2026

Project Implementation Report (PIR)

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports

Basic Data ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Key project dates ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Overall ratings ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Development Objective Progress ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Finance/Co-Finance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Implementation Progress ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Project Governance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Ratings and Overall Assessments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Minor Amendments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Gender ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Risk Management ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Knowledge Management & Communications ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex - Ratings Definitions ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	9678
GEF ID	11286
Title	NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports
Country(ies)	New York - VFs, Mauritania, Mauritius, Seychelles, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Timor Leste, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Yemen, Somalia, Tunisia, Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Paraguay, Suriname, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, St Vincent&Grenadines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, New York - VFs, Belize
UNDP Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Management Arrangements	DIM
Project Implementing Partner	UNDP New York - VFs Country Office
Joint Agencies	UN Environment
Project Type	Enabling Act - 2 steps
Implementation Status	2nd PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY26
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
This Global Programme will 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

KunmingMontreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

This Global Programme will be responsive to CBD guidance on developing NBSAPs and completing the 7th National Report, including recent COP15 outcomes and decisions. It will also build upon existing work through the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) that is ongoing, as well as support to countries to develop biodiversity finance plans, through the recently approved “Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans”. The project implementation units of all three initiatives will coordinate to ensure that resources from both projects are used effectively and efficiently towards the update or revision of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and the preparation of the 7th National Reports in the targeted countries.

Project Contacts	
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Mr. Tashi Dorji (tashi.dorji@undp.org)
UNDP BPPS Programme Associate	Ms. Maria Lukina-Lebedeva (maria.lukina-lebedeva@undp.org)
UNDP BPPS SES Technical Advisor	Ms. Nadine Van Dijk (nadine.vandijk@undp.org)
Project Manager/Coordinator	Ms. Christina Supples (christina.supples@undp.org)
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	*(not set or not applicable)*
UNDP Country Office Deputy Resident Representative	*(not set or not applicable)*
UNDP Regional Bureau Desk Officer	*(not set or not applicable)*
GEF Operational Focal Point	*(not set or not applicable)*
Project Implementing Partner	*(not set or not applicable)*
Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*

B. Key project dates

Project duration	42 months
PIF Approval Date	Jun 29, 2023
CEO Endorsement Date	Feb 6, 2024
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	May 24, 2024
Date of Inception Workshop	Oct 19, 2024
First Disbursement Date	Jul 1, 2024
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	May 24, 2028
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 24, 2027
Revised Planned Closing Date	*(not set or not applicable)*

C. Overall ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	low

D. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective **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, and prepare and submit their 7th National Report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
Number of countries that have updated their NBSAP to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	0	30	69 – All participating countries	17 countries of the 69 supported by the project have updated their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These are: Argentina, China, Colombia, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Yemen. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1_NBSAP Data. In the countries that have not yet achieved this metric, 19 countries have NBSAPs that are under final validation with senior Ministry officials. This progress indicates that the program is on track to achieve or exceed this mid-term target. The remainder have NBSAPs under development. This can be found in the document “OBJ.IND1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates”. Status of NBSAPs is tracked through bilateral discussions with countries, as well as other interactions through emails and teams.	This midterm target has been reached and exceeded. 30 countries of the 69 supported by the project have submitted their updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT). These countries are: Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Yemen. Evidence for this can be found in the file:

				Since 20 February 2025, 86 calls have been held with 48 countries. This is evidenced through OBJ.IND1_Billateral Call Tracker. Note that NBSAPs are national policy documents to guide action towards the KMGBF until 2030. The project supports countries to develop these policies, but they are nationally-owned and subject to national circumstances, including political will, approval by high-level government officials, and capacity. Furthermore, the KMGBF encourages whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, which can support more robust NBSAPs with country-buy in. However, engagement processes also require time, especially where stakeholder mechanisms are not already in place.	OBJ.IND1.1_NBSAP Data. From the countries that have not yet submitted their NBSAPs in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), 17 countries have developed NBSAPs that are under final validation with senior Ministry officials. The remainder have NBSAPs under development. This can be found in the document “OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates”. Status of NBSAPs is tracked through bilateral discussions with countries, national self-assessment progress surveys, as well as other interactions through emails and teams. Since project inception, the GPMTSU has conducted a total of 243 bilateral meetings, engaging all 69 UNDP-supported countries (100%). This is evidenced through OBJ.IND1.1_Billateral Call Tracker. Therefore, the total number of countries with an updated NBSAP is 47, reaching 68% of end-of project target level achievement. Further evidence on NBSAP Status can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates.
Number of countries that have completed their 7th National Report	0	30	69 – All participating countries	0 countries have 7th National Reports. Countries are aiming to submit these reports by 28 February 2026, per CBD decision 16/32: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf. The Online Reporting tool to submit 7th national reports launched in June 2025, limiting the opportunity for governments to submit the 7th national reports.	This midterm target has been reached and exceeded. 48 countries have submitted their 7th National Reports in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT). These are: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa

				While countries have not yet submitted 7th National Reports yet, countries are making significant progress towards this CBD commitment. In total, 45 UNDP-supported countries have submitted National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), which are the baseline for 7th national reports. Of these 45 countries, 86% (39) have submitted NBTs with high and medium alignment towards the KMGBF Targets. This progress indicates that the program is on track to achieve or exceed this mid-term target. Evidence for this can be found in the file labeled “OBJ.IND2_NBT ORT Data”.	Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Yemen. From the countries that have not yet submitted their 7th National Reports in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), 7 countries have their 7th National Report under final validation with senior Ministry officials, while the remainder have their 7th National Report under development. Therefore, the total number of countries that have completed their 7th National Report is 55, reaching 80% of end-of project target level achievement. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_7NR Data. Further evidence on 7th National Report Status can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates.
Number of beneficiaries per country disaggregated by gender	0	500 per country (40% women)	1,000 per country (40% women)	This indicator is not yet measurable, but estimates will be available at the time of the next PIR.	Based on the GEF-8 national progress self-assessments conducted throughout June 2026, 50 UNDP-supported countries reported progress against the project’s beneficiary target.

					Country responses indicate that beneficiary outreach is underway across participating countries, with all responding countries reporting that they have reached beneficiaries through project-supported activities. Specifically, 16 countries reported reaching 100-500 beneficiaries, and 15 countries reported reaching 500–1,000 beneficiaries, while 11 countries reported reaching 1,000–5,000 beneficiaries, and 1 country reported reaching 5,000+ beneficiaries. Six countries reported reaching between 50 and 100 beneficiaries, while one country reported fewer than 50 beneficiaries. Overall, more than half of responding countries (27 out of 50) reported having reached at least 500 beneficiaries, indicating strong progress towards the project's mid-term target. Regarding gender-disaggregated results, all 50 responding countries reported having reached women beneficiaries. 9 countries (20%) reported reaching approximately 500 women beneficiaries, while 19 countries (38%) reported reaching between 200 and 500 women beneficiaries. An additional 9 countries (20%) reported reaching up to 100-200 women beneficiaries. Based on midpoint estimates derived from the beneficiary categories reported through the national self-assessments, approximately 57,250 beneficiaries have been reached across the 50 responding countries,

					equivalent to an average of approximately 1,145 beneficiaries per country. Based on the gender-disaggregated beneficiary ranges reported by countries, approximately 13,250 women beneficiaries have been reached, corresponding to an average of approximately 265 women beneficiaries per country. More than half of responding countries (27 out of 46) reported reaching at least 500 beneficiaries, suggesting that a substantial proportion of participating countries are on track towards achieving the project's mid-term beneficiary outreach objective. Reported figures are based on country self-assessments and represent preliminary estimates that will continue to be refined through ongoing monitoring and reporting. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1_GEF-8 National Progress Self-Assessment Data.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**On track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 1 **Revision and updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**

Number of countries with NBSAPs that align with KM-GBF	0	30	69 (All participating countries)	17 countries of the 69 supported by the project have updated their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These are: Argentina, China, Colombia, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Yemen. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1_NBSAP Data More information has already been provided in the previous section. The progress noted in that section indicates that the program is on track to achieve or exceed the mid-term target.	This midterm target has been reached and exceeded. 30 countries of the 69 supported by the project have submitted their updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT). These countries are: Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Yemen. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_NBSAP Data. From the countries that have not yet submitted their NBSAPs in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), 17 countries have NBSAPs that are under final validation with senior Ministry officials. The remainder have NBSAPs under development. This can be found in the document “OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates”. Therefore, the total number of countries with an updated NBSAP is 47, reaching 68% of end-of project target level achievement. Further evidence on NBSAP Status can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates.

The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**On track**
Evidence uploaded:	YES

Outcome 2

Complete the 7th National Reports on Biodiversity

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2025	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026
Number of national reports completed and submitted to the CBD Sec	0	20	69 (All participating countries)	0 countries have 7th National Reports by 30 June 2025. This is expected as countries are aiming to submit these reports by 28 February 2026, per CBD decision 16/32: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf. The Online Reporting tool to submit 7th national reports. launched in June 2025, Countries would not have been able to submit their targets by the time of this PIR. Progress indicates that the program is on track to achieve or exceed this mid-term target. More information can been found in the previous section.	This midterm target has been reached and exceeded. 48 countries have submitted their 7th National Reports in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT). These are: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Yemen. From the countries that have not yet submitted their 7th National Reports in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), 7 countries have their 7th National Report under final

					validation with senior Ministry officials, while the remainder have their 7th National Report in development. Therefore, the total number of countries that have completed their 7th National Report is 55, reaching 80% of end-of project target level achievement. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_7NR Data. UNDP is also working with 10 Caribbean countries to develop a regional report, which compiles existing national reporting information from countries in the region using the same methodology being utilized to prepare the global review. This intervention is undertaken in coordination with the CBD Secretariat as a step towards ensuring that information on this region's progress and needs is captured and available for the global review, in advance of those Parties finalizing 7th national reports on extended timelines given noted delays. Evidence for this can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_Caribbean Report - Draft Concept Note. Further evidence on 7th National Report Status can be found in the file: OBJ.IND1.1_GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates.
(not set or not applicable)	*(not set or not*	*(not set or not*	*(not set or not*	*(not set or not applicable)*	*(not set or not applicable)*

	applicable)	*applicable)*	*applicable)*		
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**On track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 3 **: A global knowledge and technical assistance platform is established to share knowledge and experiences across participating countries and partner organizations**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
Percentage of countries that are applying support from the global, regional, and national support unit	0% of countries	At least 50% of countries	At least 80% of countries	100% of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied technical support from the global, regional and national support units. These types of technical support offerings include: Bilateral meetings: The GPMTSU provides targeted, country-specific support to assess national priorities, timelines, capacity needs, and to identify solutions to overcome challenges. Through bilateral meetings, the global team connects with countries to ensure continued project progress and alignment with the KMGBF. While there is not a record of every call held across the project timeline, between 1 January and 30 June 2026, a total of 66 update bilateral meetings were held, reaching 58% or 40 of 69 countries. The remaining countries were either reached before this tracking began or in the months since. This data can be found under the file “O3IND1_Billateral Meeting Tracker”. Further data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1_Bilateral Meeting Notes”.	This target was achieved during the 2025 PIR reporting period and maintained since. 100% of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied technical support from the global, regional and national support units. These types of technical support offerings include: Bilateral meetings: The GPMTSU has continued providing targeted, country-specific support to assess national priorities, timelines, capacity needs, and to identify solutions to overcome challenges. Through bilateral meetings, the global team connects with countries to ensure continued project progress and alignment with the KMGBF. The GPMTSU maintained records of bilateral meetings, including meeting dates, participant information, and gender-disaggregated data. Most meetings were supported by notes or action points, with the

