

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description.....	4
1.3 Project Contacts	6
2 Overview of Project Status.....	7
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	7
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators	9
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks.....	9
2.4 Co Finance	13
2.5. Stakeholder	13
2.6. Gender.....	15
2.7. ESSM.....	15
2.8. KM/Learning.....	16
Reflows.....	17
2.9. Stories.....	18
3 Performance.....	20
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	20
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	39
4 Risks.....	55
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	55
4.2 Table B. Risk-log	55
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	57
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial.....	58
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	58
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	58

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 11039	Umoja WBS: SB-020703
SMA IPMR ID: 124146	Grant ID: GFL-11207-14AC0003
Project Short Title: GBF Early Action Support	
Project Title: Technical Support for the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support project	
Duration months planned:	30
Duration months age:	36
Project Type:	Enabling Activity
Parent Programme if child project:	N/A
Project Scope:	Global
Region:	Global
Countries:	Albania,Angola,Azerbaijan,Bangladesh,Armenia,Bosnia and Herzegovina,Botswana,Solomon Islands,Burundi,Cameroon,Cabo Verde,Central African Republic,Chad,Comoros,Congo,Democratic Republic of the Congo,Benin,Equatorial Guinea,Ethiopia,Eritrea,Fiji,Djibouti,Gabon,Georgia,Gambia,Ghana,Kiribati,Guinea,Cote d'Ivoire,Kenya,Lesotho,Liberia,Madagascar,Malawi,Mali,Republic of Moldova, Montenegro,Mozambique,Namibia,Vanuatu,Nicaragua,Niger,Nigeria,Micronesia (Federated States of),Marshall Islands,Palau,Guinea-Bissau,Qatar,Rwanda,Sao Tome and Principe,Senegal,Serbia,Sierra Leone,South Africa,Zimbabwe,South Sudan,Sudan,Eswatini,Togo,Tonga,Türkiye,Tuvalu,Uganda,North Macedonia,United Republic of Tanzania,Burkina Faso,Zambia,Niue
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,500,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 0.00

Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-06-09
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-07-22
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2022-07-22
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-12-11
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-03-16
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 1,500,000.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 855,435.00
Midterm undertaken?:	n/a
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-02-08
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2027-02-28
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-02-28
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-08-31

1.2 Project Description

NBSAPs and other types of national biodiversity plans are not aligned fully with the emerging post-2020 GBF, nor are other relevant frameworks such as national development strategies. Lessons learned from the last round of NBSAP revisions indicate that challenges persist in terms of the non-alignment of national targets with global targets, the lack of a financing plans for NBSAP implementation, the inadequate implementation due to delays in updating NBSAPs, the lack of policy coherence, as well as inadequate monitoring at the national scale[1]. Alignment guided by the post-2020 GBF will help catalyze implementation of the Convention and its protocols. Realizing the 2050 Vision of 'Living in Harmony with Nature' will need transformative change, with Parties making necessary changes now to reach the 2050 Vision. Because of delays in approving the GBF due to Covid-19, there are only 8 years remaining to achieve the action targets and outcome milestones in this decade.

The fifth edition of the GBO (GBO 5)[2], undertaken in 2020, found that at the global level none of the 20 ABT targets have been fully achieved. Six targets have been partially achieved: ABT 9 on invasive alien species, ABT 11 on protected areas, ABT 16 on access and benefit sharing, ABT 17 on NBSAPs, ABT 19 on science and research, and ABT 20 on resource mobilization. Available evidence suggests that despite the failure to meet the goals of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, it is not too late to slow, halt and eventually reverse current trends in the decline of biodiversity. Moreover, the actions required to achieve this turnaround and successfully 'bend the curve' of biodiversity decline are fully consistent with, and indeed crucial components of, the goals and targets set out under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. In summary, realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will depend on a more effective portfolio of actions that can be rapidly operationalized in every nation around the world.

While most NBSAPs are currently aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT), they will need to be reviewed and updated to align with the GBF. The review will be guided by lessons learnt and best practices as captured in UNEP's work and publication of the post 2010 review of NBSAPs[3]. Without this effort, implementation of the GBF will be impeded and this would be a significant lost opportunity. In many countries, misalignment in policies leads to nature destruction and degradation. Most countries have not completed a rigorous resource mobilization plan. There is a strong need for comprehensive policy reviews, realignment and mainstreaming of the GBF into national policies and strategies. In all countries, there are gaps in national monitoring systems, such that it is currently not possible to track progress at the national and global levels on the actions and outcomes across the scope of the draft GBF. In many countries there is a lack of ownership of the NBSAPs which lead to incoherence of national policy and lack of implementation, and to the implementation of policies in a way that harms biodiversity instead of conserving and using it sustainably. This lack of ownership is in large part due to an ineffective process to bring key actors on board and to show the mutual benefits that exist. Taken together, this baseline scenario compromises the ability of the global community to realize the 2050 Vision of 'Living in Harmony with Nature'.

UNEP will retrofit the DaRT tool to support NBSAP reviews. DaRT national targets are mapped with SDGs and will used as one of the potential tools to support parties in te rapid NBSAP revision process as a whole of government, whole of society national process. DaRT is a UNEP tool that can support countries under components 1- 3 and can fast track NBSAP revisions. UNEP can provide guidance on how to use this national working space tool for facilitated planning, target setting, reporting and monitoring the GBF. DaRT[4] is not only a reporting tool but a centralized tool for policy planning, knowledge management and reporting to the MEAs all in one stop shop.

[1] Reference is made to information on NBSAP status and implementation challenges provided in document CBD/SBI/3/2 and its addendums (<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03>), and L.4 document (CBD/SBI/3/L.4) that will be taken up at the resumed session of SBI-3 in March; CBD/SBI/3/11 on options to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms, and its addendums, and CRP.5 (CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5).

[2] <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo5/publication/gbo-5-en.pdf>

[3] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25656/post2010_NBSAP_Assessment.pdf

[4] DaRT: The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) – is a tool developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) that can support Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency (ies)	Nature Frameworks Support Unit, Biodiversity and Land Branch, Ecosystems Division, UNEP
names of Other Project Partners	Adriana Rivera Brusatin,
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Nancy Soi
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Arshad Hussain
UNEP Support Assistants	Elizabeth Kimani
Manager/Representative	Doreen Robinson
Project Manager	Antony Kamau; Tanya McGregor
Finance Manager	Rachel Kagiri
Communications Lead, if relevant	N/A

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Foundational: Environmental governance
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Environmental governance
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Governance: (ii) Number of international legal agreements or instruments advanced or developed with UNEP support to address emerging or internationally agreed environmental goals
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	This is an enabling activity aimed to assist parties meet their obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity and therefore is based on party request to meet COP15 decision (Decision 15/6 and related Decisions). The Updated Targets and NBSAPs are meant to be aligned with the broader environmental and sustainable development programming which are linked to the relevant country frameworks to meet the KMGBF
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss • Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels • Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life • 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels • 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans • 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics • 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information • 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation • 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism • 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want" • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed • 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty
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	<p>reduction strategies and accounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities • 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels • 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels • 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation • 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	138000	138000	138000	138000	
11.1- Male	69000	69000	69000	69000	
11.2- Female	69000	69000	69000	69000	

Implementation Status 2025: 2nd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2024	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				

FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Project implementation on course with at least 98% of early action support materialized in 69 out of 69 eligible Member States and Parties to the Convention.

This technical support specifically covers:1. Support for updating of national biodiversity targets in line with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) for submission to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as per the relevant decision of 15th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention (CBD COP-15).2. Support for assessing gaps in national monitoring systems for biodiversity, identifying and updating national monitoring action plans, in line with the updated targets;3. Support for updating action plans for policy coherence/alignment and harmonization with other sectors, drawing on UN-system wide support of UN Common Approach to Biodiversity and Nature-Based Solutions;4. Enhancing support for biodiversity financing through developing National Biodiversity Finance Action plans.In specific, the following activities were undertaken during the period under the review:

