



**Subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation
support Centre in central Africa**

Hosted by COMIFAC



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2025-2026 Biennial Workplan

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Executive Summary

This Biennial Workplan provides a results-oriented and operational roadmap for the establishment and functioning of the Sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre (TSCC) for Central Africa, hosted by the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).

Designated pursuant to decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the COMIFAC-hosted TSCC serves as the sub-regional hub for facilitating technical and scientific cooperation, capacity development, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and demand-driven partnerships among Central African Parties. The Biennial Workplan covers the period 2025–2026 and responds directly to the guidance provided by the CBD Secretariat for the operationalization of regional and sub-regional cooperation centres.

The Workplan focuses on four strategic and mutually reinforcing pillars.

First, it prioritizes the institutional operationalization of the TSCC, including the establishment of governance and coordination mechanisms, staffing, planning instruments, and reporting systems required to ensure accountability, transparency, and effective delivery of its mandate.

Second, it supports the development of a coherent sub-regional biodiversity strategic framework, aligned with the KM-GBF and embedded within the revision of the COMIFAC Convergence Plan, thereby strengthening policy coherence, regional coordination, and biodiversity mainstreaming across key sectors.

Third, the Workplan places strong emphasis on country-level support for the implementation and monitoring of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Through targeted capacity-building, technical assistance, and the use of the Central African Forest Observatory (OFAC) as a regional data and knowledge platform, the TSCC will enhance national capacities for biodiversity monitoring, reporting, and evidence-based decision-making, including support to KM-GBF Targets related to restoration, protected areas, and sustainable use.

Fourth, the Workplan promotes partnership development and sustainable biodiversity financing, by strengthening collaboration with the global coordinating entity, other TSCCs, regional and international partners, and by facilitating access to biodiversity finance mechanisms in line with KM-GBF Target 19. Particular attention is given to catalytic partnerships, donor coordination, and the engagement of non-state actors, including the private sector, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and youth.

The Biennial Workplan is fully structured under a Results-Based Management (RBM) framework, with clearly defined outcomes, outputs, indicators, targets, and means of verification. It is explicitly aligned with KM-GBF Goals A–D and priority Targets 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 19 and 21, and integrates cross-cutting principles such as gender equality, inclusive participation, knowledge co-production, and transparency.

With an indicative budget of USD 2.5 million, the Workplan presents a realistic and credible financing framework combining contributions from COMIFAC Member States, international partners, and biodiversity-related funding mechanisms. Its implementation will position the COMIFAC-hosted TSCC as a regional backbone for KM-GBF implementation in Central Africa, translating global biodiversity commitments into coordinated, measurable and sustainable action at national and sub-regional levels.

Strategic Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Biennial Workplan of the COMIFAC-hosted Sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre (TSCC) is fully aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) and its overarching Goals A–D, ensuring coherence between global biodiversity commitments and national and sub-regional implementation efforts in Central Africa.

All outcomes, outputs and key activities defined in this Workplan are explicitly linked to priority KM-GBF Targets, in particular Targets 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 19 and 21, which are of strategic relevance for the Central African sub-region. Through this alignment, the TSCC contributes to strengthening integrated spatial planning and land-use management (Target 1), scaling up ecosystem restoration and monitoring efforts (Target 2), improving the effectiveness of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (Target 3), and mainstreaming biodiversity considerations across development sectors and policies (Target 14).

The Workplan further supports enhanced engagement of the private sector and non-state actors through improved transparency, disclosure and accountability mechanisms in line with Target 15, while facilitating access to and mobilisation of biodiversity finance at national and sub-regional levels in support of Target 19. Particular emphasis is placed on strengthening scientific cooperation, data governance, knowledge sharing and inclusive participation, including the involvement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and youth, in accordance with Target 21.

By integrating these targets within a Results-Based Management (RBM) framework, the Workplan ensures that the TSCC's interventions are not only strategically aligned but also measurable, results-oriented and adaptive. This approach enables the aggregation of national-level progress into sub-regional indicators, supports coherent reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and enhances the contribution of Central African countries to the global monitoring of KM-GBF implementation.

Overall, this strategic alignment positions the COMIFAC-hosted TSCC as a regional mechanism for translating the KM-GBF into coordinated action, reinforcing policy coherence, strengthening national capacities, and accelerating tangible biodiversity outcomes across Central Africa.

Results Based Management (RBM) Logical Framework Matrix

Impact	Biodiversity loss halted and reversed in Central Africa in line with KM-GBF Goals A–D				
Outcomes	KM-GBF Targets	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	2026 Targets
TSCC fully operational	21	Governance bodies and staffing in place	Coordination Unit functional; Steering Committee active	Official decisions, HR contracts, meeting minutes	100% operational
Regional biodiversity framework aligned	1,3,14	Regional Strategy (SPAR-BAC) adopted	Strategy validated by COMIFAC Council	Official adoption acts	01 strategy adopted
Countries implementing NBSAPs effectively	14, 21	National capacities strengthened	# countries supported	Training reports mission reports	At least 18 national actors involved efficiently in NBSAB implementation
Regional monitoring system operational	21	KM-GBF indicators integrated in OFAC	Dashboard functional; reports published	OFAC portal, reports	At least 7 over 9 countries submitted the 7 th national report
Sustainable financing mobilised	19	Resource mobilisation pipeline	Funds pledged/mobilised	MoUs, donor commitments	At least 4 projects/initiatives benefit from funding for support provided to countries.

Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its additional protocols are international instruments that define the strategic framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The effective implementation of these instruments is essential to ensure the preservation and equitable use of natural resources. In 2022, the sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 16 CBD) established, through its decision 15.8, a mechanism comprising a network of additional centres to support regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation, which will be coordinated at the global level by a global coordinating entity. The overall objective of this mechanism is to encourage and facilitate cooperation between Parties and relevant organisations, enabling them to make effective use of science, technology and innovation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

In this context, the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), an intergovernmental organisation based in Yaoundé in Cameroon, with a mandate to harmonise, guide and monitor forestry and environmental policies in Central Africa, has been designated to host the Sub-regional Centre for Technical and Scientific Cooperation for Central Africa. The countries covered by this Centre are: Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Chad. Like all other centres, COMIFAC's objective as a sub-regional centre will be to facilitate demand-driven partnerships, technology transfer and capacity building in Central African countries to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), by matching needs and solutions, sharing knowledge and encouraging scientific and technological innovation for biodiversity conservation.

In its Decision 16/3, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD requested regional and subregional centres for technical and scientific cooperation to develop Biennial Workplans and submit their activity reports to the global coordinating entity for review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Conference of the Parties.

Accordingly, on 5 August 2025, COMIFAC and the CBD Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the hosting of the Centre, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and its protocols, as well as the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the protocols.

In view of the above, COMIFAC has begun developing a biannual Workplan for the period from January 2026 to December 2027. The development of Biennial Workplan was based on the Preliminary Guide developed with the support of the CBD Secretariat.

1. Operational self-assessment

With a view to ensuring the effective operationalisation of the Sub-regional Centre for Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Central Africa, a self-assessment carried out by COMIFAC made it possible to: (i) set priorities; (ii) identify major challenges; and (iii) identify achievements that should be capitalised on in order to successfully carry out the missions entrusted to COMIFAC as the Sub-regional Centre for Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Central Africa.

1.1 COMIFAC priorities as a Subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation support Centre in central Africa

Six priorities were formulated at the sub-regional level:

- Improving biodiversity governance
- Capacity building and technical support
- Financing biodiversity conservation
- Promoting community-based conservation
- Strengthening regional collaboration

1.2 Major challenges

❖ At the sub-regional level

Six strategic and operational challenges have been identified:

- ✓ Resource mobilisation: for monitoring and reporting, through regional projects supporting national capacities: limited financial, material and human resources.
- ✓ Regional coordination between stakeholders to be strengthened: national administrations, focal points, indigenous and local populations, young people, women, etc.
- ✓ Capacity and technical support to be strengthened: training, workshops and experience-sharing sessions, Workplan, database management.
- ✓ Communication and information sharing: (i) limited access to high-speed internet for organising online meetings; (ii) limited communication between COMIFAC and its member countries to address priority sectoral challenges in agriculture, climate, mining, land use, etc.
- ✓ Strengthening data collection to support countries in implementing their NBSAPs and reporting.
- ✓ Involvement of researchers, universities, the private sector and other stakeholders in the implementation of the CMB-KM (access to scientific data by COMIFAC as a TSCC for implementation, monitoring and reporting).
- ✓ Developing the sub-regional biodiversity strategy aligned with the CMB-KM through the revision of its convergence plan.

❖ At the national level

- ✓ Institutional instability in countries: obstacle to monitoring commitments due to changes within national administrations.
- ✓ Development of harmonised tools and guides: manuals, methodologies and common indicators to ensure consistent data collection and monitoring.
- ✓ Support in the preparation of national reports (CBD, UNFCCC, SDGs, etc.) to ensure their consistency with regional commitments.
- ✓ Networking with technical and financial partners to strengthen national environmental information systems.

1.3 Strategies and approaches to support Central African countries in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

COMIFAC has the expertise to develop strategies and operational approaches to support its Member States in implementing their SPNABs:

- ❖ OFAC (Central African Forest Observatory) platform: provision of a regional database, accessible online, which compiles and disseminates information provided by Member States.

- ❖ Support for National Focal Points: COMIFAC facilitates and coordinates the network of Biodiversity Focal Points (GTBAC) and other FPs to ensure coordination, monitoring and information sharing.
- ❖ Preparation and publication of flagship reports (State of Forests, State of Protected Areas, thematic reports): produced from national data and highlighting countries' efforts at regional and international level.
- ❖ Environmental diplomacy and international visibility: support for States' participation in international conferences (COPs, global forums), where COMIFAC acts as a relay to promote national results.
- ❖ COMIFAC National Coordination: Support for the establishment and operation of these multi-stakeholder platforms responsible for data collection and validation (e.g. National Data Collection Group).
- ❖ Collaboration with civil society networks (indigenous and local communities, young people, women, etc.)

