

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

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| Project ID:          | 11286                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Project Name:        | Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Countr(ies):         | Global, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen |
| Implementing Agency: | UNDP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

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## I. Overview

### A. Description

#### Project name

Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports

#### Country

Global, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen

GEF ID  
11286

Implementing Agency  
UNDP

Executing Entity  
UNDP

Trust Fund  
GET

Project Type  
EA

PIR Submission  
9/10/2026

Fiscal Year , PIR Number  
FY 2026 , 2nd PIR

#### Objective

The objective of this grant is to support countries in revising and updating their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in order to align with the recently agreed upon Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and enable effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the national level. In addition, this grant supports countries in preparing and submitting their 7th National Report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

### B. Ratings and Disbursements

|                                         |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Implementation Progress<br>Satisfactory | Development Objective<br>Satisfactory    |
| Overall risk<br>Low Risk                |                                          |
| Project Financing<br>38,804,000.00      | Cumulative Disbursement<br>11,806,462.00 |

## C. Key Dates

|                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CEO Endorsement/Approval<br>1/26/2024 | Agency Approval<br>5/24/2024   |
| Implementation Start<br>5/24/2024     | First Disbursement<br>7/1/2024 |
| Expected MTR                          | Actual MTR                     |
| Expected Completion<br>11/24/2027     | Actual Completion              |

## II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

### A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

The programme is delivering strongly against its objective of supporting 69 countries to align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and to prepare and submit their Seventh National Reports (7NR). All midterm targets in the results framework have been met or exceeded, and three end-of-project targets under Outcome 3 have already been surpassed. This second year of implementation was decisive: the reporting period converted preparatory work into national deliverables at scale.

#### Objective-level progress

Updated NBSAPs. Cumulatively as of 30 June 2026, 30 of the 69 supported countries had formally submitted KMGBF-aligned NBSAPs through the CBD Online Reporting Tool (ORT), and a further 17 had completed NBSAPs undergoing final validation with senior Ministry officials. The total of 47 countries represents 68% of the end-of-project target. During the reporting period alone, formal submissions rose from 17 to 30 countries, and the combined submitted-or-finalized figure rose from 36 to 47 meaning close to half of all cumulative progress on this indicator was generated in this single year.

Seventh National Reports. This is the most significant achievement of the reporting period. From a baseline of zero submissions at 30 June 2025 the ORT for the 7NR only became available in June 2025 - 48 countries submitted their 7NRs by 30 June 2026, against an objective-level midterm target of 30. A further seven reports are under final validation, bringing substantive completion to 55 countries, or 80% of the end-of-project target. The entirety of this result was delivered within the reporting year.

**National Biodiversity Targets.** The number of countries with NBTs submitted rose from 45 to 59 during the period, of which the large majority show high or medium alignment with the KMGBF targets. NBTs are the analytical baseline for both the updated NBSAPs and the 7NRs, and this figure explains much of the acceleration observed on the two headline indicators.

**Beneficiaries.** This indicator was not measurable at the last PIR and has now been populated for the first time through the June 2026 national self-assessments. Across the 50 responding countries, approximately 57,250 beneficiaries were reached, an average of roughly 1,145 per country, exceeding the midterm volume target of 500 per country. Approximately 13,250 of these were women. I note that the reported women beneficiaries correspond to about 23% of the total, which is below the 40% specified in the indicator; because both figures are midpoint estimates derived from reported ranges rather than counted data, this ratio requires verification and should not yet be read as underperformance. Refining beneficiary and sex-disaggregated reporting is a priority for the next PIR cycle.

#### Outcome-level achievements

**Outcome 1: Revision and updating of NBSAPs (On track).** The midterm target of 30 countries with KMGBF-aligned NBSAPs has been reached, with 47 countries having submitted or substantively completed updated NBSAPs. Country processes have increasingly applied whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, engaging sector ministries, subnational authorities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, academia and the private sector. The national self-assessments show 27 of 50 responding countries having completed comprehensive NBSAP stakeholder engagement and 16 with processes ongoing; 32 of 50 (64%) have a stakeholder engagement plan in place. On policy coherence and mainstreaming, 16 countries have completed work to strengthen biodiversity policy alignment into key sectors and 24 have it in progress.