At the invitation of, and in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and other partners, including CBD regional and subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, supported two regional dialogues on NBSAPs and biodiversity monitoring and reporting, targeting Anglophone African countries (19-23 May 2025) and the Pacific Small Islands States (28 May-2 June 2025) respectively. The NBSAP dialogues are part of a series of regional and sub-regional dialogues being convened by the Secretariat to facilitate the sharing of experiences and mutual learning among countries related to the revision and updating of NBSAPs, including national targets, in alignment with the KMGBF, as well as biodiversity monitoring and reporting, as requested of Parties in decision 15/6. The dialogues have involved sessions on sharing of experiences and lessons learned in revising or updating NBSAPs, including national target revision or setting, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, the integration of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements into the NBSAP, development of a national monitoring plan and national reporting activities. The dialogues provided opportunities for dedicated discussions on capacity-building and needs for national biodiversity monitoring and reporting. The dialogues have further provided a useful opportunity for countries to share examples from the implementation of the GEF Early Action Support project, with other countries in their region. The outcomes of these dialogues serve as an input in the piloting of an open-ended forum for voluntary country review of implementation under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), pursuant to decision 15/6. For example, for the Regional Workshop for Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC) member states on updating NBSAPs, regional BSAPs, National Monitoring Plans and Reporting, the workshop included a focus on synergies across sectors such as agriculture and food systems, and health, engaging national focal points for the CBD and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) from participating countries from the Southern and Eastern African Development Communities. The workshop took place in Cape Town, South Africa from 19-23 May and was co-hosted by UNEP (Ecosystems Division in collaboration with UNEP’s Regional Office for Africa), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Commonwealth Secretariat, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the African Union Commission (AUC), with the support of the Government of South Africa and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). In the same period, UNEP co-hosted a joint workshop for Pacific countries on “Promoting policy coherence for environmental governance in the Climate and Nature Nexus and Enhancing monitoring and reporting of the implementation of NBSAPs and KMGBF” in Apia, Samoa. The workshop was organized by the United Nations Environment

Programme (Ecosystems and Law Divisions in close collaboration with UNEP’s Regional Office of Asia Pacific), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and gathered approximately 80 participants from Pacific Island governments, regional organisations, development partners, civil society, and technical experts. The workshop aimed to enhance capacities in the Pacific for integrating climate change and biodiversity objectives into coherent policy frameworks and coordinated national and regional actions. Discussions focused on the science-policy interface, sharing national experiences, practical tools and guidelines for integrated planning, and strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms. Technical sessions, panel discussions, and group exercises explored approaches to align national strategies such as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and to harmonise reporting obligations under multiple multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Held strategic engagement meetings with key partners undertaking work related to NBSAP implementation, including CBD regional and or sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, to foster collaboration in the delivery of technical support to countries, on the margins of the UNEP and SCBD co-led regional dialogues and workshops, as well as virtually. Finalized recruitment of a Knowledge Management Consultant to guide knowledge management approaches for both the EAS and the NBSAP Update and the 7th National Report projects. Provided one-on-one support to countries on an as-needed basis – (for more information on participation in project national inception and consultation meetings (online and in-person) see list in the associated GEF EAS progress report on Direct Country Support). Continued to provide technical support to EAS project countries jointly with UNDP; through the dissemination of technical resources, including guidance documents, a webinar series, and provision of one-to-one assistance. This support is aimed at assisting countries to:

- review their NBSAPs, update and align their national targets with the KMGBF
- assess monitoring systems and develop monitoring action plans
- assess and identify gaps in policy and institutional alignment with the KMGBF
- develop national biodiversity finance plans and develop regional and national capacities for financing the KMGBF
- During the reporting period, the following documents earlier produced by UNEP’s technical leads for Components 1 and Component 3 continued to be made available to countries:
 - Technical guidance to support the alignment of national biodiversity targets with the KMGBF
 - Checklist of key elements, thematic and cross-cutting issues that should be a part of the updated NBSAPs
 - Guide on undertaking rapid assessments of existing NBSAPs, including undertaking gap analyses of NBSAPs with new targets
 - Guidance document on how to ensure policy coherence in the updated NBSAPs, including a checklist of key policies related to elements of GBF and options for policy coherence

Guidance document on how to ensure a whole-of-society approach in implementing the updated NBSAPs and the KMGBF, including a reference to DaRT as a tool promoting information sharing among national stakeholders. Jointly with UNDP, maintained an updated NBSAP Forum to ensure that parties had access to relevant information and knowledge necessary for them to deliver on the project. Continuation of guidance to countries on the use of the DaRT, its functionalities in general, as well as regarding the revision and updating of NBSAPs; through presentations during the various regional dialogues and workshops held within the reporting period, the national workshops, the GEF Early Action Support Webinar Series – Webinar #5: National Target Alignment: Tools and Technical Support and a sub-regional training workshop on DaRT held in Cameroon, in partnership with COMIFAC (Central African Forest Commission), with representatives from nine countries. The DaRT team continued to work with MEAs, InforMEA and UNEP-WCMC to contribute to a draft mapping with other relevant MEAs.

The Bern Process and the use of DaRT for a rapid assessment of existing NBSAPs and reviewing national targets is included in the interim guidance shared with all project participating countries: “Technical guidance to support the alignment of national biodiversity targets with the Kunming-Montreal Global

Biodiversity Framework”. Strong collaboration related to DaRT within UNEP, with UNEP-WCMC and MEAs allowed for key technical developments supporting users, parties, and secretariats. DaRT’s latest technical enhancements primarily aim to support Parties bridging data gaps for national reports to MEAs and visualize linkages of MEA strategic plans with the Framework and SDGs. The DaRT website was revamped in April 2024, where national data for six global indicators adopted for the KMGBF are now directly imported and visualized in national working spaces for all Parties. To enable users to tag contents with taxonomic terms, interoperability with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) has also been established. DaRT users can now use the Compendia2 – an open online library developed with UNEP-WCMC launched in all UN languages to access guidance and global and regional biodiversity data. Further information on the development and roll-out of DaRT was made available for COP 16 as an information document.

Awareness and Capacity Building: Creating platforms for knowledge exchange and capacity building within the financial industry, online webinar and communications activities.

Technical Guidance Development: Development and dissemination of technical guidance and knowledge documents. These resources are providing financial institutions with a clearer understanding and actionable steps towards integrating nature considerations into their operational frameworks. These resources include: PRB Nature Guidance, which provides a practical framework for banks to act on nature loss and set nature targets aligning with the GBF objectives, co-developed with 35 UNEP (FI members banks and partners including UNEP-WCMC, the CBD Secretariat, Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD); knowledge products under the Biodiversity Credit Alliance; Building just partnerships in Biodiversity Credits; and Demand-side sources and motivations for biodiversity credits.

Direct Support to Countries: In collaboration with UNDP-BIOFIN, UNEP FI has extended support to countries in leveraging their private finance sectors for NBSAPs revision and understanding how private finance can actively contribute to KMGBF implementation. This has included:

Establishing the Public-Private Community of Practice for Nature and Development Finance; Releasing the briefing note “Engaging Private Finance in the NBSAP Review and Implementation: Signposts for Policymakers”; and In-person Community of Practice roundtable as part of the UNEP FI Latin America Regional Roundtable held on 30 Jan 2024.

In collaboration with UNEP FI, work related to financing continued, including preparatory support and inputs provided by UNEP’s Law Division for the delivery of the Finance and Biodiversity day at CBD COP 16. In the reporting period, 2 webinars were held. One on “Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature” as part of the Public-Private Community of Practice on Nature and Development Finance series under the Revenues for Nature, and that seeks to bridge private finance strategies with government-led NBSAPs to mobilize funding for nature. The series focuses on key enablers to achieve Target 19 of the KMGBF, aligning public and private sector priorities to unlock new investment opportunities. The webinar series puts a spotlight on emerging models of public-private co-development for nature finance, showcasing how governments, financial institutions, and philanthropic and corporate actors are jointly designing and scaling investment mechanisms that deliver measurable benefits for biodiversity and people. The last webinar brought speakers drawn from a leading bank-PNB Palibas, Insurance Agency-Rio Uruguay Seguros and Conservation Organizations-AWF to share insights on innovative nature financing solutions.

Under Component 2, lead technical partner UNEP-WCMC revised guidance on identifying needs for national data and monitoring systems based on inputs received. The revised guidance was approved and made available to EAS project countries. Direct technical support has been provided to countries in response to country requests. Through a project extension with UNEP-WCMC, this guidance is being further revised to include updates from CBD COP16.2 and related developments on activities related to the KMGBF monitoring framework, as well as case studies sharing examples of national biodiversity monitoring action plans.

Under Component 4, NFSU contracted UNEP FI to provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities to ensure parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and biodiversity target setting for the finance sector, and for identifying opportunities for resource mobilization. In addition, the support included development of technical resources for alignment of private sector financing with KMGBF implementation needs, which were shared with

UNEP FI members (currently including more than 500 banks, insurers, and investors and over 100 supporting institutions). As a result, since April 2023, significant progress has been made in mobilizing the global private finance sector towards addressing nature loss and aligning with GBF goals. This has been achieved through a range of activities including:

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Whereas UNEP has made available simple reporting templates for countries to use to report progress on their actions, delay in receipt of progress reports from all participating countries continues to hinder timely reporting including preparation of the project implementation reports (PIRs) to the GEF. As a precaution, a survey was conducted in July, in addition to regular calls held with the country focal points, to establish country status. Further, in order to build the capacity of countries on the project's administrative requirements including the preparation of reports for both UNEP GEF-7 Early Action Support and UNEP GEF-8 NBSAPs Update & 7th National Reports Projects, a webinar series was delivered in June 2025. Alignment of country reporting templates to facilitate data acquisition to ease the preparation of PIR reports.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 000
Actual to date:	55,600,000
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Even though the project was approved without any cofinance obligation as it supports an Enabling Activity - the project has leveraged additional in-kind cofinancing through the following project interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-financing support through the national monitoring Initiative funded by IKI for EUR 15 Million (Approximately US\$ 17M) Co-financing support through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership funded through IKI for EUR 30 Million (Approximately US\$ 35 Million) Co-financing support through the Gender Project under the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership funded by Canada for 3 Million Canadian Dollars (Approximately US\$ 2.1M) In-kind support from the CBD Secretariat, CBD Regional and sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, among other partners in the delivery of regional inception workshops and NBSAP regional dialogues. UNEP in-kind co-financing through personnel time (project management support).