2. Assessment of Parties' capacity needs

A participatory assessment of the needs of parties affiliated with the Sub-Regional Centre for Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Central Africa and other stakeholders was conducted in 2025 with a view to strengthening their capacities in the implementation of SPANBs. The assessment identified five categories of needs:

- ✓ A participatory assessment of the needs of parties affiliated with the Sub-Regional Centre for Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Central Africa and other stakeholders was conducted in 2025 with a view to strengthening their capacities in the implementation of SPANBs. The assessment identified five categories of needs:
- ✓ Support for resource mobilisation and access to financing to fund the revision and/or implementation of NBSAPs, including the preparation of national reports and the provision of material and human resources;
- ✓ Support for countries in collecting and analysing indicator data for the purposes of: (i) monitoring NBSAP implementation plans; (ii) preparing national reports; and (iii) ensuring the interoperability of NBSAP, CHM and OFAC indicator data;
- ✓ Capacity building and technical support through the establishment and training of technical teams, the establishment of standing committees, the mobilisation of partnerships, workshops and experience-sharing sessions, support for the development of Workplans and database management;
- ✓ Support for the involvement of researchers, universities, the private sector and other actors in the implementation of the CMB-KM (access to scientific data);
- ✓ Support for the revision of the strategic frameworks of civil society organisations (indigenous and local communities, young people and women) and their alignment with the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including communication and awareness-raising among stakeholders;

3. Operationalization of the RBM Framework: Illustrative Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

Overall objective	The overall objective of the TSCC is to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in Central Africa by assisting COMIFAC countries in implementing and monitoring their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and by facilitating technical and scientific cooperation and demand-driven partnerships and technology transfer between Parties.			
Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline & Targets
AREA 1 : OPERATIONALIZATION OF TSCC				
Outcome 1 TSCC fully operational (KM-GBF Target 21)	Output 1.1 The TSCC coordination unit is established and operational.	Activity 1.1.1 Development and validation of TORs for TSCC operationalisation.	Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TORs relating to the TSCC operationalisation mechanism have been validated • The TORs submitted to the GCE 	Baseline 0 Target: 02
		Activity 1.1.2 Establish the TSCC Coordination Unit	Indicator The decision to establish the TSCC Coordination Unit is signed	Baseline 0 Target: 01
		Activity 1.1.3 Recruitment of TSCC Coordinator and staff	Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR of each post elaborated and validated • The TSCC Coordinator is recruited. • The other team members are recruited. 	Baseline 3 Target: 7
		Activity 1.1.3 Establishment of Steering Committee	Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision to establish the Steering Committee is taken by COMIFAC • A meeting of the steering Committee held 	Baseline 3 Target: 2
	Output 1.2 TSCC premises and IT systems operational	Activity 1.2.1 Set-up and equipment of offices	Indicator Six offices made available to the TSCC	Baseline 2 Target: 4 new offices of TSCC

		Activity 1.2.2 Equip the TSCC offices	Indicator TSCC equipped	Baseline 2 Target: 04 offices of TSCC equipped
	Output 1.3 The framework for collaboration between the TSCC and the CBD Secretariat is established.	Activity 1.3.1 Organise consultation meetings with the CBD Secretariat to formalise the collaboration framework (MoU)	Indicator Draft MoU developed and enriched	Baseline 0 Target: 01 draft MoU
		Activity 1.3.2 Sign the host agreement with the CBD Secretariat	Indicator Host agreement signed between COMIFAC and the CBD Secretariat Indicator	Baseline 0 Target: 01 MoU
	Output 1.4 Biennial workplans developed and approved	Activity 1.4.1 Development of the 2025-2026 TSCC biennial Workplan	Indicator 2025-2026 Biennial Workplan with results-based indicators developed and validated by the TSCC Steering Committee	Baseline 0 Target: 01 plan
		Activity 1.4.2 Development of the 2027-2028 TSCC biennial Workplan	Indicator 2027-2028 Biennial Workplan with results-based indicators developed and validated by the TSCC Steering Committee	Baseline 0 Target: 01 plan
Outcome 2 Regional biodiversity framework aligned with KM-GBF	Output 2.1 Central African Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed	Activity 2.1.1 Contribute to the formulation of targets and indicators for the sub-regional biodiversity strategy and action plan	Indicator A set of indicators for the sub- regional biodiversity strategy and action plan is available	Baseline 0 Target: 01 set of indicators
		Activity 2.1.2 Contribute to the organisation of the technical validation workshop for the sub-regional biodiversity strategy and action plan.	Indicator The sub-regional biodiversity strategy and action plan is available	Baseline 0 Target: 01 stratégie et plan d'action validé
AREA 2 : VISIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS				
Outcome 3 Countries implementing NBSAPs effectively	Output 3.1 Capacity needs of COMIFAC countries assessed.	Activity 3.1.1 Capacity needs assessment	Indicator The capacity needs of COMIFAC member countries are known	Baseline 01 strategy and action plan validated 01 evaluation report

