



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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Subsidiary Body on Implementation

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

**Cooperation with other conventions and international
organizations**

**Interim report of the United Nations Environment Programme on
activities to support the implementation of the Convention on
Biological Diversity, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework**

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Executive Secretary is pleased to provide for the information of participants at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation an interim report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. The report provides information on activities conducted by UNEP between January 2023 and February 2024 relevant to the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its tenth meeting, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fourth meeting.
3. The report is provided in the form in which it was received by the Secretariat.
4. A final report on its activities will be submitted by UNEP to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

* CBD/SBI/4/1.

**INTERIM REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME ON ITS
ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, ITS PROTOCOLS AND THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report provides information on selected activities conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) between January 2023 and February 2024. It builds on the comprehensive report submitted by UNEP to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the second part of its fifteenth meeting. It reports on programmatic activities relevant to the implementation of decisions of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as decisions of the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, adopted in December 2022. This includes activities conducted in response to invitations for action by UNEP and activities of the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). A final report will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting. The report first addresses activities relevant to decision 15/13 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and then addresses activities relevant to other decisions, listed in the order of the decision number noted in the heading of each subsection.

**II. CONTRIBUTION OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
ASSEMBLY OF UNEP (UNEA)**

UNEA-6 - Supplementary Agenda item on “Cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)” and MEA Day (decision 15/13)

2. The sixth session of the UN Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEA-6) which was held from 26th February to 1st March 2024¹, adopted several resolutions and considered an agenda item of particular importance to the work of the Convention. A key highlight of UNEA - 6 was the supplementary agenda item on “Cooperation with MEAs” which was considered through the organisation of an “MEA Day”² held on 28 February 2024, including MEA related side events during the last three days of the conference and exhibitions that ran throughout the entire UNEA week. The overall goal of the supplementary agenda item was to strengthen the engagement of MEAs in UNEA-6 and subsequent sessions, in order to promote coherence between the resolutions of the Assembly and the decisions of the governing bodies of MEAs, while fully respecting the autonomy of the MEAs and without introducing new and additional requirements for the contracting parties to the MEAs. The agenda item attracted high level participation of Member States, MEA Secretariats including the CBD Secretariat, Presidents of MEAs governing bodies, and other stakeholders. The outcomes of the agenda item on Cooperation with MEAs are expected to be brought to the attention of the governing bodies of the MEAs as appropriate. Furthermore, the agenda item has been included in the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Assembly³. Preparation of the agenda item was done in consultation with MEAs Secretariats through the MEAs focal points network in which the CBD Secretariat participates.

3. Two related UNEA resolutions were adopted focusing on specific thematic areas of cooperation with MEAs. For example, UNEA Resolution 6/4⁴ (UNEP/EA.6/RES.4) on *Promoting synergies,*

¹<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea6?%2Funea-6=>

²<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea6/multilateral-environmental-agreements-day>

³<https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=UNEP%2FEA.6%2FL.3&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>

⁴<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/k24/008/07/pdf/k2400807.pdf?token=81nZComVZ85Uzr5tkm&fe=true>

cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments, recognized the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the role of UNEP in facilitating cooperation among the relevant conventions for its effective implementation, known as the “Bern Process”, enhancing synergies with pollution and climate change clusters. Another UNEA Resolution 6.6⁵ was adopted strengthening mutually supportive action on the GBF at the national level, (UNEP/EA.6/RES 6) on *fostering national action to address global environmental challenges through increased cooperation between the United Nations Environment Assembly, the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements*.

4. A High-Level Ministerial side event on “*MEAs Cooperation and the GBF⁶: Insights from the Bern III Conference*” was successfully organized by Switzerland, Mexico, Sweden, the CBD Secretariat and UNEP on 29 February 2024, to inform the UNEA discussions on the key outcomes of the conference that took place from 23-25 January 2024, emphasizing synergies between UNEA, and the MEAs in support of the GBF, and recommendations for CBD COP-16.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations (decision 15/13)

One-UNEP Approach

5. UNEP has developed an overarching strategy to support its Member States and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to deliver on the GBF through a One-UNEP Approach. This can be achieved through three main pathways of change:

- Strengthening political engagement and support to CBD Secretariat
- Galvanizing collective action in UN system to implement the Common Approach to Biodiversity and nature-Based Solutions
- Supporting Member States to accelerate direct implementation of national plans.

6. To deliver these pathways, UNEP supports a whole-of-society and systemic approach with a clear focus on value addition and impact through critical activities under its Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work 2022-2025, including its three core sub-programmes, Nature Action, Climate Action and Chemicals and Pollution Action.

7. UNEP’s critical activities to deliver impact include:

- Advocacy and engagement to generate political momentum and resources for implementation
- Building capacities for national planning, finance, action
- Increasing transparency and accountability including improved monitoring, reporting and review
- Enhancing cooperation and synergies across whole-of-government & society to ensure impact

8. UNEP’s GBF Strategy identifies four Focus Areas in which their work can achieve maximum impact. These are:

- Sustainable and inclusive use of biodiversity
- Restore and enhance nature’s contribution to people
- Public policy mainstreaming

⁵<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/k24/007/71/pdf/k2400771.pdf?token=EQuCG38j0GnTQwuz6E&fe=true>

⁶<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea6/programme>

○ Finance and financial flows

9. UNEP has conducted a mapping of all 514 projects across its 13 Programme Coordination Projects (PCPs) to these four Focus Areas, which has revealed that 95% of its PCP projects contribute to one or more of these focus areas and has provided insights which can support UNEP to optimize its actions for impact.

