



GEF/GBFF.01/03/Rev.03

February 12, 2024

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Washington D.C., USA

Agenda Item 03

**POLICY ON ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR THE
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FUND (GBFF)**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having considered document GEF/GBFF.01/03/Rev.03, *Policy on Allocation of Resources for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)*, approves the GBFF Resource Allocation Policy contained in Annex I.

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted at the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Montreal, Canada from December 7 to 20, 2022.¹
2. Recognizing the urgency to increase international biodiversity finance, the COP requested the Global Environment Facility, in paragraphs 29 and 30 of COP decision 15/7 on resource mobilization and in paragraphs 19 and 20 of COP decision 15/15 on financial mechanism, “to establish, in 2023, and until 2030 unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise, a special trust fund to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to complement existing support and scale up financing to ensure its timely implementation, taking into account the need for adequacy, predictability, and timely flow of funds.”^{2,3}
3. The establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) and its Programming Directions were approved by the GEF Council at its 64th meeting held in Brazil in June 2023^{4,5}. The GEF Assembly ratified the establishment of the GBFF at its 7th meeting held in Canada in August 2023⁶.
4. This document presents a GBFF Resources Allocation Policy (Annex I) for GBFF Council approval.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED POLICY

5. The proposed Policy codifies and operationalizes the resource allocation system agreed as part of the Programming Directions of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund⁵.
6. It introduces a proposal to operationalize the allocation of resources through programming tranches triggered by financial capitalization thresholds. Programming tranches are meant to improve predictability for recipient countries while accommodating financial contributions on a rolling basis, thereby responding to COP guidance related to “adequacy, predictability, and timely flow of funds”². Predefining the size of programming tranches will notably enable recipient countries to anticipate and prepare adequately sized project proposals.

¹ CBD, 2022, Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4

² CBD, 2022, Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 15/7. Resource mobilization, CBD/COP/DEC/15/7.

³ CBD, 2022, Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 15/15. Financial Mechanism, CBD/COP/DEC/15/15.

⁴ GEF, 2023, [Establishment of a New Trust Fund: The Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/05/Rev.01.

⁵ GEF, 2023, [Programming Directions for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/06/Rev.02.

⁶ GEF, 2023, [Ratification of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.7/09.

At the start of each programming tranche, eligible countries will be informed on the maximum dollar value of funding request(s) they can submit during that tranche.

7. The proposed Policy also provides operational procedures for the selection rounds, country-specific ceilings, and portfolio-level targets agreed upon in the Programming Directions. It is notably proposed to carry out selection rounds at the PPG request stage to minimize transaction costs.

8. Annex IA and IB provide further calculation details and country allocations of the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area allocations of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (BD STAR), which are used in the calculation of the GBFF country-specific ceilings.

POLICY EFFECTIVENESS AND NEXT STEPS

9. The GBFF Resource Allocation Policy will come into effect on the date of its approval by the GBFF Council.

10. Following Council approval of the Policy, the Secretariat will open a first programming tranche and publicly disclose the maximum value of funding requests that can be submitted by each country in absolute dollar value during this first programming tranche.



Policy: GBFF/PL/02
February 9, 2024

ANNEX I: GBFF RESOURCE ALLOCATION POLICY

Definitions and Acronyms

Agency Fee: means the financial resources provided to the Agency in connection with the preparation and implementation of a GBFF project

BD STAR allocation: means the GEF's performance-based framework for the allocation of resources in Biodiversity Focal Area from the GEF Trust Fund to countries over a Replenishment Period

Capitalization Threshold: means a dollar value which, when reached by the total amount of GBFF funds available for projects since inception, triggers the opening a new programming tranche

CEO Endorsement Request: means the applicable document that sets forth a Project that is requesting endorsement for GBFF financing

Country-specific Ceiling: means the maximum share of GBFF funds that can be allocated to a single given country. It is defined as a share of total GBFF resources available for programming since inception. It is equal to twice the country's GEF-8 BD STAR share