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering	2024-10-23
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committee meeting	
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Held strategic engagement meetings and activity coordination with key partners undertaking work related to NBSAPs, including parties (through workshops, webinars and one on one bilateral meetings as well as support to the NBSAP Help Desk service virtually and at major CBD meetings), and government agencies of the 69 UNEP supported countries, non-governmental organizations, private sector, financial institutions, development partners, representatives of youth, women's groups and IPLC groups, research institutions, and academia, in addition to other global initiatives and institutions, to foster collaboration in the delivery of technical support to countries in their national processes. Notable among these institutions are: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), CBD Regional and sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres (including South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Regional Centre For Mapping Of Resources For Development (RCMRD), Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) among others),and UNDP BIOFIN, the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), Birdlife International, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), The International Fund for Agricultural Development of the United Nations (IFAD), The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The World Wide Fund for Nature-Kenya, and Conservation International, among others.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Part of the technical support provided through this project has included development, dissemination and promotion of guidance on undertaking an inclusive approach to NBSAP alignment and implementation. As such, through collaboration with UNDP, guidance on gender mainstreaming and stakeholder inclusion was developed and rolled out to support participating countries. Also, best practices in applying whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, including aspects such as gender responsive approaches and measures to engage indigenous peoples and local communities, were promoted through various capacity development, exchange and learning events organized in the framework of the project. Through country progress reporting, information on national actions to address gender gaps, or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment during execution of project activities was monitored and collected. UNEP’s Gender and Social Safeguards Unit in collaboration with the UNEP-WCMC gender specialist provided technical support to countries through presentations on gender equality considerations and gender action plan, stakeholder engagement as well as environmental and social safeguard standards and guiding principles, including human rights, during the project's regional inception and technical support workshops. Put forward proposed activities for consideration in the follow on GEF-8 NBSAP Update and 7th National Report project towards the integration of gender in consultation processes and in the update of NBSAPs. Also, provided technical support to the development of a successful project proposal under the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership to assist countries in the implementation of gender responsive NBSAPs. At the global project coordination level, ensured gender inclusivity in project-related activities including attainment of gender parity for UNEP's global project team. Responding to UNEP's corporate requirement for its personnel to incorporate gender goals in the 2025-2026 workplans, each of the project's team members identified priorities for advancing gender in their performance documents.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No</p>

	If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>However, we were copied on a complaint from an IP & LC group in the Republic of Congo, sent on 14 August 2025, to the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin, the GEF Secretariat, UNDP and the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. This letter raised concerns on the lack of consultation of IP&LCs in the process to update Congo’s NBSAP. We are following up with UNEP colleagues responsible for engagement with IP&LCs, on the response from the Minister and other partners, including the UN Special Rapporteur.</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project is intended to improve readiness of countries to implement the goals and targets of the KMGBF, through updated NBSAPs, including national biodiversity targets, monitoring, policy, and finance frameworks. Effective implementation of the KMGBF will include the rapid implementation of nature-based solutions and nature-positive actions and policies that will enhance food security, biosafety, and biosecurity; secure livelihoods; improve water security; improve disaster risk reduction; improve measures to ensure access and benefit sharing of biodiversity and provide environmental and social safeguards. Effective implementation of the KMGBF will also reinforce the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular those related to biodiversity.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>During the reporting period, finalized engagement of a knowledge management expert to guide the knowledge management approach for both the EAS and the NBSAP Update and the 7th National Report projects, including to assist with the development or refinement of mechanisms for country access to guidance and knowledge materials. An inception meeting was held to go over the scope and define the workplan for the project's knowledge management.</p> <p>Jointly with UNDP, continuing to maintain an updated NBSAP Forum and YouTube channel to ensure that parties have access to relevant information and knowledge necessary for them to deliver on the project. The established NBSAP Forum Working Group continued to hold meetings to review effectiveness of the NBSAP Forum and consider alternatives to improve KM support available to countries</p>
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	<p>To support access to customized knowledge for National Targets setting, NBSAP update and National Reports development in a timely manner including global catalogue of tools, guidelines and best practices related to NBSAPs across the 23 GBF targets and documentation of emerging lessons and best practices captured by dedicated knowledge products, technical publications, videos, websites, articles, and podcast episodes, in collaboration with UNEP Technical leads and other partners, continued collation and dissemination of guidance and technical support to assist countries in the delivery of their National Targets, updated NBSAPs and 7th National Reports to the CBD.</p> <p>Under component 4 on biodiversity finance, established platforms for knowledge exchange and capacity building related to biodiversity finance, as well as online webinar and communications activities and the development and dissemination of technical guidance and knowledge documents. These resources are providing financial institutions with a clearer understanding and actionable steps towards integrating nature considerations into their operational frameworks. These resources include: PRB Nature Guidance, which provides a practical framework for banks to act on nature loss and set nature targets aligning with the GBF objectives, co-developed with 35 UNEP (FI members banks and partners including UNEP-WCMC, the CBD Secretariat, Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD); knowledge products under the Biodiversity Credit Alliance;</p> <p>Participated in the scoping workshop for the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity (GKSSB) organized by UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre</p> <p>During the reporting period, continued to provide virtual knowledge exchange opportunities, including interactive webinars to highlight country best practices.</p>
Main learning during the period	<p>Maintaining active working groups is necessary to ensure coordinated delivery of technical support and avoid duplication of efforts.</p> <p>Engaging competent and committed technical leads is important for delivery of quality technical support to project countries.</p> <p>Maintaining an updated log/matrix has been instrumental in tracking the needs of countries and responding to various information requests.</p>