	Output 3.2 Countries engaged and technically supported	Activity 3.2.1 Development of MoUs with countries.	Indicators • MoUs signed for the collection of NBSAPs data	Baseline 0 Target: 09 letters sent to countries
		Activity 3.2.2 Develop a communication strategy and products	Indicators • Communication strategy for the TSCC developed • 5 communication materials/products developed (brand image, email address, web page, brochure, etc.)	Baseline 0 Target: 06 products developed, including a communication strategy and communication materials
		Activity 3.2.3 Organise an event to launch the TSCC with countries and partners	Indicator An event to launch the TSCC has been organised	Baseline 0 Target: 01 event report
		Activity 3.2.4 Conduct a study on stakeholder mapping and coordination	Indicator Stakeholder mapping and coordination are known	Baseline 0 Target: 01 Study report
		Activity 3.2.5 Training on NBSAP implementation	Training tools/materials/guides	
		Activity 3.2.6 Technical support for national reporting and COP preparation	Indicator Support the organisation of the GTBAC meetings to develop common positions in preparation for COP 16 CBD and other CBD events	Baseline 0 Target: 01 event report
Outcome 4 Regional monitoring system operational through OFAC (Target 21)	Output 4.1 KM-GBF indicators integrated into OFAC	Activity 4.1.1 Revision and validation of indicators	Indicator indicators validated	Baseline 0 Target: set of indicators
	Output 4.2 Data collected, analysed and published	Activity 4.2.1 - Data collection and encoding	Indicator Data collected available in the OFAC database	Baseline 0 Target:

		Activity 4.2.2 Preparation of biennial monitoring report	Indicator Biennial monitoring reports validated	Baseline 0 Target: 01 report
AREA 3: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Outcome 5 Sustainable financing mobilised and partnerships strengthened (Target 19)	Output 5.1 Resource mobilisation mechanisms developed	Activity 5.1.1 Development and implementation of resource mobilisation plan in collaboration with others TSCCs	Indicator Resource mobilisation plan available	Baseline 0 Target: 01 document
	Output 5.2 Strategic partnerships formalised	Activity 5.2.1 Partnership consultations and MoUs	Indicator Three consultation meetings held At least two MoUs signed between COMIFAC and partners	Baseline 0 Target: 03
		Activity 5.2.2 Participation in international coordination platforms	Indicator Three reports on meetings with external partners available	Baseline 0 Target: 03
AREA 4: TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION				
Outcome 6 The TSCC initiates technical and scientific cooperation activities within Central African countries and through the TSCC network, in accordance with its main functions.	Output 6.1 Operational support is provided to countries in revising their NBSAPs	Activity 6.1.1 Organise training sessions for CDB PFs on the development and implementation of SPANB Implementation Plans	Indicator Two training sessions	Baseline 0 Target: 02
	Output 6.2 Technical support is provided to countries in monitoring their NBSAPs through OFAC	Activity 6.2.1 Organise capacity-building workshops on collecting NBSAP indicator data	Indicator 09 capacity-building workshops	Baseline 0 Target: 09
		Activity 6.2.2 Support countries in collecting and encoding indicator data for the preparation of their 7th national reports	Indicator 09 collaboration agreements signed between COMIFAC and the ministries responsible for the environment and forests. 09 data collection campaigns conducted	Baseline 0 Target: 09

	<p>Output 6.3 National biodiversity monitoring systems are strengthened and capacities to monitor the implementation of NBSAPs aligned with the CBM are enhanced.</p>	<p>Activity 6.3.1 Coordinate the implementation of the national monitoring support initiative supported by UNEP-WCMC.</p>	<p>Indicator Project activity reports</p>	<p>Baseline 0 Target: 3 countries with capacity to monitor their SPANBs</p>
	<p>Output 6.4 The capacities of COMIFAC member countries to monitor restoration progress in a consistent and concrete manner are strengthened.</p>	<p>Activity 6.4.1 Contribute to the implementation of the roadmap on strengthening the capacity of CBD Parties to monitor progress on restoration (GBF target 2) supported by FAO.</p>	<p>Indicator Roadmap implemented</p>	<p>Baseline 0 Target: 03 countries with capacity to monitor restoration progress</p>

4. Operational considerations

The implementation of the 2025-2026 Biennial Workplan will be ensured by a group of stakeholders, including: the TSCC, COMIFAC and its Member States represented by CBD Focal Points, the GCE, other TSCCs, civil society organisations, sub-regional, regional and international organisations, etc., with the support of technical and financial partners. Each of these stakeholders has a specific role in the implementation of the 2025-2026 Biennial Workplan.

4.1 Roles of stakeholders in implementing the Biennial Workplan

The 2025-2026 Biennial Workplan provides the strategic and operational planning framework for TSCC interventions at both the sub-regional and national levels. It includes areas of focus that are broken down into strategic objectives (outcomes), which are themselves broken down into results, activities, indicators and targets. Its implementation involves the various actors mentioned above, and their respective roles are specified below.