				Technical review of documents: The GPMTSU supports countries by providing on-demand review of key project materials such as Terms of Reference (TORs), Workplans, NBSAPs, and 7th National Reports—to ensure alignment with CBD criteria and the KMGBF. As of 30 June 2025, 51% (35) of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied this type of support. Data related to technical review of documents can be found under the files named “O3IND1_Technical review of documents”. Webinar series: Regular webinars and virtual training sessions are organized to cover tools, methodologies, good practices, and technical topics such as gender mainstreaming, indicator use, spatial planning, and biodiversity finance. These sessions aim to build capacity and foster cross-country learning. 91% (63) of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied this type of support. This data can be accessed in the file “O3IND1_Webinar Series Tracker”. In-person Help Desk: The programme’s multilingual help desk (English, French, Spanish, Russian) offers rapid technical assistance on request at key CBD meetings. The GPMTSU provides support on aligning project outputs with CBD decisions, refining budgets and TORs, and navigating guidance documents, among other needs. As part of the COP16 Part 1 Help Desk held in Cali, Colombia from October 20 to 31 2024, and the COP16 Part 2 Help Desk held in Rome, Italy, from 25 to 27 February 2025, the Global Team provided technical support by offering guidance and responding to queries related to key areas such as	level of documentation reflecting the nature of the engagement and any follow-up requirements. Cumulatively, since project inception, the GPMTSU has conducted a total of 243 bilateral meetings, engaging all 69 UNDP-supported countries (100%). This data can be found under the file “OBJ.IND1.1_Billateral Call Tracker”. Further data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1.1_Bilateral Meeting Notes”. Technical review of documents: The GPMTSU supports countries by providing on-demand review of key project materials such as Workplans, NBSAPs, and 7th National Reports—to ensure alignment with CBD criteria and the KMGBF. Between the last PIR date and 30 June 2026, the GPMTSU has provided a total of 135 technical reviews of documents for 39 (57%) out of 69 countries. These are supported by a bench of dedicated experts on gender, NBSAP development, 7th national reports, and monitoring and reporting in the Caribbean. Cumulatively, 67% (46) of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied this type of support. Data related to technical review of documents can be found under the file “O3IND1.1_Technical review of documents – Tracker". Further data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1.1_Technical review of

				NBTs, NBSAPs, monitoring, finance, and the 7th National Report. 69% (48) of the 69 countries have accessed this support. Data related to the Help Desk can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1_Help Desk”. Guidance documents: Countries receive access to a curated set of technical guidance documents developed by the GPMTSU, partners, and countries. These cover planning, monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and thematic areas like climate-biodiversity linkages or gender integration. Four of the 69 countries supported requested these documents directly through the GPMTSU, while many more accessed materials directly through the NBSAP Forum website (https://nbsapforum.net/) or the UNDP webpage associated with the project (https://www.undp.org/nature/our-flagship-initiatives/gbf-action-nbsap-support). Unfortunately, information is not available on which countries accessed guidance documents through these sites. Template documents and Operational tools: The GPMTSU has developed standardized templates for key deliverables—such as TORs, annual workplans, reporting formats, and presentation slides—to streamline project implementation and enhance consistency. 100% of 69 countries received these materials via email. These tools helped accelerate project start-up and ensure alignment with CBD expectations.	documents”. Webinar series: Regular webinars and virtual training sessions are organized to cover tools, methodologies, good practices, and technical topics such as gender mainstreaming, indicator use, spatial planning, and biodiversity finance. These sessions aim to build capacity and foster cross-country learning. 99% (68) of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied this type of support. The only country that could not access this support offering is Cuba, due to a national challenge that impedes access to the online platform “Zoom”. This data can be accessed in the file “O3IND1.1_Virtual Knowledge Exchange Tracker”. In-person Help Desk: The programme’s multilingual help desk (English, French, Spanish, Russian) offers rapid technical assistance on request at key CBD meetings. The GPMTSU provides support on aligning project outputs with CBD decisions, refining budgets and TORs, and navigating guidance documents, among other needs. As part of the Sixth Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SBI-06) held in Rome, Italy from February 16 to 20 2026, the Global Project Management and Technical Support Unit provided technical support by offering guidance and responding to queries related to key areas such as NBTs, NBSAPs, monitoring, finance, and the 7th National

				Virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges: The GPMTSU facilitates structured virtual peer exchanges where countries share challenges and good practices related to NBSAP revision, 7th National Report preparation, indicator use, and cross-sectoral coordination. These exchanges help identify innovations and foster collaboration among Parties. In total, 1% (6) of the 69 countries supported under this project applied this type of support during the time period of this PIR. These six countries are: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Mexico, and Tajikistan. Data related to the virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1_Virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges”. Regional Inception Workshop: As part of project initiation, the GPMTSU co-organized regional inception workshops (in-person and virtual) that brought participating countries together to align understanding of programme objectives, share initial experiences, and identify regional priorities. The in-person inception workshop was attended by over 140 participants on October 19, 2024, but no official participation records with country disaggregation were collected. However, the regional virtual inception workshop sessions did gather this data. In total, 77% (53) of the 69 countries supported under this project attended one of these sessions. This data can be found under the file “O3IND1_Virtual Inception Workshop Data”.	Report. Cumulatively, 69% (48) of the 69 countries have accessed this support. Data related to the Help Desk can be found under the file labeled “O3IND1.1_Help Desk - BTOR - SBI-06”. Virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges: The GPMTSU facilitates structured virtual peer exchanges where countries share challenges and good practices related to NBSAP revision, 7th National Report preparation, indicator use, and cross-sectoral coordination. These exchanges help identify innovations and foster collaboration among Parties. Cumulatively, in total, 86% (59) of the 69 countries supported under this project applied this type of support by attending at least one virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchange. Data related to the virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges country participation can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1.1_Virtual Knowledge Exchange Tracker”, and “O3IND1.1_Technical Support Offerings”. Additional data related to technical support offerings can be found under the file “O3IND1.1_Technical Support Offerings”.

				AI-driven NBSAP Target Assessments: This support offers countries access to an AI-based assessment tool that analyzes draft or updated national targets for their alignment with the goals and targets of the KMGBF and with climate targets. These assessments provide countries with a visual summary of gaps, overlaps, and similarities, supporting coherence and improved policy alignment. In total 17% 15 of the 69 countries supported under this project have applied this type of support within the timeframe of this PIR. This data can be accessed in the files labeled “O3IND1_AI NBSAP Target Similarity Assessments”. Additional data related to technical support offerings can be found under the file “O3IND1_Technical Support Offerings”.	
Number of virtual knowledge exchange opportunities	0 virtual knowledge exchange opportunities	6 virtual knowledge exchange opportunities	12 virtual knowledge exchange opportunities	13 virtual knowledge exchanges were held in this period. These included: 3 webinar series: 1) Public-Private Finance Flowing into GBF Target 19 - Trends and Innovation - 6 March 2025 (314 participants).	This target has been achieved and exceeded, having conducted a total of 25 virtual knowledge exchange opportunities since project inception. Between the last PIR date and 30 June 2026, 12 virtual additional knowledge exchanges were held. These include 10 webinars and 2 on demand virtual events: Webinars: 1) Bridging Public and Private Efforts: Collaborative Models for Financing Nature - 22 July 2025 (182 total participants, 78 participants from 39 UNDP-supported

				- English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Laa2HR8Ol4A - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FccaZ-wUJgU - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EnXsZXiAgSM 2) Indigenous and Investor Shareholdership in Revenue Generation for Nature for GBF Target - 19 – 24 April 2025 (221 participants). - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kyI9hztc_X8 - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TiZxN8Z4vA - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HRaLQBuzbSs - Portuguese: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmuah74Sa2Y 3) Demonstration of the Online Reporting Tool for the 7th National	countries). - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Laa2HR8Ol4A 2) Gender in Biodiversity: Why and How To Address Gender Issues in NBSAPs and 7NR – 30 July 2025 (106 total participants, 76 participants from 30 UNDP-supported countries). - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kyI9hztc_X8 - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TiZxN8Z4vA - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HRaLQBuzbSs 3) Introduction to Gender in Biodiversity (Part 2) – 2 September 2025 (98 total participants, 81 participants from 41 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RA-7r5bIcmk&ab_channel=NBSAPForum - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aCfZh0v_H-U&ab_channel=NBSAPForum -Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O1pvl2kX

				Report – 18 June (234 participants): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RA-7r5bIcmk&embeds_referring_euri=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.learningfornature.org%2F&source_ve_path=MjM4NTE - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RA-7r5bIcmk&ab_channel=NBSAPForum - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aCfZh0v_H-U&ab_channel=NBSAPForum -Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O1pvl2kXNFU&ab_channel=NBSAPForum -Russian: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ckBUrOof8Js&ab_channel=NBSAPForum Webinar participation data can be found under the files “O3IND2_Webinar Series”.	NFU&ab_channel=NBSAPForum 4) Integrated Spatial Planning – 23 September 2025 (114 total participants, 76 participants from 35 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HMDntMcloY - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNHDKCr1W7Y - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pw6-VxxjKsA 5) Hands-on training on the Online Reporting Tool for the 7th National Report – 2 December 2025 (228 total participants, 150 participants from 49 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xmgt6eC74TA - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zLNSoltVI4c - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2UbWrmudfLI 6) Revenues, scalability and replicability for nature- 5 lessons for policymakers &