Focal Area: means a focal area in which the GEF provides funding to achieve global environmental benefits as set out in the Instrument

GBFF: means the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

GBFF Capitalization: for the purpose of this policy, refers to the total amount of funds available for projects since inception

GBFF Implementing Agency: means an institution eligible to request and receive GBFF resources directly from the Trustee on behalf of an eligible recipient for the design and implementation of GBFF-financed projects

GBFF Project: means an activity or set of activities that promote the achievement of the purposes of the GBFF for which resources from the GBFF operated by the GEF has been requested by the GBFF implementing Agency on behalf of an eligible recipient and/or approved by the GBFF Council or the CEO

GBFF Recipient Countries: means countries eligible to request and receive GBFF resources

Global Environmental Benefits: means positive outcomes of global reach derived from financial investments in environmental sustainability at the local, national, regional and global levels

Instrument: means the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility, effective July 7, 1994 and as amended

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): are financial institutions that have been established by more than one country, and hence are subject to international law

KMGBF: means the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Least Developed Countries (LDCs): defined by United Nations, LDCs are low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development

Programming Tranche: means the publication of updated maximum dollar value of funding requests countries can submit and the opening of one or more selection rounds to program a set amount of GBFF resources

Project Preparation Grant (PPG): means the funding provided to support the preparation of a GBFF Project

Secretariat: means the GEF Secretariat that services and reports to the GBFF Council

Selection Round: means a sequence of steps leading to the approval of PPG requests. It is composed of the Secretariat inviting PPG request submissions over a fixed timeframe, submission of PPG requests by Agencies, review by the Secretariat against agreed selection criteria, and approval of all or a subset of submitted PPG requests by the CEO

Small Island Developing States (SIDS): defined by United Nations, SIDS are a distinct group of 39 States and 18 Associate Members of United Nations regional commissions that face unique social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities

System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR): refers to the GEF's performance-based framework for the allocation of resources from the GEF Trust Fund to countries over a Replenishment Period

Work Program: means a group of individual fully developed Projects that is presented for GBFF Council approval in a Council meeting

Work Program Cover Note: means a document that summarizes and analyzes the Work Program, highlighting how the individual projects contribute to the implementation of the KMGBF

Introduction

1. This Policy sets out the rules governing the allocation of GBFF financial resources to projects.
2. Three principles guide the GBFF Resource Allocation Policy. First, the allocation system must accommodate financial contributions on a rolling basis. Second, as reaffirmed in CBD COP 15 guidance to the GEF ^{7,8}, the GEF should take into account the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). Third, biodiversity is not evenly distributed across the globe and some areas have greater potential to contribute to global biodiversity benefits than others.

Application of this Policy

3. This Policy applies to the Council, the Secretariat, GBFF Implementing Agency (hereafter “Agencies”), and GBFF Recipient Countries (hereafter “countries”). The Policy applies to GBFF Resources.

Eligibility

4. The GBFF applies the country eligibility criteria agreed in paragraph 55 of the GBFF Programming directions⁹.
5. In line with paragraph 9(a) of the GEF Instrument¹⁰, further guidance on eligibility criteria for the GBFF may be provided by the CBD COP.

Programming Tranches Triggered by Capitalization Threshold

6. GBFF resources are allocated through programming tranches triggered by capitalization thresholds. For the purpose of this policy, GBFF capitalization refers to the total amount of funds available for projects since inception.
7. The first programming tranche is opened upon approval of this Policy, irrespective of the GBFF capitalization level at that moment. The first tranche opens for programming all pledges to the GBFF confirmed by the Trustee at that time.
8. Subsequent to the first tranche, a new programming tranche is opened every time an additional \$250 million in pledges to the GBFF have been confirmed by the Trustee, or 18 months have passed since the prior tranche was opened, whichever comes first. Each new tranche opens

⁷ CBD, 2022, Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 15/7. Resource mobilization, CBD/COP/DEC/15/7.