10. UNEP convenes a GBF working group, which meets monthly, bringing people from across UNEP and UNEP-WCMC to discuss and input to UNEP's GBF-related work.

11. UNEP has developed a 'Roadmap to COP16' strategy document, which was presented to the GBF Working Group and has received inputs from across UNEP, which identifies key areas and issues for UNEP support in the lead-up to and during CBD COP16.

12. UNEP provides the Secretariat for the "*Bern Process*" which aims to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between biodiversity-relevant conventions, contributing to the effective and efficient implementation of the GBF. It builds on lessons from Bern I⁷ and Bern II⁸ consultations on the post-2020 GBF and is recognized by CBD COP decision 15/13 on "cooperation with other conventions and organisations."⁹ Ultimately, the Bern Process supports a whole-of-society, whole-of-government approach to the implementation of the GBF by facilitating dialogue and exchange between Parties, secretariats of all relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), as well as other stakeholders, aiming for synergistic intergovernmental processes. The Bern Process is closely interlinked with UNEP's work under the project "*Leveraging transformational change through coherent and synergistic implementation of Environmental Treaties*," also known as Treaties II, and implemented in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat.

13. In response to decision 15/13 and to recent intergovernmental calls directed to UNEP to continue the Bern Process, UNEP organized the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting¹⁰ (27 - 30 June 2023) in collaboration with the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment to gather advice on the aim, scope, agenda, participation, and modalities for a conference to support the Bern Process. The 'Bern III Conference on the biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' took place from 23 – 25 January 2024 in Bern, Switzerland and was organized by UNEP in close collaboration with the Swiss Government, the CBD Secretariat, UNEP-WCMC, and the conference co-chairs. The Co-Chairs of the Bern III Conference are Ms. Clarisse Kehler Siebert from Sweden and Ms. Camila Isabel Zepeda Lizama from Mexico. Background documents were prepared to inform the conference discussions, including an 'Aide Memoire'¹¹, on mandates by the MEAs that recognized the Bern Process and/or the GBF.

14. The Bern III Conference brought together representatives of parties and secretariats of sixteen MEAs, as well as a range of other stakeholders, organizations, and individual experts. The exchange resulted in a wide range of concrete ideas for increased collaboration among MEAs in the implementation of the GBF at global, regional, and national levels. Outcomes include: i) building on the cross-mapping of strategic plans to establish partnerships and groups of friends for GBF targets; ii) establishing national platforms that bring together National Focal Points for MEA cooperation and NBSAPs preparation, iii)

⁷<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/de6d/6f08/e6f5ab406bf39019f9d5db62/post2020-ws-2019-06-02-en.pdf>

⁸<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/35906/Bern2rep21.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

⁹CBD/COP/DEC/15/13. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-13-en.pdf> (Accessed 29 April 2024).

¹⁰https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43140/Bogis-Bossey_Meeting_Report.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

¹¹<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44500/Bern%20III%20information%20paper%201%20-%20Mandates.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

MEAs contribution for specific chapters in the global stock take report, and iv) using windows of opportunities to implement actions through upcoming meetings. Furthermore, the importance of the upcoming COPs of the three Rio Conventions towards the end of the year was highlighted. The outcomes of the conference effectively promote the use of synergies among Parties and Secretariats in implementing the GBF. They are made available to inform relevant MEA governance processes as opportunities for further engagement. Preliminary highlights¹² were released at UNEA-6, which recognized the Bern Process through its resolutions 6/4 on “promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental institutions.” See SBI Information Document CBD/SBI/4/INF/15¹³ for the full Bern III meeting report.

15. UNEP has been providing substantive input in promoting identification of the potential interlinkages between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Framework on Chemicals, For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. The conference room paper prepared by UNEP on the potential interlinkages of the two frameworks submitted to the 5th Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management held in September 2023 in Bonn, Germany fed into the outcomes of the Conference. These included the request to the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to prepare for the next conference in 2026 a report on interlinkages between the Global Framework on Chemicals and the GBF.

16. The UNEP *Faith for Earth Coalition*¹⁴ established an interfaith working group focused on Religion and Biodiversity, which has evolved into the Faith for Biodiversity Alliance, comprising numerous faith-based organizations. Presently, the alliance is actively involved in preparations for COP16, aiming to demonstrate how faith-based organizations are implementing the GBF. This effort involves mapping local faith-based actions as a follow-up to the successful engagement of faith actors at COP 15. During COP15, faith actors contributed to reviewing the global framework and facilitated numerous discussion sessions at the Faith Pavilion.

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision 15/4)

17. UNEP including UNEP-WCMC provided to the CBD Secretariat compiled lists of tools and guidance¹⁵ materials, as well as related resources and platforms, available for Parties that address a wide range of aspects in support of implementation of the GBF, in response to SCBD Notification 2023-120, Submission of views and information on existing tools and guidance that can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The compilation was further included in the Information Document CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16.