				6 Regional Virtual Inception Workshops Held six virtual regional information sessions to orient governments, UNDP Regional Technical Advisors, and Country Offices to the package of NBSAP-related support, including the GEF 7 EAS Project, GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the Seventh National Reports, and the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme on Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans. A total of 258 participants joined across all sessions. To cover the 139 GEF-eligible countries implementing the project, six regional online sessions were organized in English, French and Spanish to ensure accessibility. Each session was designed to cover a specific region and provide all participants with opportunities to engage with the material in their preferred language. The Virtual Regional Inception Workshop online sessions took place in the following dates: 21 January 2025, for Asia and the Pacific Region in English (Recording Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4CEu9AaOCQ) 22 January 2025, for Africa and the Arab States in French (Recording Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iAV273AMfh4) 23 January, 2025, for Africa and the Arab States in English (Recording Link:	investors – 10 December 2025 (55 total participants, 38 from 21 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dgC_j8fwyMs - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MABgqIkw-gI - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uV7X6qIt830 7) Questions & Answers on the Online Reporting Tool for the Seventh National Report – 14 January 2026 (178 total participants, 124 participants from 44 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jifmT4ZqZBU - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4fgMQdfZYE - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fozuMkynksQ 8) Commitments from actors other than national Governments towards the KMGBF – 4 February 2026 (249 total participants, 97 participants from 33 UNDP-supported

				https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqK2DuClrjA) 27 January 2025, for Eastern Europe and Central Asia in English (Recording Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8wczn6Na5M8) 28 January 2025, for Latin America and the Caribbean in Spanish (Recording Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=keMtoCpdjX4) 29 January 2025, for Latin America and the Caribbean in English (Recording Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0i6ghwIBiYs) In the six Virtual Inception Workshop sessions, a total of 235 participants from at least 73 countries, including 54 UNDP-supported countries attended the six Virtual Inception Workshop sessions. Additionally, female participation across the six sessions was 60%. This data can be found under the file "O3IND2_Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR". Additional evidence can be found under the files labeled "O3IND2_Virtual Inception Workshop". 4 On demand Virtual Events, supported by the GPMTSU. While countries hold many types of national events, as part of their work under the project, this list just covers those where the GPMTSU was requested to present.	countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jsph4pFrGqQ - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xRv5FhPScgY - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RdZWNDz-5Lg 9) Marine Financing and Revenue Pathways for Coastal and Ocean Ecosystems – 23 April 2026 (862 total participants, 326 participants from 54 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZkesmIoR3RA 10) Strengthening Safeguards & Stakeholder Engagement in GEF-8 Biodiversity and Finance Programming – 26 May 2026 (107 total participants, 55 participants from 30 UNDP-supported countries): - English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S4_ZMQTHorU - French: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RC2d5J9hoF8 - Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9JSIeFzG

				Webinar for Kyrgyzstan entitled "Enhancing Sectoral Contributions to NDC 3.0: Best Practices and Methodological Approaches – Nature and Biodiversity" – 25 April 2025 (29 participants) Virtual technical meeting in Viet Nam on indicators and presented on NBSAP-GBF alignment – 24 April 2025 (30 participants) Technical meeting in Indonesia on the 7th national report, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment – 24 April 2025 (20 participants) National technical working session in Kazakhstan, "Strategic vision for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Kazakhstan, first results, plans, and financial mechanisms" 20 – May (56 participants) Evidence for these events can be found in the files labeled "O3IND2_On demand Virtual Events".	JAk Webinar participation data can be found under the file "O3IND1.1_Virtual Knowledge Exchange Tracker". Further webinar data can be found under the files labeled "O3IND2.1_Webinar Series". 2 On demand Virtual Events, supported by the GPMTSU. While countries hold many types of national events, as part of their work under the project, this list just covers those where the GPMTSU was requested to present. 1) Workshop for Kazakhstan entitled " Stakeholder Workshop on Synergies between Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Adaptation, and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction" – 29 October – 31 October 2025 (107 participants, from which 49 were women) 2) Virtual UNDP AI Week – 19 November 2025 (20 participants) Link: https://undp.sharepoint.com/teams/AI/SitePages/UNDP-AI-Week.aspx?OR=EXCEL-WEB.BODY.NT&CT=1783899754124#%F0%9F%93%85-19-nov Evidence for these events can also be found in the file labeled "O3IND2.1_On demand Virtual Events".

Number of good practices captured and scaled	0 good practices captured and scaled	20 good practices captured and scaled	40 good practices captured and scaled	26 good practices were captured and scaled during this period. 1. Development of national biodiversity finance plans for the NBSAP · Lao PDR: Referenced a biodiversity finance plan in the development of its updated NBSAP. (Source: 5 min presentation Lao.pptx) · Kyrgyzstan: Used BIOFIN methodology to assess financial flows and needs for biodiversity targets. (Source: Kyrgyzstan presentation_ENG.pptx 2. Assigning clear institutional mandates · Jordan: Created a matrix defining responsibilities across institutions for each indicator. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Morocco: Clarified data roles through thematic and scientific technical working groups. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) · Chile: Chile is updating the governance of its National Biodiversity Strategy (ENB) to align with the KMGBF, clearly defining roles, elevating political accountability, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration. The new governance model includes revised mandates for national and regional environmental institutions and integration with other sectoral plans. (Source: Propuesta Actualización Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2025-2030.pdf) 3. Bilateral consultations for data validation	This target has been achieved and exceeded. In total, 41 good practices have been captured and scaled since project inception. During this PIR reporting period, the following good practices have been captured: 27. Creating centralized data repositories and preserving institutional memory Trinidad and Tobago: Established a centralized repository for datasets, reports, administrative records, and spatial information to improve continuity between reporting cycles. Suriname: Emphasized systematic documentation of the 7NR process and its connection with the emerging monitoring framework to preserve institutional knowledge. (Sources: FINAL- Knowledge Exchange on National Reporting Approaches for the Caribbean- Trinidad and Tobago 2026.pptx; Suriname presentation) 28. Using dedicated local expertise for Indigenous Peoples and local community engagement

				· Jordan: Held bilateral meetings to clarify roles, mandates, and data ownership. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Morocco: Used consultations and expert groups for data verification and indicator consistency. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) 4. Blended finance and biodiversity-linked financial instruments · Indonesia: Indonesia participates in the Blue Alliance model, managing 1.7 million ha of MPAs using blended finance, including impact loans and reef-positive enterprises supported by BNP Paribas. (Source: Facilitation slides - Webinar 4.pptx) · Philippines: The Philippines is part of the Blue Alliance, utilizing blended finance to enhance marine conservation through reef-positive enterprises and sustainability-linked investments. (Source: Facilitation slides - Webinar 4.pptx) · Brazil: Through the Renova Pasto initiative, Brazil promotes pasture restoration and Forest Code compliance using sustainability-linked loans, coordinated with Rabobank and AGRI3. (Source: Facilitation slides - Webinar 4.pptx) · China: China implemented national eco-compensation systems and regulated PES mechanisms to incentivize conservation across sectors, scaling down to village-level payments for ecosystem services. (Source: Facilitation slides-webinar 13.pptx) 5. Business sector engagement strategy in biodiversity planning · Algeria: Algeria engaged the private sector early through dedicated business dialogues, recognizing their role in resource mobilization and sustainable land use, and integrating business needs into ENB updates. (Source: Karima-	Belize: Employed a dedicated local consultant to engage Maya, Garifuna, and Kriol communities through trusted institutions and culturally appropriate consultations. The model strengthened trust and enabled local knowledge to inform the 7NR. (Source: Belize-7NR-Summary-UNDP-NBIO-20263006.pdf) 29. Organizing stakeholder engagement around cross-cutting themes Belize: Structured discussions around thematic biodiversity issues rather than addressing individual NBSAP targets separately, helping stakeholders identify shared challenges concerning policy, financing, capacity, data, and coordination. (Source: Belize-7NR-Summary-UNDP-NBIO-20263006.pdf) 30. Treating the 7NR as part of an ongoing national planning cycle Belize: Used the 7NR to establish the first implementation baseline for its 2025–2035

				AtelierRencontrEntreprises-30Janvier2025.ppt) 6. Dedicated national branding and communications strategy for biodiversity · Cuba: Cuba developed a visual identity and branding system for biodiversity communications through the 'Cuba Biodiversa' manual, including a logo, slogan, templates, and usage guidelines to enhance outreach, visibility, and public engagement. (Source: Manual de identidad Cuba Biodiversa.pdf) · Algeria: Algeria launched a media campaign, including op-eds and press briefings with journalists, to foster a shared narrative around biodiversity, increase transparency, and strengthen national accountability. (Source: Algérie presse SPANB.docx) 7. Development of clear indicator frameworks · Bhutan: TWG includes design of monitoring indicators across sectors. (Source: Bhutan_presentation_Knowledge exchange on 7NR.pptx) · Jordan: Created a National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework with metadata and community-based indicators. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Nepal: Developed a result framework with clear definitions, baselines, and milestone tracking. (Source: Nepal presentation.pptx) · Uzbekistan: Focused on country-specific indicators with defined terms like 'degraded ecosystems'. (Source: Uzbekistan presentation_ENG.pptx) 8. Development of national biodiversity monitoring systems · Jordan: Formulated a GBF-aligned monitoring framework	NBSAP. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Treated the 7NR as a consolidation exercise based on the revised NBSAP rather than as an entirely new study. Suriname: Began reporting soon after its NBSAP update, retaining momentum, evidence, and institutional arrangements from the planning process. (Sources: Belize summary; SVG and Suriname presentations) 31. Applying results-based planning and theories of change Mexico: Constructed a theory of change connecting actions, intermediate results, final outcomes, national targets, KMGBF Targets, and indicators. Nepal: Shifted from a thematic NBSAP to a results-based framework designed to improve monitoring, accountability, and links with development priorities. (Sources: 8. Informe final_Conabio-PNUD_indicadores.docx; Impact Story Nepal Draft.docx) 32. Applying standardized quality criteria when selecting indicators

				with roles and protocols. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Kyrgyzstan: Developing a universal monitoring system with international consultants. (Source: Kyrgyzstan presentation_ENG.pptx) 9. Establishing national targets linked with specific GBF indicators and sources · Mexico: Mexico's updated targets under the umbrella programme clearly reference associated KMGBF indicators, institutional responsibilities, and baseline data sources. This helps strengthen traceability from national action to global reporting. (Source: Update EAS & Umbrella-7NR-Mex_2.pdf) 10. Explicit mainstreaming of biodiversity in sectoral, regional, and territorial instruments · Chile: Chile commits to integrating biodiversity considerations in sectoral development, urban planning, disaster risk reduction, and territorial instruments through formal mechanisms. This strengthens cross-sector coherence. Chile also created a dedicated Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) through Law N°21.600, tasked with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. SBAP, expected to become operational in 2026, will coordinate protected area management, support biodiversity policy implementation, and facilitate KMGBF-aligned monitoring. (Source: Propuesta Actualización Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2025-2030.pdf) · Nepal: Aligned reporting indicators with existing national commitments instead of creating new ones. (Source: Nepal presentation.pptx) · Cuba: Cuba's updated NBSAP aligns with the country's constitutional framework on environmental protection and human well-being, embedding biodiversity into the foundation of national	Mexico: Assessed indicators against clarity, relevance, adequacy, and monitorability, together with gender and rights considerations. Suriname: Assessed indicator relevance, feasibility, and SMART characteristics. Madagascar: Recommended beginning with a manageable core set of clearly defined indicators before expanding the system and linking it with national statistical and sectoral systems. (Sources: Mexico indicator report; Suriname presentation; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf) 33. Translating long-term strategies into operational commitments Mexico: Developed 48 national targets supported by 367 milestones, responsible institutions, mandates, and implementation guidance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Accompanied targets with indicators, baselines, annual milestones, data sources, responsible parties, and potential financing channels. Ukraine: Complemented its draft Biodiversity Conservation Strategy to 2035 with an operational action plan for the first three years, translating alignment with the 23 KMGBF Targets into sequenced implementation measures. (Sources:

				law. This helps reinforce accountability for KMGBF implementation through constitutional mandates. (Source: NBSAP CUBA.docx) 11. Formation of Technical/Interagency Working Groups · Bhutan: Formed a TWG led by two co-chairs from DECC and NBC, comprising all relevant agencies. (Source: Bhutan_presentation_Knowledge exchange on 7NR.pptx) · Jordan: Established multisectoral Technical Working Groups for indicator review and data verification. Expert groups validate datasets and recommend indicators. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Kyrgyzstan: Created an Interagency Working Group with ministries, science bodies, and public associations. (Source: Kyrgyzstan presentation_ENG.pptx) · Morocco: Groupe Technique-Scientifique includes ministries, universities, NGOs, and research centers. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) · Dominican Republic: The Dominican Republic used a cross-ministerial working group to guide its biodiversity planning, enhancing coherence across government agencies and building technical consensus. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) 12. Inclusion of marginalized or underrepresented groups · Bhutan: Engaged monk bodies and CSOs in the reporting and NBSAP review process. (Source: Bhutan_presentation_Knowledge exchange on 7NR.pptx) · Colombia: Designed specific routes for engagement and leadership of women, Afro-Colombians, Indigenous peoples, and youth. (Source: Preparacion 7IN_Colombia.pdf)	Proceso MN Mexico (2).pdf; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf) 34. Maintaining biodiversity planning through political transitions and crises Mexico: Engaged the incoming federal administration and aligned targets with the new 2024–2030 policy cycle to maintain legitimacy and continuity. Ukraine: Continued developing its biodiversity strategy despite war and changes in ministerial responsibilities, involving 20 national experts, eight formal working-group meetings, and 15 thematic consultations under martial law. (Sources: Impact Story NBSAP Mexico Draft.docx; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf) 35. Creating transparent systems for tracking stakeholder comments Colombia: Used an online system through which participants could see how their contributions were incorporated into successive drafts. Belize: Generated more than 300 structured comments through Google Forms and Mural during a virtual validation workshop involving

				13. Integrated analysis of national targets against all KMGBF Targets · Cuba: Cuba undertook a comprehensive matrix-based alignment exercise, comparing its 10 updated national targets against all 23 KMGBF Targets, using a multi-criteria analysis to assess partial/full alignment and gaps. This was used to inform strategic planning and reporting. (Source: Informe-del-Analisis-del-Alineamiento-ENB-GBF.pdf) 14. Integrated strategy design aligning climate and biodiversity agendas · Peru: Peru developed integrated national strategies for biodiversity (NBSAP) and climate change (ENCC 2050), explicitly recognizing biodiversity as a key tool for climate mitigation and adaptation. The strategies are designed to avoid duplication, maximize co-benefits, and guide joint action across sectors. Peru also explicitly uses its national frameworks to coordinate objectives and evaluations across the UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD, strengthening synergies and reducing fragmentation through shared metrics, timelines, and governance mechanisms. (Source: 250225_Exposición_Berioska QuispeVF Eng.pptx) · Chile: Chile's Climate Change Framework Law and Long-Term Climate Strategy establish direct biodiversity goals, including landscape-scale restoration, expanded protected areas, and Nature-based Solutions. Biodiversity integration is reinforced through approved sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans linked to NDCs. (Source: Propuesta Actualización Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2025-2030.pdf) · Kyrgyzstan: Integrated climate change and desertification targets within NBSAP preparation. (Source: Kyrgyzstan presentation_ENG.pptx) · Nepal: Mapped biodiversity targets to UNFCCC (NDC/NAP), UNCCD (LDN), and SDGs. (Source: Nepal	more than 100 participants. (Sources: Facilitation slides - SESP and GRM.pptx; Meeting_Minutes_Belize_NBSAP_BIOFIN.docx) 36. Working through legitimate representative and self-governance structures Colombia: Engaged Indigenous, Afro-Colombian, women's, youth, and regional bodies through established representative mechanisms. Suriname: Directly involved Indigenous and tribal organizations in validating traditional knowledge, community rights, and national reporting evidence. (Sources: Facilitation slides - SESP and GRM.pptx; Suriname presentation) 37. Combining in-person and virtual engagement Kyrgyzstan: Established an ongoing communication platform offering both online and in-person participation. Belize: Combined an in-country workshop with more than 70 participants and a virtual validation workshop involving over 100 stakeholders.

				presentation.pptx) · Colombia: Linked NBSAP actions with climate agenda, peace accords, and the national development plan. (Source: Preparacion 7IN_Colombia.pdf) 15. Integration of NBSAPs with national development plans · Kyrgyzstan: Integrated NBSAP indicators into the National Development Programme and mountain agenda. (Source: Kyrgyzstan presentation_ENG.pptx) · Nepal: Aligned indicators with national plans and other international commitments (SDGs, UNFCCC, UNCCD). (Source: Nepal presentation.pptx) 16. Joint financing prioritization across NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAP · Peru: Peru promotes coordinated financial planning for climate and biodiversity by identifying joint priorities and channeling investments into actions that simultaneously advance adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity goals. (Source: 250225_Exposición_Berioska QuispeVF Eng.pptx) 17. Mapping and gap analysis of existing policies · Jordan: Conducted system mapping of legal mandates, policies, and data systems. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Uzbekistan: Compared national policies against GBF targets to identify gaps. (Source: Uzbekistan presentation_ENG.pptx) 18. Merging data from diverse sources · Lao PDR: Combined data from NGOs, academic papers,	Namibia: Invested in digital infrastructure to enable remote communities to communicate, share information, and participate in national biodiversity planning. (Sources: Kyrgyzstan presentation; Belize meeting minutes; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf) 38. Establishing dedicated biodiversity funds and institutional finance mechanisms Yemen: Created a biodiversity fund within the Environmental Protection Authority to support project sustainability and mobilize co-financing. Belize: Combined national budget allocations, BIOFIN support, grants, and protected-area financing to support the National Biodiversity Office. Panama: Announced the Panama Natural Fund to provide permanent and long-term financing for implementation of the Nature Pledge. (Sources: Impact Story Yemen Draft.docx; Belize meeting minutes; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf) 39. Building early capacity to use the Online Reporting Tool Suriname: Began familiarization with the Online Reporting Tool through webinars, recordings, and early drafting, supported by dedicated coordination and repeated

				government, and donor agencies. (Source: 5 min presentation Lao.pptx) · Colombia: Used multiple routes and datasets, including from non-state actors and regional data. (Source: Preparacion 7IN_Colombia.pdf) 19. National coordination mechanisms supported by high-level political leadership · Bhutan: TWG chaired by senior ministry officials ensures high-level support. (Source: Bhutan_presentation_Knowledge exchange on 7NR.pptx) · Jordan: Leveraged NBC chaired by Princess Basma bint Ali and a national taskforce. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Morocco: Structured approval and validation through four-tier governance, including a national commission. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) 20. Operationalizing a specialized biodiversity and protected areas agency (SBAP) · Chile: Chile created a dedicated Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) through Law N°21.600, tasked with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. SBAP, expected to become operational in 2026, will coordinate protected area management, support biodiversity policy implementation, and facilitate KMGBF-aligned monitoring. (Source: Propuesta Actualización Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2025-2030.pdf) 21. Peer-to-peer exchange model to disseminate good practices · Peru: Peru actively shared its experience in aligning biodiversity and climate targets with peers in the Umbrella Programme, including tools used for GBF target analysis.	validation loops. Uzbekistan: Planned practical online test runs, early assignment of responsible personnel, and targeted capacity development within the Ministry of Ecology. (Sources: Suriname_7NR_Presentation_Ritesh_Sardjoe.pptx; Uzbekistan presentation_ENG.pdf) 40. Using artificial intelligence as technical support, with expert verification Paraguay: Used a securely hosted AI tool to conduct a preliminary comparison of existing national targets with the KMGBF. Government and UNDP experts reviewed the results before they were used to inform 60 regional consultations involving approximately 2,000 people. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Used AI to support structured analysis, KMGBF alignment checks, and drafting, while verifying every output against national evidence and expert knowledge. (Sources: national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf; SVG 7NR Presentation Samantha Da Silva Sustainable Development Unit SVG.pptx) 41. Using reporting gaps to strengthen future monitoring and gender-responsive data systems

				(Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) · Bhutan: Bhutan shared its approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in national development planning through peer learning sessions under the Umbrella Programme. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) · Colombia: Colombia contributed to regional peer learning on biodiversity indicator systems and alignment methodologies for national targets. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) · Jordan: Jordan participated in peer exchange dialogues to share its experience in engaging subnational governments in biodiversity planning. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) 22. Standardized data collection frameworks and tools · Jordan: Used institutional coordination matrices to define formats, mandates, and responsibilities. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Morocco: Implemented a standardized data collection form with metadata and verification steps. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) 23. Structured and phased national reporting processes · Jordan: Adopted a 3-phase process including gap analysis, framework development, and validation. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) · Morocco: Outlined reporting in stages with coordination, data collection, validation, and publication. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx)	Suriname: Transparently documented unavailable data, used credible global datasets where appropriate, and translated remaining gaps into priorities for future monitoring and capacity development. Tunisia: Built gender reporting on a prior Gender and Biodiversity Analysis and gender-responsive budgeting systems, examining participation, leadership, access to resources, benefits, and inequalities rather than only counting women participants. Gender-indicator guidance: Recommends documenting qualitative evidence and explicitly acknowledging missing sex-, age-, disability-, or geographically disaggregated data so that gaps lead to assigned responsibilities, common indicators, and periodic future collection. (Sources: Suriname presentation; Webinar on gender indicators.pptx; national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf)