**Outcome 2: Preparation and submission of the 7NRs (On track).** The midterm target of 20 national reports has been exceeded more than twofold. Submission rates achieved under this reporting cycle are notably higher than in previous national reporting cycles (with 55 countries that have completed their 7NR), which is a substantive result for the CBD reporting architecture and not only for this programme. The project also responded adaptively to delayed reporting in the Caribbean by working with ten Caribbean countries and the CBD Secretariat to prepare a regional synthesis using the same methodology as the global review, ensuring that the region's progress, challenges and needs are represented in the global assessment even where national reports are being finalized on extended timelines.

**Outcome 3: Global knowledge and technical assistance platform (On track).** All 69 countries (100%) have accessed technical support, against an end-of-project target of 80%. Cumulatively the Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU) has conducted 243 bilateral meetings covering every participating country. During the reporting period the GPMTSU delivered 135 technical reviews of documents to 39 countries (57%), bringing cumulative coverage of this modality to 46 countries (67%). Twelve virtual knowledge exchanges were held during the year, bringing the cumulative total to 25 against an end-of-project target of 12. Six in-person regional and subregional dialogues were convened during the year: Bangkok, Dushanbe, Bogotá, Yerevan, Paramaribo and Manama, bringing the cumulative total to nine against an end-of-project target of six. Eleven peer-to-peer exchanges took place during the year, bringing the cumulative total to 17 against an end-of-project target of 12. Webinar coverage now reaches 68 of 69 countries (99%), and the multilingual help desk deployed at SBI-06 in Rome brings cumulative help-desk coverage to 48 countries (69%).

**Country satisfaction:** The satisfaction indicator has been populated at country level for the first time. Of the 50 countries responding to the June 2026 self-assessment, the average satisfaction rating with GPMTSU support was 8.1 out of 10, and 45 countries (90%) rated their satisfaction at 6 or above exceeding both the midterm target (50%) and the end-of-project target (80%) among respondents. Participant-level webinar surveys, which consistently returned satisfaction rates between 79% and 100%, corroborate this as supplementary evidence.

**Gender-responsive participation:** Across 13 webinar sessions and nine virtual peer-to-peer exchanges, the programme reached 2,508 participants cumulatively, of whom 1,484 (approximately 59%) were women, exceeding the end-of-project target of 45%. Participation was 59% women in webinars and 61% in peer exchanges.

Outcome 4: Monitoring and evaluation (Achieved). A programme-wide M&E framework consistent with UNDP, UNEP and GEF standards is operational and is supported by six high-level trackers covering national milestones, bilateral engagements, technical support offerings, event attendance and country outputs and budget allocations. The introduction of the GEF-8 national progress self-assessment in June 2026 is a material strengthening of the evidence base: it is the first instrument to generate country-reported data on beneficiaries, satisfaction, gender, safeguards and implementation constraints, and it has allowed three previously unmeasurable indicators to be populated.

Good practices: Against an end-of-project target of 40 good practices captured and scaled, the programme has documented 41 cumulatively, including 15 during this reporting period. I would highlight the following as practices worth replication:

i) Sequencing of NBT → NBSAP → 7NR. Countries that established KMGBF-aligned national targets early were markedly faster in completing both the updated NBSAP and the 7NR. The rise from 45 to 59 countries with NBTs during the period is the clearest single driver of the 48 report submissions achieved in the same year, and validates the programme's decision to invest in target-setting first.

