-vulnerabilities of communities in selected biodiversity rich and climate vulnerable landscapes by increasing their capacity for

playing a pivotal role in disease prevention and to increase community resilience for possible future pandemic outbreaks through a range of nature-based solutions against pandemics and other shocks including climate impact. The support could include, inter alia:

- Assessment of co-vulnerabilities in terms of biodiversity loss, climate change, health, local economy and social cohesion and direct risks and impacts in target landscapes and development of a plan for community-level pandemic prevention action and building the resilience of communities.

- Integrated land and natural resource use planning integrating health, biodiversity and climate and support operationalisation of the plans, including support to IUCN in the demonstration of health mainstreamed into area-based conservation measures, improved management of wildlife trade and utilisation

- Strengthening food and water security, putting in place safer (in terms of zoonotic disease outbreak) and more resilient agricultural/livestock production and natural resource management systems.

- Strengthening livelihoods and economic security by supporting more resilient, diversified and sustainable economic system, in particular in communities that are dependent on wildlife/nature-based tourism in countries in Africa, SIDS etc.

- Demonstration of ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation measures that has direct impact on pandemic prevention, biodiversity conservation and job creation.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

UNDP could support data collection, digitalization, data visualization, 'smart' health facility development and associated personnel capacity development, leveraging our COVID 19 Data Futures Platform and UN Biodiversity Lab.

UNDP could contribute to advocacy campaign targeting behavioural change both globally and on the ground leveraging ongoing work around behavioural change narrative creation and The Lion's Share led business and consumer faced campaign.

UNDP is part of the PANORAMA Partnership and this work area could benefit from creating direct linkage with the PANORAMA Platform. Experience from demonstration activities under Work Area 2 should feed into the Platform.

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

Through the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and the Finance Sector Hub's debt instruments offer, UNDP will be able to contribute to creation of innovative financing and macro-financing (e.g. SDG aligned bonds and ongoing pandemic preparedness and response financing discussions). Through BIOFIN, UNDP currently works with 40 countries in developing and implementing their national biodiversity finance plan. In addition, UNDP works directly with the finance ministries in over 50 countries in developing the Integrated National Finance Framework (INNF). By integrating pandemic prevention aspects within the ongoing work, UNDP could leverage systematic consideration for ensuring financing of One Health in countries. UNDP can also facilitate country level piloting of innovative financing such as nature-performance bonds for which UNDP is already in discussion with several countries.

## *UNEP-WCMC*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

- UNEP-WCMC functions as the specialist biodiversity arm of UN Environment. Within its new strategy it has a Focal Initiative on Biodiversity and Health. It maintains teams and competences in the following areas of relevance to this project.

- UNEP-WCMC maintains on behalf of CITES the 'CITES trade database' and is skilled in the analysis and interpretation of those data in relation, including species that pose a disease emergence risk

- UNEP-WCMC is a partner in the development and maintenance of a database on wild meat trade, focused on the Congo Basin but aiming to expand globally. The Wild Meat trade is a key factor in recent pandemic emergences

- UNEP-WCMC has capacity in global modelling of biodiversity, climate change, land use and land cover change, and the interactions between these and potential areas of disease emerges

- UNEP-WCMC maintains a global database of indicators for the CBD and other MEAs that can be expanded to include those relevant to One Health issues

- UNEP-WCMC works with numerous countries globally to assist in the implementation of different aspects of CBD, UNFCCC, CITES and other MEA and regional agreements

Function/role in the Project proposed

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- UNEP-WCMC can provide input on models of possible futures of biodiversity under land use, climate change and other threatening factors. These can be expanded to include risks from disease emergence and scenarios against plausible futures to inform policy development. The organization could also provide support and analysis on global to national patterns wildlife trade / wild meat trade and lessons learned in relation to disease emergence, building on work currently funded by the UK Government and EU.

**Work Area 2: Action and Policy**

- UNEP-WCMC could link to ongoing and planned work in countries to support the roll out of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Ecosystem-based Adaptation and REDD+ planning and implementation. Integrating One Health indicators to support the CBD Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- UNEP-WCMC could work with UNDP to support data collection, digitalization, data visualization, 'smart' health facility development and associated personnel capacity development, leveraging work on the UN Biodiversity Lab.

