

IMPLEMENTING THE UN COMMON APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY:

An Assessment of UN System
Engagement in India

June 2025



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System Engagement in India**

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Purpose and scope of the report

The UN Common Approach commits the UN system to “mainstream biodiversity and catalyse collective action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss” within its policy and programme planning¹. By systematically embedding biodiversity considerations into biodiversity dependent portfolios, UN Country Teams and specialized agencies equip Member States to translate global mainstreaming targets (e.g. KM-GBF Targets 17 & 18) into actionable national strategies.

Functioning as the UN’s internal delivery mechanism for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), the Common Approach aligns 15 medium-term objectives, governance structures and operational modalities with the Framework’s four long-term goals and twenty-three 2030 targets. This alignment ensures that UN support is coherent, avoids duplication, and leverages cross-agency synergies—whether in deploying nature-based solutions, mobilizing biodiversity finance, upholding rights-based approaches, or strengthening monitoring and reporting systems.

This report has been developed to map and highlight the collective effort of UN entities in India in supporting the integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity across policies and programmes. This report therefore sets out to do the following:

- Map ongoing initiatives, flagship programmes in India that foster biodiversity mainstreaming as per the 50+ ways identified under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity
- Map the collective efforts of the UN system in India to support India’s implementation of the KM-GBF
- Highlight best practices and lessons learned from inter-agency collaboration
- Identify gaps and recommends priority actions to accelerate national progress toward the KM-GBF’s 2030 and 2050 ambitions
- Serve as a reference for UN Country Teams, central and state governments, and development partners to deepen coordinated action on biodiversity

The overall aim of this report is to delineate how the UN Common Approach operationalizes the KM-GBF in the Indian context, supporting strategic planning, strengthening partnership frameworks and galvanizing collective impact in safeguarding India’s rich biodiversity.

Background of the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

UNEP’s report “*Making Peace with Nature: A Scientific Blueprint to Tackle the Climate, Biodiversity, and Pollution Emergencies*” (MPN), launched by UN Secretary-General António Guterres and UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen, ahead of the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5), has played a pivotal role in shaping global environmental discourse and action. Drawing on major scientific assessments, the report presents a comprehensive framework for addressing the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. It highlights the urgent need for transformative change, warning that humanity’s current trajectory is unsustainable, and urges governments and institutions to adopt integrated strategies that confront multiple environmental challenges simultaneously. The COVID-19 pandemic further reinforced the profound interdependence of human, animal, and environmental

¹ <https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity>

² <https://www.unep.org/resources/making-peace-nature>

health, underscoring its foundational role in ensuring social, economic, and financial stability, as well as global peace. The crisis offered a moment of reflection—an opportunity to reimagine cooperation, confront systemic risks, and reshape societies as part of a sustainable and resilient recovery.

Following the release of UNEP’s MPN report, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), at its meeting held on 14 May 2020, underscored the need for a stronger focus on nature across the entire United Nations system and tasked its High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) with developing a common approach to integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions for sustainable development into United Nations policy and programme planning and delivery. Through the present Common Approach, the United Nations system expresses a shared recognition of the urgency of acting and a commitment to mainstreaming biodiversity and nature-based solutions through collective action.

The Common Approach to Integrating Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Development into United Nations Policy and Programme Planning and Delivery is structured around three impact areas and 15 medium-term objectives that contribute to the realization of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, under which biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people³. It also proposes a set of outcomes that can be achieved by the United Nations system through increased collaboration, as well as an accountability framework for coherent and collective outputs on biodiversity.



Figure 1: Impact areas and medium-term objectives of the Common Approach to Integrating Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Development into United Nations Policy and Programme Planning and Delivery (UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, 2021)

³ <https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity>

Through the Common Approach, the United Nations system affirms a shared sense of urgency and a collective commitment to mainstream biodiversity by strengthening coordination across entities. This approach aims to align and build on the strategies and programmes of individual UN agencies, thereby facilitating the implementation of the KM-GBF in coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. In addition, collective action on nature contributes to advancing the UN Secretary-General’s prevention agenda and supports progress across the UN system’s three foundational pillars: (a) peace and security; (b) human rights; and (c) development.

The Common Approach is structured to achieve impact over the next decade in three areas:

1. Human rights, peaceful societies and planetary stability;
2. Green and inclusive economic recovery;
3. Strengthened institutions, accountability and justice

To drive transformational change across these three areas, the Common Approach focuses on fostering opportunities for collective action and joint implementation of initiatives at global, regional, and national levels, while promoting internal alignment across UN entities.

It provides a structured framework to guide coordinated efforts and the integration of biodiversity and nature-based solutions. The framework is anchored in 15 medium-term objectives or expected accomplishments, each contributing to the realization of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity⁴. These objectives reflect longer-term transitions that go beyond the immediate outcomes of the Common Approach and are intended to be pursued in partnership with governments, the private sector, and civil society. Together, they establish the strategic direction of the Common Approach, with each objective supporting one or more impact areas essential to achieving the goal of living in harmony with nature.

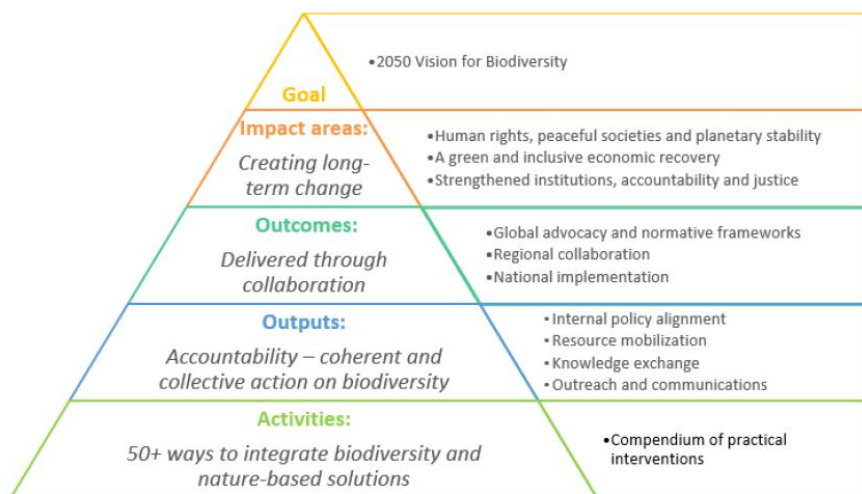


Figure 2: Structure of the Common Approach to Integrating Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Development into United Nations Policy and Programme Planning and Delivery (UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, 2021)

⁴ <https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity>

UN Common Approach and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

While, both the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) share the overarching aim of halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, the Common Approach is explicitly designed to help the UN system deliver on the KM-GBF targets. As such the linkages between the UN Common Approach and the KM-GBF are broadly as below:

- KM-GBF sets the **what**—four 2050 goals and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030:
 - A 2050 Vision and 4 Long-Term Goals, including maintaining ecosystem integrity, ensuring sustainable use and benefit-sharing, and securing the means of implementation.
 - 23 Action-Oriented Targets for 2030, such as protecting at least 30 % of terrestrial and marine areas, halving pesticide risks, and mobilizing finance to close a US \$700 billion per year biodiversity funding gap
- Common Approach provides the UN-wide **how** – a normative, result-based structure of 15 medium-term objectives to organize collective action

The following further elaborates upon and demonstrates the alignment on both the frameworks:

Table 1: Alignment of the Common Approach and KM-GBF Goals and Targets

Thematic Area	Common Approach	KM-GBF Goals & Targets	Alignment
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Sectors	Commits the UN system to “mainstream biodiversity and catalyse collective action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss” in all its policy and programme planning	Target 17: Incorporate biodiversity values into policies, strategies and planning of all sectors and at all levels.	The Common Approach’s guidance on policy and programme integration directly supports UN Country Teams and agencies to advise Member States on meeting these mainstreaming targets.
Nature-based Solutions and Ecosystem Restoration	Integrates biodiversity and nature-based solutions (NbS) into sustainable development programming	Target 2: Restore at least 30 % of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal/marine ecosystems. Target 11: Increase the area of natural or managed ecosystems delivering NbS	UN agencies use the Common Approach to coordinate technical assistance on afforestation, wetland rehabilitation and other NbS, directly feeding into KM-GBF restoration targets.
Resource Mobilization and Means of Implementation	Leverages UN’s convening role to mobilize finance, capacity-building, technical cooperation and technology	Goal D: Secure adequate means of implementation (finance, capacity, technology) to close a US \$700 billion/year	The Common Approach frames joint UN strategies—across UN agencies—to assist countries in developing bankable projects, accessing global funds

	transfer in support of biodiversity goals.	biodiversity finance gap by 2030. Target 19: Mobilize financial resources from all sources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	(GEF, Green Climate Fund), and reporting on resource needs as per KM-GBF requirements.
Equity, Human Rights and Benefit-Sharing	One of its three impact areas is “human rights, peaceful societies and planetary stability,” ensuring that biodiversity actions respect rights and justice	Target 12: Ensure the equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, and integrate traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	Through its human-rights lens, the Common Approach promotes UN-wide guidance on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and inclusion of indigenous voices, directly underpinning KM-GBF equity goals.
Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management	Adopts a results-based framework requiring regular monitoring and reporting on its 15 objectives.	Establish and strengthen capacities for monitoring, knowledge management and data sharing, including digital sequence information.	The UN system’s collective monitoring tools and data platforms—coordinated under the Common Approach—feed national and global reporting mechanisms mandated by the KM-GBF.

50+ ways identified in the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity for integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions into policies and programmes

The Common Approach to Biodiversity puts forward a non-exhaustive thematic compendium of over fifty concrete measures through which the UN system can—and does—integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions (NbS) into its collective action, in service of both people and planet. Each action reflects the UN Common Approach’s commitment to catalyze cross-agency support for the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2030 Agenda.

Through these fifty-plus entry points, the UN system operationalizes its Common Approach by integrating biodiversity and NbS into its normative guidance, operational planning and country-level engagement. This holistic, cross-agency commitment ensures that conserving and restoring nature becomes integral—not peripheral—to sustainable development, climate resilience and human well-being across the globe.

For more information see: 1) *Annexure 2: Linkages of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets to the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity* 2) *Annexure 3: 50+ ways to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions – a UN system commitment to collective action for people and planet*

Role of UN Country teams in translating the UN Common Approach to biodiversity action

UN Country teams serve as the pivotal delivery arm of the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity by embedding biodiversity objectives within national development planning, providing strategic coordination, technical expertise and policy advice to line ministries, and brokering partnerships and finance for nature-positive investments. Through Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, they ensure biodiversity considerations are systematically integrated into sectoral programmes—from agriculture and infrastructure to finance and social development. Inter-agency steering committees, often convened by the Resident Coordinator, align mandates and joint deliverables with the Kunming–Montreal Framework’s targets.

Furthermore, drawing on the specialized capacities of UN agencies in India, UNCTs provide support to governments in designing bankable conservation projects, accessing global funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF), and repurposing harmful subsidies. They also bolster national capacities by organizing training on spatial planning, integrated landscape management and biodiversity monitoring tools, and by facilitating South–South exchanges to share best practices. In partnership with UNEP-WCMC and national statistical offices, UNCTs strengthen data systems and geospatial platforms for tracking progress and conduct periodic joint reviews to recommend adaptive course corrections. Crucially, they champion inclusive, rights-based processes—ensuring indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth are full participants in policy dialogues and benefit-sharing mechanisms—and lead public awareness campaigns to build broad-based ownership of biodiversity goals.

The following are some of the notable areas where UN agencies have been working to deliver coherent support on biodiversity:

1. **Strategic Coordination and Planning:** UNCTs integrate biodiversity objectives across Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), ensuring that biodiversity considerations are reflected in national development priorities, sectoral programmes and joint workplans.
2. **Inter-agency steering committees:** UNCTs leverage existing inter-agency biodiversity working groups (coordinated by the Resident Coordinator’s Office) to align mandates, share expertise and agree on joint deliverables tied to KM-GBF targets.
3. **Policy advice and technical assistance:** Drawing on the Common Approach’s policy integration tools, UNCTs advise line ministries (e.g., agriculture, infrastructure, finance) on embedding biodiversity into sectoral policies, regulatory frameworks and investment plans.
4. **Resource mobilization:** UNCTs help governments design project proposals (e.g., for GEF, Green Climate Fund, BIOFIN etc.) that align biodiversity goals with climate and development funding criteria. Furthermore, UNCTs, through dialogues with development banks, the private sector and philanthropic foundations, UNCTs also secure co-financing and blended-finance arrangements for biodiversity-positive investments.
5. **Capacity building and knowledge sharing:**
 - a. Facilitate peer learning between countries—sharing best practices
 - b. South-south cooperation and regional exchanges through projects
 - c. Equipping national and sub-national agencies to operationalize monitoring frameworks
6. **Reporting, monitoring and adaptive management:** UNCTs strengthen data collection, geospatial analysis and digital biodiversity platforms, feeding into national reports.

Background to the mapping of UN Common Approach 50+ identified actions and the KM-GBF in India

This analysis is grounded in a collaborative mapping exercise initiated following the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity meeting held on 20 February 2025 among UN agencies in India. During this meeting, it became evident that many UN agencies operating in India were already implementing a diverse array of activities aligned with the objectives of the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity. Recognizing the value of understanding this collective effort, the participants agreed that it was timely and necessary to systematically map these actions with the aim to further align this to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for India.

To take this forward, focal points were designated within each participating UN agency in India. These focal points were tasked with providing detailed inputs on their respective agency's activities that contribute to:

- The UN Common Approach to Biodiversity (50+ actions identified)
- The goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

To facilitate this input process, UNEP India developed and circulated a standardized template. This template was used by focal points to map their activities in a structured manner, ensuring consistency and comparability. The template consisted of two main parts:

- A matrix aligning activities to the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity's 50+ identified actions
- A mapping against the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

After the receipt of inputs from participating UN agencies in India, the final analysis and visualization of these inputs were undertaken by UNEP India.