ii) Country-level institutional practices now documented and shared, including Mexico's theory of change linking 48 national targets to 367 milestones with named responsible institutions; Jordan's National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework with metadata and community-based indicators; Belize's use of a dedicated local consultant to engage Maya, Garifuna and Kriol communities; Colombia's transparent online system allowing stakeholders to track how their comments were incorporated; and Ukraine's continuation of biodiversity planning under martial law through 20 national experts, eight working-group meetings and 15 thematic consultations.

iii) AI-enabled target assessment with mandatory expert verification. The AI-based NBSAP Target Similarity Assessment allowed countries to identify gaps, overlaps and synergies between national biodiversity targets, the KMGBF and national climate commitments. Paraguay's application is the model to promote: an AI-generated preliminary comparison, reviewed by government and UNDP experts before use, which then informed 60 regional consultations reaching approximately 2,000 people. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines applied a comparable verify-every-output discipline. The practice is valuable specifically because expert verification was built in rather than assumed.

iv) Regional synthesis as an adaptive response to reporting delay. The Caribbean regional report developed with ten countries and the CBD Secretariat ensures that a region facing genuine capacity constraints is not absent from the global review. This is a transferable model for other subregions facing extended timelines.

v) Demand-driven, multilingual, differentiated support architecture. Delivery in English, French, Spanish, Russian; help desks positioned at CBD meetings where focal points are already convened; a dedicated expert bench on gender, NBSAP development, national reporting and Caribbean monitoring; and regionally located project staff. Managing 69 countries of highly varied capacity through a single global unit would not have been feasible without this differentiation.

vi) Advancing the climate–nature nexus and coherence across the three Rio Conventions. Forty of the 46 responding countries reported that the project contributed to multidimensional benefits across biodiversity, climate and sustainable development; 31 reported mainstreaming of nature into national development, spatial or sectoral plans; and 35 reported support to reducing biodiversity finance gaps. Concrete country practice includes Peru's integrated design of its NBSAP alongside the ENCC 2050 with shared metrics, timelines and governance across the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD; Nepal's mapping of biodiversity targets against NDC/NAP, land degradation neutrality and SDG commitments; Kyrgyzstan's integration of climate change and desertification targets into NBSAP preparation and into the National Development Programme; Chile's Climate Change Framework Law establishing direct biodiversity goals; and Colombia's linking of NBSAP actions with the climate agenda, peace accords and national development plan. This is precisely the policy-coherence outcome the Rio Conventions require at national level, and it is being generated through an enabling activity rather than a dedicated coherence project.

Governance: The programme benefits from an effective joint governance mechanism. A single Project Board (Steering Committee) serves both child projects of the Umbrella Programme managed by UNDP and UNEP, and is co-chaired by the senior leadership of the two implementing agencies - the Head of UNDP's Ecosystem and

Biodiversity and the Director of UNEP's Biodiversity and Land Branch. Beneficiary countries are represented by one government focal point from each of the regions supported by UNDP and UNEP respectively - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lao PDR, Mexico, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu, and the Secretariats of the CBD and the GEF are also members of the Board. The second Steering Committee meeting, held on 4 September 2025, demonstrated the effectiveness of this arrangement: the Board reviewed programme progress and the impacts of the adaptive management approach, agreed on the joint Acceleration Plan to support countries in meeting the February 2026 deadline for submission of the 7NRs, and provided direction on communications and political engagement to build political will for the validation of national biodiversity targets, NBSAPs and 7NRs including mobilizing NBSAP/7NR champions and leveraging upcoming CBD and other fora. The governance mechanism has been very effective in providing strategic guidance for addressing implementation challenges and achieving the programme objective.

Financial achievements: Cumulative disbursement reached an estimated USD 11,806,462 as of 30 June 2026, representing 36.48% of expected cumulative delivery. All 69 Parties gained access to national grants of USD 443,547 each from 22 September 2024, alongside the global grant of USD 3,615,257. Financial delivery during the reporting period was sufficient to enable the substantial acceleration in NBSAP and 7NR completion described above, and the correlation between grant availability from late 2024 and the volume of national deliverables in 2025–26 is clear. Delivery nonetheless remains uneven across countries and requires continued monitoring and targeted operational support.

