

**NBSAP ACCELERATOR PARTNERSHIP ACCELERATOR ACTION ACCOUNT MPTF
(NBSAP AP AAA MPTF)
MPTF OFFICE ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Programme Title & Project Number	Programme Title: NBSAP Accelerator Partnership Accelerator Action Account MPTF (NBSAP AP AAA MPTF) Programme Number: 01004424 MPTF Reference Fund Code: AAA00
Purpose	Advance the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership in its goal of implementing the ambitious National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans to collectively achieve the goals and targets of the KMGBF and, ultimately, the global vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
Locality	Global
Participating Organizations (2025)	UNDP, UNEP, CBD
Contributors	Germany
Programme Cost	Total approved budget as per project document: USD \$ 1,619,236 Total disbursed by MPTFO in 2025: USD \$ 427,994 Total donors' contribution: USD\$ 20,000,000
Programme Duration	Start date: 9 April 2025 End date: 24 February 2027 Duration: 22.5 months
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Glossary

AAA – NBSAP Accelerator Action Account

CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

COP – Conference of the Parties

COP17 – Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

GBF – Global Biodiversity Framework (Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework)

GCU – Global Coordination Unit (NBSAP Accelerator Partnership)

HACT – Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers

IIFB – International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

IPLC - Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

MPTF – Multi-Partner Trust Fund

MPTFO – Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

MMM – MatchMaking Mechanism

NBSAPs – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

NBSAP AP – NBSAP Accelerator Partnership

OM – AAA Operations Manual

SEAH – Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

Executive Summary

The National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) Accelerator Action Account (AAA) Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established to address a specific and persistent challenge in the global biodiversity funding landscape: a subset of high-priority, country-identified NBSAP actions that remain unsupported despite engagement with existing technical and financial mechanisms. Operating as a strategic, last-resort funding mechanism under the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership (NBSAP AP), the AAA provides an implementation pathway for a limited number of verified gaps identified through the AP MatchMaking Mechanism (MMM).

The year 2025 marked the foundational and operationalization phase of the AAA. During this period, priority was placed on establishing the governance, fiduciary, and operational systems required to ensure disciplined, transparent, and high-quality decision-making before the release of programmatic funding. Key milestones included approval of the AAA Operations Manual (OM), the formal functioning of the AAA Board, the establishment of the AAA Secretariat, and the activation of decision-making processes for unmatched MMM requests.

During the reporting period, the AAA Board convened three meetings, enabling the transition from design to operational decision-making. Governance arrangements ensured inclusive participation, including representation of developing countries and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). In 2025, the Board endorsed three pilot country requests to proceed to full project document development. These endorsements marked the first operational application of the AAA and were framed as a learning phase to test procedures, sequencing, and coordination with upstream and downstream partners.

No projects entered implementation during 2025, and outcome-level results are therefore not yet reportable. Nevertheless, the progress achieved during the reporting period established the institutional, procedural, and fiduciary conditions necessary for delivery. The AAA enters 2026 positioned to transition from readiness to implementation, with early learning informing both operational refinement and strategic positioning within the broader biodiversity funding system.

1. Strategic Context and Purpose

Many countries face persistent challenges in implementing their NBSAPs including limited access to targeted funding, technical capacity constraints, and difficulties translating nationally agreed priorities into implementation-ready actions. While a wide range of multilateral, bilateral, and philanthropic initiatives provide biodiversity support, experience has shown that certain high-priority actions remain consistently underserved. These gaps often arise due to risk profiles, scale, timing or misalignment with existing funding instruments rather than lack of national relevance or ambition.

The AAA was established to respond precisely to this challenge. Operating as a United Nations MPTF, the AAA functions as a strategic, last-resort funding mechanism that intervenes only after existing support channels have been systematically explored. Central to this approach is the MMM of the NBSAP AP, which conducts a structured, centralized gap analysis by circulating country requests through successive matchmaking cycles and assesses available technical and financial offers.

Only those requests that remain unmatched following this process are eligible for consideration by the AAA. As a result, requests reaching the AAA have undergone multiple stages of validation and refinement and represent verified implementation gaps that cannot be addressed through other means. This design ensures that the AAA complements rather than duplicates existing biodiversity funding channels and that its limited resources are deployed selectively, where they add distinct value.