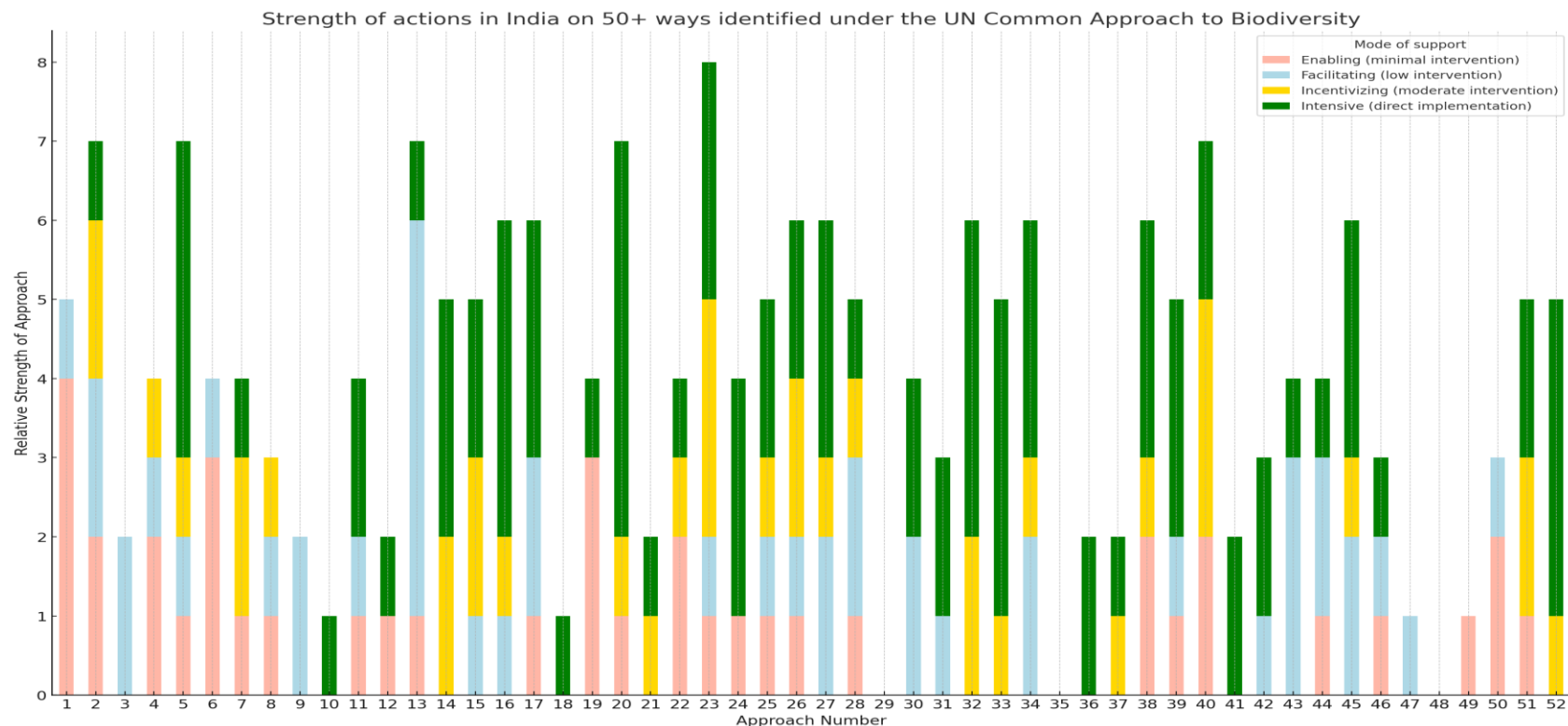
Assessment of current activities of UN agencies in India with respect to the 50+ identified actions under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

Figure 3 visualizes support for over 50 biodiversity-related approaches under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity (UNCA-BD) and offers a snapshot of how different UN entities are engaging with biodiversity work across India. Each approach is represented as a stacked bar, where the height reflects the total level of activity, and the color bands denote the mode of support provided. These modes range from:

- Enabling (minimal intervention)
- Facilitating (low intervention)
- Incentivizing (moderate intervention)
- Intensive (direct implementation)

Together, these modes of activity help to illustrate not only how much support each UNCA-BD 50+ actions identified is receiving, but also the type of support. The chart indicates a diversity of engagement across approaches where most approaches are supported through a mix of modalities, suggesting that UN agencies are not adopting a one-size-fits-all model, however has engaged in India through a blended strategy that combines policy, facilitation, incentives, and operational involvement in ways that are responsive to the needs of each area.

Mapping of UN Agencies contribution to the UN Common Approach on Biodiversity against 50+ actions identified (Ongoing programmes/projects 2025)



UNCA-BD Approaches

1. Action for human rights
2. Right to safe environment
3. Clean water/sanitation
4. Adequate Food
5. Empower indigenous communities
6. Nature to reduce conflict
7. Biodiversity-Poverty Alleviation
8. Address inequalities in sustainable use
9. Zoonotic diseases
10. Improve quality of urbanization
11. Reduce pollution
12. Stop ocean pollution
13. Climate Change Risks
14. Ecosystem restoration
15. Reverse deforestation
16. Soil degradation & coastal erosion
17. Reduce emission gap
18. Greening of cities
19. Biodiversity-Cultural diversity
20. Education on biodiversity
21. Equitable sharing of benefits
22. Prevent loss of Ecosystem Services
23. Decent employment opportunities
24. Green public sector finance
25. Green private sector investment
26. Circular and green economies
27. Transparent supply chains
28. Sustainable waste management
29. Nature positive mining
30. Nature positive energy transitions
31. Green and blue infrastructure
32. Agriculture and fisheries transformation
33. Regenerative agriculture
34. Sustainable food systems/reduce food waste
35. New metrics for prosperity
36. Valuation of biodiversity
37. Low-carbon corporate strategies
38. Inclusive implementation
39. Mainstreaming nature in policy
40. Institutional capacity
41. Integrated spatial planning
42. Targets, indicators, datasets
43. National biodiversity reporting
44. Governance
45. Participation in decision-making
46. Safeguard endangered species
47. Invasive alien species
48. Illegal wildlife trade
49. Illegal fishing
50. Conservation and justice
51. Digitalization
52. Green and blue technologies

Figure 3: Strength of activities in India on 50+ actions identified under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

A noticeable pattern is the prominence of enabling and facilitating support, especially in the lower segments of the stacked bars, indicating a strong emphasis on normative work, such as capacity building, policy design, and institutional development. This is essential as foundations for long-term biodiversity outcomes. However, it is to be noted that these forms of engagement are often less visible but are critical in shaping the framework for support around biodiversity conservation.

By contrast, direct implementation (intensive support) has been more selectively applied in India. These tend to correspond with approaches that require on-the-ground presence, such as community-based interventions, local ecosystem restoration, or targeted health-biodiversity linkages, suggesting that operational engagement is more focused and likely based on demand, readiness, or agency mandates.

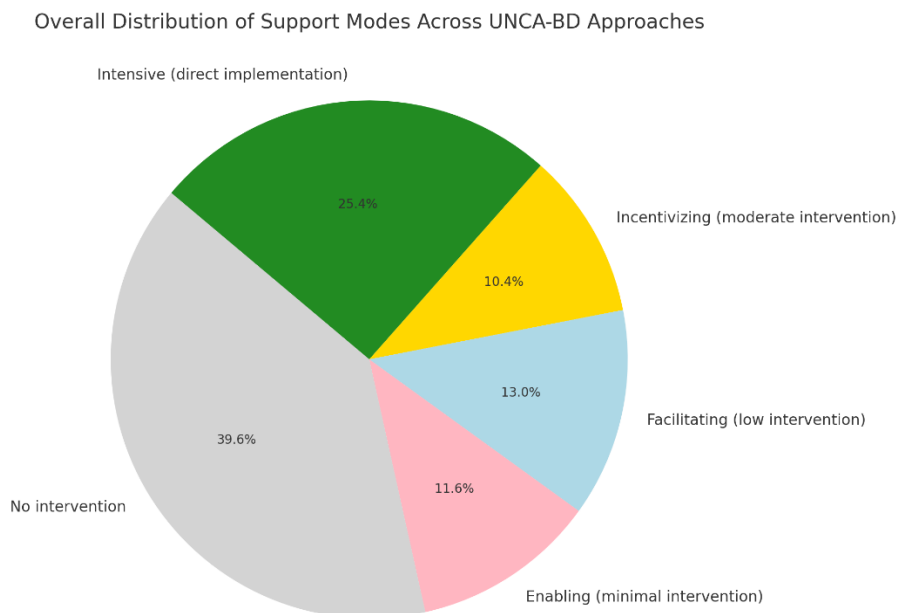


Fig 4: Distribution of support modes across 50+ UN Common Approach to biodiversity actions in India

The variation in support across different approaches under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity also points to strategic prioritization. Some approaches are clearly receiving concentrated effort, which may align with India’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, areas where the UN system already has strong in-country capacity, or topics that attract programmatic funding. At the same time, the chart also reveals less-supported areas, signaling potential gaps in engagement or opportunities for new collaborations. From a policy and coordination perspective, the distribution reinforces the complementary roles that UN agencies play. Some agencies focus on systemic change and institutional support, while others serve as catalysts for implementation. The value of this layered approach is especially evident in the way upstream and downstream activities can reinforce one another when intentionally connected. The analysis can support UN agencies and partners identify areas that may need greater support, promote more balanced programming, and encourage better alignment with national priorities. It also strengthens the case for inter-agency synergy, ensuring that policy work is translated into action and that operational work is informed by strong systemic foundations.

