



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



UN   
environment  
programme



 GBF  
early action support

English

# What is the GBF-EAS project?

Time is running out for the global community to create the transformative changes needed to address our planetary crisis. Nations must rapidly swing into action to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), our last best chance to safeguard the planet and those who live on it. The Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) project is a government-led effort funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to fast track readiness and early actions to implement the new framework in this decade. It provides financial and technical support to 138 developing, small island, and middle-income nations in their work to align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the GBF.

Financial and technical support is being provided through two pathways: first, grants from the GEF to eligible Parties; and second, globally coordinated technical support services. An inclusive, whole of government and society approach is followed during this process that strives to account for gender equity, and the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and youth. The project is country-led with joint implementation support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in partnership with the CBD Secretariat and the GEF.

## Impact in 138 countries

Governments in 138 countries are taking early action, with direct collective support from UNDP and UNEP, in collaboration with CBD Secretariat, to administrate a cross-cutting global Technical Support Unit that ensures nations have access to the tools, guidance, and trainings needed for early action to implement the GBF.

**UNDP**

Algeria  
Antigua & Barbuda  
Argentina  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bhutan  
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
Brazil  
Cambodia  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti

Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Iraq  
Jamaica  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru

Philippines  
Saint Lucia  
Samoa  
Seychelles  
Somalia  
Sri Lanka  
St. Vincent & the Grenadines  
St. Kitts & Nevis  
Suriname  
Tajikistan  
Thailand  
Timor Leste  
Trinidad & Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkmenistan  
Ukraine  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  
Viet Nam  
Yemen

**UNEP**

Albania  
Angola  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Benin  
Bosnia & Herzegovina  
Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cabo Verde  
Cameroon  
Central Africa Republic  
Chad  
Comoros  
Congo Republic  
Cook Islands  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Djibouti  
Equatorial Guinea  
Eritrea  
Eswatini  
Ethiopia

Fiji  
Gabon  
Gambia (Republic of The)  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Marshall Islands  
Micronesia (Federated States of)  
Republic of Moldova  
Montenegro  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Niue

North Macedonia  
Palau  
Qatar  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome & Principe  
Senegal  
Serbia  
Sierra Leone  
Solomon Islands  
South Africa  
South Sudan  
Sudan  
Togo  
Tonga  
Türkiye  
Tuvalu  
Uganda  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Vanuatu  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

# Project components

The GBF-EAS project is mobilizing countries around four national components:

## Component 1

### Alignment of NBSAPs and/or national biodiversity targets with the GBF

*Countries are:*

Conducting a rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the GBF.

Reviewing and update national targets to align with the GBF and relevant SDGs and be operational (i.e., measurable, costed, and spatially-explicit where appropriate, grounded in programs).

Reviewing NBSAPs for updates in line with the GBF via an inclusive whole-of-government process.

# Capacity development offerings

## Component 2

### Assessment of national monitoring systems and development of monitoring action plans

#### Countries are:

Assessing gaps in existing data institutional monitoring systems and frameworks on biodiversity and other elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP; and headline indicators of the global monitoring framework.

Developing a plan for strengthening national monitoring systems to respond to the updated national targets, GBF and its monitoring framework, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.

## Component 3

### Policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the GBF

#### Countries are:

Reviewing the extent to which institutions, processes, legal framework and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new GBF and identify opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence across nature, climate, and sustainable development commitments.

Developing a prioritized set of actions to fill institutional gaps and advance the country toward policy coherence taking a whole-of-government approach.

Developing a Policy and Institutional Review to analyze current policies, institutions and existing finance mechanisms and tools associated with biodiversity, based on the BIOFIN Methodology.