18. A Cross-Mapping Paper¹⁶: Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs, was developed to inform discussions at the Bern III Conference on biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions on implementation of the GBF held in January 2024. The paper highlights interlinkages between goals and targets of the GBF and the strategies of 14 MEAs in various thematic clusters. The paper was prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the team developing the DaRT under the UNEP

¹²<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44836/Bern%20III%20Conference%20-%20briefing%20note%20%28final%29%20%281%29.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹³Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/documents/CBD/SBI/4/INF/15> (Accessed 6 May 2024).

¹⁴<https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/faith-earth-initiative>

¹⁵<https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-120>

¹⁶<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44506/Bern%20III%20information%20paper%203%20-%20Cross-mapping%20MEA%20strategies.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Environmental Treaties Programme – Realizing Synergies for Biodiversity, which is financially supported by Switzerland, EU and SIDA. The paper benefitted from feedback from MEA secretariats and will be referenced as an information document under SBI-4.

19. Under United Nations Environment Assembly Resolution 4/23¹⁷, UNEP has been mandated to develop a Global Environmental Data Strategy (GEDS)¹⁸ that will help establish an international framework for the sharing, access, inter-operability, quality control, and governance of global environmental data. The GEDS is to be developed in consultation with Governments, United Nations Agencies, funds and programmes, the secretariats of the MEAs, and international and regional scientific bodies. It will be presented at UNEA 7 in December 2025.

20. The World Environmental Situation Room (WESR)¹⁹ will be a flagship implementation of GEDS. The WESR, envisioned as a federated environmental data platform, is currently undergoing a redesign phase to enhance user-centricity and technical robustness. It aims to federate all major environmental data resources and platforms onto a unified data architecture, enabling seamless data discovery, visualization, and analysis based on GEDS framework. The WESR's architecture is being developed concurrently with the identification and prototyping of use cases, ensuring tangible impacts on national policies, financial decisions, supply chains, and consumer behaviours. Furthermore, rigorous testing and implementation of data policies, standards, governance, and interoperability frameworks will be conducted within the WESR.

21. UNEP continues to provide technical support to Member States on the application of economic methods to value nature's contribution to people (i.e. ecosystem services) to make the economic case for biodiversity conservation. The recently-closed EU-funded project on TEEBAgriFood ('The Economics of Ecosystems for Agriculture and Food') across seven countries led to the launch of the Brazilian National Program for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture promoting food security, socioeconomic development and climate resilience. UNEP contributed to the National Program (decree 11.700/2023) and the Food and Nutritional Security Strategy for Cities (decree 11.822/2023). In India, UNEP provided support in three States making the economic case for organic and agroforestry. The Research Advisory Committee of the Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (IIFSR) has recommended the application of the TEEBAgriFood Framework via the All-India Network on Organic Farming (AINOF). Further, the TEEB approach is to be included in the syllabus of undergraduate program of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's (ICAR) on Natural Farming, expected to be included in 51 State Agricultural Universities by the end of 2024.

Monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision 15/5)

22. UNEP-WCMC supports the operationalisation of the monitoring framework in a number of ways. Technical, scientific, and logistical support is provided directly to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on indicators, as mandated at COP15 to further develop the monitoring framework, to address gaps in the framework, and to assess Parties needs for use of the indicators of the monitoring framework. UNEP-WCMC hosts the metadata for the indicators of the monitoring framework, recently updated by the AHTEG on indicators. By making the metadata accessible to Parties, UNEP-WCMC is supporting the use of the headline indicators at national level. Further support will be provided directly to Parties to better manage the data and information for national monitoring, review and reporting, via the National Monitoring

¹⁷<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28486/K1901170.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

¹⁸<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/45310/18-April-SubCo-AgendaItem4-backgrounddoc.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹⁹<https://data.unep.org/app/>

Support Initiative, which aims to enhance national capacity for monitoring implementation of the GBF, by 2030.

23. UNEP-WCMC was further requested by the AHTEG on indicators to assess national capacity for use of the headline indicators of the monitoring framework²⁰. The summary of the assessment of national needs is available as part of the suite of information for SBSTTA-26²¹. Capacity needs for national monitoring are further assessed and guidance on how to establish national monitoring systems is provided by UNEP-WCMC through Component 2 of the GEF7 Early Action Support Project.

24. The UN Biodiversity Lab²² (UNBL) managed by UNEP-WCMC and developed through collaboration between UNEP and UNDP, supports country-led efforts to use spatial data and analytic tools to generate insight for monitoring different relevant indicators of the GBF that are based on spatial data. The UNBL provides access to over 400 datasets and support Parties in the development of their evidence-based planning, monitoring, and reporting on the state of our planet's vital biodiversity and ecosystems.

25. Some further specific examples of tools that can be used by Parties to implement the monitoring framework include the Target Tracker²³, which visualises progress toward the goals and targets of the GBF, at national and global levels. The data in the Target Tracker will feed into the CBD Online Reporting Tool²⁴, to allow Parties to use the data directly in their national reports of progress towards the GBF, as appropriate.

26. In addition to these activities, UNEP-WCMC also works directly on specific indicators to monitor implementation of the GBF at multiple scale. Notably, UNEP-WCMC is the custodian agency for the headline indicator for Target 3, on the effectiveness of Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based Measures (OECMs). UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with the Forest Peoples Programme also hosted an expert workshop on traditional knowledge indicators. The key outcome from the workshop is that now all traditional knowledge indicators were assessed and included in the monitoring framework (CBD/SBSTTA/26/2). This includes an indicator on participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, which is being further developed by the Indigenous Navigator and UNEP-WCMC.