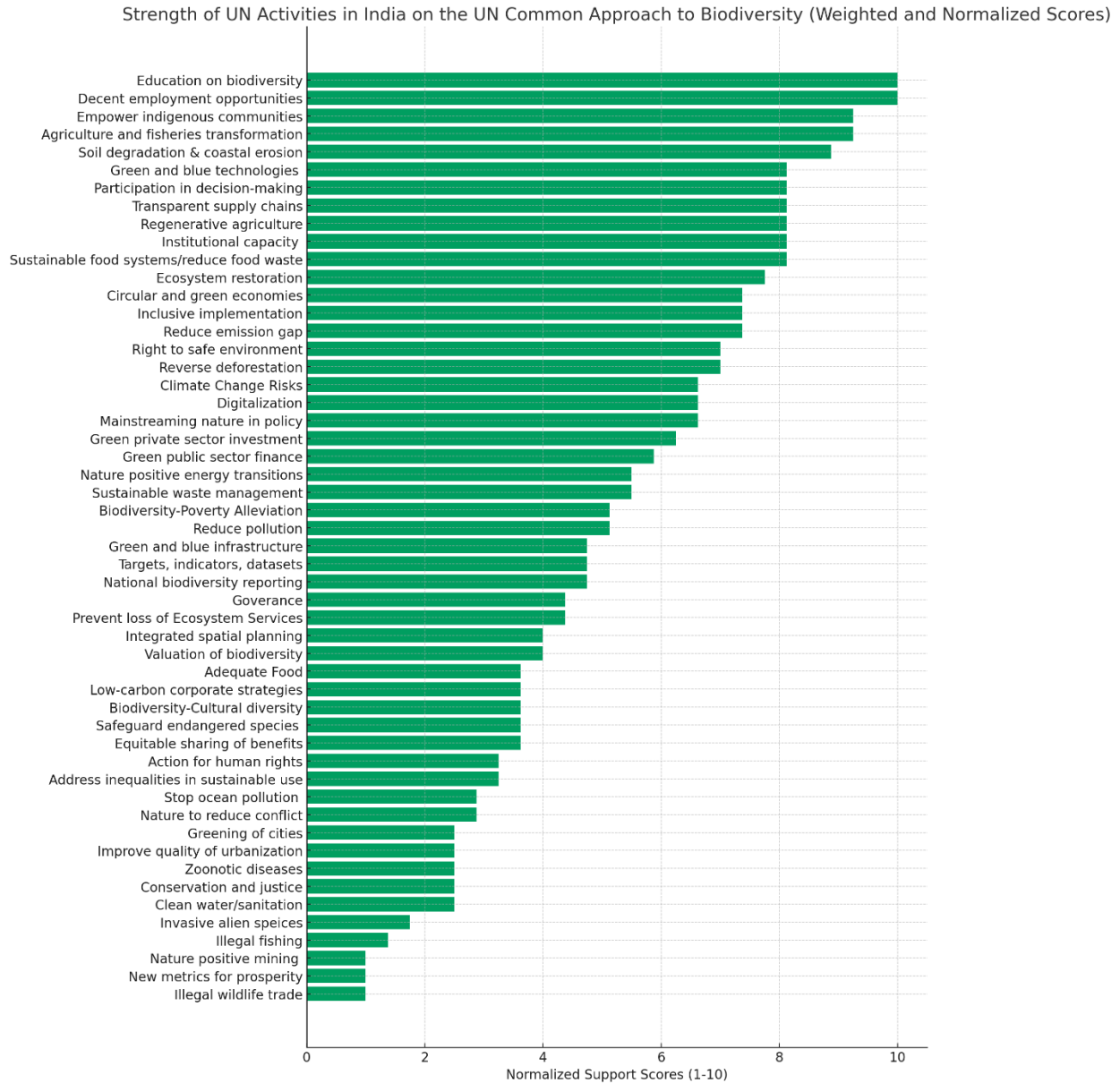


Fig 5: Strength of UN Activities in India based on the 50+ identified actions under the UNCA-BD

Figure 5 shows an analysis to further reflect the strength of support on the 50+ actions identified under the UN Common Approach to biodiversity. Based on weighting and normalization, scores were arrived at for all 50+ approaches, and offers a clear, evidence-based picture of where UN activities in India are the most and least concentrated in relation to biodiversity.

At the upper end of the spectrum, the strongest-performing actions reveal where UN agencies in India are most deeply engaged. These are areas that reflect a convergence of national priorities, agency mandates, and operational investment. The presence of both policy-level support and on-the-ground implementation suggests a mature, well-established field of action. Notably, the top-ranked actions often align with pressing national and global priorities and include nature-based solutions for climate resilience, agroecology and sustainable land management and community-based resource management.

The approaches falling in the middle of the chart reflect areas with moderate levels of engagement — they are being supported, but either by fewer UN agencies or with less intensity. These may represent emerging themes, topics with less-defined mandates, or areas where agency efforts remain fragmented rather than coordinated. In some cases, these approaches may simply not yet have received strong visibility in national planning or donor strategies. Rather than being overlooked, these areas offer important opportunities for strategic scaling, improved alignment across agencies, and deeper integration into joint programming efforts. With the right support, they could become future anchors for UN collaboration on biodiversity in India.

At the lower end of the spectrum are approaches that show minimal or no recorded current support from UN agencies in India. However, it is to be noted that these UN agencies may have engaged on these actions in the past and the assessment provides a picture of only the current areas of intervention. The lower-ranked approaches span a range of important but often under-addressed topics — including biodiversity-finance mechanisms, private sector engagement, invasive alien species, and nature-positive mining. Some also touch on cross-cutting issues, such as the intersection of biodiversity with human rights and governance frameworks. The lower scores may reflect areas where technical capacities are still being developed, agency roles and mandates are evolving, or where there is not yet a clearly designated coordinating entity. In many cases, these approaches represent emerging priorities within both the global and national biodiversity agendas, offering potential for greater engagement as the policy and programmatic landscape continues to evolve. Furthermore, these approaches can also serve as entry points for future investment, joint programming, or capacity development.

Mapping of activities of UN agencies in India with regards to the KM-GBF and its alignment with India’s updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

India’s updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

India’s updated NBSAP was formally launched at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The release took place during a special side event titled “*Roadmap for achieving the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets and release of India’s updated NBSAP*”, held on 30th October 2024 in Cali, Colombia⁵. Fully aligned with the KMGBF, the updated NBSAP serves as a critical strategic framework to guide national efforts toward halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030, while advancing the broader 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

The process of the updating the NBSAP strived to adopt a ‘Whole-of-Government’ and ‘Whole-of-Society’ approach, recognizing the complex environmental challenges facing the country and setting out integrated strategies to address them⁶. It places particular emphasis on ecosystem restoration, species recovery, and community-led conservation, with targeted actions for reviving degraded landscapes, protecting wetlands, and sustainably managing marine and coastal ecosystems. India’s updated NBSAP also underscores the need for a transformative, ecosystem-based approach, emphasizing bottom-up implementation, mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, and fostering institutional coordination and inter-agency collaboration. Together, these elements position the NBSAP as a dynamic and inclusive

