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Synthesis of progress on early action towards the alignment of national targets with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

An information document presented by the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).



I. Introduction

Two global initiatives established on the margins of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are supporting Parties to fast-track early actions and accelerate implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). These global initiatives are guided by Parties' needs and priorities. The 'Early Action Support' (EAS) Project, with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is assisting 138 GEF-eligible CBD Parties to align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the new Framework, focusing on national targets, with additional GEF financing available in 2024 for the development of NBSAPs, National Reports, and National Finance Plans. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is a complementary country-led initiative to support the development and implementation of ambitious NBSAPs.

Developed through a collaboration between the GEF EAS Project and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, this document provides a synthesis of high-level insights on progress towards the alignment of national biodiversity targets in advance of the sixteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 16). Areas of progress and limitations that many participating countries face are discussed, and good practice examples of early actions by different countries are shared. These reflections are based on information from quantitative surveys and progress assessments, as well as qualitative observations from workshops and meetings with the Parties that these initiatives support. As we approach COP16, the reflections put forward in this document are intended to help guide Parties and key stakeholders to address barriers and take advantage of opportunities in early and accelerated action towards reaching the ambitious commitments set in the KMGBF.

II. Demonstrated need for accelerated global progress towards national target alignment

Towards strengthening the underlying policy mechanisms needed at the national scale to achieve the KMGBF package of decisions, Parties adopted [Decision 15/6](#) "Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review." This decision requests Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs, in accordance with [Article 6](#) of the Convention, to be aligned with the KMGBF and its goals and targets, and to submit this information through the Clearing-House Mechanism by COP 16. For those Parties not in a position to submit their revised NBSAPs by COP 16, they are requested to communicate national biodiversity targets

reflecting, as applicable, all the goals and targets of the KMGBF, in accordance with the reporting template provided in annex I of the Decision, as a standalone submission, in advance of the full submission of the NBSAP. The decision further notes that at all levels of NBSAP development and implementation should be undertaken with the full and effective participation and engagement of women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, all levels of government, and stakeholders from all other relevant sectors. Parties recognise that in order to effectively implement the KMGBF, a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is required to support planning, implementation, monitoring, and review. Such participatory approaches take time and therefore may delay the update of NBSAPs in relation to the KMGBF in order to ensure more robust and enhanced implementation.

Nature is interconnected and indivisible with human life, our societies, and economies. Previous global efforts to achieve the Convention's objectives have not significantly altered the trajectory of biodiversity decline, with no global targets fully achieved in the previous decade, as reflected in the [Fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook](#). Similar trends in a recent [assessment of the effectiveness of implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#) in 58 countries found that nearly half of the commitments mentioned in NBSAPs during the past decade were not addressed in subsequent Sixth National Reports. At the publication of this document, [China](#) is the only GEF-eligible Party to have submitted a post-COP 15 NBSAP. The CBD's review of implementation in alignment with the KMGBF ([CBD/SBI/4/2](#)) notes that there are only eight submissions of revised and updated NBSAPs and no stand-alone submissions of national targets using the template for such submission, contained in annex I to [Decision 15/6](#), either in a document or through use of the Clearing House Mechanism. Recalling that NBSAPs are the main instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level, gaps in aligning national biodiversity targets with the goals and targets of the KMGBF must be rapidly overcome in advance of COP 16, with attention to applying a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach. It will otherwise be all the more challenging to advance globally towards the mission of putting biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of the planet and people, and realizing the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

III. Reflections on progress towards national target alignment

[Decision 15/6](#) considers that *NBSAPs should be seen as an umbrella process under which all national targets and actions relevant to the KM-GBF can be planned, implemented, monitored, reviewed, and enhanced*. The first year of implementation of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and the GEF EAS Project

yielded information on emerging global progress and challenges towards submission of national targets as part of NBSAPs towards the implementation of the KMGBF in advance of COP 16 ([Decision 15/6](#)). The Parties supported by these initiatives indicate progress in elevating recognition of the global biodiversity agenda at the national level and initiating steps to improve policy outcomes during this decade. This landmark global agreement is catalyzing, enabling, and galvanizing urgent and transformative action by governments. Additionally, while no Party has yet to submit aligned targets to the CBD Secretariat, many have undertaken rapid assessments and formed stakeholder committees, demonstrating advancement towards integrating global biodiversity goals into national strategies. Encouragingly, reporting on target alignment is also underway in draft form in the CBD online reporting tool for many Parties ([CBD/SBI/4/2](#)).