4.1.1 TSCC

In accordance with Article 5 of the host agreement signed with the SCBD, the TSCC, subject to the availability of resources, will be responsible for designing and implementing the activities set out in its Biennial Workplan. These activities will respond to the needs and priorities of the Parties to the Convention and the Protocols it serves as identified in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans or other relevant plans and strategies and in accordance with the guidance provided through relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols.

In order to minimise duplication, the TSC Support Centre will take into account existing or planned work of relevance to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the KMGBF and where possible strive to foster collaboration and synergies.

Similarly, the TSCC will keep the GCE regularly informed of its activities and shall submit biannual activity reports on the implementation of its Workplan to the GCE. The TSCC will also participate in coordination meetings organised by the GCE.

The roles of the CCTS are divided among the following three bodies:

❖ The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is the supervisory body for the centre, its programmes and the projects it implements. Its tasks will be carried out within the framework of the COMIFAC Biodiversity Working Group as an existing entity. To this end, the Steering Committee will be responsible for defining the Centre's priorities, approving the work plan, progress reports, budget, operational procedures and any other technical documents relevant to the Centre. In addition, it shall ensure the regular transmission of technical reports and other documents to the CBD Secretariat and the proper implementation of the tasks entrusted to the Centre by the SCDB, as well as mobilising resources and developing criteria and procedures for project selection.

❖ The Internal Coordination Unit

Housed within the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat, the Internal Coordination Unit will be primarily responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the Centre's Biennial Workplans and all other technical documents (communication plans, resource mobilisation plans, etc.). It will also be responsible for developing project proposals for submission to the Steering Committee and will contribute to the implementation of activities and the facilitation of COMIFAC thematic working groups in relation to the implementation and monitoring of the KM-GBF. It will also be responsible for reporting on Steering Committee meetings and

implementing recommendations related to the Centre's missions issued by decision-making bodies. Finally, the Internal Coordination Unit will be responsible for identifying partners and other donors to finance the Centre's activities.

❖ (iii) TSCC Support Advisory Platform

This Platform will be responsible for guiding and supporting the Centre's projects and other activities, in particular by providing advice and recommendations on practical measures, approaches and mechanisms to promote technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer. The platform will also provide advice and guidance on fundraising opportunities, sustainability and transformation plans to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer.

4.1.2 COMIFAC

In accordance with Article 5 of its Constitutive Treaty, COMIFAC is responsible for guiding, harmonising and monitoring forestry and environmental policies in Central Africa. To this end, it is responsible for facilitating the implementation of the KM-GBF in Central Africa by supporting its Member States in the revision, implementation and monitoring of their NBSABs. To achieve this, COMIFAC, as an autonomous institution with legal personality, will be responsible for the operationalisation of the TSCC. The institution will also be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the TSCC. To this end, COMIFAC, through its Executive Secretariat, will draw on a number of technical instruments, including its thematic working groups, consultation and coordination meetings with partners, and COMIFAC National Coordinations.

In accordance with Article 5 of the host agreement signed with the SCBD, COMIFAC will ensure that the Centre, subject to the availability of resources, promotes and facilitates, on a demand-driven basis, technical and scientific cooperation among Parties to the Convention and the Protocols listed in Annex II, for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols KM-GBF.

4.1.3 SCDB

In accordance with Article 6 of the host agreement signed with COMIFAC, the SCDB will be responsible for identifying and facilitating the mobilization of additional financial resources and technical assistance to enable the TSCC to initiate support programmes and activities. Similarly, the SCDB will compile and communicate to the TSCC relevant requests for capacity-building and development activities, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer from decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols. Finally, the SCDB will prepare progress reports on the work undertaken by the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including the TSCC based on the biennial activity reports with the support of the GCE for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Conference of the Parties.

4.1.4 COMIFAC member countries

COMIFAC member countries, within the framework of the implementation of the CMB, have committed to revising and implementing their NBSABs through the development of tools such as implementation plans, capacity-building plans, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, etc. Some countries have revised their NBSABs, while others have not yet done so.

Member States are the primary beneficiaries of the implementation of the Biennial Workplan. To this end, they must, according to their specific contexts, commit themselves as parties to implementing the TSCC's missions. This commitment should be demonstrated through the signing of collaboration agreements, the participation of CBD FPs in GTBAC meetings,

involvement in the implementation of projects and programmes to achieve KM-GBF targets, etc.

4.1.5 Regional and international organisations and technical and financial partners

Since its creation, COMIFAC has maintained partnerships with regional and international organisations and technical and financial partners. Within the framework of the TSCC's missions, this group of actors is called upon to support COMIFAC and the TSCC in terms of technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, through funding and technical support for projects and programmes that they will provide for the implementation of the 2025-2026 Biennial Workplan.