⁸ CBD, 2022, Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 15/15. Financial Mechanism, CBD/COP/DEC/15/15.

⁹ GEF, 2023, [Programming Directions for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/06/Rev.02.

¹¹ GEF, 2024, [GBFF Project Cycle Policy](#). Council Document [GEF/GBFF.01/04/Rev.02](#).

for programming \$250 million (minus corporate budget needs) plus any unused resources from the previous tranche, or, in the case of tranches triggered by the 18-month limit, all pledged resources confirmed by the Trustee that have not yet been opened for programming (minus corporate budget needs).

9. During the final year of the GBFF operation period by 2030, the CEO may open a final programming tranche, irrespective of the GBFF capitalization level.

10. The Council may review capitalization thresholds as needed.

11. When opening a programming tranche, the Secretariat:

- i. publishes, for all eligible countries, the maximum total dollar value of new funding request(s) they can submit during the programming tranche according to their country-specific ceilings, as detailed in paragraph 20. This is done through the GEF website and via email to relevant stakeholders across the GEF Partnership;
- ii. invites countries to submit PPG requests in line with their respective maximum total dollar value for a new selection round, as detailed in paragraph 14.

12. A programming tranche is closed when all funds available for programming in that tranche have been allocated through selection rounds or a new capitalization threshold is reached, whichever comes first. If a new capitalization threshold is reached during a selection round, the selection round is completed before closing the current programming tranche and opening a new tranche.

Selection Rounds

13. Within programming tranches, all GBFF resources are allocated in a country-driven manner to projects through consecutive selection rounds open to all eligible countries. As necessary, multiple selection rounds are carried out within a programming tranche until all funds have been allocated.

14. In line with the procedure stated in the GBFF Project Cycle Policy¹¹, selection rounds are the following sequence of steps leading to the approval of PPG requests:

- i. The Secretariat invites Agencies to submit PPG requests during a set timeframe.
- ii. Agencies submit PPG requests on behalf and with the endorsement of eligible countries. The funding request embedded in a PPG request (all project costs including PPG, Project Financing and associated Agency fees) must be equal to, or smaller than, the country's maximum total dollar value of new funding request(s) at the time of submission.

¹¹ GEF, 2024, [GBFF Project Cycle Policy](#). Council Document [GEF/GBFF.01/04/Rev.02](#).

- iii. The Secretariat reviews all eligible PPG requests submitted by the deadline based on the selection criteria set forth in paragraph 15. If a PPG does not meet the conditions for approval, the Secretariat may reject it or request additional information.
- iv. Based on the reviews, availability of resources and portfolio-level targets agreed in the GBFF Programming Direction¹², the CEO approves all or a subset of the submitted PPG requests. Upon approval, the resources corresponding to full project cost (PPG, Project Financing and associated Agency fees) are set aside and considered allocated for the purpose of the programming tranche.

15. As agreed in the GBFF Programming Direction¹³, the selection criteria for the selection rounds include:

- Potential to generate Global Environmental Benefits;
- Alignment with the GBFF programming directions and advancing the KMGBF implementation;
- Alignment with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and / or regional priorities;
- Level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector and civil society;
- Balance amongst regions;
- Mobilization of private sector and philanthropies' resources;
- Engagement with and support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs).

Country-Specific Ceilings

16. The maximum share of resources that may be allocated to a given country is limited by a country-specific ceiling which reflects the potential global environmental benefits the country may generate in the Biodiversity Focal Area.

17. The GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area allocations of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (BD STAR) is used to measure the potential global environmental benefits in the Biodiversity Focal Area. Annex IA describes the GEF-8 BD STAR methodology. Annex IB presents the GEF-8 STAR country allocations in the Biodiversity Focal Area.

¹² GEF, 2023, [Programming Directions for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.64/06/Rev.02.

¹³ Ibid.

18. As agreed in the GBFF Programming Directions¹⁴, country-specific ceilings are defined as a share of total GBFF resources available for programming since inception and equal to twice the respective country shares of the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area STAR allocation.