⁵ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2070401>

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/in/in-nbsap-other-en.pdf>

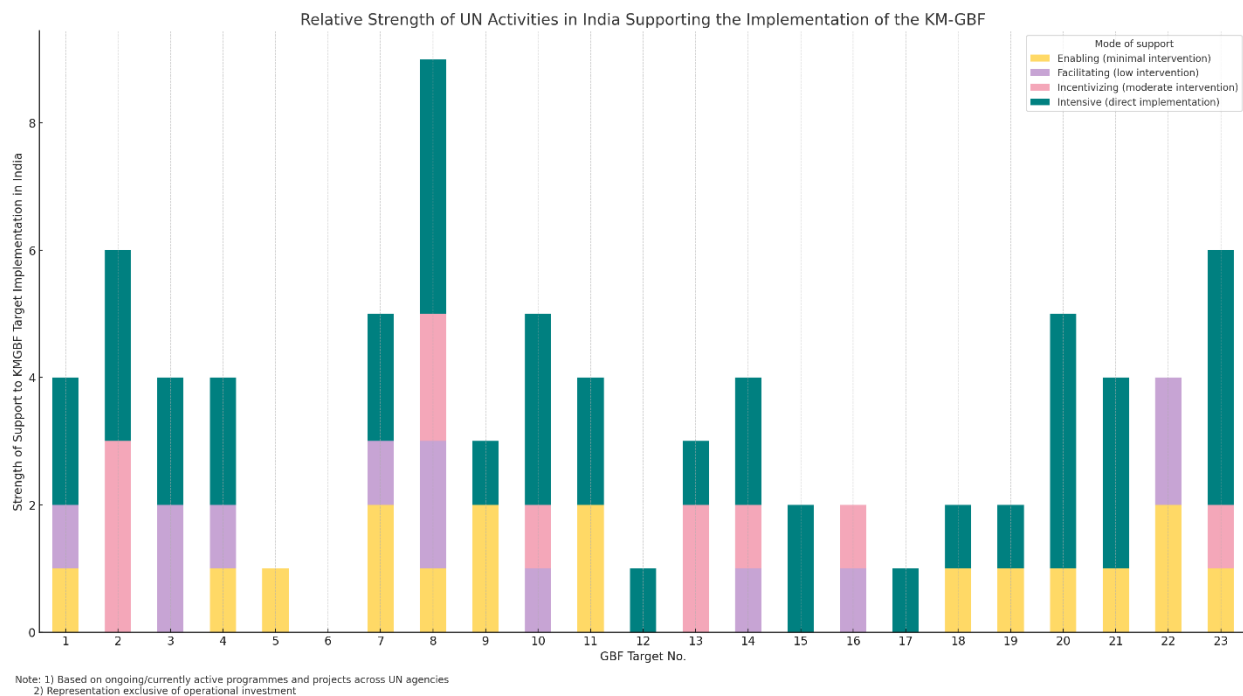
roadmap for achieving India’s biodiversity goals in alignment with global commitments. The recent update of India’s NBSAP presents a timely opportunity for UN agencies to align their biodiversity-related initiatives with national priorities, thereby enhancing the coherence and impact of international cooperation in support of India’s commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



Fig 6: Release of India’s updated NBSAP at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Activities across UN agencies in India supporting the implementation of the updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (in alignment with the KMGBF)

Fig. 6 illustrates the relative strength of support extended by UN agencies across various GBF Targets in India, organized into four distinct modes of engagement. A key observation is the presence of a diversified mix of support across most targets, reflecting alignment between UN activities and India’s biodiversity priorities. However, the analysis also indicates that interventions have been tailored to the specific demands of each target based on the agencies mandates and those that are attracting programmatic funding support. The variation in interventions across UN agencies underscores the nuanced nature and complexity of meeting each biodiversity goal within the KM-GBF framework.



GBF Targets

- 1. Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss 2. Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems 3. Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas 4. Halt species extinction 5. Sustainable and safe trade of wild species
- 6. Invasive Alien Species 7. Reduce Pollution Levels 8. Minimize impact of Climate change/increase resilience 9. Manage wild species sustainably to benefit people 10. Biodiversity and sustainability in Agriculture/ Aquaculture/ Fisheries/Forestry
- 11. Restore/Maintain/Enhance Nature's Contributions to People 12. Green spaces and urban planning 13. ABS, DSI and traditional knowledge 14. Integrate values of biodiversity 15. Businesses - nature related disclosures
- 16. Sustainable consumption and reduce waste 17. Biosafety and biotechnology 18. Reduce Harmful Incentives 19. Mobilize biodiversity finance 20. Capacity-Building/Technology Transfer/Scientific and Technical Cooperation
- 21. Knowledge availability and accessibility 22. Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice 23. Gender Equality/Gender-Responsive Approach for biodiversity

Fig 7: Relative strength of UN actions in India to support the implementation of the KM-GBF

Furthermore, the overall distribution of support modes employed by UN agencies (Figure 7) across the KM-GBF targets in India was also reviewed. The analysis indicates that ‘Enabling’ and ‘Direct Implementation’ emerge as the most prevalent forms of engagement, suggesting a two-pronged approach that includes strengthening systems and institutions while simultaneously delivering on-the-ground results. In contrast, ‘Facilitating’ and ‘Incentivizing’ modes appear less frequently, pointing at potential areas for deeper engagement, particularly through increased resource mobilization, targeted incentives, or partnership-driven models. Additionally, the presence of 'No Intervention' cases in the current portfolio indicates strategic gap areas where UN support can be expanded in supporting the KM-GBF targets.

Distribution of UN System Support Types for KM-GBF Targets in India

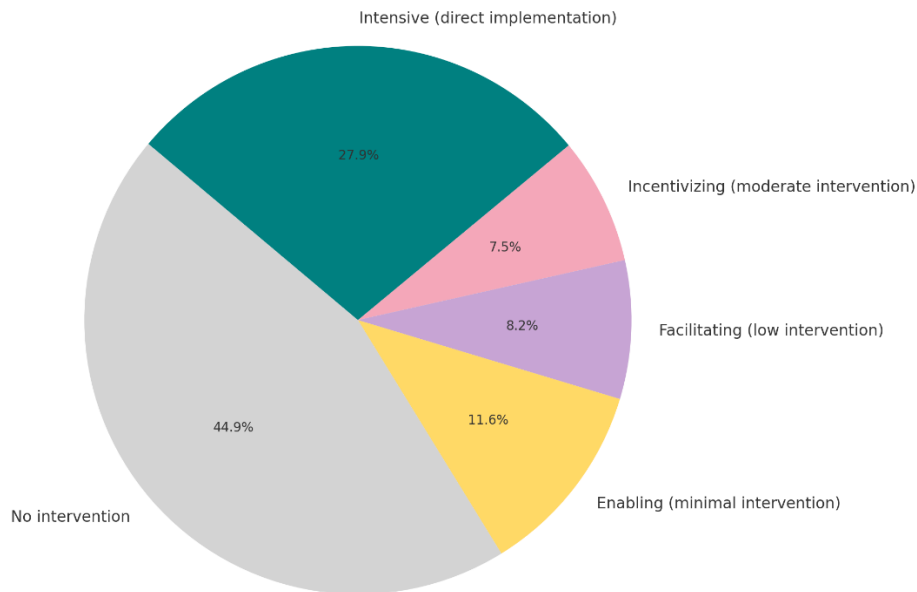


Fig. 8: Distribution of support modes across KM-GBF targets in India

A composite measure of how strongly UN agencies are supporting each of the 23 GBF targets in India was also analyzed (Figure 8), by assigning weights to different types of support and normalized on a scale of 1-10. The key observations include the following:

- 1. High-scoring targets:** Targets related to land and ecosystem management such as Target 1 (Area-based planning), Target 2 (Restoration of degraded ecosystems), and Target 3 (30x30 conservation goal) stand out with high support scores. These are aligned with India's national biodiversity action plan and benefit from direct UN programmatic engagement.
- 2. Strongly supported targets:** Targets such as Target 14 (mainstreaming biodiversity values) and Target 23 (Gender Equality/Gender-responsive approach for biodiversity) also rank relatively high, reflecting enabling and facilitating efforts by agencies to institutionalize biodiversity into national and sub-national governance frameworks.
- 3. Mid-score targets:** These targets appear to be those that intersect with livelihoods, climate resilience, and nature's contributions to people (e.g., Targets 8, 10, 11) show moderate support. These targets have multi-agency involvement, however also shows the complexity of integrating biodiversity into development and economic sectors.
- 4. Low support for emerging or cross-cutting issues:** Low-scoring targets include Target 6 (Invasive Alien Species), Target 5 (Sustainable and safe trade of wild species), and Target 12 (Green and blue spaces) show relatively lower scores. These indicate areas where opportunities lie in addressing emerging issues and those that require areas for institutional strengthening and capacity building in India.