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>From the Ground-Up: Namibia’s Story of how grassroots communities are shaping national contribution to Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>In the heart of Namibia’s rugged landscapes, where desert meets savanna and wildlife roams freely, a silent transformation is taking root. Not in government halls, but in village gatherings, conservancy meetings, and youth-led forums. It is the story of how grassroots communities have become the backbone of Namibia’s bold steps to implement Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).</p> <p>The journey begins with the formation of a National Technical Working Group, a mosaic of voices comprised of government officials, academics, civil society leaders, private sector innovators, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women, and youth. Their mission: to craft a Target 3 National Action Plan that wasn’t just top-down policy, but reflection of Namibia’s peoples and ecosystems.</p> <p>In remote conservancies, elders share stories of traditional stewardship. Youth groups map out wildlife corridors and women’s groups discuss climate resilience strategies over shared meals. These gatherings, cluster meetings and biannual conservancy forums, became the heartbeat of the planning process.</p> <p>Through these grassroots engagements, Namibia is making remarkable strides in:</p> <p>Ensuring unified collaboration: Breaking silos. Farmers, rangers, and policymakers begin speaking the same language of conservation.</p> <p>Community Buy-In: Support for protected areas increase with locals as stewards and not bystanders.</p> <p>Strategic gaps emerge: A national assessment revealed gaps. For example, the need for an OECMs recognition framework and better human wildlife conflict mitigation measures.</p> <p>Prioritized Action: Barriers identified, opportunities mapped, and a roadmap is drawn for stronger governance of Protected Conservation Areas.</p>
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	<p>To ensure no voice are left behind, Namibia has invested in digital infrastructure. One that has allowed even the most remote communities to communicate virtually, share data, and report in real time.</p> <p>As the sun sets over Etosha and the stars blink awake above the Namib, a new kind of constellation is forming; one made of people, partnerships, and purpose. Namibia’s grassroots communities are not just participants in biodiversity action. They are its architects. And in doing so, they offer the world a powerful lesson; that when conservation begins at the grassroots community level, it doesn’t just protect nature, it transforms societies and economies.</p> <p>Kenya’s Biodiversity Breakthrough: A Whole-of-Government, Whole-of-Society Success Story</p> <p>In recent years, Kenya has emerged as a continental leader in biodiversity conservation; not just through its rich natural biodiversity and heritage, but also through a groundbreaking institutional innovation: the establishment of a National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism (NBCM). This initiative aims at transforming fragmented efforts into a coordinated, strategic approach that embodies the “whole-of-government, whole-of-society” approach.</p> <p>Kenya, like many biodiversity-rich nations, face similar challenges where ministries, government agencies, NGOs, development partners, the private sector and civil society and community groups tend to work in silos, often duplicating efforts or miss opportunities for creating synergy. Despite strong national policies and international commitments, implementation often lags due to lack of coordination, limited data sharing, and inconsistent stakeholder engagement. As such, in 2021, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Kenya launched the National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism—a multi-stakeholder platform designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align national biodiversity goals with global frameworks like the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration among ministries and government departments. Empower civil society, indigenous communities, academia, and the private sector to co-create solutions.
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to review and align components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance.	Percentage of countries that are applying technical support to take early action to review and align components of their NBSAP	0% of participants	At least 50% of participants	At least 85% of participants	95%	Guidance documents developed for all the four components of the EAS project and technical support have been made available to all UNEP-supported countries thereby increasing the percentage of countries that have access and applying technical support to take early action to review and align their National Targets and NBSAPs. This has been through direct dissemination of guidance materials to all eligible countries, webinars that have been delivered, in-person help desk support during major CBD and UNEP meetings as well as through virtual help-desk services. Dissemination of the technical guides have also taken place during the workshops and dialogues held jointly with the CBD secretariat and partners. Following a recent survey (July 2025) conducted for UNEP-supported countries to understand the kind of technical support that were most beneficial to the countries, most	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						countries that responded positively indicating that they were applying the technical support provided by UNEP	
To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to review and align components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance.	Percentage of participants that express satisfaction with the technical support received through this project based on two surveys to be administered by mid-term and project end.	0% of participants	At least 50% of participants	At least 85% of participants	95%	In a recent survey (July 2025) conducted for UNEP-supported countries to understand the kind of technical support that was most beneficial to the countries, most countries that responded rated the technical support provided through the EAS project highly. Peer to peer exchange forums were the highest rated support, followed by tools and technical guides and closely followed by trainings provided through webinars. Support in the preparation of terms of reference and access to information and knowledge sharing platforms was rated low-highlighting the need for more targeted support towards the latter. Peer to peer and information exchange workshops and webinar delivered in the scope of the project received positive rating in terms of satisfaction of the materials and content of the trainings	S
To provide technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention	Percentage of women accessing/ participating in	0% of participants	At least 30% of participants	At least 45% of participants	50%	Majority of the participating countries have reported having made deliberate efforts to promote the involvement and	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to review and align components of their NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): national targets, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks, and biodiversity finance.	technical support					participation of women in the project activities. These efforts would be supported by the increase in the number of women participating in national stakeholder consultations. Countries are collecting gender-disaggregated data on meeting participation. Sex-disaggregated data regarding access and participation of women during capacity building technical support meeting and training held was collected and recorded. Plans are in place to enhance collection of sex-disaggregated data from the countries.	
Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/trainings that are designed to improve their understanding of how to align NBSAPs and national biodiversity targets with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets, in multiple languages.	0% of countries access tools/ guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training	100%	Guidance and technical support have been made available to all UNEP-supported countries, through direct dissemination of guidance materials, training delivered through webinars and in-person help desk support at major CBD and UNEP meetings as well as through virtual help-desk services. Dissemination of the technical guides have also taken place during the workshops and dialogues held jointly with the CBD secretariat and partners. As such, the percentage of countries that have access to tools, guidance and	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						trainings designed to improve understanding of how to align NBSAPS and National Targets with the GBF and relevant SDG targets increased. From a survey recently conducted by UNEP, all respondents noted that they had accessed the technical resources developed by the project	
Parties have a better understanding of how to ensure that NBSAPs are ready to be aligned, and that national biodiversity targets are aligned, with the post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings on NBSAP alignment that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available: NBSAP Forum NBSAP Rapid Screening NBSAP Alignment checklist Gender mainstreaming NBSAP training series	7 tools/guidance/trainings available: Mid-term targets + GBF-aligned NBSAP templates Inclusive approaches: gender, IPLC, etc. NBSAP training series	25	Delivered 17 trainings through webinars, technical workshops, and dialogues. Webinars GEF-7 Webinar 2: Aligning National Biodiversity Targets to the Global Biodiversity Framework GEF-7 Webinar 3: Strengthening NBSAPs by Integrating Capacity Building and Technical and Scientific Cooperation GEF-7 Webinar 4: Integrating Human Rights and Gender Considerations into NBSAPs GEF-7 Webinar 5: National Target Alignment: Tools and Technical Support GEF-7 Webinar 8: Guidance for the Early Action Support Project: Overview of Available Technical Support and Opportunities for Feedback Introduction to Gender in Biodiversity: Why and How to Address Gender Issues in NBSAPs and 7th National Reports Regional Technical Support Workshops and Dialogues (under the GBF-EAS	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>Project)These capacity-building meetings provided opportunities for information sharing and learning on NBSAP alignment. Highlights include: Regional Dialogues on NBSAPs for Anglophone and Francophone African countries, Nairobi, Kenya – July 2024 GEF-8 Joint Planning Meeting, sharing lessons from the GEF-7 EAS Project, Montreal, Canada – August 2024 Central and Eastern Europe Regional Dialogue on NBSAPs, Republic of Moldova – September 2024 Balkans Nature Talks, Austria – October 2024 Side-event on the 7th National Report, held during the 5th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation – October 2024 Help Desk service, held on the margins of CBD COP16 – October 2024 Co-hosted NBSAP Day at COP16, under the theme “From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation” – October 2024 (link) Virtual Regional Inception Workshop for Africa and Middle East (French) – 2024 Co-organized the inception workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project (Accelerating Systemic Change for Gender Equality and Biodiversity</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Conservation through NBSAPs), Nairobi – 2025 Co-hosted Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC member states on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs, Cape Town, South Africa – May 2025 Co-hosted Sub-regional Workshop and Dialogue for Pacific Small Island Developing States on Promoting the Climate Change–Nature Nexus and Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting, Apia, Samoa – June 2025	
Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and made available to countries in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	2 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available	18	18 related technical support resources including 1 guidance materials, 2 tools and 15 trainings made available in multiple languages. Notably; Technical guidance on the assessment and development of plans for national monitoring systems, GEF EAS Webinar Series – GEF-7 Webinar #6: Developing a Monitoring Action Plan and Identifying National Data and Monitoring System Needs, GEF-7 Webinar 8: Guidance for the Early Action Support Project: Overview of available technical support and opportunities for feedback, GEF-7 Webinar 10: Using Spatial Data to Support the Development of Plans for National Monitoring Systems for the	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>Kunming-Montreal GBF, GEF-7 Webinar #12: GEF-7 Webinar: Using the Online Reporting Tool for national target submission, Data reporting Tool (DaRT) promoted as a tool that can support monitoring and reporting and available in Multiple languages Continued to maintain NBSAP Forum 2.0 as a community of practice and virtual knowledge management platform where countries can access additional resources related to monitoring and reporting. Delivered eight (11) technical meetings including regional technical support workshops and dialogues in the framework of the GBF-EAS Project. These capacity building meetings provided opportunity for information sharing and learning to enhance and improve knowledge on monitoring and reporting systems, as well as transparency frameworks. Notably: Regional Dialogues on NBSAPs for Anglophone and Francophone African countries held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 2024, GEF 8 Joint Planning Meeting (including lessons from EAS project) held in Montreal, Canada in August 2024, Dialogue in the Republic</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>of Moldova on national biodiversity strategies and action plans held in Moldova, in September 2024, Balkans Nature Talks held in Vienna, Austria in October 2024, Side-event on 7th National Report held on the margins of the 5th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and a help-desk service organized on the margins of the 16th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD, Co-hosted NBSAP Day under the theme: https://enb.iisd.org/events/nbsap-day From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation.in October 2024, Organized virtual regional Inception Workshop: Africa and Middle East (French), Co-organized the inception workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project on Accelerating systemic change for gender equality and biodiversity conservation through NBSAPs in Nairobi in 2025, Co-hosted the Regional Workshop for member states of South African Development Community and East African Community on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs in May in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 2025</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						NBSAP-OM-2025-01 - Documents as well as co-hosted a Sub-regional workshop and dialogue for the Pacific small island developing States on Promoting Climate Change and Nature Nexus and Sub-Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting in Apia, Samoa in June 2025.	