Progress to realize global policy commitments at the national level is more challenging to quantify. Actions to achieve the desired scale of change around the world require significant time to realize results, such as global value shifts and economic transitions across sectors, the building of political will to match ambition, and the normalization of human-rights based approaches to biodiversity policy-making. Additionally, in countries where political or environmental stability are threatened, such as by extreme weather events, transitions in government, or conflict, the effort needed to reach the commitments of the KMGBF becomes that much greater. Yet, there is still time and opportunity for Parties to take further action to strengthen the underlying policy commitments and political will needed to put nature on the path to recovery and to ensure the initial commitments can be met by COP 16.

IV. Key Reflections

Quantitative surveys and progress assessments, as well as qualitative observations through workshops and meetings with Parties, provide an indication of how and to what extent progress is being made towards national target alignment and implementation. The Rapid Capacity Needs Assessment (RNCA) undertaken by the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and the recent Expression of Interest process for its Facilitator Programme serve as primary information sources for assessing progress of the countries involved in this partnership. The RCNA gathered responses from 45 government representatives between August and December 2023, representing approximately 23 percent of all CBD Parties, whereas the Expression of Interest involved 33 countries.

Under the GEF EAS Project, year one self-assessments or progress reports were submitted by the majority of participating countries between December 2023 and April 2024, indicating advancements made on the

implementation of the EAS Project and towards CBD COP 16 commitments on NBSAP alignment. These assessments and reports aimed to identify progressions and obstacles towards the achievement of early action on the alignment of national biodiversity targets, monitoring frameworks, policies, and biodiversity finance plans with the new framework; and indicate opportunities to improve support to countries. Responses included feedback from key stakeholders, such as government officials, project coordinators, and project analysts, providing valuable perspectives that are contributing to enhanced project support. Technical workshops and webinars, such as the UNEP-led workshop with Pacific Island countries in March of 2024 also contributed information.

The following points reflect areas of progress as well as challenges that are being encountered by many countries in the context of carrying out early actions towards the realization of the KMGBF.

1. **Elevating nature in political agendas:** Parties are collectively heeding the call to action to elevate political will and the recognition of NBSAPs at the highest level of government. Countries are putting significant effort into raising the importance of national biodiversity commitments across all levels of national leadership. Parties are successfully advancing recognition of the strategic importance of NBSAPs as a key policy instrument in helping to address the triple planetary crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution, and promote sustainable development. While ambition may exist within the environmental ministries that traditionally negotiate, plan, and implement this convention, aligning national targets that match the ambition of the new framework commonly requires the endorsement of a presidency or equivalent leader, as well as ownership across ministries related to finance, climate, and development, among others. To this end, Argentina's National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity has instituted a national policy that sets the vision for the country's NBSAP revision and update process, based on outcomes across 28 stakeholder meetings. This policy has helped to usher in a common understanding of biodiversity in Argentina among different government stakeholders and elevate nature in the policy sphere. The country has also increased the role of biodiversity through a virtual capacity-building series called "The ABCs of Biodiversity", which is instrumental in advancing conversations about NBSAPs and biodiversity across various government institutions. Mexico is also amplifying the role of nature on its national and sub-national agendas. [For the first time](#), the environmental authorities from the country's 32 states

convened to raise awareness of the KMGBF and set the groundwork for its achievement at the sub-national level.