4.1.6 Civil society organisations

Civil society organisations (NGOs, associations, etc.) will be required to contribute to the implementation of the Biennial Workplan through commitments to carry out communication and awareness-raising activities, provide support to target groups, and lobby policy-makers at both national and sub-regional levels. Depending on their respective missions, these organisations will have to define the actions to be taken and the resources needed to contribute to the achievement of one or more of the TSCC objectives.

4.2 Responsibilities and calendar

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Responsibilities	Calendar ¹			
				S1	S2	S3	S4
AREA 1 : OPERATIONALIZATION OF TSCC							
Outcome 1: TSCC fully operational (KM-GBF Target 21)	Output 1.1 The TSCC coordination unit is established and operational.	Activity 1.1.1: Development and validation of TORs for TSCC operationalisation.	COMIFAC				
		Activity 1.1.2: Establish the TSCC Coordination Unit	COMIFAC				
		Activity 1.1.3: Recruitment of TSCC Coordinator and staff	COMIFAC				
		Activity 1.1.3: Establishment of Steering Committee	COMIFAC				
	Output 1.2: The TSCC acquires premises equipped for its smooth operation	Activity 1.3.1: Organise consultation meetings with the CBD Secretariat to formalise the collaboration framework (MoU)	COMIFAC				
		Activity 1.2.2: Equip the TSCC offices	COMIFAC				
	Output 1.3: The framework for collaboration between the TSCC and the CBD Secretariat is established.	Activity 1.3.2: Sign the host agreement with the CBD Secretariat	COMIFAC, SCBD				
		Activity 1.3.2: Sign the host agreement with the CBD Secretariat	COMIFAC, SCBD				
	Output 1.4: Biennial workplans developed and approved	Activity 1.4.1: Development of the 2025-2026 TSCC biennial Workplan	COMIFAC, SCBD				
		Activity 1.4.2: Development of the 2027-2028 TSCC biennial Workplan	COMIFAC, SCBD				
Outcome 2: The TSCC contributes to development by establishing a sub-regional strategic framework aligned with the CMB and taking into account national priorities.	Output 2.1 Central African Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed	Activity 2.1.1: Contribute to the formulation of targets and indicators for the sub-regional biodiversity strategy and action plan	COMIFAC, TSCC				
		Activity 2.1.2: Contribute to the organisation of the technical validation workshop for the sub-regional biodiversity strategy and action plan.	COMIFAC, TSCC				
AREA 2 : VISIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS							
Outcome 3: Countries implementing NBSAPs effectively	Output 3.1: Capacity needs of COMIFAC countries assessed.	Activity 3.1.1: Capacity needs assessment	COMIFAC, CBD FP				
	Output 3.2: Countries engaged and technically supported	Activity 3.2.1: Development of MoUs with countries.	COMIFAC, TSCC, CBD FP				
		Activity 3.2.2: Develop a communication strategy and products	TSCC				
		Activity 3.2.3: Organise an event to launch the TSCC with countries and partners	COMIFAC, TSCC				

¹ S1 and S2 cover semesters of year 2025 / S3 and S4 cover semesters of year 2026.

		Activity 3.2.4: Conduct a study on stakeholder mapping and coordination	TSCC				
		Activity 3.2.5 Training on NBSAP implementation	COMIFAC, TSCC, CBD FP, partners				
		Activity 3.2.6: Technical support for national reporting and COP preparation	COMIFAC, TSCC, CBD FP, partners				
Outcome 4: Regional monitoring system operational through OFAC (Target 21)	Output 4.1: KM-GBF indicators integrated into OFAC	Activity 4.1.1: Revision and validation of indicators	TSCC, partners				
	Output 4.2: Data collected, analysed and published	Activity 4.2.1: - Data collection and encoding	TSCC, CBD FP				
AREA 3: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION							
Outcome 5: Sustainable financing mobilised and partnerships strengthened (Target 19)	Output 5.1: Resource mobilisation mechanisms developed	Activity 5.1.1: Development and implementation of resource mobilisation plan in collaboration with others TSCCs	TSCC, SCBD				
	Output 5.2: Strategic partnerships formalised	Activity 5.2.1 Partnership consultations and MoUs	COMIFAC, TSCC, UNEP-WCWC, OFAC-CE, GIZ, FAO, WB, etc				
		Activity 5.2.2 Participation in international coordination platforms	TSCC, SCBD				
AREA 4: TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION							
Outcome 6: The TSCC initiates technical and scientific cooperation activities within Central African countries and through the TSCC network, in accordance with its main functions.	Output 6.1: Operational support is provided to countries in revising their NBSAPs	Activity 6.1.1: Organise training sessions for CDB PFs on the development and implementation of NBSABs Implementation Plans	TSCC, CBD FP				
	Output 6.2: Technical support is provided to countries in monitoring their NBSAPs through OFAC	Activity 6.2.1: Organise capacity-building workshops on collecting NBSAP indicator data	TSCC, CBD FP				
		Activity 6.2.2: Support countries in collecting and encoding indicator data for the preparation of their 7th national reports	COMIFAC, TSCC, CBD FP				

5. Resource needs and budget

5.1 Indicative Budget

The implementation of the Biennial Workplan will require both human and financial resources. Human resources are essential to the implementation of the Biennial Workplan. These resources must be sufficient in terms of both quality and quantity. Thus, for the efficient implementation of the Workplan, it will be necessary to mobilise and recruit qualified personnel, including the coordinator. In addition to the personnel to be recruited, COMIFAC will have to make available to the centre the team dedicated to the operationalisation of OFAC. With regard to financial resources, part of these resources will come from equal contributions from COMIFAC member states to ensure the functioning of the Centre.