The AAA supports country-led actions aligned with all 23 action-oriented targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework, with an emphasis on national ownership, technical soundness, and readiness for implementation. Its effectiveness is therefore intrinsically linked to the performance of the MMM, where matchmaking is successful, fewer requests progress to the AAA, reflecting system effectiveness rather than reduced demand.

As the AAA became operational shortly after the MMM, which was established in October 2024, during CBD COP16, its initial phase required close alignment between the two mechanisms. Early efforts focused on calibrating eligibility criteria, sequencing, documentation requirements, and decision-making timelines to ensure coherence across the AP as a whole.

Given this positioning within the broader biodiversity funding system, the AAA deliberately prioritized governance, fiduciary safeguards, and operational discipline during its first year. This sequencing reflects lessons from other MPTF's and is intended to ensure that future disbursements are well-targeted, accountable, and capable of delivering results within compressed implementation timeframes once projects enter execution.

2. Results and Achievements

2.1 Progress towards Intended Outcomes

The intended outcomes of the NBSAP AAA relate to accelerated implementation of NBSAPs through targeted, last-resort support to high-priority actions that would otherwise remain unaddressed. These outcomes are expected to materialize through the timely financing and implementation of country-led biodiversity actions aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

During the 2025 reporting period, no projects entered implementation, therefore outcome-level tangible progress was not yet achieved. This reflects the sequencing of the AAA's design, which positions it downstream of the NBSAP AP's MMM. As the MMM has only recently become operational, the initial phase of the AAA necessarily focused on ensuring that any future funding decisions would be grounded in a sufficiently mature, quality-assured pipeline of country requests.

Progress toward intended outcomes in 2025 was therefore mainly focused on readiness for delivery. The year was characterized by the establishment of the institutional, procedural, and governance foundations required for implementation, enabling the AAA to move from design to delivery readiness.

The endorsement of pilot requests contributed to outcome readiness by enabling testing of procedures, clarification of roles, and refinement of sequencing between the MMM, the AAA Secretariat, and implementing partners. These preparatory steps constitute essential preconditions for the ultimate outcome achievement. Outcome-level indicators associated with project implementation will be activated and reported once project documents are approved and implementation commences.

2.2 Outputs Achieved in 2025

2.2.1 Governance and Decision-Making

During 2025, the AAA established and operationalized its governance framework. The AAA Board convened three meetings over the course of the year, enabling the transition from institutional set-up to operational engagement. During the last meeting, the OM was officially approved, allowing agreed procedures to be applied in practice for the first time.

Governance arrangements reflected the AAA's commitment to inclusive decision-making. Developing country representatives participated in AAA Board deliberations, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities were represented through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity. Colombia also participated in governance processes in its role within the broader NBSAP AP Steering Committee Co-chair framework. This composition supported balanced perspectives and strengthened the legitimacy of AAA Board discussions during the initial operational phase.

Through these meetings, the AAA Board reviewed the procedures of the OM, the governance structure, and proposals emerging from the MMM, provided guidance on piloting and sequencing, and clarified expectations regarding documentation, readiness, and learning. The AAA Board engagement during this phase played a key role in shaping how the AAA would transition from design to operational use.

2.2.2 Institutional and operational readiness

Establishing adequate institutional capacity was a priority during the reporting period. Recruitment processes were undertaken to establish the AAA Secretariat, responsible for coordinating AAA Board processes, managing the project pipeline, and ensuring alignment with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) and the Global Coordination Unit (GCU) of the NBSAP AP. AAA Secretariat arrangements ensured continuity of operations throughout 2025 and supported both governance and early operational functions.

A major milestone in operational readiness was the approval of the AAA OM. The Manual defines eligibility requirements, endorsement procedures, fiduciary arrangements, and risk management measures applicable to all AAA-supported projects. Its approval provided a consistent operational framework and enabled the AAA to proceed with the review and endorsement of requests in 2025.

In parallel, coordination mechanisms between the AAA Secretariat, the GCU and the MPTFO were established and refined. This work focused on clarifying roles, sequencing reviews, and aligning documentation requirements, laying the groundwork for efficient project development and approval processes.