2. **Mobilizing a diverse community behind common goals and transformational changes:** Efforts to systematically address nature loss as outlined in the KMGBF require a response as integrated and multi-dimensional as its drivers. Towards this outcome, the new framework emphasizes a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and many Parties are at the important stage of convening stakeholders from different sectors of society to draft roadmaps for aligning national targets and revising and updating NBSAPs. In many countries, significant efforts are being undertaken to build or strengthen an enabling environment to foster an inclusive approach. Developing national policies for nature that reflect a more comprehensive set of cross-sectoral and stakeholder priorities is an activity that may require significant time. By 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.

For example, Tunisia has found that involving local stakeholders, including regional associations and NGOs, in the management of biodiversity can enhance conservation efforts while also promoting sustainable development and increasing ownership of initiatives. Participatory management of marine and coastal protected areas is codified in national law and implemented in four biodiverse regions. Tunisia is drawing from these successes to structure a participatory and inclusive NBSAP revision process and ensure that the final NBSAP is approved by all key stakeholder groups at the national and regional level. A steering committee is in place, along with regional committees, which include members from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and NGOs. The country is also taking steps to develop an action plan for gender equality, which will include strategies to increase women's participation in NBSAP planning, in line with the CBD Gender Plan of Action ([Decision 15/11](#)). Through partnerships with various stakeholders, Uganda has developed a roadmap for the implementation of the KMGBF that identifies areas of collaboration and partnerships, supports the coordination of the KMGBF partnership actions plan, guides the review and update of NBSAPs, including national targets as per Decision 15/6, and strengthens information and knowledge management on biodiversity conservation and management. These types of collaborations are also proving to be a valuable mechanism to

support data sharing and increase ownership of NBSAP planning across diverse institutions. For example, Bhutan developed an interactive dashboard to systematically track and manage the progress of targets within the country's previous NBSAP. The dashboard facilitated systematic discussions among stakeholders to determine which targets and activities require attention and improvement during the country's NBSAP update processes. Ecuador is also one of the first countries to pilot the use of artificial intelligence to identify the similarity between the national biodiversity targets set out in Ecuador's National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030 and the goals and targets of the KMGBF. This has helped the country identify areas of strength within its current targets and opportunities for a better orientation towards the framework. It will also be an important tool to support the internal process of mid-term review and update of the strategy.

3. **Action towards policy cohesion across nature-impacting sectors:** Parties have expressed their motivation to align NBSAP strategies and actions with activities for nature-based sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, and with those commitments in other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements. However, the RNCA showed a lack of engagement from intersectoral agencies in some places, which may indicate a siloed approach to biodiversity conservation, wherein efforts are primarily led by environmental and biodiversity-focused entities without fully integrating broader development priorities and strategies into sectoral policies and programs. Where cross-sectoral dialogue is not yet being promoted, there are often additional formative activities that must be undertaken, such as establishing mechanisms for joint planning, mainstreaming, and decision-making to integrate biodiversity considerations into other sectoral agendas effectively. This can lead to delays in capacity to rapidly align the full scope of national and global targets. Some countries are paving the way towards policy alignment and coherence by conducting comprehensive analyses of strategies across nature-impacting sectors to identify opportunities for increased alignment around the new Framework. Sri Lanka, for example, is examining a series of sectoral plans covering the conservation and sustainable use of species, including forest, wetland, coastal, marine, and agricultural systems, in addition to plans addressing waste management, energy generation, climate change, land degradation, financial aspects, and monitoring mechanisms. This is leading to the discovery of specific avenues for further coordination and mutual growth towards achieving the targets of the KMGBF holistically and synergistically. Similarly, Uzbekistan has analyzed policy alignment around each of the 23 global targets, resulting in the identification of

44 potential recommendations for strengthening the national policy and legal framework. These types of analysis are laying the groundwork for strengthened mobilization and cross-cutting collaboration towards the KMGBF.