				24. Use of spatial visualizations and maps · Jordan: Integrated spatial maps of institutional roles and data flows into the 7NR process. (Source: Jordan's presentation_Knowledge exchange on report.pptx) 25. Use of stakeholder consultations at national and sub-national levels · Tunisia: Planned multi-level consultations with civil society, private sector, women, and youth. (Source: 7NR_Tunisia_Presentation_170725.pptx) · Bhutan: Held inclusive consultations across sectors and administrative levels. (Source: Bhutan_presentation_Knowledge exchange on 7NR.pptx) · Nepal: Conducted national and subnational validation workshops for the 7NR draft. (Source: Nepal presentation.pptx) · Colombia: Implemented a national public consultation strategy covering urban and rural areas. (Source: Preparacion 7IN_Colombia.pdf) 26. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach · Bhutan: Included monk bodies, youth, private sector, local governments, and CSOs in consultations. The country also engaged ministries beyond environment, such as finance and education, as part of its NBSAP development process. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) · Colombia: Colombia demonstrated strong intersectoral coordination and whole-of-society engagement in setting and validating KMGBF-aligned targets, shared during Umbrella Inception discussions. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and	

				7NR.docx) · Jordan: Jordan involved non-environmental ministries and national councils in its NBSAP update, ensuring broader government ownership and participation in implementation planning. (Source: Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR.docx) · Nepal: Engaged stakeholders from planning to validation, including IPLCs, youth, and thematic groups. (Source: Nepal presentation.pptx) · Colombia: Held participatory consultations in 23 cities with over 100,000 people from diverse societal sectors. (Source: Preparacion 7IN_Colombia.pdf) · Morocco: Applied an inclusive approach with national and subnational actors, including private sector and CSOs. (Source: Slide for Morocco_Knowledge exchange on report-final.pptx) · Chile: Chile's ENB update process includes national and regional consultations with public sector institutions, academia, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples. It also involved the reactivation of the National Biodiversity Operational Committee and a systematic identification of gaps for KMGBF alignment. (Source: Propuesta Actualización Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2025-2030.pdf) These sources can be found labeled as O3IND3.	
Percentage of countries that express satisfaction with the support received	0% of participants	At least 50% of countries	At least 80% of countries	Several satisfaction inputs have been gathered both from individuals and from countries regarding the received technical support. As the project is still in earlier stages, satisfaction data is	This project target has been achieved and exceeded. Based on the GEF-8 national progress self-

through this project				not available across all types of technical support, although this will be improved by the next PIR. The available satisfaction data includes: 1) Webinar Series satisfaction surveys: Satisfaction feedback has been collected from webinar participants through individual post-webinar zoom surveys. While individual responses are anonymized, the participant lists confirm representation from all 69 UNDP-supported countries under this project. Overall, 87.4% of respondents across all three webinars expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 1: Out of 87 responses, 94% (37% “very satisfied”, 57% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 2: Out of 53 responses, 74% (30% “very satisfied”, 44% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 3: Out of 59 responses, 90% (32% “very satisfied”, 58% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. This data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND4_Satisfaction Survey Webinar”. 2) AI Target Similarity Assessment satisfaction: Satisfaction feedback was collected through a post-assessment survey from two of the three participating countries (67% coverage rate). Both respondents — the Dominican Republic and Namibia — reported being very satisfied with the support received, reflecting a 100% satisfaction rate among respondents.	assessments conducted in June 2026, 50 of the 69 UNDP-supported countries provided feedback on the technical and administrative support received from the Global Programme Management and Technical Support Unit (GPMTSU). Countries were asked to rate their level of satisfaction on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represented “Not satisfied” and 10 represented “Very satisfied”. Among responding countries, the average satisfaction score across was 8.1 out of 10. Of the 50 responding countries, 45 (90%) provided a satisfaction rating of 6 or higher, while only five countries provided ratings of 5 or below. Specifically, Ecuador and Samoa provided ratings below 5, while Mauritius, Belize, and Papua New Guinea provided a rating of 5. While these results indicate a high level of satisfaction and exceed both the mid-term target (50%) and end-of-project target (80%) among responding countries, additional national self-assessment responses are still being collected. In addition to the quantitative ratings, several countries highlighted the value of the support provided by the GPMTSU, particularly with regard to technical guidance, responsiveness, and assistance in advancing national target-setting and implementation processes. Representative testimonials are provided below: • Iraq: “Webinars were helpful during

				Moreover, Namibia added that “The analysis is much appreciated as it provides valuable insight that can inform the ongoing strategy updates in Namibia.”. This data can be seen in the file labeled “O3IND4_Satisfaction Survey on Pilot Nature-Climate Alignment Assessments”.	the development of the 7NR.” • Turkmenistan: “Regular communication and consultation with the Regional Liaison Officer on various project matters has been very helpful” • Dominican Republic: “Yes. The support provided by the GPMTSU has been particularly valuable in facilitating exchanges of experiences and knowledge with other countries implementing similar initiatives. These exchanges have helped identify good practices, lessons learned, and approaches that can be adapted and applied within the national context. In addition, the technical guidance provided by the team has contributed to strengthening the planning and implementation of project activities, supporting more effective and informed decision-making throughout the process”. • Tajikistan: “Throughout the implementation period, the project actively sought support from the global team, receiving timely, objective, and high-quality guidance.” • Uzbekistan: “The project continues to receive consistent and timely support from GPMTSU. Particularly valuable was the technical assistance provided during the preparation of the Seventh National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, especially with the completion of the online reporting templates, including the compilation of indicators, preparation of summary tables,

					and other technical reporting requirements." • Indonesia: "The webinars organized by the GPMTSU during the preparation of the 7 NR were particularly helpful. They provided practical guidance on reporting requirements, facilitated knowledge exchange among countries, and offered opportunities to clarify technical questions related to the reporting process."´ • Kyrgyzstan: "We are highly satisfied with the support provided by the GPMTSU. Regular webinars, online learning resources, timely responses to technical questions, reviews of draft ToRs and budget revisions, reaching out CBD contacts, and regular communication were particularly helpful in supporting the timely implementation of project activities." • Mexico: Yes. The sessions for sharing experiences among countries have been particularly useful, as they provided an opportunity to learn about approaches, tools, other practical solutions, and lessons learned from other national teams facing similar challenges in updating their NBSAPs and preparing their national reports. These sessions also helped strengthen our understanding of the global process, identify best practices, and provide benchmarks to guide the national management of the project." The GPMTSU has also continued to collect satisfaction feedback from participants

					attending webinar sessions through post-session surveys. Webinar 4: Out of 27 responses, 86% (30% “very satisfied”, 56% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 5: Out of 29 responses, 80% (23% “very satisfied”, 57% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 6: Out of 28 responses, 96% (52% “very satisfied”, 44% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 7: Out of 33 responses, 94% (24% “very satisfied”, 70% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 8: Out of 51 responses, 79% (32% “very satisfied”, 47% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 9: Out of 17 responses, 100% (59% “very satisfied”, 41% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 10: Out of 35 responses, 95% (35% “very satisfied”, 60% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 11: Out of 38 responses, 79% (26% “very satisfied”, 53% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided. Webinar 13: Out of 38 responses, 79% (26% “very satisfied”, 53% “satisfied”) expressed satisfaction with the support provided.

					This data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND4.1_Satisfaction Survey Webinar”. While these surveys provide useful insights into satisfaction with specific support services, they are administered at the participant level rather than the country level and are therefore considered complementary evidence for this indicator. Given that this indicator measures the percentage of countries expressing satisfaction, country-level self-assessment data were used as the primary source for reporting. Participant-level satisfaction data from webinars and other technical support services are reported as supplementary evidence but were not used in calculating the indicator value to avoid double-counting and to ensure consistency with the indicator definition.
Number of in-person knowledge exchange opportunities	0 in-person knowledge exchange opportunities	3 in-person knowledge exchange opportunities	6 in-person knowledge exchange opportunities	3 number of in-person knowledge exchange opportunities held: 1) Inception workshop. Over 140 government participants joined the Inception Workshop of the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and 7th National Reports at COP16 in Cali, Colombia. Panelists representing Bhutan, Cuba, Moldova, Panama, Uganda, and Nigeria shared successes and lessons learned from the GEF-7 EAS Project. In partnership with the CBD and GEF Secretariats, UNDP and UNEP introduced the new GEF-8 programme and emphasized the intention to shift towards a more adaptive management approach. The programme team	This end of project target has been achieved and exceeded. Cumulatively, 9 in-person knowledge exchange opportunities have been held since project inception. Since the last PIR date until 30 June 2026, 6 in-person knowledge exchange opportunities have been held: 1) Subregional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting with a focus on Ecosystem Restoration (Target 2 of KMGBF) – 2-5 September 2026 in Bangkok, Thailand.

				also shared a commitment towards Party-led implementation, national and personalized one-on-one support, and positioning of Parties to spend funds in a timely manner. The event also aimed to gather perspectives on how national needs, priorities, and unique knowledge should guide the upcoming programme's activities. See the file under "O3IND2_Inception Workshop Report for the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAPs and 7NR" for further details. 2) NBSAP Capacity Building Day COP16. On 22 October 2024, over 300 stakeholders convened at "NBSAP Day" alongside the COP 16 biodiversity conference to intensify efforts to translate the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework into action through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The event featured expert keynote talks, interactive dialogues, and roundtable sessions that emphasized a whole of government, whole of society approach—engaging Indigenous Peoples, youth, women, academia, and farmers—and integrating human rights, gender and climate biodiversity linkages into planning and monitoring. Presenters highlighted progress such as 100 national targets set and 35 NBSAPs finalized, while acknowledging persistent implementation barriers including resource, data and capacity gaps. Workshops addressed financing strategies, mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors like agriculture and climate, technical support from Regional Technical and Scientific Centres, and innovative tools such as the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership's facilitator programme and matchmaking mechanisms to mobilize finance, technical and knowledge support. https://enb.iisd.org/events/nbsap-day	The CBD dialogue for Asia Pacific countries held on September 2-5, 2025 aimed to enable the Parties to effectively monitor and report on the implementation of the KMGBF in the framework of the 7th national reporting cycle. Plenary and breakout sessions served as venue for countries to share challenges, successes, solutions and lessons learned related to monitoring the implementation of NBSAPs and how it feeds into their 7th national reporting. Additionally, the mission aimed to foster stronger working relationships with Asia Pacific countries and gain a deeper understanding of the specific challenges they face. The dialogue was attended by approximately 80 participants, including representatives of Governments, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations from IPLCs, women and youth groups, representing a diverse array of perspectives and backgrounds. 2) National Conference on Biodiversity Conservation – 27-31 October 2025 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The National Conference on Biodiversity Conservation, held on October 28 – 29th in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, was intended to highlight the commitment of various groups of society to biodiversity conservation. During the two-day Conference, representatives from key government agencies, academic institutions, international and public environmental organizations, and the private sector discussed the need, principles, and