Overall assessment: I rate development objective progress as 'Satisfactory'. The programme has met or exceeded every midterm target and has already surpassed three end-of-project targets under Outcome 3. It has demonstrated good practice in adaptive technical support, peer learning, Rio Convention policy coherence, gender-responsive participation, responsible use of AI with expert verification, and differentiated regional support to countries facing reporting delays. The remaining challenges set out in Part 2 are real but are being managed, and the trajectory towards end-of-project targets is credible.

#### **B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities**

Implementation of a single enabling activity across 69 countries with widely differing institutional capacities, political and operating environments, government approval processes and implementation modalities remains inherently complex. The strong aggregate performance reported in Part 1 should not obscure significant variation beneath the averages, nor the fact that the countries still outstanding are, as a group, those facing the most binding constraints.

Outstanding national deliverables: Notwithstanding the exceeded midterm targets, 39 countries had not formally submitted updated NBSAPs as of 30 June 2026 and 21 had not submitted their 7NRs. Seventeen NBSAPs and seven 7NRs were awaiting final government validation. Lengthy national review, validation and endorsement processes therefore remain the single most consistent constraint on formal submission the technical work is frequently complete while the political and administrative clearance is not. This also means the headline figures of 47 and 55 countries include documents that are not yet nationally endorsed.

Systemic constraints reported by countries: The June 2026 self-assessments allow these constraints to be ranked for the first time. For NBT and NBSAP processes, the most frequently cited were limited availability of national data (24 countries), coordination across ministries (23), long national review and validation processes (20), procurement delays (14), political transitions or elections (13), limited financial resources (12), and limited technical capacity and consultant delays (9 each). For 7NR processes the pattern is similar but data constraints dominate more sharply: limited availability of national data (34 countries), coordination across ministries (23), long review and validation processes (18) and limited technical capacity (10). Conflict or instability was reported by six countries in each process including Yemen, Haiti, Lebanon, Iraq, Ukraine and Venezuela and Ukraine additionally reported the effects of a ministerial merger and staff turnover on institutional continuity.

Whole-of-government and whole-of-society processes improve national ownership and policy coherence, but they also require substantial time for consultation, interministerial agreement and high-level endorsement. Several countries reported a limited pool of qualified national consultants, heavy workloads among government personnel, and consultation fatigue among stakeholders. Guatemala reported both limited institutional personnel and a limited national market of specialized consultants; Brazil reported ministry personnel overload together with lengthy UNDP processing times.

SIDS: Small Island Developing States face particular capacity and operational constraints, and this is the area requiring the most differentiated follow-up. Several Caribbean countries were unable to meet the NBSAP and 7NR timelines because of limited institutional capacity, data gaps, very small technical teams and lengthy consultation and validation processes. Saint Lucia specifically reported delays by the Barbados MCO in procuring a consultant for the NBSAP component. Jamaica reported delays in data collection and validation alongside limited technical and financial resources. Mauritius has not yet started either process, with the delay traced to late completion of the GBF Early Action Support project and the pending Government endorsement of its deliverables, including the proposed National Biodiversity Targets a high-level meeting to agree the way forward has been pending since 19 May 2026. Haiti reported that organizing workshops is constrained by the security and financial situation in the country.

The Caribbean regional synthesis prepared with ten countries and the CBD Secretariat is an appropriate adaptive response and ensures regional representation in the global review, but it does not substitute for completing and submitting the outstanding national reports. These countries will require differentiated follow-up, hands-on technical assistance, dedicated procurement support through the relevant multi-country offices, and realistic country-specific completion plans.