4. **Universal need for capacity to prioritize early action on NBSAP target alignment:** Across all of the countries supported by these initiatives, financial resources emerged as a unanimous need and priority to help advance early action and accelerate implementation. Across the 45 respondents to the RCNA, additional substantial requirements included skills development, database creation, capacity, and implementation. A diversity of responses to technical support needs highlights the necessity for tailored assessments that acknowledge and address the unique contextual factors that impact each country's ability to effectively align and prepare to implement their national targets. Additionally, despite the global efforts to provide financial support to address resource gaps at the close of COP 15, governments require sufficient time to develop internal procedures to initiate new activities. As part of a response to the commitments made at COP 15, Parties must initiate new projects, hire consultants, and set up stakeholder and expert groups, all before they can commence work to update or revise national targets. As donor mechanisms also often rely on implementation support from national consultants, governments are not always able to build their capacity and self-sufficiency in the long term, which can lead to delays. The required timeframe for countries to set in place projects can be extensive in some cases, especially given that formal approval and coordination with the highest level of the government, beyond the Ministry of the Environment, is often required. Some countries, such as small island developing states, are also facing issues in finding qualified consultants due to labor market shortages, coupled with human capital flight. Recognition that each Party's context of enabling environments and capacity needs is unique can help improve national outcomes, as well as the effectiveness of interventions from supporting initiatives.
5. **Political instability:** When countries face changeover in government officials at the national, regional, and local level, it often poses challenges and delays to coordinating whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches towards NBSAP alignment. Election periods can bring about uncertainty, as the procedures for NBSAP alignment and overall biodiversity strategy may differ from administration to administration. In some cases, new ministries are being formed

with the hopes of improving action for nature. These new government bodies can require more time to get up to speed on tackling commitments to the CBD. War, civil unrest, and security concerns can have a similar effect, causing NBSAP-related workshops and stakeholder engagement activities to be canceled or postponed, therefore setting back timelines. Political instability can also contribute to a quick turnover rate with government officials, which can make it harder to coordinate and implement a common national vision for biodiversity. In addition, economic downturns or inflation can make it more difficult for countries to earmark resources for biodiversity. Recognition and support for these unique national contexts, which can have significant impact on the timeline of early or accelerated action, should be considered.

6. **Engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities:** Coordination mechanisms are not always established to most effectively engage Indigenous Peoples and local communities. While many GEF-supported countries are already engaging local communities in their efforts to update or revise NBSAPs, these numbers may be a bit lower for Indigenous Peoples, especially in countries with natural features that make travel challenging, such as in archipelagos and large land area countries. Limited budgets and lack of legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples can also pose additional barriers to their effective engagement in some countries. In many cases, countries are still in the preparatory stage, with plans for the engagement of Indigenous People and local communities not yet in motion, but in other cases, countries have already made great strides. In Mexico, for example, 23 Indigenous and Afro-Mexican groups have engaged in participatory workshops related to the KMGBF. These workshops have helped to raise recognition of the vital role of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and potential barriers to the implementation of the KMGBF should these groups not be engaged.
7. **Taking gender-responsive action:** Gaps remain in embedding gender equality considerations into NBSAP planning. A [national policy environment may or may not traditionally favor stakeholder engagement activities that build and strengthen the capacity of women](#), thus influencing women's access to resources and opportunities to effectively participate or be represented in policy-making processes. While some Parties are developing national targets that mainstream gender considerations and strive for gender equality, others have yet to consult women's groups or

ministries or provide training on gender mainstreaming. Encouragingly, some Parties are motivated to improve recognition of the linkages between gender and biodiversity and how to integrate gender concerns across NBSAP aspects such as monitoring, policy alignment, and finance. The Central African Republic has assessed issues related to adopting a gender-responsive approach in moving ahead with the early actions towards alignment of the NBSAP and actions needed towards effective implementation of the KMGBF, and has identified steps to address these gaps. Measures being taken include raising awareness among women to engage in early actions towards implementation of the KMGBF, ensuring gender issues are included in meeting agendas, taking a gender perspective into account in biodiversity monitoring systems, and integrating gender considerations in policy alignment processes.