- UNEP-WCMC can also work to ensure that ongoing work with the CITES Trade Database and the WildMeat database are aligned to the needs of this programme

## *WHO*

- ☒ Implementing partner ☐ Subcontractor

Capabilities and experiences relevant to the Project

- WHO has been the leading UN specialized agency for public health since its establishment in 1948.

- WHO works with its 194 Member States, across six regions, and holds over 150 country offices, in addition to its headquarters in Geneva.

- WHO has also been working on environment, climate change and health issues for over 25 years and has developed a comprehensive approach aiming to support countries through the development of policy guidance, targeted work programmes, capacity-building, advocacy and partnerships as well as via projects to support countries to prevent, cope with and adapt to the impacts of global environmental changes on human health. Over the past two decades, WHO has also played a pioneering role in the development of evidence, guidance, standards, and policies and tools to support countries in the implementation of One Health approaches.

- In addition to extensive country support for climate and health projects, WHO has also worked on health and biodiversity-related projects for well over a decade, including through the establishment of a joint work programme on biodiversity and health with the CBD Secretariat (2012-2021). In 2015, WHO jointly led the development of a comprehensive State of Knowledge Review on Biodiversity and Health with the CBD Secretariat bringing together the expertise of over 100 scientists and completed over a 2-year period. Biodiversity and Health were also formally adopted as a special issue at the 71st meeting of the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2018, paving the way for WHO's contributions to the CBD 14th Conference of the Parties (COP 14) and the establishment of a new expert working group focused on One Health and Nature Based Solutions. Through the WHO-CBD Interagency Liaison Group, WHO also directly contributed to the development of biodiversity-inclusive One Health Guidance adopted at COP 14 and is in the process of developing an operational Framework on Biodiversity and Health.

- WHO is also a founding member of the Tripartite Alliance and currently chairs the One Health High Level Panel (OHHLEP). This is to build and expand upon the work of the Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health, who also established the Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate Change One Health and Nature based Solutions in 2021.

- In the areas of biodiversity and health, through its department of environment, climate change and health, WHO also very actively contributed to numerous CBD Conferences of the Parties and SBSTTA processes, to the IPBES report on biodiversity and Pandemics, to the IPBES scoping processes for the Thematic assessment of the interlinkages among biodiversity, water, food and health (Nexus Assessment) and to the fourth session of the IPBES plenary.

- In 2020, WHO also led the development of a WHO Manifesto for a Healthy green and just recovery from COVID 19, including 6 essential pillars and over 80 targeted actions. To complement the first pillar of the Manifesto (safeguarding nature) WHO also developed Guidance for Mainstreaming biodiversity for Nutrition and Health, in line with a One Health approach.

Function/role in the Project proposed

WHO will be a Steering Committee member and proposes to contribute programmatically in the following ways:

**Work Area 1: Evidence**

- Strengthening the scientific evidence base through data gathering and analysis and a global analytical review of scientific evidence (with a focus on health and biodiversity data) and corresponding policies addressing the interlinkages between biodiversity, health and climate change, building on the findings of the WHO State of Knowledge Review and other leading scientific reports (e.g. WHO's estimate of the environmental burden of disease), to further update disease estimates attributable to unhealthy environments, with a focus on biodiversity loss and climate change and to identify high disease risk areas and behaviours.

- In close collaboration with the Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and Nature based solutions, and in consultation with WHO regional offices, the OHHLEP and the Tripartite Alliance, identify key knowledge and policy gaps to support the development of comprehensive and biodiversity-inclusive One Health policies, plans and projects, and to identify opportunities to maximize biodiversity, climate and health co-benefits while mitigating disease risks using a systems approach.

- Building on existing WHO Guidance on biodiversity mainstreaming and One Health, WHO will work with other consortium partners to support national consultations and workshops in support of specific action plans.