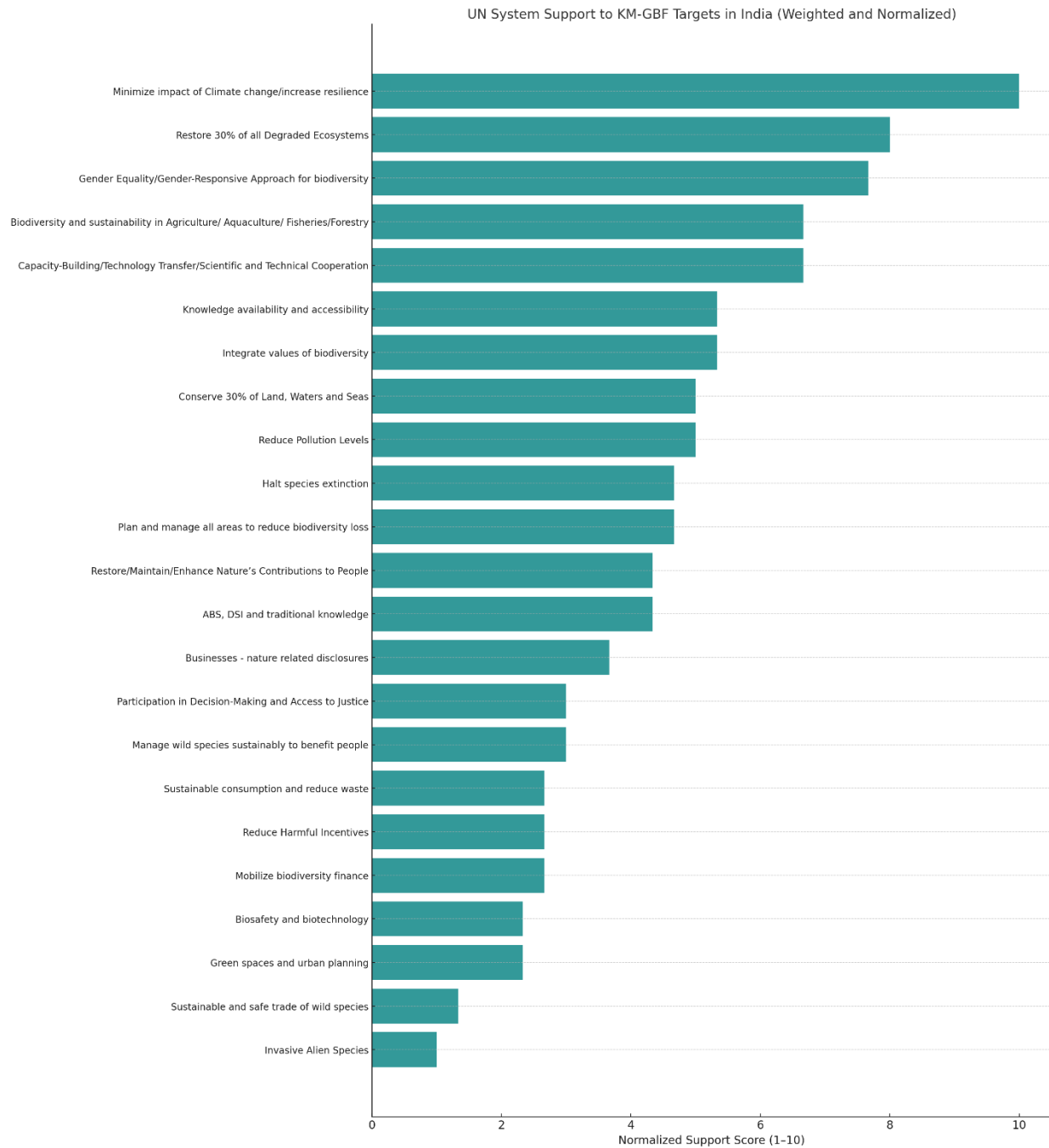


Fig 9: Relative weighted support of UN Agencies across GBF Targets in India

Given that the KM-GBF is inherently cross-sectoral—cutting across multiple sectors such as forestry, wildlife, agriculture, water, education, health, and finance, the charted data in Fig. 6 shows that multiple agencies are working on overlapping targets, however, for this to translate into meaningful outcomes, joint programming, shared monitoring frameworks, and integrated financing strategies such as the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity is recommended for implementation at the national level.

With its vast ecological diversity, India needs context-specific approaches. The UN system, with its state-level presence and convening power, is uniquely placed to support subnational implementation of the GBF—through pilots, state biodiversity boards, and cluster-level Farmer Producer Organizations. The diversity in support modes across GBF targets reflects that UN agencies bring distinct mandates. This complementarity can help in avoiding duplication and ensure that the KM-GBF is advanced holistically.

Highlights of the current UN portfolio supporting India’s biodiversity priorities (2025)

This section aims to highlight some of the key ongoing United Nations initiatives in India that operate at the intersection of multiple targets under both the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) and India’s updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). These initiatives go beyond single-issue interventions and instead adopt integrated, landscape-based, and cross-sectoral approaches that contribute to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and inclusive governance. By aligning technical expertise, financing, and partnerships across sectors such as agriculture, water, health, education, and finance, these programmes represent the UN system’s collective commitment to mainstreaming biodiversity into India’s development priorities. They also serve as concrete examples of how KM-GBF targets can be localized and operationalized in ways that reflect India’s ecological, cultural, and institutional diversity.

1. Enhancing the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity to Meet India’s Commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Targets by 2030

The UNDP-GEF project titled *"Enhancing the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity to Meet India’s Commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Targets by 2030"*⁷ is a strategic national initiative supported by the Global Environment Facility with a funding allocation of approximately USD 6.7 million. The project aligns India’s biodiversity efforts with the global KMGBF, aiming to contribute meaningfully to halting biodiversity loss and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. A core focus of the project is to help achieve the “30 by 30” target—protecting 30% of the country’s land and marine areas by 2030. This will be done through expanding India’s network of conservation areas, including protected areas, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and community-led or privately-managed conservation sites. The project supports identifying and recognizing sites such as biodiversity heritage sites, wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystems, and conservation reserves. Equity, ecological representation, and habitat connectivity are central principles. The initiative also strengthens institutional frameworks, enhances community participation, and integrates biodiversity into broader development planning. Overall, this project supports India’s national biodiversity goals while reinforcing its leadership and commitment to global biodiversity conservation under the KMGBF.

⁷ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>



Fig 10: Community Stakeholder Consultation in Odisha on natural resources management status in the village

2. Strengthening conservation and resilience of globally-significant wild cat landscapes through a focus on small cat and leopard conservation

The UNDP-GEF WILDCATS project, titled "*Strengthening conservation and resilience of globally-significant wild cat landscapes through a focus on small cat and leopard conservation*"⁸ is a five-year initiative (2021–2026) led by India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) with support from UNDP, WWF India, and the Global Tiger Forum. Funded by the Global Environment Facility, the project focuses on conserving India's lesser-known but ecologically important small wild cats and leopards, which face increasing threats from habitat loss, poaching, and low public visibility. Targeting three key landscapes – Dudhwa in Uttar Pradesh, Pakke-Eagle nest in Arunachal Pradesh, and Ranthambhore in Rajasthan – the project strengthens policy frameworks, improves habitat and corridor management, reduces human-wildlife conflict, and promotes community-based conservation. Special emphasis is placed on engaging local communities, including women and indigenous groups, to ensure inclusive stewardship of biodiversity. India is home to 15 wild cat species, 11 of which are small or medium-sized. These species play crucial roles in ecosystem health but are often overlooked in conservation planning. The WILDCATS project seeks to mainstream their protection into broader wildlife strategies and

⁸ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

national biodiversity commitments, offering a more balanced and resilient approach to species conservation.