19. The maximum total dollar value of new funding request(s) countries can submit during a programming tranche is published by the Secretariat at the beginning of each programming tranche.

20. The maximum total dollar value of new funding request(s) for country c for the programming tranche t is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Maximum dollar value}_c = \text{country ceiling}_c \times \text{GBFF capitalization}_t - \text{sum of approved funding}_{c,t}$$

Where:

- *Country ceiling_c* is the country-specific ceiling of country c , i.e. twice its share of the GEF-8 Biodiversity STAR
- *GBFF capitalization_t* is the total amount of funds available for programming since inception in the GBFF at the beginning of programming tranche t
- *sum of approved funding_{c,t}* is the total GBFF funding already approved for country c at the beginning of programming tranche t . It includes all project funding embedded in the approved PPG requests and projects at that time. Financial resources available for reprogramming from rejected, dropped or cancelled PPGs, projects are not included in *sum of approved funding_{c,t}*.

Portfolio-level Targets

21. Consistent with the GBFF Programming Direction¹⁵, this Policy sets out targets for the GBFF portfolio:

- 36%+3% of the total GBFF resources are allocated to LDCs and SIDS; the 3% portion to SIDS and LDCs will be reviewed after 3 years of the date of the fund ratification at the Assembly. If unused, the 3% will be reprogrammed to other countries;
- A full 25% of the GBFF resources is to be programmed through International Finance Institutions (IFIs) that are GEF agencies¹⁶;

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ IFIs that are GEF Agencies: Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, The World Bank Group, Development Bank of Latin America, Development Bank of Southern Africa, and West African Development Bank

- An aspirational programming share of 20% at the portfolio level by 2030 from the total amount of resources allocated under the GBFF is to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity.

22. The 36%+3% share of resources allocated to SIDS and LDCs is operationalized through the following:

- During the first 3 years from ratification of the GBFF, 36%+3% of the GBFF resources available for programming since inception is reserved for SIDS and LDCs. Therefore, during that period, PPG requests from countries that are neither SIDS, nor LDCs may be approved up to 61% of the total GBFF resources available for allocation since inception, and approvals of PPG requests from SIDS and LDCs may be approved up to 36%+3% of the total GBFF resources available for allocation since inception.
- The cumulative share of resources allocated to SIDS and LDCs is monitored and reported for each Work Program.
- Three years after ratification of the GBFF, the share of funds programmed by SIDS and LDCs is reviewed. If unused, the +3% portion is reprogrammed to other countries, while the 36% portion continues to be reserved for SIDS and LDCs.

23. The full 25% of the GBFF resources programmed through International Finance Institutions (IFIs) is operationalized through the followings:

- The Secretariat takes the portfolio-level share of funding programmed through IFIs into consideration when carrying out selection rounds.
- The share is reported on at each Work Program.
- Two years after the date of ratification of the GBFF at the GEF Assembly, a report on the distribution of GBFF resources by agency is presented to the GBFF Council. The GBFF council may, at that time, discuss new measures as needed to promote the achievement of the targets for IFIs.

24. As part of the selection rounds, the Secretariat evaluates PPG requests, among the agreed criteria, on “Planned engagement with and support to IPLCs”, including anticipated amount of resource dedicated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity. The PPG request and CEO endorsement request templates will include a specific field on the amount of project financing dedicated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity. The amounts confirmed at CEO endorsement request stage are monitored at the portfolio-level and the corresponding share of GBFF funding will be reported on at each Work Program.

Portfolio Monitoring and Reporting

25. The Secretariat collects data and information across all GBFF-financed projects and tracks countries' utilization of GBFF resources against their country-specific ceilings.