Parties have improved understanding of how to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems, and transparency frameworks	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/ guidance/ trainings designed to improve their understanding of how to develop a monitoring action plan	0% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training	99%	All 69 countries have received, and have access to, guidance and technical support on measures to enhance and improve monitoring and reporting systems and transparency frameworks. The guidance and technical support have been made available through direct dissemination of guidance materials, training delivered through webinars, and in-person help desk support at major CBD and UNEP meetings, as well as through virtual help-desk services. Dissemination of the technical guides have also taken place during the workshops and dialogues held jointly with the CBD Secretariat and partners. For example, the technical guidance on the assessment and development of plans for national monitoring systems, GEF EAS Webinar Series – GEF-7 Webinar #6: Developing	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>a Monitoring Action Plan and Identifying National Data and Monitoring System Needs, GEF-7 Webinar 8: Guidance for the Early Action Support Project: Overview of available technical support and opportunities for feedback, GEF-7 Webinar 10: Using Spatial Data to Support the Development of Plans for National Monitoring Systems for the Kunming-Montreal GBF, GEF-7 Webinar #12: GEF-7 Webinar: Using the Online Reporting Tool for national target submission, Data reporting Tool (DaRT) promoted as a tool that can support monitoring and reporting, Co-hosted the Regional Workshop for member states of South African Development Community and East African Community among other Anglophone African countries on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs, Monitoring and Reporting in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2025 as well as co-hosted a sub-regional workshop for the Pacific Countries on Promoting Climate Change and Nature Nexus and Sub-Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting in Apia, Samoa in June 2025.</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	4 tools/guidance/trainings available	8 tools/guidance/trainings available	17	17 resources including 2 guidance materials, 2 tools and 13 trainings (2 webinar and 11 technical meetings) on opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors were made available in multiple languages.) For example, 2 technical guidance materials have been developed and disseminated. Notably: Guide and Checklist of key policies related to elements of GBF and options for policy coherence and Guidance on Whole of Society Approach, In addition, GEF-7 Webinar #9: National approaches to policy alignment and coherence for effective implementation of the GBF and GEF-7 Webinar 8: Guidance for the Early Action Support Project: Overview of available technical support and opportunities for feedback was delivered. Delivered eight (11) technical meetings including regional technical support workshops and dialogues held in the framework of the GBF-EAS Project. These capacity building meetings provided opportunity for information sharing and learning to enhance and improve knowledge on	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>policy coherence. Notably: Regional Dialogues on NBSAPs for Anglophone and Francophone African Countries held in July 2024, GEF 8 Joint Planning Meeting (including lessons from EAS project) held in Montreal, Canada in August 2024, Dialogue in the Republic of Moldova on national biodiversity strategies and action plans held in Moldova, in September 2024, Balkans Nature Talks held in Vienna, Austria in October 2024, Side-event on 7th National Report held on the margins of the 5th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and a help-desk service organized on the margins of the 16th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD, Co-hosted NBSAP Day under the theme: https://enb.iisd.org/events/nbsap-day From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation. in October 2024, Organized virtual regional Inception Workshop: Africa and Middle East (French), Co-organized the inception workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project on Accelerating systemic change for gender equality and biodiversity conservation through</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						NBSAPs in Nairobi in 2025, Regional Workshop for member states of South African Development Community and East African Community among other Anglophone African countries on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs, Monitoring and Reporting in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2025. The workshop included a focus on synergies across sectors such as agriculture and food systems, and health, engaging national focal points for the CBD and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Further, UNEP co-hosted a sub-regional workshop for the Pacific Countries on Promoting Climate Change and Nature Nexus and Sub-Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity	
Parties have improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors	Percentage of countries that have access to tools/guidance/trainings designed to improve their understanding of the review of policy and institutional alignment and process for achieving	0% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 40% of countries access tools/guidance/training	At least 70% of countries access tools/guidance/training	99%	All 69 countries have received guidance and technical support for improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors. This guidance and technical support have been made available through direct dissemination of guidance materials, training delivered through webinars and in-person help	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	coherence with the GBF					<p>desk support at major CBD and UNEP meetings as well as through virtual help-desk services. Technical guides have also been disseminated during the workshops and dialogues held jointly with the CBD secretariat and partners. For example, 2 technical guidance materials have been developed and disseminated. Notably: Guide and Checklist of key policies related to elements of GBF and options for policy coherence and Guidance on Whole of Society Approach, In addition, GEF-7 Webinar #9: National approaches to policy alignment and coherence for effective implementation of the GBF was delivered. Data reporting Tool (DaRT) promoted as a tool that can support synergies across MEAs. Also, co-hosted the Regional Workshop for member states of South African Development Community and East African Community among other Anglophone African countries, on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs, Monitoring and Reporting in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2025. The workshop included a focus on synergies across sectors such as agriculture and</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>food systems, and health, engaging national focal points for the CBD and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Further, UNEP co-hosted a Sub-regional Workshop for the Pacific Countries on Promoting Climate Change and Nature Nexus and Sub-Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting in Apia, Samoa in June 2025. The workshop was aimed at enhancing capacities in the Pacific for integrating climate change and biodiversity objectives into coherent policy frameworks and coordinated national and regional actions. Discussions focused on the science-policy interface, sharing national experiences, practical tools and guidelines for integrated planning, and strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms. Technical sessions, panel discussions, and group exercises explored approaches to align national strategies such as NBSAPs, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and to harmonize reporting obligations under MEAs.</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Parties have improved capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	Number of technical tools/ guidance/ trainings that are developed or retrofitted, and available in multiple languages	0 tools/guidance/trainings available	3 tools/guidance/trainings available	6 tools/guidance/trainings available	17	17 resources including 5 guidance materials, 2 tools and 10 training- (including 8 webinars and 2 technical meetings) related to defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization were developed and made available to eligible countries. For example, 5 related technical guidance materials have been developed and disseminated. Notably: Guide or signpost for Policymakers on Engaging Private Finance in the NBSAP Review and Implementation; Principles for Responsible Banking - Nature Target Setting Guidance; Biodiversity Credit Alliance Issue Paper No. 1: Demand-side Sources and Motivation for Biodiversity Credits; Biodiversity Financing Options, as well as the BIOFIN Methodology Workbook 2018. In addition 8 webinars notably: GEF-7 Webinar #1: Biodiversity Finance – An introduction to the UNDP BIOFIN methodology, GEF-7 Webinar #7: Biodiversity Finance: Exploring public and private finance opportunities for NSBAPs, GEF-7 Webinar UNDP-BIOFIN Webinar – Launch of The Nature of Subsidies: A	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>step-by-step guide to repurpose subsidies harmful to biodiversity and improve their impacts on people and nature, GEF-7 Webinar #11 – Nature Bonds: Catalyzing Investment for Biodiversity, GEF-8 Webinar #13: Public-Private Finance Flowing into GBF Target 19 – Trends and Innovation, GEF-8 Webinar #14: Indigenous and Investor Shareholdership in Revenue Generation for Nature, GEF-8 Webinar #16: Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature, GEF-8 Webinar #18: Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature were delivered. Delivered (2) technical meetings that addressed the topic around biodiversity financing. Those include the regional technical support workshops and dialogues held in the framework of the GBF-EAS Project. These capacity building meetings provided opportunity for information sharing and learning to enhance and improve knowledge on biodiversity financing. Notably: Regional</p>	
Parties have improved	Percentage of	0% of countries access	At least 40% of	At least 70% of	99%	All 69 countries have received	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	countries that have access to tools/guidance/trainings that are designed to improve their capacity to defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization	tools/guidance/training	countries access tools/guidance/training	countries access tools/guidance/training		adequate guidance and technical support for improved understanding of the opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors. This guidance and technical support have been made available, through direct dissemination of guidance materials, training delivered through webinars and in-person help desk support at major CBD and UNEP meetings as well as through virtual help-desk services. Dissemination of the technical guides have also taken place during the workshops and dialogues held jointly with the CBD secretariat and partners. For example, 5 related technical guidance materials have been developed and disseminated. Notably: Guide or signpost for Policymakers on Engaging Private Finance in the NBSAP Review and Implementation; Principles for Responsible Banking - Nature Target Setting Guidance; Biodiversity Credit Alliance Issue Paper No. 1: Demand-side Sources and Motivation for Biodiversity Credits; Biodiversity Financing Options, as well as the BIOFIN Methodology Workbook 2018. In addition 8 webinars notably: GEF-7 Webinar #1:	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>Biodiversity Finance – An introduction to the UNDP BIOFIN methodology, GEF-7 Webinar #7: Biodiversity Finance: Exploring public and private finance opportunities for NSBAPs, GEF-7 Webinar UNDP-BIOFIN Webinar – Launch of The Nature of Subsidies: A step-by-step guide to repurpose subsidies harmful to biodiversity and improve their impacts on people and nature, GEF-7Webinar #11 – Nature Bonds: Catalyzing Investment for Biodiversity, GEF-8 Webinar #13: Public-Private Finance Flowing into GBF Target 19 – Trends and Innovation, GEF-8 Webinar #14: Indigenous and Investor Shareholdership in Revenue Generation for Nature, GEF-8 Webinar #16: Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature, GEF-8 Webinar #18: Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature were delivered. Delivered (2) technical meetings that addressed the topic around biodiversity financing. Those include the regional technical Support Workshops and dialogues held in the framework of the GBF-EAS Project.</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						These capacity building meetings provided opportunity for information sharing and learning to enhance and improve knowledge on biodiversity financing. Notably: Regional Dialogues on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) for Anglophone and Francophone African Countries held in July 2024. Continued to maintain NBSAP Forum 2.0 as a community of practice and virtual knowledge management platform where countries can access additional resources related to biodiversity financing. The EAS program supported aligning private finance with biodiversity goals, using BIOFIN's tools to develop finance plans that address the GBF's financial needs.	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Provide technical support in the rapid	1.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings for rapid NBSAP review developed and deployed: Develop or retrofit and deploy technical resources to enable a rapid NBSAP screening to identify where national goals and targets are already aligned with the GBF or need to	2026-02-28	85%	95%	Progress under this output has been substantial, with a strong focus on equipping countries with practical resources to undertake rapid reviews of their NBSAPs against the Kunming-Montreal	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