**Work Area 2: Action and Policies**

- In consultation with its country liaisons and Ministries of Health, WHO will contribute to the development of an Operational Framework on Biodiversity and Health to catalyse health leadership for biodiversity inclusive One Health and disease prevention and to ensure health-sector buy-in and foster synergy and complementarity with the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health.

- WHO will also seek to identify policy entry points for further alignment of biodiversity and climate policies in ways that enhance human health co-benefits of environmental protection, and in line with a One Health approach, in close consultation with the expert working group on biodiversity, climate, one health and nature-based solutions and its vast network of partners, and it will develop associated guidance aimed at maximizing biodiversity, climate and health co-benefits to support the Operational Framework on Biodiversity and health and will widely disseminate its findings through awareness raising campaigns and at international for a including the World Health Assembly, UNFCCC, CBD, UNEA and other relevant forums to maximize uptake.

- Drawing on extensive WHO and environment data, sector-specific policy guidance will be developed that integrates biodiversity-climate-health linkages in national policies and programmes to support health sector leadership and buy-in for the implementation of integrated approaches to health focused on prevention.

- Strengthening interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral scientific knowledge including by developing a flagship report on mainstreaming One Health and Nature based Solutions best practices, building on the WHO/CBD State of Knowledge Review and other sources (WHO databases and Operational Frameworks, Guidance, IPCC reports, IPBES assessments, etc.). Under this output the project will also consolidate data on best practices and identify key knowledge and policy gaps, furthering the

understanding of stakeholders (local to global) on the health impacts associated with biodiversity loss and climate change. It will additionally strengthen cross-sectoral knowledge on how to co-design and develop robust policies, plans and projects using a One Health Approach, in-creasing the ability of countries to make evidence-based decisions and catalysing the required transformative change needed for a long-term healthy and green recovery from COVID 19, and so as to enhance preventive capacity. Different sectors and thematic areas will be addressed. For example, in an effort to catalyse a transformation of the global food systems, WHO would examine the health impacts of biodiversity loss and climate change associated with forestry, fishery and agriculture, as well as wildlife management and livestock farming practices, overuse and misuse of pesticides, antimicrobials and chemicals, as well as consumer behaviour). The incremental impacts of climate change on human health outcomes will also be taken into consideration.

**Work Area 3: Enabling Conditions**

- Building on over a decade of experience in the operationalization of One Health, WHO can play a leading role in building capacity on the ground, in collaboration with its 6 regional offices and over 150 country offices. Biodiversity inclusive One Health approaches, Sustainable and healthy food systems and ecosystem-based approaches to climate mitigation and adaptation will all be a central focus of capacity-building workshops.

- Among other capacity-building activities, WHO may also: expand its assistance to countries in the developments of Health National Adaptation Plans (H-NAPS) to further encompass ecosystem-based approaches to health, may support countries to identify entry points to maximize health outcomes and minimize disease risk in the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

- WHO can contribute to raising global awareness/mainstreaming biodiversity, health and climate interlinkages with particular attention to their health impacts; as well as to knowledge management for replication and upscaling; and build cross-sectoral partnerships and a community of practice on nature-based solutions for One Health.

**Work Area 4: Lasting Collaboration and Governance Structures**

- This area will be strengthened through enhanced collaboration with the Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate One Health and NBS, the OHHLEP and Tripartite Alliance. The details of potential collaborations and governance structures will be further discussed with the lead agency and relevant partners during the inception phase.

- WHO will also seek counterpart funding and provide in-kind support to complement, strengthen and expand above named activities.

Further funding (monetary as well as in-kind) from all Consortium Partners is anticipated and will be confirmed to the budgets during the inception phase.