				3) COP16 event “Synergies in Action: Accelerating Biodiversity Commitments with Integrated Tools”. 23 October 2024 - https://dart.informea.org/node/3008.. This event brought together countries and stakeholders to explore how collaborative tools can help accelerate the implementation of global biodiversity commitments. Hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Women4Biodiversity, the event highlighted the role of tools such as the Data Reporting Tool for MEAS (DaRT) and the Target Similarity Assessment in supporting countries to align their national biodiversity targets with the KMGBF under the CBD. It also introduced countries to the Online Reporting Tool, which they use to submit 7th National Reports to the CBD. Over 30 individuals attended this event.	approaches to strengthening multilateral cooperation in the development and implementation of NBSAPs. 3) Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting, with a focus on Ecosystem Restoration – 17-20 November 2025 in Bogotá, Colombia. The Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting, with a focus on Ecosystem Restoration, held from 17 to 20 November 2025, in Bogota, Colombia, intended to provide a space for representatives from countries from Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss their progress on updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP), preparing their 7th national reports to the CBD (7NR), and discuss initiatives, successes and innovation vis-à-vis the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Target 2 on restoration. 4) Subregional Dialogue for Central Asian and Central and Eastern European States on biodiversity monitoring and reporting – 25-28 November 2025 in Yerevan, Armenia. The Subregional Dialogue for Central Asian and Central and Eastern European States on biodiversity monitoring and reporting was held in Yerevan, Armenia, from 25 to 28 November 2025. The dialogue focused on capacity-building and knowledge exchange on monitoring and reporting under the Global Biodiversity Framework, including support mechanisms and the integration of

					biodiversity–health linkages into national plans and NBSAPs. 5) Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting – 2-4 December 2025 in Paramaribo, Suriname. The Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting, held from 2-4 December 2025, in Paramaribo, Suriname, intended to provide a space for representatives from countries in the Caribbean to discuss their progress on updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP), national biodiversity targets (NBTs), preparing their 7th national reports to the CBD (7NR). 6) Subregional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting for countries in Western Asia – 21-23 December 2025 in Manama, Bahrain. The Subregional Dialogue for Western Asian Countries on biodiversity monitoring and reporting was held in Manama, Bahrain, from 21 to 23 December 2025. The dialogue focused on strengthening national and subregional capacities for the implementation of the KMGBF, with an emphasis on the revision and updating of NBSAPs, the development of national biodiversity monitoring systems and indicators, and the preparation and timely submission of the 7th National Reports. The mission aimed to support Parties in advancing planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes, facilitate knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning, identify common challenges, capacity needs and

					opportunities for enhanced subregional cooperation in the region. Data and evidence related to this indicator can be found under the files labeled "O3IND2.1_In-person knowledge exchange opportunities".
Number of peer-to-peer exchanges	0 peer-to-peer exchanges	6 peer-to-peer exchanges	12 peer-to-peer exchanges	6 number of peer-to-peer exchanges held: 1) Over 140 government participants joined the Inception Workshop of the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and 7th National Reports at COP16 in Cali, Colombia. Panelists representing Bhutan, Cuba, Moldova, Panama, Uganda, and Nigeria shared successes and lessons learned from the GEF-7 EAS Project. In partnership with the CBD and GEF Secretariats, UNDP and UNEP introduced the new GEF-8 programme and emphasized the intention to shift towards a more adaptive management approach. The programme team also shared a commitment towards Party-led implementation, national and personalized one-on-one support, and positioning of Parties to spend funds in a timely manner. The event also aimed to gather perspectives on how national needs, priorities, and unique knowledge should guide the upcoming programme's activities. This is evidenced through the inception report, adding under O3IND6_Peer-to-peer exchanges – Inception Report. 2) COP16 event, "Leveraging human-centered Artificial Intelligence to enhance achievement of the GBF at the national" – 26 October 2024. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PyCN8uRZFVg&ab_channel=CGIAR In this event, Parties shared how they have harnessed AI to strengthen biodiversity decision-making and implementation for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Participants learn about the Biodiversity Policy Analyzer which has now supported	This target has been achieved and exceeded. Cumulatively, a total of 17 peer-to-peer exchanges have been held since project inception. Since the last PIR date until 30 June 2026, a total of 11 peer-to-peer exchanges have been held. These include: 1) Knowledge exchange session on national reporting approaches for RBLAC – 15 July 2025 (32 participants from 13 UNDP-supported countries) 2) Knowledge exchange session on national reporting approaches for RBAP – 16 July 2025 (41 participants from 13 UNDP-supported countries) 3) Knowledge exchange session on national reporting approaches for RBAS – 17 July 2025 (27 participants from 9 UNDP-supported countries) 4) Knowledge exchange session on national reporting approaches for RBEC – 23 July 2025 (25 participants from 6 UNDP-

				over 50 governments to increase harmony between national and global policies. In small group discussions, participants also contributed to the co-development of refined future AI methodologies by providing feedback on national priorities, gaps, needs, and other considerations, including on aligning NBSAPs and NDCs. Over 20 individuals attended this event. This data can be accessed under the files labeled “O3IND6_Peer-to-peer exchanges - COP16 event”. 3) 4 virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges have been held. The participant countries (6) were Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Mexico, and Tajikistan. Data related to the virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges can be found under the files labeled above “O3IND1_Virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges”. Moreover, the GPMTSU has drafted 4 regional peer-to-peer sessions for the upcoming month of July 2025, under the topic of national pathways towards developing the 7th national report. Preparatory materials for these sessions can be accessed under the label “O3IND6_Upcoming peer-to-peer exchanges”.	supported countries) 5) Gender knowledge exchange session : « Échange de connaissances : intégrer la dimension de genre dans les SPANB mises à jour »/ “Knowledge Sharing: Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Updated NBSAPs” - 9 October 2025 (38 total participants, 12 participants from 6 UNDP-supported countries) 6) Knowledge exchange session on applications of UNBL to support national action for NBSAP updates, implementation readiness, and 7NR – 17 March 2026 (71 total participants, 43 participants from 25 UNDP-supported countries) 7) Knowledge exchange session on national reporting for RBLAC: “Diálogo informal sobre Informes Nacionales - América Latina”/ “Informal Dialogue on National Reports - Latin America”- 24 April 2026 (31 participants from 11 UNDP-supported countries) 8) Virtual Training: Coordinating the 7th National Report (7NR) Practical Guidance for NPSAs. GEF-8 Umbrella Program to Support NBSAP Update and 7NR – 30 April 2026 (17 participants from 9 UNDP-supported countries) 9) Virtual Peer to Peer Knowledge Exchange – National Reporting for the Caribbean - 29 June 2026 (42 participants from 16 UNDP-supported countries)

					The GPMTSU further facilitated countries engaging in Virtual Peer to Peer Knowledge Exchange: 10) On-demand Country Virtual Peer to Peer Knowledge Exchange – Grenada and Belize on the NBSAP update process and lessons learned from BIOFIN – 16 December 2025 (6 participants) 11) On-demand Country Virtual Peer to Peer Knowledge Exchange – Paraguay, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia on the 7th National Report – 22 January 2026 Peer-to-peer data can be found under the files labeled “O3IND2.1_Peer-to-peer Data”.
Percentage of women accessing/ participating in technical support from the programme	0% of participants	At least 30% of participants	At least 45% of participants	Women compromise an estimated 62% of those participating in technical support from the programme, based on webinar disaggregated webinar participation data. Throughout the three-webinar series that have been held until this PIR date, a total number of 374 UNDP-supported country participants have been recorded, of which 231 (62%) were women. This data can be accessed in the above-mentioned file named “O3IND1_Webinar Series Tracker”. From the virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges, a total of 12 participants accessed this support offering, from which 83% (10) were women. Data related to the virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges can be found under the files labeled “O3IND1_Virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges”.	This end of project target has been achieved and exceeded. Women comprise an estimated 59% of participants accessing technical support from the programme, based on sex-disaggregated participation data available from webinar sessions and virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges. Cumulatively, across all 13 webinar sessions organized to date, 2,190 participants were recorded, of whom 1,289 (59%) were women. In addition, across the 9 virtual peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges organized by the GPMTSU, a total of 318 participants accessed support, of whom 195 (61%) were

					women. Combined, these support modalities reached 2,508 participants, including 1,484 women, representing approximately 59% of total participants. Based on these data, the programme has exceeded both the mid-term target and the end-of-project target of at least 45% women participants.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**On track**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 4 **M&E**					
Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at Jun 30, 2025**	**Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2026**
A plan for monitoring and evaluation is fully executed, consistent with UNDP and GEF standards	No plan for monitoring and evaluation consistent with UNDP, UNEP and GEF standards has been developed	A monitoring and evaluation plan consistent with UNDP, UNEP and GEF standards has been developed, with clear timelines	The monitoring and evaluation plan has been fully executed, and a terminal evaluation has been completed. Lessons	A monitoring and evaluation plan had been developed, consistent with UNEP and GEF standards. The monitoring and evaluation plan can be accessed under the file labeled “O4IND1_Monitoring and evaluation plan”. To support evidence-based implementation and facilitate timely decision-making, the GPMTSU has developed a total of 6 high-	This midterm target has been achieved, as the monitoring and evaluation plan had already been developed by the last PIR date, consistent with UNEP and GEF standards. The GPMTSU continues to monitor the programme’s results framework and its indicators through different key trackers, which facilitate data collection and analysis. Updated data related to project monitoring trackers can be found under the files labelled “O4IND1.1_ High Level Trackers”.

		and milestones established, and action plans for adaptive management are in place	learned from the project have been identified and recorded	level trackers that align directly with the programme's results framework and monitoring indicators. These trackers serve as the central repository for country-level and project data and are designed to ensure systematic follow-up on progress, challenges, and support needs. They enable real-time monitoring of outcomes such as NBSAP alignment, 7th National Report progress, uptake of technical assistance, and knowledge exchange participation—while also feeding directly into PIR reporting, quarterly updates, and internal communications. These trackers consist of: GEF 7 Early Action Support & GEF 8 NBSAP 7NR National Updates. GEF 8 Monitoring Matrix GEF 8 Country outputs and budget allocations GEF 8 Technical Support Offerings Tracker GEF 8 Event Attendance Tracker GEF 8 Bilateral Call Tracker Together, these tools help ensure consistency, transparency, and	

				accountability across all participating countries. Moreover, to ensure indicator progress and data collection, a monitoring and evaluation matrix was developed in the beginning of the project. Data related to project monitoring trackers can be found under the files labelled “O4IND1_ High Level Trackers”.	
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	**Achieved**				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

E. Finance/Co-Finance

Cumulative disbursement as of Jun 30, 2026: **Disbursement for the FY 2026 period is an estimate as books for UNDP Q2 2026 are not yet closed.*	11,806,462

Key Financing Amounts

PPG Amount	*(not set or not applicable)*
GEF Grant Amount	3,615,257
Co-financing	0

F. Implementation Progress

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays with outputs/activities during the period 1 July 2025 through 30 June 2026. If there were no delays, please indicate 'not applicable'.