review of NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF	be added or updated to become more aligned with it. Align, update, and moderate the NBSAP Forum in multiple languages.				Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In total, 25 resources were developed and deployed, comprising 6 technical guidance documents, 2 tools, and 17 trainings. Key resources include: i) Joint technical guidance to support the alignment of national biodiversity targets and NBSAPs with the GBF; ii) Interim guide on rapid assessment/screening of existing NBSAPs, including methodologies for gap analysis against the new GBF targets; iii) Checklists covering essential elements, thematic and cross-cutting issues for updated NBSAPs, and key national policies and their coherence with GBF elements; iv) Guidance on whole-of-society approaches, emphasizing the role of DaRT as an information-sharing tool among national stakeholders; v) Joint interim guidance on stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming, and vi) Principles of Responsible Banking – Nature Target-Setting Guidance, extending alignment efforts to the finance sector. To complement these tools, the NBSAP Forum 2.0 was launched as a multilingual community of practice and virtual platform, facilitating knowledge exchange and resource sharing. Capacity-building efforts have been extensive. A total of 10 webinars/trainings on NBSAP alignment were delivered, reaching diverse national stakeholders. In addition, 11 technical meetings and workshops were convened under the GBF-EAS	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Project and related initiatives. These provided direct opportunities for peer exchange and technical support. Notable events include: Regional Dialogues for Anglophone and Francophone Africa (Nairobi, July 2024); GEF-8 Joint Planning Meeting (Montreal, August 2024); National Dialogue on NBSAPs (Republic of Moldova, September 2024); Balkans Nature Talks (Vienna, October 2024); Side-event on the 7th National Report at SBI-5 and a dedicated help-desk during CBD COP16; NBSAP Day (October 2024), themed "From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation."; Virtual regional inception workshop for Africa and the Middle East (French); Inception workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project (Nairobi, 2025); Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC countries on updating NBSAPs and regional BSAPs (Cape Town, May 2025); Pacific subregional workshops on the climate-nature nexus and biodiversity monitoring/reporting (Apia, Samoa, June 2025). Collectively, these tools, trainings, and events have provided countries with the methodologies and platforms necessary for rapid NBSAP reviews, creating a foundation for alignment with the GBF.	
1 Provide technical support in the rapid review of	1.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings on aligning national targets with the post-2020 GBF developed and deployed: Develop or retrofit and deploy guidance on how to align national targets with the GBF and relevant SDGs, and on how to structure targets in an operational format.	2026-02-28	85%	95%	This output focused specifically on enabling countries to translate the GBF into operational, nationally relevant targets, ensuring coherence with both the GBF and the SDGs. Progress centered on the development of technical	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
NBSAPs for alignment with the post-2020 GBF					<p>guidance, practical tools, and structured training support. A total of 25 resources were made available, including 6 guidance documents, 2 technical tools, and 17 trainings. Among the most significant were: Joint technical guidance to support national biodiversity target alignment with the GBF; Interim guidance on rapid screening and gap analysis of national targets within existing NBSAPs; Checklists of priority thematic elements, cross-cutting issues, and policy entry points for updated NBSAPs; Whole-of-society implementation guide, referencing DaRT as a mechanism to promote transparency and national stakeholder coordination; Stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming guidance, promoting inclusive approaches in national target-setting; Principles of Responsible Banking – Nature Target-Setting Guidance, linking financial institutions to biodiversity targets. Beyond resource development, the output placed strong emphasis on structured capacity building. The NBSAP Forum 2.0 was relaunched to serve as a dedicated knowledge platform, enabling practitioners to access tools, engage in peer-to-peer exchange, and share lessons learned. Countries were further supported through 10 alignment-focused webinars and 11 regional and global workshops, which offered practical learning opportunities. Key milestones included: Regional Dialogues for Anglophone and Francophone Africa</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					(July 2024); GEF-8 Joint Planning Meeting (August 2024); Moldova Dialogue on NBSAP alignment (September 2024); Balkans Nature Talks (October 2024); NBSAP Day at CBD COP16 (October 2024), highlighting best practices in target-setting; Inception workshop for Africa and Middle East (French), supporting francophone countries; Gender and Biodiversity Project inception workshop (Nairobi, 2025), embedding gender perspectives in national target-setting; Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC countries (Cape Town, May 2025), advancing target alignment at both national and regional levels; Pacific Subregional Dialogue on Climate-Nature Nexus and Biodiversity Monitoring (Apia, June 2025). Through these interventions, countries received both conceptual and practical support to operationalize GBF-aligned national targets. The integration of gender, policy coherence, and multi-stakeholder participation ensured that alignment processes are not only technically sound but also inclusive and implementable.	
1 Provide technical support in the rapid review of NBSAPs for alignment with the	1.3 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment: Develop or retrofit and deploy guidance on undertaking an inclusive approach for NBSAP alignment, e.g., best practices in engagement of stakeholders, gender, indigenous peoples and local communities, and whole-of-government process and others. Appropriate minor NBSAP revisions are recommended or made to improve effectiveness and implementation.	2026-02-28	85%	95%	Progress under this output focused on ensuring that the alignment of NBSAPs with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is inclusive, participatory, and equitable, engaging a wide range of stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), women, youth, civil society, and the private sector, alongside government institutions. Key technical	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
post-2020 GBF					resources developed include: i) Interim guide on whole-of-society approaches to NBSAP implementation, emphasizing mechanisms for engaging IPLCs, women, and other underrepresented groups, and referencing DaRT as a tool for promoting transparency and inclusive information-sharing among national stakeholders; ii) Joint interim technical guidance on stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming, providing tested approaches for integrating gender perspectives and inclusive participation in target-setting and NBSAP updating; iii) Principles of Responsible Banking – Nature Target-Setting Guidance, expanding inclusivity by engaging the financial sector as an active partner in biodiversity strategies; iv) NBSAP Forum 2.0 relaunched as a multilingual community of practice and virtual platform, ensuring open access to tools, case studies, and peer learning opportunities for diverse stakeholders worldwide. Capacity-building efforts explicitly applied inclusive approaches through 10 targeted webinars/trainings and 11 technical dialogues/workshops. Highlights include: Regional Dialogues for Anglophone and Francophone African countries (Nairobi, July 2024), which convened government representatives, civil society organizations, and regional partners to exchange experiences on stakeholder-inclusive NBSAPs. National Dialogue in the Republic of Moldova	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>(September 2024), where local stakeholders were directly engaged in discussions on updating the country's biodiversity strategies. Balkans Nature Talks (Vienna, October 2024), which fostered cross-country learning on participatory approaches to NBSAP alignment. Side-event on the 7th National Report and help-desk service at CBD COP16, providing direct technical support to countries on inclusive reporting and stakeholder consultation processes. NBSAP Day at COP16 (October 2024), which showcased inclusive practices under the theme "From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation." Inception workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project (Nairobi, 2025), advancing systemic integration of gender equality and women's leadership into NBSAP processes. Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC countries (Cape Town, May 2025), co-hosted to promote inclusive, regionally coordinated approaches to NBSAP and BSAP revisions. Pacific Subregional Workshop on Climate-Nature Nexus and Biodiversity Monitoring (Apia, Samoa, June 2025), which incorporated traditional knowledge and community perspectives into biodiversity planning. Through these interventions, countries gained practical tools, training, and direct experience in applying inclusive approaches to NBSAP alignment. This has resulted in the recommendation — and in some cases adoption — of minor revisions to ensure NBSAPs are more</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					responsive to stakeholder needs, gender considerations, and whole-of-government priorities.	
2 Provide technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems	Activity 2.1: Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on assessing sufficiency and identifying needs for national data and monitoring systems provided: Roll out technical resources on national data and monitoring systems and ensure engagement of UNEP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL, UNEP-WCMC, UNEP and UNSD ongoing work and develop guidance on how its functions and data can support identifying national data and monitoring system's needs and provide related technical support to UNEP-supported countries and Audit reporting	2026-02-28	75%	95%	Seventeen technical support resources were made available to help countries assess the sufficiency of their biodiversity data and monitoring systems and identify gaps. These included one guidance material, two tools, and fifteen trainings. Some examples are: i) Technical guidance on the assessment and development of plans for national monitoring systems; ii) GEF-7 Webinar #6: Developing a Monitoring Action Plan and Identifying National Data and Monitoring System Needs; iii) GEF-7 Webinar #10: Using Spatial Data to Support the Development of Plans for National Monitoring Systems for the Kunming–Montreal GBF; iv) Promotion of the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) as a diagnostic tool for assessing data availability and supporting reporting; v) Continued maintenance of NBSAP Forum 2.0 as a community of practice, hosting resources for data and monitoring assessments. In addition, 11 technical meetings (regional dialogues, workshops, and technical support sessions) provided countries with opportunities to analyze their existing monitoring arrangements, identify gaps, and share diagnostic approaches. For example: the Moldova Dialogue (September 2024) mapped current data flows and identified monitoring needs in collaboration with government, academia, and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					civil society; the Balkans Nature Talks (Vienna, October 2024) promoted cross-country collaboration and open data-sharing, including participation of NGOs and local institutions and the Regional dialogues in Africa (July 2024) emphasized inclusive, whole-of-society approaches to strengthen readiness for GBF-aligned monitoring. These activities supported UNEP-assisted countries in clarifying baseline capacities, prioritizing data gaps, and laying the foundation for monitoring systems that are participatory, transparent, and inclusive of diverse stakeholders.	
2 Provide technical support in the assessment of and development of plans for national monitoring systems	Activity 2.2: Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing a monitoring action plan: Roll out technical resources on developing a monitoring action plan and ensure engagement of UNEP-supported countries in related online trainings. Leverage UNBL, UNEP-WCMC, UNEP and UNSD ongoing work and develop guidance on how it can be used to support development of a monitoring action plan. Support countries to engage in peer-to-peer exchanges on developing a monitoring action plan.	2026-02-28	50%	95%	Seventeen complementary technical resources supported countries in moving from needs assessments to the development of structured monitoring action plans. These resources included one guidance material, two tools, and fifteen trainings, particularly, The technical guidance on developing monitoring action plans; GEF-7 Webinar #8: Overview of available technical support and opportunities for feedback under the Early Action Support Project; GEF-7 Webinar #12: Using the Online Reporting Tool for national target submission; Continued promotion of DaRT, positioned not only as a diagnostic resource but also as a structuring element for national monitoring and reporting plans; Peer exchanges hosted via NBSAP Forum 2.0 and through regional/subregional dialogues, where countries	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					discussed practical steps for drafting monitoring action plans. Capacity-building events emphasized peer-to-peer learning and collaborative planning. For example: NBSAP Day (October 2024) included dedicated sessions on how countries are structuring monitoring action plans to accelerate GBF implementation. The Pacific Sub-regional Workshop (Apia, Samoa, June 2025) enabled countries to begin drafting action plans integrating biodiversity–climate linkages. The Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC member states (Cape Town, May 2025) supported countries in defining timelines and institutional arrangements for their monitoring action plans. The Gender and Biodiversity Project Inception Workshop (Nairobi, 2025) emphasized integrating gender considerations into monitoring frameworks. These efforts enabled UNEP-supported countries not only to identify what their monitoring systems need but also to translate those needs into actionable, inclusive, and country-driven monitoring action plans.	