26. The Secretariat reports to the Council on the three portfolio-level targets indicated in Paragraph 21 above through:

- Regular reporting through Work Program Cover Notes
- Two years after the date of ratification of the GBFF at the GEF Assembly, a report on the distribution of GBFF resources by agency
- Three years after the date of ratification of the GBFF at the GEF Assembly, a report on the share of total GBFF resources programmed by LDCs and SIDS

Review of this Policy

27. The Council decides on the review and revision of this Policy.

Effectiveness

28. The Policy comes into effect on the date of its approval and remains in effect until amended or superseded by the Council. The Policy applies to all GBFF projects submitted after the date of effectiveness.

ANNEX IA: GEF-8 BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA STAR ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

1. The System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) is a performance-based framework for the allocation of resources from the GEF Trust Fund to countries over a Replenishment Period. STAR allocates resources to countries based on global environmental priorities, economic needs and country capacity, policies and practices relevant to successful implementation of GEF projects and programs. STAR is applied to allocate a share of the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation Focal Area Allocations to countries.

Calculation of Biodiversity Focal Area STAR Country Allocations

2. STAR consists of indices and weights. Based on each country's values for each of the above indices, STAR assigns a Country Score for each country in each STAR Focal Area. For the Biodiversity Focal Area STAR allocations, each country receives:

$$BD \text{ Country Score} = CPI^{1.0} * GBI_{BD}^{0.8} * GDP^{0.16}$$

Where:

- *Country Performance Index (CPI) assesses the capacity of countries to deliver on those potential environmental benefits*
- *Global Benefits Index for Biodiversity (GBI_{BD}) aims to steer funds towards to countries where GEF investments could potentially deliver the most global environmental benefits in Biodiversity*
- *Gross Domestic Product Index (GDP) measures countries' economic needs*

3. Based on each country's BD Country Score, a Country Share in Biodiversity is calculated.

$$\text{Country Share in BD Score} = \text{BD Country Score} / \text{Sum of BD Country Scores for all STAR}$$

4. Then the Country Share is multiplied by the amount of STAR Resources in Biodiversity Focal Area. To determine each country's STAR Country Allocation in Biodiversity Focal Area, focal area specific floors and ceilings are applied iteratively until all STAR Resources in Biodiversity STAR Focal Area have been allocated.

$$\text{Preliminary BD STAR Country Allocation} = \text{Country Share in BD} * \text{STAR BD Resources}$$

STAR BD Country Allocation = Preliminary BD STAR Country Allocation adjusted for BD Floors and Ceilings

Table 1: Overview of BD STAR Floors and Ceilings

	Floors (US\$ million)		Ceilings (% of total Focal Area Allocation)
	Non-LDCs/SIDS	LDCs/SIDS	
Biodiversity	3	4	6%

5. The STAR country allocation methodology is described in detail in the GEF-8 STAR policy¹⁷

Country Share of the BD STAR Allocation for the GBFF

6. In GEF-8, 8% of the individual STAR allocation of the top 5 STAR recipient countries was deducted to be pooled in a competitive window. For the purpose of the GBFF allocation system, the full GEF-8 BD STAR allocations, i.e. before the 8% deduction, are used, instead of the published GEF-8 BD STAR allocations¹⁸.

7. Based on each country’s full GEF-8 BD STAR allocation, the individual country share of the BD STAR allocation is calculated:

$$\text{Country Share of BD STAR Allocation} = \text{BD Country STAR Allocation} / \text{Sum of BD STAR Country Allocations for all STAR Recipient Countries}$$

8. For GBFF, a country-specific ceiling equals to twice the respective country share of BD STAR allocation:

$$\text{Country-specific ceiling} = 2 * \text{Country Share of BD STAR Allocation}$$

¹⁷ GEF, 2022, [Updating the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources \(STAR\)](#), GEF Council document: GEF/C.62/04

¹⁸ GEF, 2022, *Initial GEF-8 STAR Country Allocations*, Council Document GEF/C.63/Inf.05.