In addition, contributions from technical and financial partners also constitute significant contributions to the financing of the implementation of the Biennial Workplan, as do those from international and national NGOs in the forest-environment sector.

In general, COMIFAC, considering its own funds, will need to mobilise additional resources estimated at **two million five hundred thousand (2.500.000) USD** in order to implement the Biennial Workplan.

5.2 Sustainability & Financing

The Biennial Workplan adopts a long-term sustainability and financing approach designed to ensure the continuity, scalability and institutional resilience of the TSCC beyond short-term project cycles. At its core, the framework promotes a diversified and complementary financing model that reduces reliance on single funding streams while leveraging the comparative advantages of multiple public and private sources.

First, the TSCC will strategically engage with Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) support mechanisms, including technical assistance windows and implementation support initiatives, to ensure sustained alignment with KM-GBF priorities and access to predictable institutional support. These mechanisms will provide a foundational layer of financing and technical backing for core TSCC functions related to coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Second, the Workplan positions the TSCC to serve as a regional implementation and coordination platform under the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8) biodiversity programming. By aligning its RBM framework, indicators and delivery modalities with GEF standards, the TSCC will facilitate access to GEF-8 resources for regional and multi-country initiatives, while supporting Member States in mobilizing national allocations in a coherent and complementary manner.

Third, bilateral development partners will be actively engaged through structured donor dialogue and programmatic partnerships aligned with shared biodiversity, climate and sustainable development priorities. This approach will enable the pooling of resources, harmonization of interventions and co-financing of priority activities related to capacity development, monitoring systems, policy support and regional coordination.

Fourth, the financing model explores innovative engagement with the private sector, including biodiversity offsets, corporate biodiversity responsibility mechanisms and nature-positive investment initiatives. By providing credible regional data, harmonized indicators and transparent governance frameworks, the TSCC will help de-risk private sector engagement and channel investments toward high-integrity biodiversity outcomes consistent with the KM-GBF.

Finally, the Workplan opens pathways for regional climate–biodiversity blended finance instruments that combine public finance, concessional resources and private capital. By

positioning biodiversity as a critical co-benefit of climate finance and ecosystem-based approaches, the TSCC can support the development of integrated financing solutions that address climate adaptation, mitigation and biodiversity objectives simultaneously, while strengthening regional financial architecture and long-term sustainability.

Together, this diversified financing approach strengthens the financial viability of the TSCC, enhances leverage and impact, and ensures that regional support for KM-GBF implementation in Central Africa is sustained, scalable and resilient over time.

6. Assumptions and risk management

The Biennial Workplan integrates enhanced risk mitigation measures to address two critical structural risks that may affect the effectiveness and sustainability of KM-GBF implementation in Central Africa: political turnover and data continuity.

Political turnover risk—particularly changes in ministerial leadership, senior administration and national focal points—will be mitigated through the institutionalization of multi-stakeholder national and sub-regional coordination platforms anchored within existing COMIFAC and CBD governance mechanisms. By embedding coordination functions within formal institutional arrangements rather than individual mandates, the TSCC will ensure continuity of policy dialogue, technical engagement and implementation oversight irrespective of political or administrative changes. Regular coordination meetings, formalized terms of reference and standardized operating procedures will further reduce dependency on individual actors and preserve institutional memory.

Data continuity risk, including disruptions in biodiversity monitoring, reporting and indicator tracking due to staff turnover or project-based data collection, will be addressed through the establishment and strengthening of permanent national biodiversity monitoring units. These units, supported by sustained TSCC technical assistance, will operate as national anchors for KM-GBF-aligned data collection, management and reporting. Capacity-building, standardized methodologies, interoperability with national CHMs and integration into the OFAC regional system will ensure consistency, quality and long-term availability of biodiversity data beyond individual project cycles.

Together, these strengthened mitigation measures reinforce institutional resilience, safeguard the continuity of biodiversity monitoring and reporting processes, and enhance the long-term credibility and effectiveness of regional and national KM-GBF implementation efforts supported by the TSCC.