Operational and fund-transfer arrangements: Arrangements for transferring resources to governments have caused delays in some countries. In the Maldives, agreement on the clauses of the Letter of Agreement (LOA) for transferring funds to the government has held up implementation. Resolving this requires continued engagement among the Country Office, the government, the regional bureau and the global project team to settle the outstanding provisions while maintaining compliance with UNDP rules. More broadly, procurement was cited as a constraint by 14 countries for NBSAP processes and nine for 7NR processes, and Belize identified timely securing of consultants as its principal challenge.

Access, connectivity and carry-over constraints: Other access constraints affect delivery in specific contexts. Cuba is unable to participate in Zoom-based technical assistance because of national restrictions on the platform, and is consequently the only country of the 69 not reached through the webinar series; alternative communication and technical-support channels need to be maintained for such cases. In several countries, delayed completion or government endorsement of earlier GBF Early Action Support outputs has held up initiation of the NBSAP and 7NR processes, with Mauritius the clearest instance. Uzbekistan additionally reported that the short reporting period limited the ability to demonstrate substantive progress in the 7NR.

Financial delivery and reporting consistency: Financial delivery remains uneven. Cumulative disbursement of an estimated USD 11.81 million represents 36.48% of expected cumulative delivery, which leaves a substantial share of resources to be converted into completed and endorsed national deliverables within the remaining implementation period. Country-specific acceleration plans should prioritize outstanding procurements, consultant deliverables, government validation, fund-transfer arrangements and realistic expenditure forecasts.

Monitoring coverage and reporting gaps: One reporting gap warrants attention: only 50 of the 69 countries (73%) responded to the June 2026 national progress self-assessment. All indicator values derived from it - beneficiaries, country satisfaction, gender results and stakeholder engagement status therefore, describe two-thirds of the portfolio, and the non-responding third is likely to include countries facing the greatest constraints. Response coverage should be raised substantially in the next cycle.

Response measures and priorities for the coming year: The programme has responded to these constraints through 243 bilateral engagements, regionally located staff, on-demand technical reviews, peer exchanges, multilingual help desks and closer coordination among UNDP, UNEP and the CBD Secretariat through the Global Coordination Committee. During the next reporting period these mechanisms should be deliberately concentrated on the countries with outstanding NBSAPs and 7NRs, particularly SIDS and countries operating under fragile conditions, rather than distributed evenly. Milestone-based country action plans, senior-level government engagement to unblock validation and endorsement, dedicated procurement and LOA support for the small number of countries where fund transfer is the binding constraint, closer financial monitoring, and early escalation of operational bottlenecks will be essential to convert the strong midterm position into achievement of end-of-project targets.

### **C. Stakeholder Engagement**

There is no global level stakeholder engagement plan. Instead, countries are supported to develop national-level stakeholder engagement plans, use NBSAP stakeholder engagement plans developed under the Early

Action Support Project, or take other approaches to ensure stakeholder engagement, guided by national circumstances and the CBD. All Parties to the CBD are governed in their policy setting and implementation process by specific commitments related to stakeholder engagement. Through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), countries jointly penned a vision for harmony with nature based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The KMGBF and its package of decisions affirm that countries must uphold human rights law and ensure the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities. It urges gender equality, empowerment of women, and reducing inequalities. In this programme, each country is supported to take its own pathway towards the “whole-of-government and whole-of-society” approach that the KMGBF champions. Towards this outcome, tailored support is provided by both the gender consultant and the global team to encourage robust stakeholder inclusion and human-rights based approaches, including through webinars, guidance documents, 1-1 review of documents, peer-to-peer learning sessions, and other types of support. Based on the GEF-8 national progress self-assessments conducted throughout June 2026, 32 out of 50 (64%) UNDP-supported countries reported having completing a stakeholder engagement plan.

#### D. Gender Equality

During this reporting period, all countries have had access to on-demand support on gender and 17 countries have taken advantage of support through bilateral dialogues or detailed review of NBSAPs, 7th national reports, gender analyses, gender action plans, stakeholder engagement plans, among other documents. Two webinars and one peer-to-peer virtual knowledge exchange were developed on gender in biodiversity decision-making.