The Global Benefits Index for Biodiversity (GBI_{BD})

9. The Global Benefits Index for Biodiversity (GBI_{BD}) has been used since GEF-4 in the STAR. While the methodology has remained the same, the GEF worked with the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to update in 2017 the underlying global data of the GBI_{BD}. The objective was to make maximum use of newly available and scientifically reliable global information for a cross-country assessment of biodiversity in order inform the GEF-8 STAR allocation model.

10. In the GBI_{BD}, each country is characterized using three main scores—represented species, threatened species, and represented ecoregions, which are calculated in a consistent manner across the terrestrial and marine realms using the latest sub-national data for specific taxonomic groups, following a series of steps described below.

11. Layers for represented species and threatened species are prepared separately for each realm (terrestrial and marine) using data from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

12. To calculate the represented species scores, each 10 km grid cell is scored for range-size rarity for each species (the proportion of the species' global range the cell represents, i.e. $1/\text{range size}$) and given a total score by summing scores across all the species potentially occurring in it. Each represented species contributes to the component based on the proportion of its global range within each 10km grid cell. In addition, to supplement the relative paucity of marine species data, the distribution of important marine habitats and biologically important marine areas are also considered in the represented species score: each marine habitat is treated as an additional species and combined with the marine represented species score.

13. The threatened species scores consider the subset of species from the represented species score that are assessed as threatened—i.e., Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU)—on the IUCN Red List. The range-size rarity for each threatened species was multiplied by weightings of 10, 6.7, and 1 for CR, EN, and VU, respectively. These weighted range-size rarity values are then summed in each grid cell. Each threatened species therefore contributes to the component score based on the proportion of its global range within each 10km grid cell, weighted based on its relative extinction risk.

14. Country Eco-Region (CEC) layers are prepared by overlaying biologically determined ecoregion maps with politically determined country boundaries. Each realm has a distinct set of CECs based on the realm-specific ecoregions layer. For each ecoregion, an equivalent measure to the range-size rarity score for species is calculated. This means that when summed at CEC level, each ecoregion contributes to the represented ecoregion score based on the proportion of its global extent within each CEC. When summed at a country level, the score reflects both the number of ecoregions in the country and the scores for its CECs.

15. For each realm, Country level scores are generated separately for each of the three component scores (represented species, threatened species, and represented eco-region) by

summing the pixel level scores of all 10km grid cells within a country. Each component score is then normalized from 0-100. The penultimate analytical step calculates Country Biodiversity Realm Scores as weighted averaged of the three component scores with the following weights:

$$\text{Country Biodiversity Realm Score} = WT1 \times \text{Represented Species} + WT2 \times \text{Threatened Species} + WT3 \times \text{Represented Ecoregion}$$

Where

$$WT1=0.65; WT2=0.20; WT3=0.15$$

16. Finally, the GBI_{BD} is calculated for each country as the weighted average of the country's realm scores:

$$GBI_{BD} = WT \times \text{Terrestrial Score} + WM \times \text{Marine Score}$$

Where

$$WT=0.75; WM=0.25$$

17. The information used in the GBI_{BD} consists of the most up-to-date and reliable data at that time on the distribution of species, habitats, and ecoregion boundaries available on a global scale. The data covered species from all taxonomic groups that have been comprehensively assessed, resulting in a database of 23,442 species in the terrestrial realm and 6,812 in the marine realm.

ANNEX IB: GEF-8 STAR COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS IN BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA

1. Table 2 provides the published STAR country allocations in Biodiversity Focal Area for all countries that receive an allocation in GEF-8. For the top 5 STAR recipient countries, who were deducted 8% of their full individual STAR allocation for the competitive window, their full GEF-8 BD STAR allocations are indicated in the footnotes. The full GEF-8 BD STAR allocations are used for the GBFF allocation system, instead of the published GEF-8 BD STAR allocations.