UNEP aims to contribute as follows:

- Cash (parallel financing through existing programs on biodiversity, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate and covid recovery, among others. Approximately $ 5-15 million depending on country selection.
- In-kind (staff time/travel etc). $400,000 per year x 8 years = $3.2 million

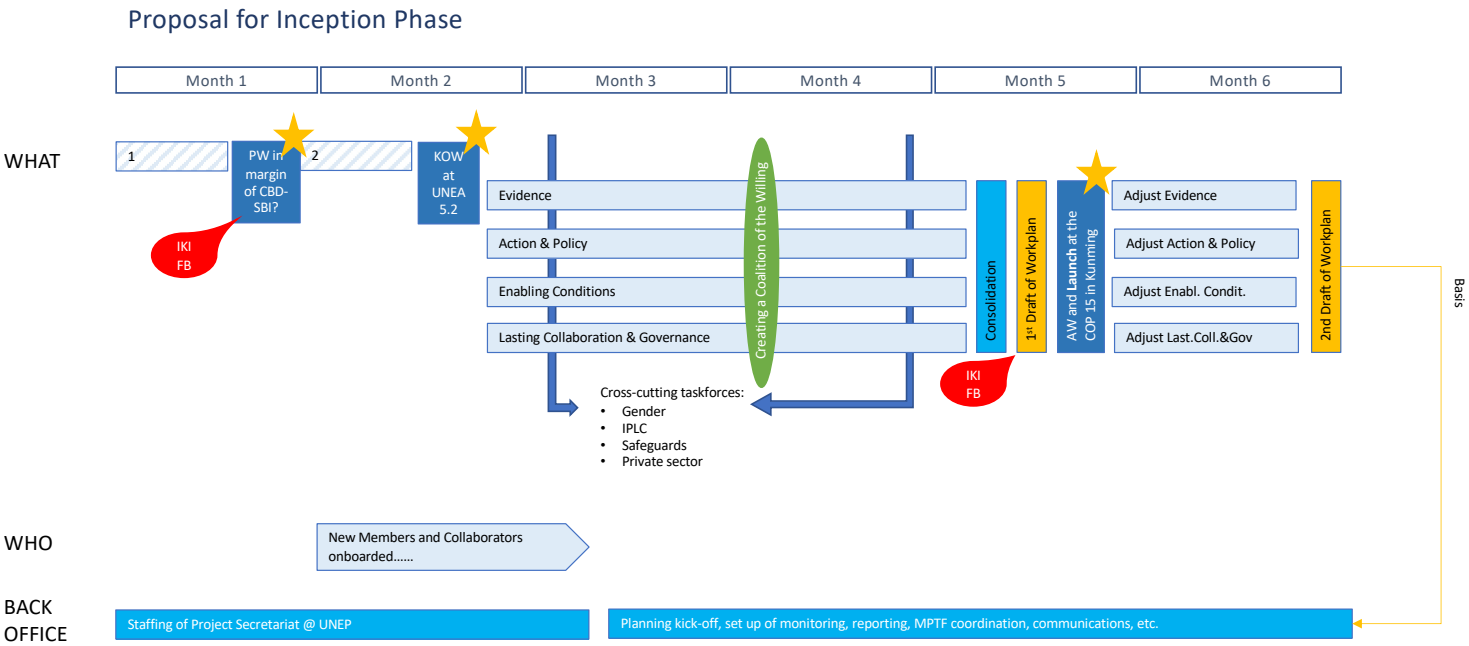
UNDP aims to contribute as follows:

- Cash (parallel financing through existing and emerging ecosystems and biodiversity, health, COVID recovery support programmes). - $ 8 million or significantly more depending on the country and landscape selection and the boundary of co-financing.
- In-kind (staff time / travel etc.) - $ 300,000 per year X 8 years = $ 2.4 million

IUCN aims to contribute as follows:

- Cash and in-kind contributions of at least Euro 3 million from IUCN's Green List, Tech4Nature and other programmes.

### 10.3.3 Indicative Inception Phase structure




1. Individual preparation- questions/tasks sent by secretariat
2. Further individual preparation after virtual workshop

PW = Preparatory Workshop (in person or hybrid): align vision, UNEP to share details of proposed inception phase plan, obtain feedback; Consortium Members (CM) to share answers to their prep questions
KOW = Kick –off Workshop (in person or hybrid: align vision, decide work area leadership, start discussing countries, agree on coordination procedures, etc.
AW = Adjustment workshop: discuss and agree upon necessary adjustments to workplan: at the COP 15 workshop in Kunming – combine with LAUNCH! of the Fund