3 Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment	3.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to enable a rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF: Develop and deploy technical resources for countries to conduct a rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and provide case studies. Conduct an online training series on various approaches and best practices.	2026-02-28	80%	95%	Two key technical guidance materials on rapid review of existing national policies related to biodiversity and their alignment with the GBF were developed and disseminated: the Guide and Checklist of key policies related to elements of the GBF and options for policy coherence, and Guidance on the Whole-of-Society Approach. These resources were complemented by two	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and processes for achieving policy coherence with the GBF					webinars, namely GEF-7 Webinar #9: National approaches to policy alignment and coherence for effective implementation of the GBF and GEF-7 Webinar #8: Guidance for the Early Action Support Project: Overview of available technical support and opportunities for feedback. In addition, eleven technical meetings and regional workshops were delivered, including the Regional Dialogues on NBSAPs for Anglophone and Francophone African countries in July 2024, the GEF-8 Joint Planning Meeting in Montreal in August 2024, a National Dialogue on NBSAPs in the Republic of Moldova in September 2024, and the Balkans Nature Talks in Vienna in October 2024. Other events included a side-event on the 7th National Report and a help-desk service at COP16. Collectively, these tools and capacity-building opportunities enabled countries to carry out rapid reviews of their national biodiversity policies and assess their alignment with the GBF.	
3 Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for	3.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided to promote an aligned, whole-of-government approach that captures the values of biodiversity: Develop and deploy a methodology for promoting a whole-of-government approach, with technical tools to implement it. Develop and run a massive open online course on implementing a spatialized whole-of-government and society. integrated planning approach.	2026-02-28	80%	95%	Under this output, UNEP developed and disseminated a methodology and supporting tools to promote a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to biodiversity planning. The NBSAP Forum 2.0 continued to serve as a global community of practice and virtual platform for knowledge sharing and access to resources. Several regional and sub-regional workshops further strengthened this approach, including the Inception Workshop for Africa and the Middle East	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
achieving policy coherence with the GBF					(French), the Inception Workshop for the Gender and Biodiversity Project on Accelerating Systemic Change for Gender Equality and Biodiversity Conservation through NBSAPs held in Nairobi in 2025, and a Regional Workshop for SADC and EAC member states on updating NBSAPs, regional BSAPs, and monitoring and reporting, held in Cape Town in May 2025. UNEP also co-hosted a Pacific Sub-regional Workshop on promoting the Climate Change–Nature Nexus and Biodiversity Dialogue, which emphasized integrated planning and regional cooperation. These efforts collectively enhanced inter-ministerial collaboration and built capacities for integrating biodiversity values into broader policy frameworks, including agriculture, food systems, and health.	
3 Provide technical support on the rapid review of policy and institutional alignment and processes for achieving policy coherence	3.3 Technical tools /guidance/ trainings provided for developing a prioritized action plan for policy coherence: Develop and deploy technical resources on GBF-aligned action plans for policy coherence. Leverage the UNBL to provide customized, spatial support to countries on relevant targets	2026-02-28	80%	95%	To support countries in preparing prioritized GBF-aligned action plans, UNEP developed technical guidance materials and promoted the use of the UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) to provide spatially explicit data and tailored country support. The Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) was also promoted as an instrument to harmonize reporting across multiple MEAs and reduce duplication of effort at the national level. These tools were complemented by a wide range of capacity-building activities, including NBSAP Day: From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation in October 2024, as well as several	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
with the GBF					sub-regional and national dialogues, such as those in Moldova, the Balkans, and Africa. Technical sessions during these meetings focused on aligning NBSAPs with other national strategies, such as NDCs and NAPs, and on streamlining reporting obligations across MEAs. As a result, countries were better equipped to prioritize concrete actions, enhance coherence between biodiversity and climate policies, and strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation under the GBF.	
4 Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	4.1 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on conducting a biodiversity expenditure review: Develop or retrofit, validate and deploy technical resources for alignment of private sector financing with the needs for implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with UNEP FI members including more than 400 banks, insurers, and investors and over 100 supporting institutions. Through research and action with its members building a pipeline of investable blended finance solutions that benefit nature, climate and people. Also, based on UNEP's FI experience, retrofit, validate and deploy technical resources and guidance on nature-related financial disclosures for the private sector, along with the deployment of technical guidance on conducting biodiversity expenditure reviews building from BIOFIN's experience. This includes research on the deployment of decision grade data from countries with high biodiversity value, piloting and promoting the uptake of the TNFD risk management and opportunity disclosure framework, and supporting tool development via ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure).	2026-02-28	90%	95%	Under this output, UNEP and partners developed and promoted tools to help countries assess and track biodiversity-related expenditures, drawing on BIOFIN's methodology and experience. The BIOFIN Methodology Workbook (2018) remained a core reference, complemented by updated guidance such as Biodiversity Financing Options and the Guide for Policymakers on Engaging Private Finance in the NBSAP Review and Implementation. Capacity-building activities included the GEF-7 Webinar #1: Biodiversity Finance – An Introduction to the UNDP BIOFIN Methodology, which provided step-by-step instruction on conducting expenditure reviews, and technical sessions during regional dialogues in Africa that enabled peer exchange on national approaches. Together, these resources strengthened government and partner capacities to identify and classify biodiversity-	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					related expenditures, assess their sufficiency, and align them with GBF implementation priorities.	
4 Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	4.2 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on developing cost estimates for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions: Develop or retrofit and deploy technical resources on identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing biodiversity-harmful subsidies, including case examples.	2026-02-28	20%	95%	This output focused on providing countries with methodologies and examples to calculate the costs of implementing GBF-aligned NBSAP actions. Technical resources such as the Biodiversity Financing Options guidance and case examples from BIOFIN were disseminated to support forward-looking costing of priority actions. Webinars including GEF-7 Webinar #7: Exploring Public and Private Finance Opportunities for NBSAPs and GEF-8 Webinar #13: Public-Private Finance Flowing into GBF Target 19 – Trends and Innovation provided practical illustrations of costing approaches and financing pathways. Regional workshops further supported countries in estimating the scale of investment required to deliver on national biodiversity targets. These efforts enabled governments to develop credible cost estimates that could be integrated into broader finance plans and used to mobilize resources more effectively.	S
4 Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	4.3 Technical tools/ guidance provided for identifying biodiversity-harmful subsidies: Develop or retrofit and deploy technical resources on identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing biodiversity-harmful subsidies, including case examples.	2026-02-28	50%	95%	Building on UNDP and UNEP's work, this output emphasized tools to help countries identify, review, and reform subsidies that harm biodiversity. The flagship technical resource was The Nature of Subsidies: A Step-by-Step Guide to Repurpose Subsidies Harmful to Biodiversity and Improve Their Impacts on People and Nature, which was launched through a dedicated UNDP–	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					BIOFIN webinar. This was complemented by related guidance materials and issue papers, including those developed under the Biodiversity Credit Alliance. Technical meetings within the GBF-EAS framework and the regional dialogues in Africa also included dedicated discussions on harmful subsidies and options for reform	
4 Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	4.4 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided in developing a finance action plan: Develop or retrofit and deploy technical resources on a finance plan for GBF-aligned NBSAP actions, including case studies, templates, and examples. Hold a massive open online course on developing a finance action plan and facilitate south-south exchanges.	2026-02-28	10%	95%	UNEP and partners developed case studies, templates, and examples to guide this process, and a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) was launched to build widespread capacity on developing biodiversity finance plans. In addition, south-south exchanges were facilitated through technical meetings and the NBSAP Forum 2.0 platform, allowing countries to learn from one another's experiences. Webinars such as GEF-8 Webinar #16 and #18: Bridging Public and Private Efforts – Collaborative Models for Financing Nature provided further practical insights.	S
4 Provide technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	4.5 Technical tools/ guidance/ trainings provided on biodiversity targets setting for finance sector	2026-02-28	90%	95%	Training was delivered through a series of webinars, including GEF-7 Webinar #11: Nature Bonds – Catalyzing Investment for Biodiversity and GEF-8 Webinar #14: Indigenous and Investor Shareholdership in Revenue Generation for Nature, which showcased innovative mechanisms for private sector participation. In addition, a guide on Principles for Responsible Banking - Nature Target Setting Guidance was developed and deployed	S
4 Provide	4.6 Develop or retrofit, validate and deploy technical tools/ guidance/	2026-02-28	15%	50%	UNEP leveraged its expertise in the System of	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
technical support on biodiversity finance-related activities	trainings on linking natural capital accounting and economics of nature to policy choice: Retrofit and roll out technical resources on developing natural capital accounting and applying economics of nature to policy choice, based on UNEP's experience with SEEA ecosystems accounts and the TEEB Initiative.				Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the TEEB initiative to develop technical resources on natural capital accounting and the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity. Guidance materials such as Biodiversity Financing Options and the BIOFIN Workbook were complemented by technical workshops on applying ecosystem accounting approaches at national and regional levels. Webinars including GEF-8 Webinar #16 and #18 highlighted how natural capital assessments can inform decision-making and policy choices. Through these activities, countries were supported in linking biodiversity data and valuation to macroeconomic planning, enabling evidence-based policies that recognize the value of ecosystems and integrate nature into economic decision-making processes.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
The development of guidance materials may not be sufficiently paced to meet the needs of governments.	All	L	L	L				L		Distribution of task between UNEP and UNDP in the development of tools and guidance materials. However, delays in clearance of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										some of the materials produced slowed their release to countries. In the interim, draft versions were distributed to the countries for use and feedback. Engagement with all partners is ongoing to ensure facilitate clearance of the materials for final distribution.
Some governments may not have adequate access to avail themselves of online courses and relevant materials	All	L	L	L				L		There is no indication that this risk has changed in the roll-out of the project to date
Ongoing COVID-19 – COVID-19 may disrupt the ability of governments to conduct in-person consultations	All	L	N/A	L				L		The risks posed by COVID-19 have largely subsided. The virus is no longer posing a significant constraint to in-person meetings/consultations and other work.
Countries may not incorporate gender-responsive measures into policies to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment	All	L	L	L				L		Adequate guidance has been made available to countries on applying gender responsive measures. Progress by countries in incorporating gender-responsive measures into policies to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment is being captured in country reports. Focus on gender and type of activities varies considerably among countries.
		L	L							