2.2.3 Pipeline activation and pilot endorsements

In the last quarter of 2025, the AAA transitioned from procedural readiness to operational use through the endorsement of three pilot requests to proceed to full project document development. These requests originated from the MMM after remaining unmatched through established matchmaking cycles and were selected to test the AAA's operational processes.

The pilot endorsements represented the first application of the AAA's role as a strategic last-resort funding mechanism. The endorsed requests were country-led, aligned with national biodiversity priorities, and consistent with the Global Biodiversity Framework. Implementing partners were identified to support the development of full project documents in line with AAA requirements.

For this initial set of pilot proposals, emphasis was placed on testing procedures, assessing documentation requirements, and clarifying sequencing between the MMM, the AAA Secretariat, and implementing partners. This approach enabled early learning and informed refinements ahead of future cycles.

2.2.4 Forward pipeline and demand outlook

The AAA is defined by an intended portfolio target of up to 24 country requests by 2030. With three pilot requests endorsed in 2025, up to 21 potential requests may be considered in subsequent years, subject to demand emerging through the MMM and the availability of resources.

The volume of requests reaching the AAA is structurally dependent on the performance of the MMM. As the primary entry point for country requests, the MMM is designed to successfully

match the majority of requests with existing technical and financial partners. Where the MMM functions effectively, fewer requests are expected to progress to the AAA, reflecting successful upstream matching rather than reduced demand.

Accordingly, the AAA's pipeline is expected to remain variable rather than linear, responding to verified implementation gaps that persist after matchmaking efforts have been exhausted. This dynamic reinforces the AAA's role as a selective, last-resort mechanism and underscores the importance of continued close alignment between the AAA and the MMM to manage expectations and ensure strategic deployment of resources.

2.3 Indicator-Based Performance Assessment

This section presents progress against the Results Framework of the NBSAP AAA, as defined in the OM. The framework comprises one outcome and four outputs. As 2025 represented a foundational and operationalization phase for the AAA, reporting focuses primarily on progress at the output level. Outcome-level indicators linked to project implementation are not yet applicable and will be reported once projects are approved and implementation commences.

Outcome: Advance the overarching purpose of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership to ensure coherent support for the implementation of NBSAPs and to promote increasing ambition over time through an enhanced process of country-specific support, coordination, collaboration and shared learning.

The outcome of advancing coherent and increasingly ambitious implementation of NBSAPs is measured by the extent to which AAA-supported projects accelerate implementation of specific NBSAP priorities, including by removing key barriers that previously delayed or constrained action. As no AAA-supported projects entered implementation in 2025, outcome-level indicators could not be assessed yet. Outcome reporting will commence once projects are approved, implemented, and sufficient evidence is available to assess acceleration effects.

Output 1: Technical and financial assistance provided to NBSAP AP members from developing countries, supporting implementation across all 23 KMGBF targets

This output captures the delivery of technical and financial assistance by the AAA, measured primarily through the number of projects approved and funded. Progress under this output was initiated during the reporting period. In 2025, the AAA Board endorsed three country requests to proceed to full project document development. These endorsements represent a necessary step toward the provision of assistance but do not yet constitute project approval or funding. As a result, indicators related to the number of successfully funded projects and learning effects among target groups remain at baseline.

Output 2: Country-led decision-making processes with targeted support addressing existing gaps and focusing on under-resourced or neglected issues

This output was achieved during the reporting period. The AAA Board convened three meetings in 2025, enabling structured and inclusive decision-making on country-identified priorities emerging from the MMM. During the last AAA Board meeting of 2025, the OM was approved, marking the transition from institutional set-up to operational decision-making. Governance arrangements ensured meaningful participation of developing country representatives and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The last Board Meeting included participation by one developing country and one IPLC Board Members, meeting the Results Framework criteria for inclusive and country-led governance. Participation under this indicator will continue to be assessed on an annual basis as AAA Board composition and meeting schedules evolve.

Output 3: Fair, transparent and efficient criteria established and implemented, with robust accountability and effectiveness measures in place.

Progress under this output was partially achieved and tested in 2025. The approval of the AAA OM established a clear and transparent set of eligibility, prioritization, and accountability criteria governing AAA decision-making.

Through the first set of three pilot requests the prioritization scoring exercise was tested and lessons learned gathered to adapt the process. This learning-by-doing approach enabled refinement of processes before full operationalization.