27. UNEP-WCMC has also developed a draft indicator methodology on the national implementation for the Gender Plan of Action, which is a component indicator in the monitoring framework. The methodology is being co-developed with Parties to the CBD and relevant organisations and will be ready for use by COP16.

28. UNEP-WCMC will continue to support Parties on integrating Section C of the GBF in their national monitoring systems and providing further guidance. Support on implementation and use of the Monitoring Framework was available throughout SBSTTA25 at the Early Action Support helpdesk (supported by UNEP-WCMC, UNEP and UNDP). Similar help desk sessions will be replicated at SBSTTA26, for Parties to receive direct one to one support on capacity needs associated to the Monitoring framework.

29. UNEP is providing co-financing to the Group on Earth Observation to develop the Global Ecosystem Atlas²⁵ as a direct contribution to the monitoring framework of the GBF. The Global Ecosystems

²⁰<https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2024-030>

²¹<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-26>

²²<https://unbiodiversitylab.org/en/>

²³<https://target-tracker.org/en>

²⁴<https://ort.cbd.int/>

²⁵<https://earthobservations.org/solutions/incubators/global-ecosystems-atlas>

Atlas will bring together high-quality global, regional and national ecosystem maps into a single, open, online resource. Presenting the extent, structure and function of the world's ecosystems in unprecedented detail, the Atlas will enable everyone—from governments to individual citizens—to take action to protect nature.

30. Headline indicators of the GBF related to SDG indicators are reflected in the Data and Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT)²⁶. As a trial initiative, DaRT made data for six global headline indicators disaggregated to the national level accessible for national governments to utilize in their reporting. This data is imported from UNEP's data resources²⁷ and DaRT allows for the direct download for further processing according to countries' needs. Based on positive reception of the function, the number of available indicators will be extended with a focus on indicators used for the GBF, allowing countries to bridge data-gaps for upcoming national reports to MEAs.

Updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision 15/6)

Early Action Support

31. Under the GEF-funded Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support project (GEF-EAS), UNEP and UNDP are supporting a total of 139 countries (UNEP 70 Parties; UNDP 69 Parties) to fast-track efforts to align their NBSAPs and national targets with the GBF. This support is focused on four components, namely a) aligning NBSAPs and national targets; b) assessing national monitoring systems and developing monitoring action plans; c) advancing policy coherence across sectors in alignment with the GBF; and d) biodiversity finance.

32. In the first three quarters of 2023, UNEP convened three regional inception and technical support workshops for Anglophone Africa (Nairobi, May 2023); Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe (Istanbul, May 2023) and Francophone Africa (Dakar, July 2023). These workshops served to sensitize Parties about the GEF-EAS project, facilitate peer to peer learning and promote South-South cooperation.

33. UNEP has provided further technical support to GEF-EAS countries through the preparation and dissemination of technical resources, including guidance documents, a webinar series and provision of one-to-one assistance, to develop national capacities on the four focus areas of the GEF-funded project. These resources and webinar recordings have been made available on the NBSAP Forum website²⁸.

34. In collaboration with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations University, UN-Habitat, International Fund for Agricultural Development and World Health Organization, UNEP prepared a set of policy briefs^{29, 30, 31, 32} to help national focal points understand various contributions these agencies can make for implementing the GBF. These documents were shared with the participants of the NBSAP regional workshop organized by UNEP.

²⁶<https://dart.informea.org/strategy>

²⁷<https://www.unep.org/data-resources?page=0>

²⁸<https://www.learningfornature.org/en/nbsap-forum/elearning/>

²⁹<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43206/IFADFMI.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

³⁰<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43208/UNUSGBD.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

³¹https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43237/Supporting_implementation_global_biodiversity_UNCTAD.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

³²https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43236/Supporting_implementation_global_biodiversity.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

35. Contributing to the GEF GBF Early Action Support (EAS) project, UNEP prepared the following documents to help countries prepare for revising/updating their NBSAPs and set national targets in response to KMGBF, and establishing national monitoring systems for enhanced monitoring and reporting:

- **A checklist** of key elements, thematic and cross-cutting issues that countries consider while updating the NBSAPs³³
- **Guide on undertaking rapid assessment** of existing NBSAPs, including undertaking gap analyses of NBSAPs with new targets³⁴
- **Guidance on undertaking a whole of society approach** to implement the GBF³⁵
- **Undertaking policy coherence** for effective updating of NBSAPs³⁶.
- **Guidance on developing national monitoring systems**³⁷ (led by UNEP-WCMC)
- **The Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) for MEAs and the Compendia of Guidance**³⁸ for NBSAP alignment, knowledge management and harmonized reporting

36. Under another project, UNEP's Freshwater Ecosystems Unit has offered support from its SDG 6.6.1 experience and programmes to countries who are looking to prioritize fresh water in their national GBF target setting. A webinar is being planned to provide an update on the Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer online system monitoring progress on SDG target 6.6 through the NBSAP accelerator partnership and platform.

Other aspects of the enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review (decision 15/6)

37. In addition to the NBSAP update as a key tool for planning, monitoring and review, UNEP is in the process of initiating actions and support to 139 Parties to prepare their 7th CBD National Reports. UNEP is currently in discussion to prepare proposals for the 5th Biosafety National Reports and the 1st ABS National Reports. All the reports in line with COP Decision CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/27 for harmonised reporting are due by 28 February 2026.