8. **Developing a unified vision for nature across sectors and stakeholder groups:** Public and private sector stakeholders often do not see eye-to-eye around biodiversity due to perceived conflicts of interest. Multiple government entities often manage different aspects of biodiversity, leading to disparate approaches, which take significant time to align. However, some countries are making significant efforts to create a unified vision for nature. Bhutan, for example, established a technical working group that brings together a diverse coalition of stakeholders to develop the country's fifth NBSAP and monitor its implementation. Members include government entities, such as the National Biodiversity Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock, Department of Macro-fiscal and Development Finance, National Statistics Bureau, National Soil Service Centre, College of Natural Resources, National Commission for Women and Children, in addition to non-government agencies, and the private sector. Since its inauguration, the technical working group has established a cohesive understanding of the global targets and their effective integration into Bhutan's conservation strategies. In addition, they have formulated national targets and have begun processes to fine-tune the targets, actions, and indicators to ensure they align with national and sectoral plans. Morocco is using a multi-stage approach to co-construct national targets with diverse stakeholders. After a preliminary gap assessment between current sectoral strategies and the KMGBF, a questionnaire was distributed to a wide range of stakeholders, including government ministries, companies, NGOs, and the scientific community, to collect data on the perception of the global goals and targets and the prioritization of these in the national context. Then, a series of 23 bilateral meetings were organized with decision-makers to raise their awareness of the

KMGBF, better understand their needs, and formulate recommendations to facilitate the alignment exercise at the national level. The country is now planning focus group meetings to finalize the national targets and indicators.

9. **Capacity to build monitoring and reporting systems:** Countries have identified gaps in their capacity to develop monitoring systems and report on indicators, as noted in [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19](#). Common challenges include lack of provision of a national institute to lead national monitoring of implementation of the KMGBF, and a lack of financial resources for national monitoring. In addition, countries do not always have sufficient datasets at the national level, relating to headline indicators, or accessible global data layers to supplement national information. Capacity building, technology transfer, scientific cooperation, and financial resources are critical gaps that can delay the development of monitoring system plans and indicators. An Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators was established in [Decision 15/5](#) to provide technical advice on remaining and unresolved issues relating to the monitoring framework for the KMGBF, with a final report issued before the 26th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technological and Technical Advice. The work of the AHTEG runs in parallel to the timeline for Parties to update their NBSAPs. The concurrent nature of these processes has posed difficulties in providing guidance to Parties for early action on the development of plans for national monitoring systems in line with the Monitoring Framework. It likewise has posed difficulties for Parties themselves to determine how to select and operationalize indicators for their national targets, a necessary component to develop their plans for national monitoring systems. Some countries are using detailed assessments to understand gaps in monitoring systems and take proactive steps to overcome them. Kenya, for example, has produced guidelines for baseline data assessment and is in the process of collecting data for 23 KMGBF-aligned national targets. The guidelines outline national target indicators, data type, and data sources, including a list of institutional hosts for biodiversity-related data for use in the review and updating of NBSAPs, with the aim to streamline all data and overcome gaps by 2025 to facilitate monitoring and assessments. As a follow-up to the GEF EAS Project support around developing national systems to monitor implementation of the KMGBF, the [National Monitoring Support Initiative](#) will also increase national capacity, tools, and systems for monitoring national implementation of NBSAPs that are aligned to the KMGBF and the associated package of decisions adopted at CBD COP 15.

This, in turn, will enhance national implementation of the KMGBF through continuous monitoring and review of the effectiveness of national actions and strategies.