Process efficiency can be reported for the pilot cases. The relevant MMM submissions were transmitted by the GCU on 14 November 2025, and the AAA Board provided formal written endorsement on 16 December 2025, corresponding to a decision time of 32 days from submission to written AAA Board endorsement.

This comparatively short timeline reflects the pilot nature of the requests, as well as extensive technical coordination and pre-alignment between the GCU and the AAA Secretariat prior to formal submission. It should therefore not be interpreted as a benchmark for future cycles. As the MMM matures, submissions are expected to be transmitted to the AAA further in advance, and the AAA Board may consider a larger number of requests per cycle. Future reporting will therefore assess timeliness indicators across a broader set of cases and under standard operating conditions.

Indicators related to the time from AAA Board endorsement to first disbursement are not yet applicable.

Output 4: Core functions of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership are strengthened to support the effective delivery of technical and financial assistance to NBSAP AP developing countries.

This output focuses on the effectiveness of technical coordination provided by the GCU to countries prior to submission of requests to the AAA, with the aim of improving the quality, readiness, and strategic alignment of unmatched requests emerging from the MMM.

During 2025, progress under this output was initiated but not yet measured. The AAA Secretariat worked closely with the GCU to pilot and refine upstream coordination processes, including clarifying AAA eligibility requirements and documentation expectations to inform country engagement before submission. Indicators related to country satisfaction with technical coordination have not yet been assessed and will be measured in subsequent reporting periods through the planned survey instruments.

3. Governance and Programme Management

3.1. Governance Structure and Oversight

The AAA operates under a dedicated governance framework designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and country-led decision-making. Strategic oversight is provided by the AAA Board, which is responsible for endorsing requests, approving operational guidance, and ensuring alignment with the objectives of the NBSAP AP and the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The AAA Board composition reflects a balance of permanent and rotational representation, including developed and developing country members, United Nations organizations, eligible non-UN organizations, and representative from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. In 2025, the AAA Board was expanded to strengthen inclusivity and representation. Additional seats were welcomed for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, for eligible non-UN organizations through a shared seat arrangement, and for developing country representation. These additions were introduced in line with the AAA Board's evolving needs and the phased operationalization of the AAA.

To ensure fairness and predictability in the composition of the AAA Board over time, rotational membership criteria were developed and discussed during the reporting period, with the aim of securing Board approval in 2026. These criteria establish the basis for transparent selection, rotation and renewal of AAA Board members, while allowing limited flexibility during the initial phase of the AAA to accommodate learning and institutional consolidation.

3.2 AAA Secretariat and Programme Management

Day-to-day coordination and programme management are carried out by the AAA Secretariat. The AAA Secretariat is responsible for supporting AAA Board processes, managing the pipeline of

requests emerging from the MMM, coordinating with implementing partners, and ensuring alignment with the MPTFO and the GCU of the NBSAP AP.

During 2025, recruitment processes were undertaken to establish the AAA Secretariat's core capacity. Staffing arrangements ensured continuity of operations throughout the year and enabled the AAA Secretariat to support both governance and early operational functions. The AAA Secretariat played a central role in preparing AAA Board documentation, facilitating deliberations, and coordinating the review and endorsement of pilot requests.

The AAA Secretariat also served as the primary interface between the AAA and other institutional actors, ensuring consistent communication, documentation standards, and sequencing across governance and operational processes.

3.3 Fiduciary Arrangements and Risk Management

All fiduciary arrangements under the AAA are fully aligned with UNDP requirements and the MPTFO's established financial management standards. These arrangements include due diligence requirements for implementing partners, standardized financial reporting, and oversight mechanisms designed to safeguard donor resources.

The AAA OM, approved in 2025, codifies these fiduciary standards and defines eligibility criteria, endorsement procedures, and risk management measures applicable to all AAA-supported projects. Approval of the Manual provided the basis for consistent application of safeguards and enabled the AAA to proceed with pilot endorsements.

While fiduciary compliance is assured through existing UNDP and MPTFO systems, the AAA Secretariat identified opportunities to further strengthen quality assurance processes as the fund transitions to implementation. In 2026, additional internal quality assurance measures are planned, focusing on early-stage screening, documentation completeness, and readiness assessments prior to AAA Board consideration. These measures are intended to complement, rather than duplicate, existing fiduciary controls and to further enhance the efficiency and robustness of decision-making.