Furthermore, based on the GEF-8 National Progress Self-Assessments conducted in June 2026, 50 UNDP-supported countries reported progress against project gender-related activities and indicators, demonstrating continued efforts to mainstream gender considerations within biodiversity planning, implementation, and reporting processes. During this reporting period:

20 countries reported actively engaging women's groups and gender ministries in NBSAP revision processes, with a further 19 countries progressing towards this goal.

20 countries completed gender analyses, and ten additional countries are still undertaking this work, helping to identify gender-differentiated impacts, roles, needs and opportunities related to biodiversity management. Ten countries developed gender action plans, while 16 others are in the process of doing so, providing a structured framework for advancing gender-responsive biodiversity policies and actions.

23 countries reported integrating gender considerations into revised NBSAPs, with 15 countries progressing and three planning to undertake this activity.

16 countries identified gender-related data gaps and another 15 are working towards this objective, strengthening the evidence base required for informed and inclusive decision-making.

14 countries reported integrating gender considerations into broader policy alignment efforts, while 14 are making progress in this area.

Gender-disaggregated data collection led to the monitoring of women participation in capacity development during the reporting period. 19 countries reported promoting women's participation in technical support activities, including trainings, exchanges and webinars, while 23 countries are progressing towards this objective. Two virtual webinar sessions and one peer-to-peer knowledge exchange focusing on gender and biodiversity decision-making were delivered. These technical support offerings reached 973 women through webinar sessions and 195 women through peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges.

Moreover, the gender consultant under the programme has developed and uses a checklist to review NBSAPs for gender sensitivity.

- - -

The next generation of NBSAPs will guide national action towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and do so through a gender-responsive approach. Decision 15/6 “Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review,” adopted at CBD COP15 in 2022, requests Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs aligned with the Framework and its goals and targets. The revision or update of NBSAPs offers the opportunity to mainstream gender into biodiversity planning processes. An enabling environment that recognizes the rights of women and their capacity to contribute to biodiversity conservation is an invaluable precondition for gender equality in national biodiversity planning, monitoring, and reporting. By mainstreaming gender into NBSAP planning, monitoring, and reporting, countries supported under this project are helping to ensure that targets, strategies, and actions are grounded in the diverse knowledge, skills, and experiences of both women and men. The full engagement of women also is increasing opportunities to find innovative solutions, gain wider support, and enhance the sustainability of national biodiversity policies.

## E. Knowledge Management

In recognition of the extensive array of guidance materials and supporting documents relevant to and available for GBF implementation, the programme works with partners to facilitate access to and application of key resources to support national efforts in the process of NBSAP update and national reporting. This approach is intended to strengthen capacity for knowledge management and maximize learning opportunities. Countries connect with the global team through a virtual and in-person help desk to access:

- 1) Curated guidance knowledge materials sourced from the EAS Project, partners, and countries themselves
- 2) Good practice examples from countries, gathered through surveys, peer-to-peer discussions, and other mechanisms
- 3) Dedicated experts and support on thematic topics, such as gender, climate change, biodiversity finance, food systems, engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, integrated spatial planning, and other areas.

Furthermore, good practices are captured and scaled through:

- 1) In-person knowledge exchanges at CBD meetings and listening dialogues
- 2) Virtual knowledge exchange sessions, including webinars, dialogues, and hands on trainings on existing tools, methodologies, and country good practices
- 3) Bilateral exchanges to transfer knowledge between adjacent countries or those with similar circumstances.
- 4) Monthly project newsletter

Finally, the programme is hiring a communications expert to support the following:

1. Biodiversity monitoring information document: This UNDP-UNEP information document showcase progress, best practices, and challenges associated with monitoring and reporting on the KMGBF. It will build out an existing country monitoring and reporting report developed in early 2026 by adding additional insights from UNDP-supported countries’ monitoring assessments and plans.
2. Publication on ‘How Change Happens’: This new Nature Pledge knowledge product will showcase the positive and far-reaching impacts of country successes and good practices around biodiversity policy-making. The publication will position UNDP as a thought leader and key partner to countries in their efforts to develop and implement national biodiversity policies. To align with the new Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Transformative Change Assessment, this knowledge product will be organized around the three shifts needed for transformative change - changes in views, structures, and practices. It will also showcase unique country narratives that contribute examples of how transformative change happens on the ground. The publication will be launched at the 17th Conference of Parties of the CBD. A blog will be developed alongside this flagship publication to help dissemination.

Project website: <https://www.undp.org/nature/our-flagship-initiatives/gbf-action-nbsap-support>

## Press releases:

Dominican Republic: <https://www.undp.org/es/dominican-republic/noticias/republica-dominicana-se-prepara-para-actualizar-su-estrategia-nacional-de-biodiversidad>

Dominican Republic: <https://www.undp.org/es/dominican-republic/noticias/republica-dominicana-se-prepara-para-actualizar-su-estrategia-nacional-de-biodiversidad>

Ecuador: <https://www.ambienteyenergia.gob.ec/gobierno-nacional-actualiza-su-estrategia-nacional-de-biodiversidad-para-fortalecer-la-conservacion-y-el-uso-sostenible-hasta-2030/>

Ecuador: <https://www.ambienteyenergia.gob.ec/ecuador-presenta-resultados-de-su-septimo-informe-de-biodiversidad-con-mas-de-usd-2-076-millones-destinados-a-conservacion/>

Haiti: <https://www.undp.org/fr/haiti/actualites/haiti-met-le-cap-vers-lactualisation-de-sa-strategie-nationale-et-son-plan-daction-pour-la-biodiversite-et-son-7e-rapport-national>

Indonesia: <https://kemenlh.go.id/publikasi/detail/57>

Indonesia : <https://finance.detik.com/ekonomi-hijau/d-7479354/maruf-amin-beberkan-empat-cara-kelola-keanekaragaman-hayati-ri>

Indonesia : <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4246467/wapres-beri-arahan-strategis-terkait-pelestarian-keanekaragaman-hayati>

Indonesia ; <https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/berita/peluncuran-ibsap-2025-2045-panduan-pengelolaan-keanekaragaman-hayati-untuk-wujudkan-visi-indonesia-emas-2045-lq4Ey>

Indonesia: <https://nationalgeographic.grid.id/read/133914792/nasib-keanekaragaman-hayati-indonesia-bakal-ditentukan-lewat-ibsap>

Indonesia: <https://balaikliringkehati.kemenlh.go.id/2026/06/03/langkah-maju-indonesia-memperkuat-komitmen-keanekaragaman-hayati-menuju-indonesia-emas-2045/>

Indonesia: <https://investor.id/multimedia/369661/dokumen-ibsap-jadi-komitmen-pemerintah-jaga-kelestarian-keanekaragaman-hayati>

Kazakhstan: <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/press/news/details/1095290?lang=ru>

Kazakhstan: <https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/press-releases/kazakhstan-unites-efforts-preserve-biodiversity-and-tackle-climate-change>

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### III: Minor Amendments

|                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CONTEXT                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Result Framework                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Components and Cost                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Institutional And Implementation Arrangements |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Financial Management                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Implementation Schedule                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Executing Entity                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Executing Entity Category                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Minor Project Objective Change                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Safeguards                                    | The programme safeguards approach was further defined through the development of a Grievance and Redress Terms of Reference, found in the evidence folder. This was guided by the UNDP BPPS SES Technical Advisor. |
| Risk Analysis                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Co-Financing                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Location of Project Activity                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| others                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

### IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

### V. ANNEX

|                                       |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Uploaded Document                     |                                           |
| Document Category<br>M and E Document | Title<br>2026-GEF-PIR-PIMS9678-GEFID11286 |