38. DaRT³⁹ continued to be rolled out to support NBSAPs alignment. Further mandated by several COP-15 decisions⁴⁰, critical developments and activities took place for the DaRT tool over the last sixteen months. Following the adoption of the GBF, priority was given to supporting CBD Parties to fast-track the revision and alignment of their NBSAPs during dedicated workshops, helpdesks and webinars funded by GEF GBF Early Action Support Project (GBF-EAS), European Union, Switzerland, Sweden, and the Environment Fund under two ongoing UNEP projects⁴¹. Based on interest expressed by Parties inception

³³<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/45470>

³⁴<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/45468>

³⁵<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/45469>

³⁶<https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/45471>

³⁷https://docs.google.com/document/d/1W4VkgTYq-yP9X8-py2HNG_HqTVSW23Fm/edit#heading=h.gjdgxs

³⁸<https://dart.informea.org/compendia>

³⁹<https://dart.informea.org/about>

⁴⁰CBD COP-15 notably invited the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant MEAs to use DaRT to support the implementation of GBF. CBD COP 15 also requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate the use of DaRT for Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review (CBD/COP/DEC/15/6), biodiversity data and knowledge-management (CBD/COP/15/16; and monitoring framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5). More specifically, UNEP was invited to continue enhancing synergies in reporting for Parties through DaRT.(CBD/COP/15/13). These decisions serve as a basis to further develop and roll-out of DaRT in countries which are parties to biodiversity-related conventions.

⁴¹“Leveraging transformational change through coherent and synergistic implementation of Environmental Treaties (Treaties II)” and “Scaling Up Actions to Realize Synergies for Biodiversity.”

workshops organized by UNEP GBF-EAS in 2023⁴² and a series of webinars⁴³, a first regional workshop for the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) countries was held in April 2024 in collaboration with Cameroon. Two DaRT national workshops were organized at the request of the governments of China⁴⁴ and Nigeria, in September and November 2023⁴⁵. As a result, both countries indicated their intention to utilize the DaRT for the preparation of CBD 7th national report. The use of DaRT was further promoted during MEA governing bodies meetings: at SBSTTA-25, UNEA-6, and CMS COP-14 and COP-16 of the Cartagena Convention.

39. Strong collaboration of DaRT within UNEP, with UNEP-WCMC and MEAs allowed for key technical developments supporting users, parties, and secretariats. DaRT's latest technical enhancements primarily aim to support Parties bridging data gaps for national reports to MEAs and visualize linkages of MEA strategic plans with GBF and SDGs. DaRT revamped its website in April 2024, where national data for 6 global indicators adopted for the GBF are now directly imported and visualized in national working spaces for all Parties. Based on the positive feedback from DaRT users, additional indicators and data disaggregated to the national level will be displayed in the national DaRT working spaces. To enable users to tag contents with taxonomic terms, interoperability with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) has also been established. DaRT users can now use the Compendia⁴⁶ – an open online library developed with UNEP-WCMC launched in all UN languages to access guidance and global and regional biodiversity data.

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism (decisions 15/7 and 15/15)

40. The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) is a blended finance instrument to mobilise action and resources to protect and restore coral reef ecosystems and is the first global UN fund dedicated specifically to delivering SDG 14. The GFCR is working on 17 programmes in 23 countries with an innovative blended public-private finance approach for supporting reef positive businesses that address drivers of coral reef degradation. UNEP is leading on the Monitoring & Evaluation of the GFCR and has developed an M&E framework as well as software, tools and resources to support convening agents in monitoring the impacts of the GFCR.

41. The Freshwater Challenge, a member state led coalition currently comprising 45 countries launched at the CBD COP15 in Montreal and expanded at a special event at UNFCCC COP-28, is aiming to accelerate country implementation of the GBF and Paris Agreement in synergy through freshwater action. Funding mobilization is currently underway among the coalition's core partners, which comprise World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, IUCN, Conservation International, Ramsar Convention, UNEP and others.

National Monitoring Support (also decision 15/5)

42. The National Monitoring Support initiative aims to provide technical support to countries to enhance national capacity for monitoring implementation of the GBF, using the Monitoring framework. Following the capacity needs survey undertaken for the AHTEG on indicators⁴⁷, ten countries were identified as having met a set of specific criteria for priority support. These criteria include countries that are OECD-ODA eligible: those that are known to need capacity development to support monitoring of

⁴²All of which the DaRT team participated in: Nairobi and Istanbul (May 2023), and Lomé (June 2023).

⁴³Session #5: NBSAP alignment: Tools and technical support: <https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/gef-early-action-support-webinar-series-webinar-5-national-target-alignment-tools-and-technical-support/> (September 2023).

⁴⁴<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/en/news/chinas-national-biodiversity-leads-come-together-for-first-time-to-explore-new-reporting-tool>

⁴⁵Respectively in collaboration with the Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and UNEP-WCMC, and with the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Department of Forestry of Nigeria.

⁴⁶<https://dart.informea.org/compendia>

⁴⁷<https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2024-030>

national implementation of the GBF, or those that can play a role in sharing expertise and information at the regional level. So far, two of the ten selected countries have formally confirmed their participation in the initiative (Mexico and Uganda), and one regional agency (the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity). Countries are currently establishing national actions for project implementation.