During the 2025 reporting period, a single disbursement was made through the MPTF to support the core AAA Secretariat functions of the AAA. No disbursements were made for project implementation, as no projects had yet been approved or started implementation.

3.4 Coordination and Institutional Partnerships

Effective coordination is central to the AAA's operating model. The AAA works in close alignment with the NBSAP AP's GCU, which supports countries upstream through the MMM. This coordination ensures that requests reaching the AAA have undergone prior technical refinement and represent verified implementation gaps that could not be addressed through existing channels.

Throughout 2025, coordination focused on clarifying roles and responsibilities between the GCU, the AAA Secretariat, and the MPTFO, particularly with respect to submission timelines, documentation requirements, and sequencing of reviews. This collaboration was especially important during the piloting phase, enabling learning and adjustment prior to full-scale operations.

At the end of 2025, following endorsement of three pilots, the AAA started engagement with implementing partners identified by countries to support the development of full project documents for endorsed pilot requests. These interactions focused on ensuring alignment with AAA requirements, fiduciary standards, and operational timelines.

4. Challenges, Lessons Learned and Adaptive Management

4.1 Key Challenges Encountered

During this initial phase, particular attention was given to aligning institutional actors, including the GCU, the AAA Secretariat, the AAA Board, and the MPTFO. As with any multi-stakeholder setup, ensuring a shared understanding of roles, timelines, and documentation requirements required focused coordination. Addressing these alignment needs early on has helped lay the groundwork for predictable and efficient processes that can be sustained as the mechanism scales.

Another challenge involved managing expectations regarding the role and scale of the AAA. As a last-resort funding mechanism, the AAA is intentionally selective and demand-driven, intervening only where other support channels are unable to respond. Communicating this logic clearly, both internally and externally, was essential to avoid perceptions that the number of endorsed requests reflects performance, rather than the effectiveness of upstream matchmaking.

Finally, while the approval of the AAA OM provided a strong foundation, its level of technical detail presented an initial learning curve for stakeholders. This underscored the importance of translating comprehensive guidance into more accessible formats for different audiences.

4.2 Lessons Learned from the Pilot Phase

The use of pilot endorsement in 2025 proved to be a critical learning tool. One key lesson was the value of piloting procedures before full-scale implementation. By intentionally treating the first set of requests as pilots, the AAA was able to test operational sequencing, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify areas for refinement without creating rigid precedents.

Early and sustained coordination between the GCU and the AAA Secretariat emerged as a decisive factor in enabling efficient processing of pilot requests. Pre-submission alignment helped clarify eligibility requirements, documentation standards, and expectations, contributing to smoother

AAA Board deliberations. This experience reinforced the importance of strong upstream coordination to support both efficiency and quality.

The pilot phase also underscored the importance of investing time in governance and procedural foundations. Establishing clear decision-making processes, fiduciary safeguards, and accountability mechanisms during the first year has positioned the AAA to move into implementation with greater consistency and confidence.

Finally, the AAA Board's engagement during the pilot phase demonstrated the value of iterative learning in governance. Early discussions on prioritization, sequencing and timelines helped shape a shared understanding of the AAA's role and operating principles, strengthening collective ownership of the mechanism.

4.3 Adaptive Management and Forward Adjustments

Building on the experience of 2025, the AAA will continue to apply adaptive management to support effective implementation in 2026 and beyond.

Coordination with the GCU will be further structured based on the guidelines in the OM, with clearer submission timelines and continued upstream engagement with countries to support well-prepared requests. This will help ensure that submissions reaching the AAA reflect verified implementation gaps while maintaining responsiveness to country needs.

To complement existing UNDP and MPTFO fiduciary standards, the AAA Secretariat will introduce additional internal quality assurance measures. These measures will focus on early-stage screening, documentation completeness, and readiness checks prior to AAA Board consideration, with the aim of supporting efficiency and clarity without adding unnecessary procedural burden.

Third, lighter guidance products will be developed to accompany the OM. These materials will be tailored to different audiences, including countries, implementing partners, and institutional stakeholders to support clearer understanding of AAA processes and requirements.