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

No changes have been made on the project so far.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Amendment No.1 to the Internal Cooperation Agreement (ICA)	Extension	2024-12-31	2024-12-31	2027-02-28	ICA Amended to extend duration of time for project execution to February 2026 and financial closure as February 2027.

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Nairobi. Kenya	1.2921	36.8219			Multiple project meetings and events held during CBD intersessional meetings and UNEP meetings. including UNEA-6
Montreal. Canada	45.5019	73.5674			CBD COP15 - global inception workshop
Istanbul. Turkey	41.0082	28.9784			Regional Inception and Technical Support Workshop
Lome. Togo	6.1296	1.2197			Regional Inception and Technical Support Workshop
Nadi. Fiji	17.7806	177.4299			Sub-regional NBSAP dialogue. EAS sub-regional

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					inception meeting and Target 3 Workshop
Naivasha. Kenya	0.7172	36.4310			Kenya's BIOFIN Consultation Meeting
Abuja. Nigeria	9.0563	7.4985			EAS National Inception Workshop
Yaoundé. Cameroon	3.8617	11.5202			Sub-regional training workshop on DaRT
Rome. Italy	41.8967	12.4822			Target 2 Workshop
Conakry. Guinea	9.5091	13.7119			National inception workshop
Cambridge. UK	52.1951	0.1313			Consultation and scoping meeting for the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity
Nairobi, Kenya	1.2921	36.8219			Regional Dialogues on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) for Anglophone and Francophone African Countries
Montreal, Canada	29.8329	36.6218			Technical meeting: GEF 8 Joint Planning Meeting (included lessons from EAS project)
Chisinau, Moldova	47.024512	28.8322			Sub-regional Dialogue: Dialogue in the Republic of Moldova on national biodiversity strategies and action plans
Vienna, Austria	48.208354	16.3725			Balkans Nature Talks

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Cali, Colombia	3.4517	-76.5324			5th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation
Cali, Colombia	3.4517	-76.5324			16th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
Cali, Colombia	3.4517	-76.5324			Technical Meeting: NBSAP Day: From Target Setting to Accelerated Implementation.
Cali, Colombia	3.4517	-76.5324			Adhoc Steering Committee Meeting
M'Bour, Senegal	14.4117	-16.9657			Pan-African Workshop - Supporting an Enabling Environment for ABS and Biotrade
Nairobi, Kenya	1.2921	36.8219			Global Inception Workshop : Gender and Biodiversity Project: Accelerating systemic change for gender equality and biodiversity conservation through NBSAPs
Cape Town, South Africa	-33.9289	18.4173			Regional Workshop for member states of South African Development Community and East African Community on updating NBSAPs and regional

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					NBSAPs
Apia, Samoa	-13.8345	-171.7630			Sub-regional Workshop for the Pacific Countries on Promoting Climate Change and Nature Nexus and Sub-Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

N/A

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Concept note_ Regional Dialogue on NBSAPs for SADC and EAC Countries-Cape Town_19 to 23 May.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:43:35	Download
Notification-Pacific workshop and dialogue.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:36:23	Download
Accelerating GBF Implementation draft UNEA-6 side event agenda 20.02.2024.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:33:54	Download
COP 16 NBSAP Helpdesk photo.jpg	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:30:49	Download
Notification-NBSAP-Dialogue-Africa-EN.docx	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:29:33	Download
Notification-NBSAP-Dialogue-Africa-fr.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:29:00	Download
Notification- Pacific Workshop and Dialogue 28.03.2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:25:23	Download

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Report- Sub-regional dialogue on NBSAPs for the Pacific countries.docx	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:21:59	Download
DaRT COMIFAC Workshop Report.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:19:42	Download
CEE Regional Mtg Report_nbsap-om-2024-09-02-en.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:17:55	Download
Summary Report_Balkan Nature Talks conference_rev1.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:16:51	Download
BIOFIN Workbook 2018.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:12:54	Download
Engaging-private-finance-in-the-NBSAP-review-1.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:12:34	Download
UNEP_Biodiversity Financing Options_November 2022.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:12:19	Download
PRB-Nature-Target-Setting-Guidance_2023.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:11:55	Download
NBSAP Forum Bookmark.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:11:29	Download
Interim Guide on undertaking rapid assessment of existing NBSAPs.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:11:04	Download
Interim Guidance on Whole of Society Approach.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:10:45	Download
Interim Checklist of key policies related to elements of GBF and options for policy coherence.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:10:30	Download
Interim Checklist of key elements thematic and cross cutting issues.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:10:07	Download
EN_Technical Support Booklet_21 Feb 2024_print ready.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-09-04 05:09:37	Download
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