The GEF-8 Umbrella Programme has made meaningful progress in its second year of implementation, with notable progress across all four outcomes.

Outcome 1: Revision and Updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

30 out of 69 participating countries (43%) have submitted their KMGBF-aligned NBSAPs to the Online Reporting Tool (ORT). An additional 17 countries have draft NBSAPs under final validation.

Outcome 2: Preparation of the 7th National Reports

As of June 30 2026, 48 UNDP-supported countries have submitted 7th national reports in the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), while another 7 countries have draft versions under review. This denotes a considerable effort undertaken by these Parties to assess national progress and meet reporting deadlines to adhere to CBD commitments. These submission rates are notably higher than those in previous national reporting cycles. Furthermore, 59 countries have submitted National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), forming the foundation of 7NRs.

Parties recognize that successful NBSAP and 7th National Report development processes require "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approaches and rely on participation, cooperation, knowledge, and action from all actors across society. Through engaging various stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, sub-national governments, and other groups, Parties have reported progress towards fostering a collaborative environment conducive to achieving the transformative aims of the framework.

Outcome 3: Establishment of a Global Knowledge and Technical Assistance Platform

All 69 countries have accessed technical support at least once. The platform is delivering comprehensive, multilingual assistance through:

- 243 bilateral calls with all 69 UNDP-supported countries;
- 25 virtual knowledge exchange events;
- 6 in-person events;
- On-demand technical reviews (TORs, NBSAPs, 7NRs);
- AI-based NBSAP Target Similarity Assessments;
- Help Desks at COP16 and SBSTTA events;
- Thematic guidance on gender, finance, food systems, andpolicy alignment.

Outcome 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

A project-wide M&E framework consistent with GEF/UNDP/UNEP standards has been developed and is guiding tracking of country progress. The M&E system includes internal trackers (e.g., bilateral call logs, submission databases, webinar metrics) and tools to capture technical engagement, gender-disaggregated participation, and good practices.

Under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports, the 69 Parties supported by UNDP gained access to national grants of $443,547 on 22 September 2024.

An adaptive management approach has been implemented UNDP to improve the administration of

enabling activities grants and better support Parties towards achieving CBD commitments along agreed timelines. This approach focuses on: 1) Enhanced regional support that leverages the strengths of both agencies and partners, including the CBD's TSCCs; 2) Strengthened coordination through the Global Coordination Committee, comprising of UNEP, UNDP, and the Secretariat of the CBD, 3) Ongoing coordinated communication to GEF-eligible Parties on key programme objectives and importance of achievement of CBD commitments and deadlines, 4) Identification of good practices and sharing success strategies through featuring country voices in webinars, peer-to-peer discussions, and in-person events, and 6) Enhancement of operational support, based on the needs of each region and unique modalities of UNDP and UNEP. In addition, regionally located project staff who provide targeted operational and technical assistance, tailored country support, and capacity strengthening activities help facilitate implementation and respond to context-specific challenges, particularly in countries operating under more constrained enabling conditions.

CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

BPPS RTA will provide support to this response, as needed.

As this is a global prog managed by 69 countries with implementation support provided by GPMTSU. This question will not be relevant. Instead, the response will be covered in the overall assessment of the RTA.

G. Project Governance

1) Please enter the dates of Project Board meetings during the reporting period (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026)
2025-09-04

H. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2026 Development Objective Progress Rating	2026 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Role	2026 Overall Assessment
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	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. --- 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.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	----
Project Manager/Coordinator	----
GEF Operational Focal point	----
Project Implementing Partner	----
Other Partners	----

I. 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 GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

CO Programme Officer: Please mark each category for which a minor amendment occurred during this reporting period (1 July 2025- 30 June 2026).

For each category that is marked, please provide a brief description of the change that occurred in the associated text box. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

The purpose of this section is to capture adaptive management and measure project proactiveness, an indicator outlined in paragraph 70 of the GEF-8 Policy Directions available here.

A) Results Framework
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
(not set or not applicable)
B) Components and cost
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'
(not set or not applicable)
C) Institutional and implementation arrangements
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'
(not set or not applicable)
D) Financial management
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'
(not set or not applicable)
E) Implementation schedule
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
(not set or not applicable)
F) Executing Entity

No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
(not set or not applicable)
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'
(not set or not applicable)
H) Minor project objective change
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
(not set or not applicable)
I) Safeguards
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to '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.
J) Risk Analysis
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
(not set or not applicable)
K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
No
Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%
(not set or not applicable)
L) Co-financing
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'
(not set or not applicable)
M) Location of project activity

No
Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity
(not set or not applicable)
Other
No
Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.
(not set or not applicable)

J. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1) Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
NBSAP Gender Review Template only.xlsx
Quantum Gender Marker Rating
GEN1: Some contribution to gender equality
2) Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women. **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.**
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.

4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

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.

K. Risk Management

A) Overall Risk Management

BPPS RTA: Please provide an assessment of project risk management undertaken during the reporting period. Document actions, agreed with the CO, to address all project risks in the coming year.

Assessment of risk management during the reporting period: Risk management was reviewed against two separate records. The project risk register in Quantum records eleven risks: four social and environmental risks aligned with the screening report and seven covering execution capacity, government commitment, monitoring and oversight, procurement and communications. All eleven are rated Moderate and remain open until 24 November 2027.

No risks are recorded in the Vertical Fund Risk Dashboard in PIMS+ for this project.

The Quantum register does not fully capture two risks being actively managed during implementation: fund-transfer arrangements and capacity constraints in SIDS and fragile contexts. The procurement risk should also reflect constraints in national consultant markets, in addition to the existing risk concerning consultation with government consultation before consultant recruitment.

The Quantum register also requires updates. Treatment identifiers are missing; one risk has no treatment; several rows lack an activity, date, responsible party or status; and most treatments remain recorded as Not Started despite progress. Many due dates default to project closure, and none of the risks has been re-rated since design. These gaps limit the register's usefulness as a working management tool. The project manager and team will begin using this tool to monitor risk managing moving forward.

Risk management in practice was nonetheless proactive. The joint UNDP-UNEP Acceleration Plan addressed validation delays, country capacity gaps, and the fund-transfer challanges that could be adapted during project implementation, noting that others were fundamental to project design. The Caribbean regional report on collective implementation of the KMGBF and addition of human rights considerations to AI-generated outputs for target alignment and policy coherence, and the Regional National Report prepared in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, are practical examples of adaptive risk mitigation in that region.

The consolidated Social and Environmental Screening Report (ASM-16254), approved on 30 June 2025 and confirmed by the PAC/Board on 3 July 2025, governs the 70 related multi-year workplans and projects. It rates four risks under Human Rights, Gender Equality and Accountability as Moderate. No SES Standard is triggered and no ESIA, SESA, ESMP or ESMF is required; the main exposure lies downstream, in implementation of the 69 country strategies.The required stakeholder and vulnerability assessment, gender analysis, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan remain recorded as Planned, while all twelve risk treatments are listed as Not Started. Dates in ASM-16254 and Quantum are inconsistent, which can mask overdue actions. The two records should therefore be reconciled and assigned realistic, common completion dates.

The June 2026 self-assessment found that 28 of 46 responding countries (61%) had not screened NBSAP activities for downstream social and environmental risks, including eight countries where Indigenous Peoples are present. No grievances were received. Priorities for the coming year are to close the screening gap, complete outstanding gender and stakeholder engagement instruments, and confirm whether measures for Indigenous Peoples remain adequate once country-level risks are identified.

Recommendations to the Project Manager and global team: The Project Manager and global team should update the Quantum register so that it functions as an active management tool. This includes assigning treatment identifiers; completing missing activities, dates, responsible parties and statuses; replacing project-end dates with realistic milestones; updating treatments already underway or completed; and reviewing risk ratings against current implementation experience. Duplicate or overlapping risks should be consolidated or clearly differentiated.

The register should also capture material risks being managed in practice, including fund-transfer arrangements and capacity constraints in SIDS and fragile contexts, and broaden the procurement risk to reflect limited national consultant capacity. Ownership should be assigned at the level where the risk can be managed: the global team for programme-wide risks and the relevant Country Office for country-level risks, with timely escalation of unresolved or cross-country issues.

Division of risk management responsibility: Country Offices should record and manage country-specific risks through their own Quantum risk registers and Stakeholder Response Mechanisms, escalating unresolved or programme-wide issues to the Global Project Manager, Regional Bureau and Project Assurance. The global team should maintain the programme-wide risk framework, tools, and consolidated oversight.

Agreed risk management actions for the coming year: During the coming year, the global team and Country Offices should focus on the risks most likely to affect timely delivery: procurement and consultant-capacity constraints, delayed government validation, capacity gaps in SIDS and fragile contexts, and procurement related and fund-transfer challenges. For relevant national projects, country-specific completion plans should identify the outstanding steps, responsible authority, target date and support required. Regional rosters, the GPMTSU expert bench, targeted hands-on support and senior-level engagement should continue to be used where needed, with stalled issues escalated early.

SES actions should prioritize the 28 countries that have not completed downstream screening, particularly the eight where Indigenous Peoples are present; operationalize the GRM across participating countries. The Project Manager/Risk Owner should ensure that Quantum and ASM-16254 carry current and consistent risks, treatments, ownership, statuses and dates. The PIMS+ dashboard should be monitored and updated if relevant corporate risks arise. Progress should be reviewed through the next Steering Committee, with PTA/RTA and SES review before the 2027 PIR.

Oversight: Risk management should remain a standing Steering Committee item. Country Offices will

maintain and escalate country-level risks, the global team will consolidate oversight, and the RTA will review progress at mid-year and report status in the 2027 PIR.

B) SES Implementation

2b) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

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.

L. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.
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.

