PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10943
Project Name:	Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GLOBAL 1)
Countr(ies):	Global, Angola, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GLOBAL 1)

Country
Global, Angola, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
10943	UNEP

Executing Entity
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment, Angola; National Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Cabo Verde; National Institute for Environmental Conservation (INCOMA),Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment, Equatorial Guinea; Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, Ministry of Environment and Biodiversity, Guinea Bissau; National Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Land and Environment, Mozambique; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Nicaragua; General Directorate of Environment (DGA), Ministry of Infrastructure and Natural Resources (MIRN); Sao Tome and Principe

Trust Fund	Project Type
GET	EA

PIR Submission	Fiscal Year , PIR Number
9/15/2026	FY 2026 , 3rd PIR

Objective
To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to review and align their national targets, NBSAPs, policy frameworks, monitoring frameworks and finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Overall risk
Low Risk

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
2,100,000.00	1,578,611.82

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval	Agency Approval
4/13/2022	7/13/2022
Implementation Start	First Disbursement
5/30/2023	5/23/2023
Expected MTR	Actual MTR
Expected Completion	Actual Completion
2/28/2025	

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

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

The Enabling Activities Support (EAS) project has made significant progress in strengthening national readiness and enabling early implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Across the portfolio, participating GEF-eligible Parties have effectively utilized financial and technical assistance to review, align, and update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), national biodiversity targets, policy and institutional frameworks, monitoring systems, and biodiversity finance mechanisms. Implementation across all project components has progressed as planned or has been completed, resulting in an overall Satisfactory (S) rating for both progress toward outcomes and delivery of outputs. The overall risk rating remains Low (L), reflecting strong national ownership generated through Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approaches that have enhanced stakeholder participation, improved coordination, and reduced implementation risks.
Progress achieved under the four project components demonstrates substantial advancement toward KMGBF alignment and implementation. Under Component 1, participating countries undertook rapid reviews of national biodiversity frameworks and aligned national targets with the aspirations of the KMGBF and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These processes resulted in updated national targets that are measurable, actionable, and, where feasible, supported by costing and spatial planning considerations. Under Component 2, countries assessed key biodiversity data gaps and existing monitoring systems, leading to the development of monitoring action plans and indicator frameworks aligned with the KMGBF Monitoring Framework. Under Component 3, legal, policy, and institutional assessments, including the application of BIOFIN methodologies, supported greater coherence between biodiversity objectives and broader climate and sustainable development commitments. Finally, Component 4 focused on strengthening biodiversity finance readiness through Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews (BERs), assessments of biodiversity financing needs and harmful subsidies, and the preparation of National Biodiversity Finance Plans designed to guide domestic resource mobilization and investment through 2030.
Country Implementation Achievements

Angola successfully completed implementation of its EAS project and achieved key milestones in aligning its national biodiversity framework with the KMGBF. The country undertook a comprehensive review of national biodiversity targets, finalized policy coherence and monitoring action plans, and completed key biodiversity finance assessments, including a Biodiversity Expenditure Review and Biodiversity Finance Action Plan. Through an inclusive validation process involving government institutions, civil society, academia, local communities, and other stakeholders, the revised NBSAP was finalized and validated, pending formal political endorsement. Gender-responsive approaches were integrated throughout implementation. Challenges related to inter-institutional coordination, data limitations, stakeholder outreach across a large geographic area, and technical capacity constraints were effectively addressed through dedicated technical working groups, hybrid consultation modalities, targeted data collection efforts, and tailored capacity-building support.

Cabo Verde has reached the final stage of implementation and demonstrated consistent progress across all major technical areas. Notable achievements include the preparation of a comprehensive national biodiversity monitoring plan, completion of policy and institutional alignment assessments, and development of a national biodiversity resource mobilization strategy to support long-term implementation of the KMGBF. These outputs have strengthened the country's strategic, institutional, and financial foundations for biodiversity planning and reporting.

Equatorial Guinea made substantial progress toward implementation of the KMGBF through the review and revision of its NBSAP, culminating in the formal adoption of 22 national biodiversity targets aligned with the global framework. The project supported the development of a national monitoring action plan, strengthened policy and institutional alignment processes, and advanced biodiversity finance planning in collaboration with the UNDP BIOFIN Programme. While implementation encountered challenges related to evolving international reporting requirements, technical capacity limitations, and dependencies on external financial assessment processes, these constraints were successfully managed through targeted technical assistance and stakeholder engagement. The project significantly enhanced institutional capacity, strengthened collaboration among government agencies, civil society, local communities, and the private sector, and fostered greater national ownership of biodiversity governance.

Guinea-Bissau established robust national coordination mechanisms and successfully completed the review and update of its NBSAP, aligning national biodiversity targets for 2030 with the KMGBF. The project supported the development of a national monitoring and reporting framework and identified priority institutional reforms required to improve multi-sectoral coordination. To address challenges related to limited monitoring coverage, fragmented data systems, resource constraints, and sectoral policy fragmentation, the project prioritized the design of an integrated biodiversity information and monitoring system. Key achievements include validated national targets, strengthened stakeholder participation across government, academia, and local communities, and clearly defined institutional reform priorities to support future implementation and reporting obligations.

Mozambique successfully updated its national biodiversity targets to reflect the ambitions of the KMGBF and institutionalized inclusive governance mechanisms through the establishment of a National Biodiversity Group and dedicated technical working structures. The project delivered a rapid NBSAP review, updated biodiversity monitoring frameworks, and identified priority policy gaps requiring attention. Progress was also achieved in assessing biodiversity-harmful subsidies and integrating gender considerations into biodiversity planning and decision-making processes. Challenges related to data availability, inter-ministerial coordination, procurement delays, and incomplete financial information were addressed through adaptive management measures, strengthened stakeholder engagement, and targeted technical support.