NBSAP Accelerator Partnership (also decision 15/6)

43. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership⁴⁸ is a country-led initiative to support nature-positive action, putting countries' efforts for biodiversity at the centre stage and promoting dialogue and knowledge exchange to develop NBSAPs in line with the GBF. Led by the governments of Colombia and Germany, the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership brings together countries, institutions, and non-state actors, with a whole of government and a whole of society approach, to strengthen global ambition on biodiversity action.

44. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership was established in December 2022, now with more than 40 members committed to upholding the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership's 10 guiding principles⁴⁹. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership operational launch took place during the UN General Assembly in September 2023, alongside its first interim Steering Committee meeting⁵⁰. Since this launch, an interim Global Coordination Unit has been established with staff from CBD Secretariat, UNDP and UNEP, with a strong presence at key dialogues and events and strong partnership foundations established.

45. The first cohort of facilitator hosts were officially announced at a side event and reception⁵¹ during UNEA-6 which include Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu. 12 additional host countries will be identified later in 2024.

46. Under the umbrella of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership BMZ and NORAD are co-funding GIZ to deliver an NBSAPs global support programme to enhance country capacities to implement national biodiversity targets aligned with the GBF and support priority measures to achieve the national goals, with work in eight countries including DRC, Indonesia, Laos, Namibia, Colombia, Brazil, Peru and Madagascar.

47. Under the leadership of the UNFCCC COP28 Presidency, the NDC Partnership, the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, Colombia and Germany led an important effort to co-host the NDC-NBSAP ministerial on 9 December at the COP28, driving the integration of national climate and biodiversity frameworks for 2030 action⁵² resulting in a Joint Statement with further alignment planned through 2024 on the road to CBD COP16.

48. Responding to GBF targets related to financing, UNEP undertook the following activities in support of enhancing capacities of the Parties to deal with biodiversity finance. (i) Undertook a study on assessing the biodiversity financing architecture⁵³, (ii) prepared a report, focusing on the Caribbean region, on biodiversity financing options – including options for integrated (climate, nature and ocean finance)

⁴⁸<https://nbsapaccelerator.org/>

⁴⁹<https://drive.google.com/file/d/17PchM1-gYZUReMGBUoh4MI54O7ggkQOH/view>

⁵⁰https://docs.google.com/document/d/16lYYRSEnsrtZnUnVgk_wUMohSikUONrn/edit

⁵¹https://nbsapaccelerator.org/news_and_events/accelerating-implementation-of-the-global-biodiversity-framework-supporting-countries-early-actions/

⁵²https://nbsapaccelerator.org/news_and_events/accelerating-implementation-of-the-global-biodiversity-framework-supporting-countries-early-actions/

⁵³<https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44271/Understanding%20Blended%20Finance%20in%20the%20Lens%20of%20Integrated%20Financing.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

financing approaches and principles⁵⁴, (iii) organized a Caribbean regional consultation on financing⁵⁵, (iv) established an Africa regional capacity development platform for biodiversity financing⁵⁶, ⁵⁷ and (v) organized a webinar series on biodiversity financing. In addition, a glossary of terms for non-experts, a technical note on blended finance options were also prepared.

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management (decisions 15/8 and 15/16)

49. UNEP is coordinating the implementation of an EC-UNEP partnership programme (ACP MEAs)⁵⁸, which addresses challenging environmental issues in the African, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) regions. This programme builds national and institutional capacities, processes, and infrastructure in the 79 ACP countries to enforce and comply with MEAs including those related to biodiversity, and to improve national legal frameworks, including legislations, and mechanisms, for the effective implementation MEAs. The CBD Secretariat is part of the extended partners of the Programme and implements activities under the Programme related to the Convention. It also provides information on developments and activities happening under the convention to other implementing partners in the conduct of their activities.

50. In the Caribbean, CARICOM Secretariat in partnership with the CBD Secretariat, held a subregional dialogue in April 2024⁵⁹, on NBSAPs for Caribbean countries as an opportunity for Caribbean Countries to share experiences and lessons learned in the revision and/or updating of NBSAPs, including good practices and ways and means to address challenges in this regard. The subregional dialogue will also contribute to the further piloting of the open-ended forum for the voluntary country review of implementation⁶⁵, under the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. A technical study on how countries have responded to the main capacity needs in the three ACP regions is currently underway and will support key technical and scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives in the three ACP regions.

51. In the African region, The African Union Commission in partnership with the Secretariat of the Organization of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) organized a High-Level Conference on the implementation of the outcomes of the CBD COP15 which was held in June 2023⁶⁰. The outcomes of the conference included the development of an action plan that will support and drive effective implementation of the GBF, including actions to ensure adequate capacity building and resource mobilization from both public and private sectors; and ensure alignment, synergies, and complementarity in financing, developing, and implementing the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

52. Upon invitation from the CBD secretariat, UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office and UNEP-WCMC contributed to a series of subregional dialogues on NBSAPs , held by the CBD Secretariat in collaboration with partners in Asia-Pacific region, including: 1) Sub-regional NBSAP Dialogue for ASEAN and Timor-Leste⁶¹, held by the CBD Secretariat in collaboration with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity in Manila, the Philippines from 14-17 August 2023; and 2) NBSAP Dialogue for South and East Asia⁶², held by the