Outcomes	Assumptions and risks	Risk management
AREA 1 : OPERATIONALIZATION OF TSCC		
Outcome 1: TSCC fully operational (KM-GBF Target 21)	COMIFAC does not have sufficient human resources to enable the Centre to function effectively and efficiently.	Mitigation measures: Allocating a part of the working time of COMIFAC staff to the Centre's activities and provision of the team responsible for running OFAC among the members of the TSCC team.
	High maintenance costs for the Centre's premises and communication infrastructure, which may impact its proper functioning	Mitigation measures: Using project resources for maintenance of the premises housing the Centre.
Outcome 2: The TSCC contributes to development by establishing a sub-regional strategic framework aligned with the CMB and taking into account national priorities.	Insufficient resources for the development of the Central African Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Mitigation measures: Strengthening advocacy to solicit additional resources
AREA 2 : VISIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS		
Outcome 3: Countries implementing NBSAPs effectively	The experience gained from other TSCCs helps to speed up the evaluation of our centre.	Bonus measures: Strengthening collaboration with other TSCCs to share experiences
	Low commitment by countries to achieving the TSCC's missions due to low awareness and low dynamism of CBD Focal Points.	Mitigation measures: Raising awareness among countries through meetings of the Biodiversity Working Group
Outcome 4: Regional monitoring system operational through OFAC (Target 21)	Insufficient resources to support countries in preparing for and participating in COP 17 CBD	Mitigation measures: Strengthening advocacy to solicit additional resources and use the GCE in resource mobilisation.
AREA 3: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION		
Outcome 5: Sustainable financing mobilised and partnerships strengthened (Target 19).	Limited access and capacity of Central African countries to various financing mechanisms for the implementation of the TSCC	Mitigation measures: Holding training and capacity building sessions for PF CDBs and other stakeholders on access to financing mechanisms
	Partners and donors do not have a better understanding of TSCC and are reluctant to fund their activities.	Mitigation measures: Strengthening communication with partners and donors with the support of the GCE.
AREA 4: TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION		
Outcome 6: The TSCC initiates technical and scientific cooperation activities within Central African countries and through the TSCC network, in accordance with its main functions.	All stakeholders (TSCCs, partners, countries) are willing to share experiences in technical and scientific cooperation.	Bonus measures: Ensure that networking among stakeholders is dynamic and allows for fluidity of communication.

7. Monitoring & Reporting

The Biennial Workplan establishes a robust monitoring and reporting system designed to ensure transparency, accountability and continuous learning throughout implementation. This system is anchored in the Results-Based Management (RBM) framework and aligned with the monitoring architecture of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), ensuring consistency between national, regional and global reporting processes.

Annual performance reviews will be conducted to assess progress against agreed outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets. These reviews will combine quantitative indicator tracking with qualitative analysis of implementation challenges, emerging risks and lessons learned. The findings will inform adaptive management decisions, allowing the TSCC and COMIFAC to adjust activities, reallocate resources and refine implementation approaches in response to evolving national and regional contexts.

In parallel, biennial reporting to the CBD Secretariat will be undertaken in line with established CBD reporting cycles and formats. These reports will consolidate data and evidence from national NBSAP monitoring systems, OFAC regional datasets and TSCC activity reports, providing a coherent and credible regional overview of KM-GBF implementation in Central Africa. Biennial reports will also support regional contributions to global biodiversity stocktaking and progress assessments.

To strengthen data quality and reliability, monitoring and reporting processes will be supported by standardized methodologies, harmonized indicators and clear roles and responsibilities at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Enhanced interoperability between OFAC, national Clearing-House Mechanisms (CHMs) and NBSAP monitoring platforms will facilitate timely data flows, verification and validation.

Together, these monitoring and reporting arrangements reinforce accountability to Member States, partners and the CBD Secretariat, while embedding a culture of learning and adaptive management. They ensure that the Biennial Workplan remains responsive, evidence-based and results-oriented, thereby maximizing its contribution to effective and sustained implementation of the KM-GBF in Central Africa.

Conclusion

The strengthened Biennial Workplan consolidates the role of COMIFAC as the central regional backbone for the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in Central Africa. By combining a robust Results-Based Management framework, a clearly articulated Theory of Change, and a coherent operationalization pathway, the Workplan provides a credible and scalable model for translating global biodiversity commitments into coordinated national action and measurable regional results.

Through the operationalization of the Sub-regional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre (TSCC), COMIFAC reinforces its comparative advantage as a platform for technical excellence, policy coherence and regional coordination. The Workplan ensures strong scientific credibility through harmonized KM-GBF-aligned indicators, strengthened regional data governance via OFAC, and evidence-based decision-making that supports national planning, monitoring and reporting processes.

At the same time, the framework places country ownership at the core of implementation. Demand-driven technical assistance, institutionalized national coordination mechanisms, and strengthened national capacities for NBSAP implementation and monitoring ensure that Member States remain the primary drivers of biodiversity action, while benefiting from regional solidarity, shared tools and collective learning.

Finally, by integrating sustainable financing pathways, strategic partnerships and cross-cutting principles such as gender equality, youth engagement and the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the Biennial Workplan lays the foundation for sustained biodiversity impact at scale. It positions COMIFAC not only as a coordinating body, but as a long-term enabler of transformational change, capable of mobilizing resources, sustaining results beyond project cycles, and contributing decisively to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in Central Africa in line with the KM-GBF.