Nicaragua successfully completed all planned project activities, including the revision of its 2024-2030 NBSAP, alignment of national policies and targets with the KMGBF, development of a national biodiversity

monitoring and tracking framework, and preparation of a National Biodiversity Finance Plan. The implementation model emphasized national leadership and technical ownership, with activities led by specialized teams within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). Extensive stakeholder participation involving local communities, women, youth, families, and academic institutions contributed to the validation of national targets and strengthened local ownership of biodiversity commitments. Key outcomes include an approved and updated NBSAP, identification of biodiversity financing needs, assessment of harmful subsidies, and integration of gender considerations across biodiversity planning processes.

São Tomé and Príncipe achieved substantial progress across all project components. The country completed its national monitoring action plan, conducted comprehensive policy and institutional reviews, prepared a National Biodiversity Finance Plan, and advanced the revision of its NBSAP through ecosystem assessments and broad stakeholder validation processes. Implementation successfully addressed inconsistencies in indicator development and delays in data provision through harmonization of methodologies and strengthened coordination among stakeholders. Key achievements include the identification of legal and policy reforms necessary for KMGBF alignment, establishment of biodiversity finance mechanisms, strong stakeholder ownership, and mainstreaming of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles throughout national biodiversity planning.

Main Strategic Results Achieved Across the Portfolio
- Updated and KMGBF-aligned NBSAPs and national biodiversity targets.
- National biodiversity monitoring and reporting frameworks aligned with the KMGBF Monitoring Framework.
- Improved policy, legal, and institutional coherence across biodiversity, climate, and sustainable development agendas.
- Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews and National Biodiversity Finance Plans completed or substantially advanced.
- Strengthened national capacities and institutional ownership through Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society engagement approaches.
- Integration of gender and social inclusion considerations into biodiversity planning and implementation processes.
- Enhanced readiness for KMGBF implementation, monitoring, reporting, and resource mobilization through 2030.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Across the portfolio, countries faced several common implementation challenges, including biodiversity data gaps, fragmented institutional arrangements, the complexity of new KMGBF reporting requirements, and bottlenecks associated with biodiversity finance assessments. In response, projects adopted adaptive management approaches that combined targeted technical assistance, capacity development, enhanced stakeholder engagement, and strengthened coordination mechanisms.
Countries established inter-agency technical working groups and task forces to improve cross-sectoral collaboration, while hybrid consultation approaches enabled broader participation despite geographic and logistical constraints. Capacity-building efforts focused on strengthening understanding of KMGBF requirements, biodiversity monitoring methodologies, and finance planning tools. Synergies with complementary initiatives, particularly the UNDP BIOFIN Programme, further enhanced the quality and efficiency of biodiversity finance assessments. Standardized methodologies and harmonized indicator frameworks were also employed to improve consistency and comparability across outputs.
These adaptive measures helped maintain implementation momentum and enabled participating countries to meet, or closely approach, their intended project outcomes. As a result, the portfolio has delivered validated

and updated NBSAPs, strengthened biodiversity monitoring systems, improved policy coherence, and established the foundations for sustainable biodiversity financing, thereby positioning participating countries to advance implementation of the KMGBF and achieve national biodiversity priorities through 2030.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Across the project countries, considerable progress was made on stakeholder engagement, with governments establishing multi-stakeholder platforms, technical working groups, national committees, and extensive consultation processes involving government agencies, civil society, academia, local communities, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (where relevant), women, youth, and the private sector to support NBSAP revisions and alignment with the KMGBF. These participatory processes strengthened national ownership, improved the quality and legitimacy of biodiversity targets and action plans, and promoted gender-responsive and inclusive decision-making.
Key challenges included coordinating diverse stakeholders across sectors and institutions, ensuring meaningful participation of local communities due to logistical and capacity constraints, reconciling differing sectoral priorities, and managing extensive consultation requirements within project timelines. Despite these challenges, countries reported stronger institutional coordination, enhanced stakeholder awareness and commitment to biodiversity conservation, and greater integration of stakeholder perspectives into biodiversity strategies, monitoring frameworks, and financing plans.

D. Gender Equality

Countries made notable progress in integrating gender considerations into biodiversity planning and implementation by promoting balanced participation of women and men in consultations, technical working groups, and decision-making processes, and by explicitly incorporating gender equality into NBSAP updates, stakeholder engagement frameworks, and biodiversity governance mechanisms. Several countries also developed gender-responsive measures, including gender action plans, inclusive consultation processes, and targeted efforts to ensure the participation of women, youth, and local communities in biodiversity policy development.

Key challenges included ensuring the meaningful participation of women at local and community levels, overcoming logistical barriers to engagement, and mainstreaming gender considerations consistently across institutions and sectors. Despite these challenges, the projects strengthened women's representation in biodiversity governance, improved the integration of gender perspectives into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and helped establish more inclusive and equitable approaches to conservation planning and implementation.

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management activities focused on generating and validating key biodiversity knowledge products/materials, including updated or revised NBSAPs, policy and institutional alignment assessments, biodiversity finance plans, expenditure reviews, monitoring action plans, and national biodiversity target frameworks aligned with the KMGBF. Countries also produced technical assessments, consultation reports, indicator frameworks, training and capacity-building materials, and knowledge-sharing products that strengthened national data management, reporting, and evidence-based biodiversity decision-making.

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	
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