Table 2. GEF-8 STAR Country Allocations in Biodiversity Focal Area (\$US Million)

Country	Biodiversity
Afghanistan	4.00
Albania	3.00
Algeria	4.94
Angola	11.23
Antigua and Barbuda	4.00
Argentina	18.75
Armenia	3.00
Azerbaijan	3.00
Bahamas	5.58
Bangladesh	4.00
Barbados	4.00
Belarus	3.00
Belize	4.00
Benin	4.00
Bhutan	4.00
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	15.59
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.00
Botswana	3.00

Country	Biodiversity
Brazil¹⁹	62.59
Burkina Faso	4.00
Burundi	4.00
Cambodia	4.65
Cameroon	17.12
Central African Republic	4.00
Chad	4.00
Chile	18.84
China²⁰	43.64
Colombia	55.28
Comoros	4.08
Congo	3.89
Cook Islands	4.00
Costa Rica	13.96
Côte d'Ivoire	7.61
Cuba	12.10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22.60
Djibouti	4.00
Dominica	4.00
Dominican Republic	7.26
Ecuador	33.68
Egypt	5.40
El Salvador	3.00

¹⁹ The full BD STAR allocation for Brazil is US\$68.03 Million.

²⁰ The full BD STAR allocation for China is US\$47.43 Million.

Country	Biodiversity
Equatorial Guinea	3.00
Eritrea	4.00
Eswatini²¹	3.00
Ethiopia	14.88
Fiji	7.96
Gabon	5.23
Gambia	4.00
Georgia	3.00
Ghana	5.60
Grenada	4.00
Guatemala	8.78
Guinea	5.54
Guinea-Bissau	4.00
Guyana	4.07
Haiti	7.60
Honduras	12.80
India²²	43.78
Indonesia²³	82.15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.51
Iraq	3.00
Jamaica	6.50
Jordan	3.00
Kazakhstan	4.84

²¹ Eswatini was formerly named Swaziland until 2018.

²² The full BD STAR allocation for India is US\$47.59 Million.

²³ The full BD STAR allocation for Indonesia is US\$89.30 Million.

Country	Biodiversity
Kenya	13.42
Kiribati	4.58
Kyrgyz Republic	3.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.75
Lebanon	3.00
Lesotho	4.00
Liberia	4.63
Madagascar	50.67
Malawi	4.40
Malaysia	19.90
Maldives	4.00
Mali	4.00
Marshall Islands	4.41
Mauritania	4.00
Mauritius	5.79
Mexico²⁴	58.70
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5.15
Mongolia	4.72
Montenegro	3.00
Morocco	4.88
Mozambique	16.79
Myanmar	13.34
Namibia	8.90
Nauru	4.00

²⁴ The full BD STAR allocation for Mexico is US\$63.80 Million.

Country	Biodiversity
Nepal	5.19
Nicaragua	6.92
Niger	4.00
Nigeria	8.36
Niue	4.00
Pakistan	5.74
Palau	4.00
Panama	14.15
Papua New Guinea	25.04
Paraguay	3.27
Peru	43.28
Philippines	45.51
Republic of Cabo Verde	9.57
Republic of Moldova	3.00
Republic of North Macedonia	3.00
Russian Federation	17.96
Rwanda	4.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.00
Saint Lucia	4.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.00
Samoa	4.00
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.78
Senegal	6.02
Serbia	3.00
Seychelles	6.82

Country	Biodiversity
Sierra Leone	4.00
Solomon Islands	9.33
Somalia	8.88
South Africa	35.69
South Sudan	4.00
Sri Lanka	13.91
State of Libya	3.00
Sudan	4.37
Suriname	4.00
Syrian Arab Republic	3.00
Tajikistan	3.00
Thailand	11.64
Timor-Leste	4.00
Togo	4.00
Tonga	4.00
Trinidad and Tobago	4.00
Tunisia	3.00
Türkiye	5.64
Turkmenistan	3.00
Tuvalu	4.00
Uganda	5.62
Ukraine	3.00
United Republic of Tanzania	23.93
Uruguay	3.36
Uzbekistan	3.00

Country	Biodiversity
Vanuatu	5.30
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.69
Viet Nam	17.72
Yemen	7.61
Zambia	7.80
Zimbabwe	5.43