10. **Peer-to-peer collaboration:** South-south and triangular cooperation can provide an effective way of sharing good practices, knowledge, expertise, technologies, innovative solutions, and resources that benefit all involved parties, in line with Target 20 and [COP Decision 15/8](#) on capacity building and development and technical and scientific cooperation. Technical workshops, both online and in person, support the exploration of synergies towards knowledge-sharing mechanisms and collaborative projects to enhance biodiversity conservation efforts across borders. For example, in the regional workshop for Asia Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, Azerbaijan shared best practices and success stories from their NBSAP implementation, including discussions on effective conservation measures, community involvement, and successful biodiversity management strategies, which could serve as valuable insights for other participating countries. Peer-to-peer exchanges in Latin America on the subject of NBSAP revision or alignment, for example, have connected countries that face common challenges and share similar characteristics. These virtual exchanges, with policymakers and practitioners from up to eight countries present, have led to a powerful exchange of ideas, including novel methodologies for NBSAP target alignment.

Costa Rica has also contributed to global advancement on NBSAP target alignment by [publishing its novel methodology](#) to support processes in other countries. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), the country developed a participatory exercise to systematically analyze the degree of alignment between more than 100 national targets and global goals. This methodology has now contributed to the development of customized assessments on NBSAP target alignment processes for over thirty GEF-supported Parties. However, countries do not always have mechanisms in place to collaborate with each other to share good practices, knowledge, expertise, technologies, innovative solutions, and resources. This presents a missed opportunity, where innovative approaches for target alignment may not reach those who could benefit. In addition, national siloes can prevent coordinated decision-making around transboundary ecosystems and issues. The RCNA also suggested a strong interest in collaborative learning although readiness to share varied according to the topic. Access to finance emerged as an area with high demand for knowledge but a low readiness to share.

11. Aligning and increasing national financial flows for biodiversity: Understanding how much is currently being spent both positively and negatively for biodiversity as a result of existing policies and instruments, and in light of the targets meant to be achieved, is critical to align and increase all sources of finance, in line with KMGBF Target 19. Even though it is a complex task, some countries have reported progress and identified key entry points. Assessment of public expenditure on biodiversity can provide critical information on how countries are using their national budgets to achieve biodiversity targets and identify overlaps or opportunities for synergies in the use of public expenditure amongst different institutions and sectors. Monitoring public expenditure, such as the process that Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) has developed and institutionalized with support of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), is a critical exercise to identify and monitor progress on closing finance gaps. As a result, national biodiversity expenditure is now being reported annually by this institution. Identifying positive and negative incentives is also crucial for finance flow alignment. Negative incentives, most commonly known as harmful subsidies for biodiversity, may be a potential source of finance to be repurposed, or reformed through a concrete and holistic action plan, in line with KMGBF Target 18. Positive incentives may be scaled up, or expanded to address finance gaps. Some countries like Colombia, Ecuador, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, and others have developed assessments on harmful subsidies, which can be a clear entry point to start the discussion of how to address both positive and negative incentives. Colombia, for example, is advancing with the Fund for Agriculture Sector, FINAGRO, also with support of UNDP BIOFIN, to enhance positive and repurpose negative incentives. Another concrete entry point is to analyze institutional, policy, and regulatory readiness for disclosing nature-related finance and risks, as demonstrated in the study [“Is the Philippines ready for nature-related financial disclosures?”](#), developed with support from Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Secretariat and BIOFIN. This type of study also examines institutional arrangements and capacities at the national and local levels.

V. Conclusion:

As evidenced in this document, Parties are heeding the call of the KMGBF to take early and accelerated action towards bold commitments, concrete actions, and enhanced cooperation to address biodiversity loss, put nature on a path to recovery, and align these actions with the broader sustainable development agenda. However, we should not lose sight of the significant effort still required to align national targets with the KMGBF by COP 16. An important step is to ensure that all Parties communicate national biodiversity targets reflecting, where applicable, all the goals and targets of the KMGBF, as a standalone submission, by COP 16, or the full submission of the NBSAP.

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The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is a country-led initiative backed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), through its International Climate Initiative (IKI), and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the GIZ Global Program. Norway has also confirmed its participation through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is supported by an interim Global Coordination Unit appointed by the Secretariat of the CBD, UNDP, and UNEP.