⁵⁴<https://www.unep.org/events/working-group-meeting/caribbean-regional-consultation-meeting-integrated-financing-and>

⁵⁵https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/45416/Workshop%20Report_Jamaica%20Meeting%20on%20Integrated%20Financin%202023.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

⁵⁶<https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-un-environment-programme-partner-drive-implementation-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework-africa-63443>

⁵⁷<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/43204/CTAWFBP.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

⁵⁸<https://www.acpmeas.com/>

⁵⁹<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NBSAP-OM-2024-05>

⁶⁰<https://au.int/en/newsevents/20230530/africa-caribbean-and-pacific-conference-implementation-outcomes-cbd-cop15-and>

⁶¹<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NBSAP-OM-2023-01>

⁶²<https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2023/ntf-2023-114-nbsap-en.pdf>

CBD Secretariat with the support of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the United Nations University in Tokyo from 23-26 January 2024.

53. Furthermore, UNEP collaborated with the CBD Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Government of Fiji, as well as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in organizing the Sub-regional Dialogue on NBSAPs for Pacific Island countries⁶³, in Nadi, Fiji from 18-26 March 2024. The dialogue was composed of three segments, the first part focused specifically on the knowledge sharing and exchange on NBSAPs, the part focused on Target 3 of the GBF and the third part focused on the UNEP-GEF Early Action Support programme. The dialogue, attended by 15 countries from the Pacific region, along with the representatives from the UN, other IGOs, NGOs, youth, and civil society, contributed towards the sharing of experiences and mutual learning related to the updating and revision of NBSAPs as well as providing information to countries on existing tools and initiatives that support the GBF implementation. Specifically, UNEP led the third part of the dialogue, held on 25 – 26 March 2024 under the GEF Early Action Support project.

54. The dialogue successfully brought together participants from environmental as well as agricultural sectors, with support provided by both FAO and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), which contributed to facilitating cross-sectoral dialogues and collaboration in NBSAP-related processes. Furthermore, the dialogue benefited from active engagement with, and contributions from the secretariats of other biodiversity-related MEA, which was facilitated by UNEP. The secretariats of CITES, CMS contributed to the Synergies session held on 25 March, and the Ramsar Convention Secretariat shared a background document highlighting the guidance for integrating Ramsar Convention’s priorities and requirements into NBSAPs.

55. Furthermore, a series of events and webinars have been convened by UNEP in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC in Asia-Pacific region. Those events include: a virtual side event on “Accelerating actions towards SDGs through the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”⁶⁴, held by UNEP, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC and UNDP on 22 February 2024, at the 11th Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development; and a side event entitled, “Accelerating the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”⁶⁵, held on 5 October 2023, at the Fifth Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 3-6 October 2023, led by UNEP and UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with UNDP, with inputs from the representatives of governments, Secretariats of CBD and CMS, SPREP and the private sector. These events showcased key initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region that contribute to accelerating national and regional level efforts towards implementing the GBF and highlighted the importance of the linkage between the implementation of the GBF and achieving the SDGs.

56. UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) also contributed technically to the regional training on “Biodiversity Conservation and Human Well-being 2023”⁶⁶ organized by the SNRD Biodiversity Working Group in coordination with the SNRD Secretariat, IUCN and UNEP in Khao Yai National Park, Thailand from 23-26 October 2023. The course, attended by officials from governments around Southeast Asia, contributed to showcasing regional and national biodiversity efforts that support the implementation of the GBF.

Marine and coastal biodiversity (decision 15/24)

⁶³<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NBSAP-OM-2024-03>

⁶⁴<https://www.unep.org/events/online-event/accelerating-actions-towards-sdgs-through-implementation-kunming-montreal>

⁶⁵<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/fifth-forum-ministers-and-environment-authorities-asia-pacific>

⁶⁶<https://snrd-asia.org/training-biodiversity-conservation-and-human-well-being/>

57. UNEP is working to support Member States in the ratification and early action on the BBNJ Agreement, including through the production of information and awareness tools and regional trainings on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) through Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs) and capacity building for legal and institutional mechanisms to support ratification and implementation, working through GEF-IW MSP (International Waters Medium Sized Projects). The overarching 3-prong approach is as follows: 1) Information and Awareness Raising on the BBNJ Agreement 2) Legal and Institutional Capacity Building to Support Ratification and Implementation, and 3) Technical Assistance on Applying Area-based Management Tools, including MPAs, working with UNEP administered RSCAPs to enhance policy congruence between areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.

Biodiversity and health (decision 15/29)

Draft Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

58. In relation to notification SCBD/SSSF/JL/SK/MAQ/VA/91436, which invited governments and organizations to participate in the peer review of the updated draft of the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health, UNEP sought comments from all its divisions and provided consolidated feedback to the CBD Secretariat. In collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP also disseminated the notification to the other members of the Quadripartite Collaboration on One Health (namely the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health), as well as to first-term members of the One Health High Level Expert Panel and the partners of the Nature4Health initiative.