2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)

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

Kazakhstan: https://kazakhstan.un.org/en/316173-biodiversity-strategy-kazakhstan%E2%80%99s-future

Kazakhstan: https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/press/news/details/1173956?lang=ru

Kyrgyzstan: https://www.undp.org/ru/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/kyrgyzstan-presents-its-national-biodiversity-conservation-programme-until-2040

Kyrgyzstan : https://www.vb.kg/doc/456121_kyrgyzstan_predstavit_oon_nacionalnyy_doklad_o_sohranenii_bioraznoobraziia.html

Kyrgyzstan : https://mnr.gov.kg/ru/posts/news/kyrgyzstan-zaversil-podgotovku-sedmogo-nacionalnogo-doklada-po-realizacii-konvencii-oon-o-biologiceskom-raznoobrazii

Malaysia : https://www.nres.gov.my/ms-my/pustakamedia/KenyataanMedia/KM-MALAYSIA%20KOMITED%20PERKUKUH%20%20AGENDA%20BIODIVERSITI%20GLOBAL%20.docx%20(1).pdf

Malaysia : https://sarawakdaily.com/national-biodiversity-council-meeting-2026/

Malaysia : https://www.mosti.gov.my/en/berita/mesyuarat-majlis-biodiversiti-negara/

Paraguay: https://www.mades.gov.py/2026/01/20/paraguay-presenta-oficialmente-la-enpab-2025-2030-nueva-hoja-de-ruta-para-la-conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/

Paraguay: https://greentourmagazine.com/v1/index.php/2026/01/21/paraguay-lanza-nueva-estrategia-nacional-para-proteger-su-biodiversidad-hasta-2030/

Paraguay: https://www.economiavirtual.com.py/noticia/834/presentaron-oficialmente-la-enpab-20252030-nueva-hoja-de-ruta-para-la-conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/

Paraguay: https://www.mades.gov.py/2024/05/28/proceso-de-actualizacion-de-las-metas-nacionales-en-materia-de-biodiversidad/

Samoa: https://www.undp.org/samoa/press-releases/samoa-validates-its-ndc-30-ahead-cop30

Turkmenistan: https://news.fundsforngos.org/2026/05/14/turkmenistan-to-enhance-biodiversity-conservation-framework-with-undp-technical-and-policy-support/

Turkmenistan: https://ashgabattimes.com/index.php/2026/05/proon-prodvigaet-obnovlenie-naczionalnoj-strategii-bioraznoobraziya-v-turkmenistane/

Turkmenistan: https://milli-info.com/rus/news/blog/v-velaiatakh-turkmenistana-obsudili-strategiiu-sokhraneniia-bioraznoobraziia-do-2030-goda-0976cb

Turkmenistan: https://turkmenistaninfo.gov.tm/ru/news/proon-i-ministerstvo-1

Turkmenistan: https://orient.tm/en/posts/94038

Turkmenistan: https://www.newscentralasia.net/2026/05/13/undp-supports-the-update-of-turkmenistans-national-biodiversity-strategy/

Ukraine: https://undp.sharepoint.com/sites/GEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FGEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive%2FShared%20Documents%2FGEF%208%2F10%20Monitoring%2FSelf-assessment%20Survey%20GEF%208%202026%2FResponses%2FFiles%20from%20countries%20%28Email%29%2FUkraine%2FArticle%20on%20the%20Government%E2%80%99s%20approval%20of%20the%20Biodiversity%20Conservation%20Strategy%20for%20Ukraine%2C%20with%20comments%20from%20UNDP%20and%20the%20beneficiary%20-%20Ministry%20of%20Economy%20.url&parent=%2Fsites%2FGEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive%2FShared%20Documents%2FGEF%208%2F10%20Monitoring%2FSelf-

assessment%20Survey%20GEF%208%202026%2FResponses%2FFiles%20from%20countries%20%28Email%29%2FUkraine

Ukraine: https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/news/rozroblennya-natsionalnoyi-stratehiyi-ta-planu-diy-zi-zberezhennya-bioriznomanittya-ukrayiny-v-umovakh-viyny-pohlyad-v-maybutnye?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Uzbekistan: https://gov.uz/en/eco/news/view/62424

Uzbekistan: https://gov.uz/en/eco/news/view/62683

Uzbekistan: https://gov.uz/en/eco/news/view/62626

Social media:

Belize: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/national-biodiversity-office-nbio-9a196b368_biodiversity-cbd-belize-ugcPost-7468057712661139456-D4Bk/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAACUqoV4BIWojZMh_HmzBvjG439FJ03gEGKg

Dominican Republic: https://www.instagram.com/p/DTnUfslDOo8/

Iraq: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1243447297940518&id=100068257788511&rdid=q12CnZ4md7dRyy02

Jordan : https://www.instagram.com/reel/DShzA11ih3o/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D

Jordan : https://www.instagram.com/p/DSSYKKzCsF0/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D

Jordan : https://www.facebook.com/reel/1542599826997005

Jordan : https://www.facebook.com/reel/2608774776173716

Kazakhstan: https://www.instagram.com/p/DY88JcpCBeM/?img_index=1

Kazakhstan: https://www.instagram.com/p/DSH6tRcCOwm/?img_index=8

Kazakhstan: https://www.facebook.com/tv7kz/videos/1743178316379719/

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02kPL9eSK2hNQCC7fAzgBCey4KDH4pjAgU1d7hE2kJVVyDZtJoQxDLAJpAgL6FYgaKl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02rTRYNbwKvR6ZF1xhDANbzA7UA6B3smKDCF1GF3P19kA35iWV12WbtFnbCRpoHrvBl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid0mH6cZixNBAgeEEz6TdTvxHG56S2tmutZho42abgyX6L2nLrh77MTz6FUU6BNf3qsl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02hwo3XnB7XZrHD7X5odgamyTu4PhUDWfFb

SCjN3KHpgyZ9xTS95BNNvjaKCqhi2Atl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid0kq742FguPB4zPN1swqko59YRnMH517PwigFenpePxehLM5KrbwLQov4bTbV9c7eml

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid0FR8kfccZALbqpRSUthhMYSMy3MapKqSzhmU8p4Xg13HSSKgbCxNZH4BiHXQYB1uql

Mongolia:https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid03552HDWYeuhtEHJukhSKQeURGEFh3mP7eF5a7fXCVcJNf8QLdMJuTf9LWyFngRgpbl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02sREJzAcAKNLQBMpcsrNiKdmjMCDPHKNDQHkdRLTwDGs9VMEyyP1gK5JU3yvZN3eml

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid0287j5VtFGHEf2ZrHvSy1Bb1J7RiTi6qnvxYhguXAeN3ygoqPR15aZ2hMdHNhi7hCyl

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02Gj2vp1cf7GXu4cfrr8ZaMZT4eG6wcbYLi2BYnQHm44QJhgrFpehMCsuVtonYzscql

Mongolia: https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/posts/pfbid02L6xUzqFSSe8i1UwtuFx7smSBFjEaqhtXmSxWxVEAN5fWoUsZ8pv8RPYppgDdA1F1l

Morocco: https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7470858290659356672/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAA04cncBFv4LQGYsn-k76Gt_jJRjagiaxiY

Morocco: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/reda-benhima-35b34662_jai-eu-le-plaisir-de-coorganiser-latelier-ugcPost-7450513841987198976-rD3A/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAA04cncBFv4LQGYsn-k76Gt_jJRjagiaxiY

Morocco: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/reda-benhima-35b34662_validation-du-7%E1%B5%89-rapport-national-sur-activity-7431699756717953024-Uv7K?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAA04cncBFv4LQGYsn-k76Gt_jJRjagiaxiY

Morocco: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/reda-benhima-35b34662_launch-of-the-preparation-of-moroccos-7th-activity-7416973239240790016-vrxm?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAA04cncBFv4LQGYsn-k76Gt_jJRjagiaxiY

Tajikistan: https://www.instagram.com/reels/DbN_9C9tmh1/

Tajikistan: https://www.facebook.com/reel/1020889227085437

Tajikistan: https://www.facebook.com/reel/1013932477660989

Tajikistan: https://www.facebook.com/reel/1336400217857709

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1439815398190694&id=100064867410920&rdid=T

W8Rhm9VOencJvkv

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1607060658092630&id=100063661346871&rdid=G726FqedgsRzAet3#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1413263814179186&id=100064867410920&rdid=gWq4AXa312kZEARf#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1409809124524655&id=100064867410920&rdid=OVtRUURjILHi5Klg#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/UNDPinTunisia/videos/les-oiseaux-migrateurs-sont-essentiels-%C3%A0-nos-%C3%A9cosyst%C3%A8mes-ils-r%C3%A9gulent-les-nuisib/1004271962174402/?rdid=8xGAJByoTdqpkuHj

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1396421459196755&id=100064867410920&rdid=y7RVvJD4xpqk1xqu#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1375916687913899&id=100064867410920&rdid=XR0QwM89oQE05XYv#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1365459768959591&id=100064867410920&rdid=aGqpYQ9MigjaBYKt#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1362135052625396&id=100064867410920&rdid=p3hN8pElHMhuMqYv#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1352981220207446&id=100064867410920&rdid=BOXunu3lTa9l1wOY#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1348596780607825&id=100063725484802&rdid=JZ5z9QesLOqfb1lx#

Tunisia: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1208304928008410&id=100064867410920&rdid=dvDvDkjHqGbYVzSe#

Turkmenistan: https://www.instagram.com/p/DYRRL0ygknX/?img_index=1

Turkmenistan: https://www.facebook.com/undptm/posts/pfbid02dcNgc8GbKXmRVCHTwSTF12i4NFtbnTsekabexyiihWnbs8YXqWocR11NMaLivZnil

Ukraine: https://undp.sharepoint.com/sites/GEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FGEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive%2FShared%20Documents%2FGEF%208%2F10%20Monitoring%2FSelf-assessment%20Survey%20GEF%208%202026%2FResponses%2FFiles%20from%20countries%20

%28Email%29%2FUkraine%2FSocial%20media%20content%20featuring%20four%20infographics%20and%20information%20on%20what%20the%20Strategy%20will%20change%20and%20what%20benefits%20it%20will%20bring%20to%20the%20state%2C%20communities%2C%20businesses%2C%20and%20every%20Ukrainian.url&parent=%2Fsites%2FGEFGBFEarlyActionSupportOneDrive%2FShared%20Documents%2FGEF%208%2F10%20Monitoring%2FSelf-assessment%20Survey%20GEF%208%202026%2FResponses%2FFiles%20from%20countries%20%28Email%29%2FUkraine

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

KMC_Communication Strategy - Draft communications pathway for GEF-8 Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th Natio.docx
KMC_Communication Strategy - GEF-8 NBSAP and 7NR Brand Kit.pdf
KMC_Communication Strategy -GBF-8 New Icon Blue Green clear space.jpg
KMC_Communication Strategy -GBF-8 New Icon white FNL.png
KMC_Communication Strategy -national-progressgef-sbi-06-en.pdf

M. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and any minor challenges are being addressed through an adaptive management plan. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and minor challenges can be addressed if an adaptive management plan is promptly put in place.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might still be achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and adaptive management is not expected to materialize.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Implementation of all outputs/activities is fully on track, proceeding as planned, The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that are being addressed. Implementation of all outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that have not yet been addressed. Implementation of most outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces implementation challenges. Implementation of many outputs/activities is off track Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation challenges. Implementation of most outputs/activities is off track.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under-performing. Implementation of all outputs/activities is severely off track.