## Component 4

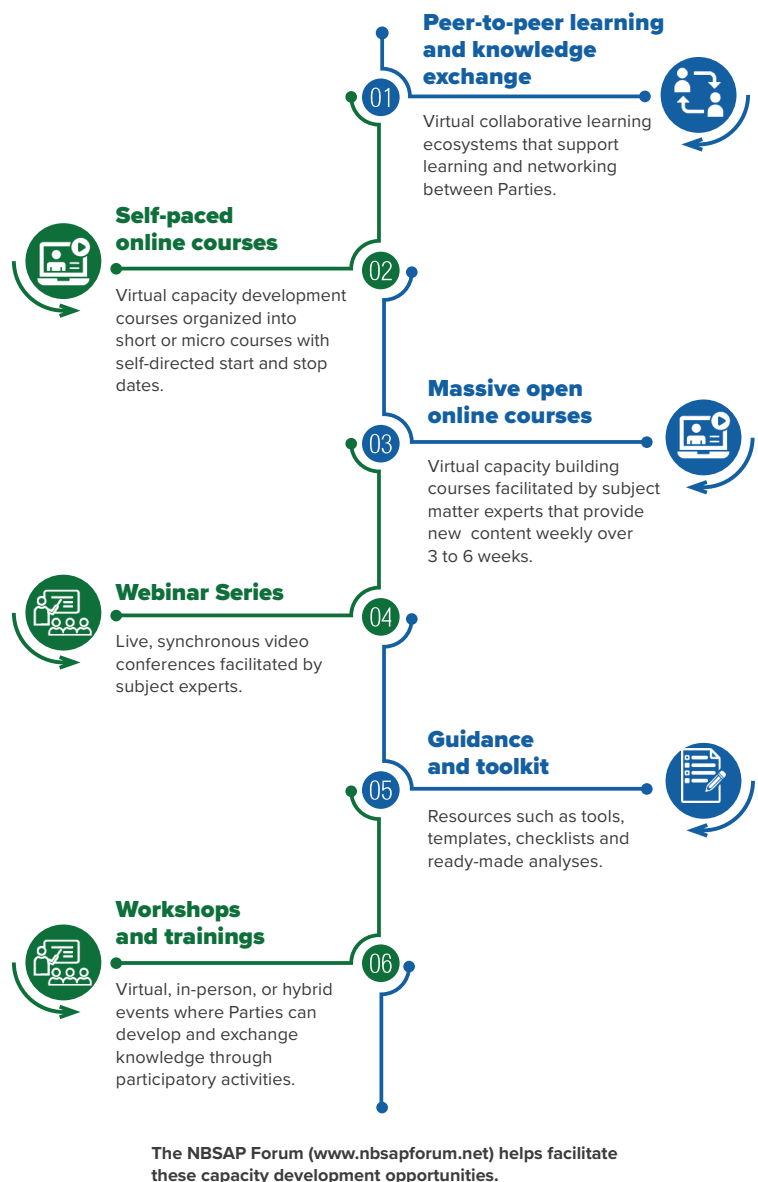
### Biodiversity finance-related activities

#### Countries are:

Conducting a biodiversity expenditure review, assessing spending related to biodiversity across all sectors.

Estimating the cost of GBF-aligned NBSAP implementation and GBF activities, estimating the national financing gap.

Identifying, reviewing, and prioritizing action on biodiversity-harmful subsidies, investigating the underlying



causes for these subsidies and the potential impacts, and analyzing finance mechanisms, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are, along with a recommended course of action.

Developing a national biodiversity finance plan or domestic resource mobilization plan to fully implement the NBSAP by 2030 and develop a national monitoring system for biodiversity expenditures and finance.

# Initiatives and tools at the heart of the project

## Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)

supports governments and the private sector to use financial solutions as a mechanism for biodiversity.

## Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

a global community of over 80 partners involved in the development, delivery, support and use of biodiversity-related indicators.

## Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT)

provides private and secure national working spaces for Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions.

## Essential Life Support Area maps (ELSA)

an integrated spatial planning approach developed by UNDP that enables countries to create 'Maps of Hope' for better decision-making around nature, climate, and sustainable development.

## Indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

provides metadata for each of the headline indicators proposed as part of the monitoring framework for the GBF and up to date information about the monitoring framework and resources.

## NBSAP Forum

a web-based community of practice aiming to support countries in implementing the CBD and its strategic plans, including the GBF.

## System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)

integrates economic and environmental data for decision making to develop a view of the benefits of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.

## Target Tracker

a real-time tracker of progress towards the GBF, using headline indicators to visualize progress.

## UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL)

a spatial data platform that provides access to global spatial data and analytics for insight and impact to support national stakeholders to deliver on the post-2020 GBF and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## UNEP Financial Initiative

brings together a large network of banks, insurers and investors that collectively catalyses action across the financial system to deliver more sustainable global economies.

## UNEP-WCMC National Ecosystem Assessment Initiative

supports countries to undertake national ecosystem assessments and empower the full consideration of the value of nature in decision-making.

## Contact info

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