Nature4Health initiative

59. UNEP leads and provides the secretariat for the Nature4Health initiative and multi-partner trust fund. Nature4Health brings together eight international partners to mainstream the linkages between biodiversity and health at country level, following a preventative One Health approach and in direct support for the draft Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health. Nature4Health promotes a participatory systems approach to generate a shared understanding amongst stakeholder groups of the links between biodiversity, climate and health, and to co-develop strategies, policies and actions to mainstream those linkages into policies and actions on the ground. In the lead up to 2030, the Nature4Health Multi-Partner Trust Fund will be supporting at least 18 countries and regions to mainstream the interlinkages between biodiversity and health in line with the GBF and the draft Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health, which is expected to be adopted at CBD CoP16. Each participating country or region will receive technical assistance valued in excess of USD 2.5 million per country. Through a call for expressions of interest, six countries (Ecuador, Ghana, Mongolia, Rwanda, Vietnam and Zambia) were selected for a first phase of work in-country, which commenced in early 2024. A further 12 countries or regions are expected to be selected in two further phases in the lead up to 2030. The Nature4Health multi-partner trust fund was established with generous seed funding from Germany's Ministry of the Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety (BMUV) through its International Climate Initiative (IKI). Efforts are underway to secure substantial additional resources from additional donors to scale up Nature4Health activities to at least 50 countries. More details can be found in the Nature4Health website⁶⁷.

One Health Joint Plan of Action

60. UNEP, in collaboration with the One Health Quadripartite Alliance partners (namely the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health), has been supporting countries in the Asia-Pacific region in rolling out the One Health Joint Plan

⁶⁷<https://nature4health.org/>

of Action at the national level, in close coordination with the efforts towards implementing the GBF. At the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop held in Bangkok, 5-8 September 2023, representatives of human, animal health, and environment sectors from 24 countries in Asia-Pacific discussed the roadmaps for implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at the national level. UNEP's engagement underscored the importance of close alignments between One Health-related efforts and the implementation of MEAs including the CBD. As a result of the workshop, representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Japan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines and Sri Lanka specifically highlighted the mainstreaming biodiversity into One Health and aligning their NBSAPs and One Health-related strategies and action plans.

Biodiversity and climate change (decision 15/30)

61. The UN-led World Adaptation Science Programme, with its Secretariat hosted at UNEP, has published a policy brief on 'Advancing Effectiveness of Climate Adaptation'⁶⁸ in October 2023. Biodiversity conservation has been identified as one of the co-benefits for effective climate adaptation. It emphasizes that adaptation interventions need to be assessed for their potential effectiveness (ex-ante) and measure actual effectiveness (ex-post) using a set of metrics identified based on specific criteria.

62. With the aim to inform the UN climate negotiations, and to raise climate ambition and action, UNEP produces two annual reports on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- The Emissions Gap Report⁶⁹ (EGR) series provides an annual update of the gap between estimated future global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the reductions required to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. It also highlights opportunities to bridge the emissions gap, tackling also issues with close connection to biodiversity. For example, the 2023 edition looked at Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR), including its sustainability-related risks and potential co-benefits of different CDR options on biodiversity.
- The Adaptation Gap Report⁷⁰ (AGR) series provides a regular science-based assessment of the global progress on adaptation planning, financing and implementation and explores options for enhancing and advancing national and global adaptation efforts. The 2023 edition included a deep-dive topic on loss and damage, including non-economic losses and damages, such as loss of biodiversity among others.

Synthetic biology (decision 15/31)

63. UNEP is contributing to ongoing work on Synthetic Biology through technical contributions and field experiences to support Member States on Biosafety through the work of the National Biosafety Framework projects under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁷¹.

Risk assessment and risk management (decision CP-10/10)

64. UNEP is contributing to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Experts Group on Risk Assessment and Risk Management by providing better practices through learning meetings. UNEP also initiated work with Member States through the Biosafety Programme to enable them review and update national Risk

⁶⁸<https://www.unep.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/advancing-effectiveness-climate-adaptation-science-adaptation-policy#:~:text=The%20goal%20of%20this%20issue,adaptation%20effectiveness%20in%20international%20and>

⁶⁹<https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2023>

⁷⁰<https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2023>

⁷¹<https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/biosafety/what-we-do/developing-biosafety-frameworks/unep-gef-project-development#:~:text=The%20Cartagena%20Protocol%20on%20Biosafety%20aims%20%22to%20contribute%20to%20ensuring,use%20of%20biological%20diversity%2C%20taking>

Assessment guidelines in line with the updated and ongoing global guidance on Articles 15 and 16 and Annex 1 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety across its Biosafety Portfolio. In line with ongoing global practices to ensure safety of all biological introductions to the environment, UNEP through its GEF Supported Biosafety Programme, is evolving new and innovative Biosafety security projects which address the safe management of living organisms through a coordinated approach based on risk analysis through Biosafety, Food Safety, Plant and Animal Health as a Biosecurity Projects. New Biosecurity projects have been started in Cameroon, Moldova and Ethiopia.

Detection and identification of living modified organisms (decision CP-10/11)

65. UNEP continues to support Member States through its GEF supported Biosafety program in building institutional capacity in Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). In the reporting period, UNEP provided technical guidelines, equipment and training on laboratory spatial orientation, delivery of Real Time PCRs, EIIZA and related laboratory equipment to 11 laboratories in Angola, Congo DR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. The laboratories went through proficiency testing with scientists and technicians trained in LMO Testing.

Capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol (decision NP-4/7)

66. Support was provided to Botswana for effective implementation of the national ABS Act and to Eritrea to enhancing their capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol.