Finally, governance arrangements will continue to be reviewed as AAA Board composition evolves, including the application of rotational criteria. Participation and decision-making processes will be assessed annually to ensure continued inclusiveness, effectiveness and alignment with the AAA's objectives.

Together, these adaptive measures reflect AAA's commitment to learning-oriented management and continuous improvement. They position the mechanism to move from readiness to implementation in 2026 while preserving its core principles as a selective, last-resort funding instrument supporting country-led biodiversity action.

5. Resources and Financial Overview

The AAA is established as a MPTF administered by the MPTFO. Financial contributions to the AAA are received, managed, and reported in accordance with UNDP financial regulations, rules, and the MPTFO's standard operating procedures.

During the 2025 reporting period, a single disbursement was made through the MPTF to UNDP to support the core AAA Secretariat functions of the AAA. This disbursement covered costs related to fund governance, coordination, and operational readiness, enabling the AAA to function as an operational funding mechanism during its initial phase.

As the AAA remained in its operationalization phase, no funds were committed to project implementation in 2025. Financial planning during the reporting period therefore focused on ensuring adequate resources to support governance, AAA Secretariat operations, and readiness for future project-level disbursements once projects are approved.

Looking ahead to 2026, the AAA Secretariat anticipates allocating additional AAA Secretariat resources for the procurement of independent third-party service providers to perform Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessments and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) risk assessments, as required. These measures will further strengthen due diligence and fiduciary readiness as the AAA transitions to project implementation.

6. Outlook for 2026

The year 2026 is expected to mark the transition of the AAA from operational readiness to active project implementation. With governance arrangements, operational procedures, and fiduciary frameworks established in 2025, the AAA is positioned to move forward with the approval and financing of country-led biodiversity actions identified through the NBSAP AP's MMM.

Priority in 2026 will be placed on completing the review and approval of project documents for the pilot requests endorsed in 2025 and supporting the initiation of implementation, subject to Board approval and availability of resources. These first projects will generate important learning on delivery modalities, timelines, and results tracking, informing subsequent endorsement cycles and operational adjustments.

In parallel, additional country requests are expected to be proposed by the MMM for consideration at the fourth AAA Board meeting scheduled for March 2026. These submissions will further test the AAA's processes under more standard operating conditions and contribute to building a forward pipeline of potential interventions. AAA emphasis will remain on quality, selectivity and strategic complementarity rather than volume. Where appropriate, selected initiatives may be highlighted at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on

Biological Diversity (COP17) as illustrative examples of early progress, learning, and emerging results from the AAA.

As implementation begins, 2026 will also provide an opportunity for strategic refinement of the AAA's focus. Drawing on early lessons from the MMM's gap analysis and observed patterns in country demand, the AAA will assess whether certain thematic areas or geographic contexts consistently face structural barriers to support. This reflection will inform how the AAA positions itself to add the greatest value, while remaining demand-driven and country-led, by responding to gaps that are persistent, under-resourced, or insufficiently addressed through existing biodiversity funding channels.

The AAA will continue to operate in close alignment with the MMM and the GCU to ensure that only verified implementation gaps are considered for support. As the MMM matures, submission timelines and documentation quality are expected to become more predictable, supporting more efficient review processes and clearer strategic planning.

Governance and oversight will remain a core focus in 2026. The AAA Board will continue to apply its rotational membership arrangements and inclusive decision-making framework, ensuring representation of developing countries and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Fiduciary oversight will be further strengthened through planned due-diligence measures, including the use of independent third-party assessments where required, in line with UNDP and MPTFO standards.

Building on early operational experience, AAA's distinct role within the global biodiversity funding landscape is expected to become increasingly clear. By intervening selectively where other mechanisms are unable to respond, and by anchoring decisions in a centralized, country-driven gap analysis, the AAA offers a unique complement to existing initiatives. Its value lies not in scale, but in precision, supporting a small number of high-priority actions that would otherwise remain stalled despite their importance for national implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

Looking ahead, the AAA will continue to engage with partners interested in supporting this targeted approach. As implementation progresses and results emerge, the mechanism will be well positioned to demonstrate its contribution to accelerating NBSAP implementation and advancing the objectives of the Global Biodiversity Framework.