3. BIOFIN (Biodiversity Finance Initiative)

The BIOFIN (Biodiversity Finance Initiative)⁹ in India, led by UNDP India in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), is a strategic effort to address the biodiversity finance gap by identifying and mobilizing resources for biodiversity conservation. Launched under the global UNDP BIOFIN framework, the initiative supports the Government of India in developing evidence-based Biodiversity Finance Plans (BFPs) and mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into national and sub-national policy and budgetary processes. BIOFIN India works to analyze existing expenditures, assess financing needs, and identify a mix of public and private instruments to bridge funding gaps. A core achievement has been the development of a Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) and Finance Solutions, which provide guidance on how to integrate biodiversity into sectoral budgets, particularly in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and rural development. The initiative also promotes innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds, payments for ecosystem services, and corporate responsibility investments aligned with India's biodiversity goals. By working closely with multiple ministries, state governments, and financial institutions, BIOFIN India not only enhances the efficiency of biodiversity investments but also supports India's commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is currently active in states like Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

4. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative¹⁰ is a global initiative of UNEP. In India, the initiative is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The initiative aims to recognize, demonstrate, and integrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making across multiple sectors. In India, TEEB for Agriculture and Food project undertaken in two phases (2019-2023, 2023-2027) focuses on making a strong economic case for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use by applying True Cost Accounting (TCA) and a capitals-based approach to assess trade-offs in agriculture, forestry, and rural development. The initiative is being implemented in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, engaging policymakers, businesses, local communities, and scientists. The initiative is aimed at assessing the hidden environmental, social, and health costs and benefits of conventional vs. nature-positive farming systems. TEEB has contributed to more informed policy design, sustainable agri-food systems, and integration of natural capital in national accounting frameworks. The initiative aligns with India's National Biodiversity Action Plan and supports its global commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). It strengthens the evidence base for embedding biodiversity in development planning, finance, and business practices.

⁹ <https://www.biofin.org/india>

¹⁰ <https://www.unep.org/topics/teeb>



Fig 11: Discussions on homestead gardens with Dr. Purnima Devi Barman and members of the Hargila Army in Assam during the visit of Director, Ecosystems Division, UNEP

5. Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-Private Finance

The UNEP-GEF project titled “*Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-Private Finance*”¹¹ is a six-year initiative (2022–2028) aimed at reducing land degradation and conserving biodiversity in the agricultural landscapes of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.



Fig 12: Promotion of sustainable agricultural production, supply chains to reduce and conserve biodiversity in agricultural landscapes,

¹¹ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

The project is implemented by UNEP and IUCN, in collaboration with national and state agencies, Rainforest Alliance, Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS), and the Foundation for Ecological Security. The project focuses on four key components: (1) enhancing institutional and policy frameworks to promote sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation; (2) scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and landscape management to restore degraded lands and improve livelihoods; (3) developing market mechanisms and mobilizing public-private finance to support sustainable agriculture; and (4) strengthening knowledge management and outreach to facilitate the replication of successful models. By promoting practices such as Community Natural Farming (CNF) and Rainforest Alliance certification, the project aims to transform agricultural systems, enhance ecosystem services, and strengthen local economies. It contributes to India's commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by integrating biodiversity considerations into agricultural development and fostering sustainable livelihoods in high biodiversity areas.

6. Green-Ag Project: “Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes”



Fig 13: A turmeric field in Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

The FAO-GEF Green-Ag Project, titled “*Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes*”¹² is a major initiative led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project aims to mainstream biodiversity, climate resilience, sustainable land management, and ecosystem services into India’s agriculture sector. Implemented across five states—Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand—the project targets high-conservation-value landscapes that are under pressure from unsustainable agricultural practices. The core objective is to transform agriculture in these landscapes through integrated land-use planning, promotion of agroecological practices, capacity building, and institutional coordination. The project encourages cross-sectoral collaboration to reduce deforestation, enhance soil and water conservation, protect biodiversity, and improve rural livelihoods. It also works to strengthen policies, leverage financial incentives, and empower local communities and institutions to adopt sustainable farming methods. By aligning agricultural practices with environmental goals, the Green-Ag Project contributes to India’s commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and supports global objectives around climate action, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation neutrality.



Fig 14: Vermicompost-bred worms thriving in the Similipal landscape, Odisha. (left) Chambal’s rugged ravines shaping the landscape of Madhya Pradesh (right)

7. Transforming Andhra Pradesh Aquaculture to a Sustainable, Reduced Footprint and Climate Resilient Food System

The FAO-GEF project titled “*Transforming Andhra Pradesh Aquaculture to a Sustainable, Reduced Footprint and Climate Resilient Food System*”¹³ is a pioneering initiative aimed at greening the aquaculture sector in one of India’s leading aquaculture-producing states. Implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project seeks to reduce the

¹² <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

¹³ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

environmental footprint of aquaculture while enhancing its climate resilience and sustainability. The project promotes a shift from conventional, resource-intensive aquaculture practices to more planned, cluster level ecosystem-based, low-emission, and inclusive models, including improved feed and other inputs management, responsible water use, and better waste treatment. It also emphasizes nature-based solutions and capacity building for small-scale producers, with a focus on gender equity and community engagement. By integrating sustainability and climate adaptation into policy, infrastructure, and farm-level practices, the project contributes to India's commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as national goals on blue economy and food security. The initiative not only strengthens Andhra Pradesh's position as a leader in aquaculture innovation but also serves as a scalable model for sustainable aquatic food systems in other regions.

8. ENACT: Enhancing Climate Adaptation through Nature-Based and Gender-Transformative Approaches

The WFP's project, 'Enhancing Climate Adaptation of Vulnerable Communities through Nature-based Solutions and Gender-Transformative Approaches (ENACT) is a 2.5 years collaborative project supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the State Government of Assam, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer welfare in India. Aimed at enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers, especially women, the project focuses on building adaptive capacities through climate-resilient agriculture, diversified rural livelihoods, and institutional convergence. ENACT's core objectives are to strengthen institutional capacities for climate services, promote sustainable farming technologies, empower women through collective economic activities, and develop scalable models for replication across similar agroecological zones in India.



Fig 15: Women farmer training on digital finance literacy under the ENACT project

The project adopts a farmer-centric approach to climate adaptation through development of community led adaptation planning and promotion of the Nature-based Solutions. Fostering partnerships with state departments, academia, and technology innovators, the key interventions include the use of climate-smart practices, renewable energy, post-harvest technologies, local seed systems, and climate-proofing of critical infrastructure. By addressing the intersections of gender, climate risk, and rural poverty, ENACT project seeks to create resilient food systems. Aligned to its nature-based and biodiversity-centric approach, the project is also reviving and promoting indigenous agri-biodiversity through promotion of traditional crops such as Bao rice, a nutrient-rich, submergence-tolerant variety grown in swampy terrains, and Kaaji lemon, Assam's GI-tagged aromatic citrus fruit through value chain approach. The project covers more than 3000 farmers and works closely through the women farmer collectives and FPOs with emphasis on improved access to climate information and action.

9. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF's WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) programme in India¹⁴ supports national priorities like the Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission, while also contributing to global commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Through strategic partnerships with central and state governments, UNICEF provides technical assistance, promotes climate-resilient WASH infrastructure, and champions behavior change for hygiene practices, menstrual health, and safe water use in schools, health facilities, and communities. UNICEF's work is deeply aligned with several GBF targets. It supports Target 11 by improving equitable access to water as a critical ecosystem service, and Target 12 through the promotion of green and inclusive WASH systems in urban and rural settings. By integrating nature-based solutions and promoting community stewardship, UNICEF also contributes to Target 14 (mainstreaming biodiversity values) and Target 18 (reducing harmful pollution through better sanitation). Special emphasis is placed on reaching marginalized groups, women, and children, reducing the burden of unsafe water and sanitation on health and education. By promoting sustainable WASH services and resilient systems, UNICEF's approach not only safeguards public health but also supports the broader GBF vision of sustainable resource use and living in harmony with nature.

10. Ridge to Reef Initiative

The UNESCO Ridge to Reef (R2R) initiative in India¹⁵ promotes a holistic, ecosystem-based approach that links conservation efforts from upland forests and watersheds ("ridge") to coastal and marine environments ("reef"). This integrated land-sea framework recognizes the ecological interconnectedness of landscapes and aims to address biodiversity loss, climate resilience, and sustainable livelihoods across entire ecosystems. The R2R approach was prominently featured during the 10th South and Central Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (SACAM) Meeting, held in Chennai in November 2023. It brought together policymakers, scientists, local communities, and private sector representatives to foster collaborative action in biosphere reserves. In India, the

¹⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/water-sanitation-hygiene>

¹⁵ <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-celebrates-world-biosphere-reserve-day-india>

R2R strategy is especially relevant to biosphere landscapes such as the Western Ghats and Sundarbans, where terrestrial and marine ecosystems are deeply linked. UNESCO's R2R initiative aligns with India's environmental priorities and global commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It contributes to targets on ecosystem restoration, sustainable use, and integration of biodiversity values into planning and governance. By combining scientific research with traditional knowledge and community stewardship, R2R supports culturally appropriate, adaptive management solutions. This approach strengthens ecosystem health from ridge to reef and supports India's broader vision of nature-positive development and climate-resilient conservation.



Fig 16: Training of students under MGIEP education for sustainable development (ESD) courses in Andhra Pradesh

11. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) courses on Climate Change and Biodiversity

UNESCO-MGIEP, in partnership with the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (MJP) initiative, is promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through climate change and biodiversity courses in 28 schools across Andhra Pradesh. The programme involves 150 teachers and 1,500 students and includes teacher training workshops, collaborative planning, and the hands-on implementation of sustainability projects. To support this, MGIEP is training 150 Master Trainers through virtual workshops, equipping them to guide students through MGIEP's online ESD courses. Teachers are also mentoring students in designing and executing projects that integrate sustainable practices into their schools and communities. A structured project template was developed to assist in this process and has been positively received by teachers for its practical guidance.

So far, 104 student-led projects have been submitted under five key themes: Waste Management and Recycling; Water Conservation and Management; Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; Greening the School Campus and Biodiversity Conservation; and Community Health, Hygiene, and

Nutrition. This initiative is helping embed sustainability into education and empowering students to take meaningful action for a more sustainable future.

12. Development and Promotion of Non-POPs Alternatives to DDT

The UNIDO-UNEP-GEF project titled “*Development and Promotion of Non-POPs Alternatives to DDT*”¹⁶ is an initiative aimed at phasing out the use of DDT in India by introducing environmentally sound and sustainable alternatives. Launched in 2015, the project aligns with India’s obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which seeks to eliminate the use of harmful chemicals like DDT due to their long-lasting impact on human health and the environment. The project promotes a three-pronged approach to control vector-borne diseases like malaria, 1) Bio-pesticides, such as neem-based products and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), which are safe, effective, and locally sourced; 2) Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), which offer protection without relying on DDT; and 3) Integrated Vector and Pest Management (IVPM), combining multiple strategies for sustainable vector control. Key partners include the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Hindustan Insecticides Limited, and research institutions like NIMR and NBRI. The project aims to introduce bio-and botanical pesticides and other locally appropriate cost-effective and sustainable alternatives to DDT as first step for reduction and eventual elimination of dependency on DDT, ensuring food safety, enhancing livelihood and protecting human health and the environment. The transfer of environmentally sound technologies for manufacture of non-POPs alternatives to DDT will provide a financially comparable alternative to DDT use in the country that would eventually lead to the gradual phase out of 6,000 MT DDT produced and used in India and such discontinue its environmental burden

13. Integrated Livelihood Support Project

The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP), supported by IFAD, aimed to reduce poverty and enhance livelihoods across 143,400 rural households in Uttarakhand, India, a predominantly hill state where agriculture forms the backbone of rural life. The project specifically prioritized small rural producers, women, scheduled-caste households, and youth, offering tailored interventions to strengthen their economic resilience and social inclusion. To improve food security and income, ILSP supports diversified crop and livestock production, promotion of high-value cash crops, and development of rural enterprises, including eco-tourism. A major component of the project involves participatory watershed development, building on proven methodologies from earlier projects in the region. These interventions aim to improve land productivity, water resource management, and community stewardship of natural assets. The project also fostered rural entrepreneurship through social venture capital investments, encouraging sustainable enterprise development. Vocational training has been a critical part of ILSP, with 10,000 targeted training slots to equip youth and marginalized groups with market-relevant skills and link them to employment opportunities in the non-farm sector.

¹⁶ <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>

Conclusion and key takeaways

The mapping of UN support across more than 50 action areas under the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity (UNCA-BD) in India reveals a dynamic and multifaceted landscape of engagement. Using a custom-weighted and normalized scoring system, the analysis highlights both where the UN system is strongly aligned and where there is space to grow.

At the top of the spectrum, the most actively supported approaches demonstrate deep and multi-agency engagement. These typically align closely with India's national biodiversity priorities and represent mature areas of collaboration. Nature-based climate solutions, agroecology, community-driven conservation, and the biodiversity–health nexus are among the areas where support is most robust. These approaches benefit from strong policy traction, clear agency mandates, and tangible field-level implementation, reflecting the synergy between enabling and operational activities. Approaches that have received moderate level of attention may represent areas that are either emerging, lack full cross-agency alignment, or are in the early stages of integration into national plans. These present strategic opportunities where increased coordination, visibility, and programmatic investment could unlock significant value. Lastly, a number of important issues show limited engagement across the UN system. These include important aspects such as invasive alien species, and the intersection of biodiversity with human rights or cultural values. The lower scores may represent gaps in capacity, programmatic support or mandate of UN agencies in India. As India's environmental policy context evolves, these areas could become areas for joint action.

Importantly, this exercise comes at an opportune moment when India's updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), launched in 2024 at COP 16 and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), offers a shared platform for alignment. The mapping underscores a valuable opportunity for UN agencies to calibrate biodiversity-related programming to reflect national priorities more cohesively, particularly in guiding joint programming, diagnostics and results that support the integration of biodiversity across the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) priorities. Overall, the analysis affirms that the UN system in India is well-positioned to contribute meaningfully to India's biodiversity ambitions. By leveraging existing strengths, addressing under-supported areas, and fostering inter-agency coordination, the UN can help translate the KM-GBF targets into tangible outcomes, reinforcing India's path toward living in harmony with nature by 2050.

Annexure 1: Agency-wise mapping of UN activities to 50+ Actions identified under the UN Common Approach to biodiversity

Legend for color coding	Color
Intensive (direct implementation) - Actively executing projects, programmes, or actions with direct impact on the ground.	
Incentivizing (moderate level of intervention) - Supporting financial, regulatory, or social incentives to encourage behavior change	
Facilitating (low intervention) - providing support, coordination or technical guidance but not directly implementing	
Enabling (minimal intervention) - Creating a supportive environment without direct involvement	

S No.	Approaches under UN Common Approach to integrate NbS and biodiversity	UNDP	FAO	WFP	UNIDO	ESCAP	UNICEF	UNESCO-MGIEP	UNEP	IFAD	UNW
A. Human rights, peaceful societies and planetary stability											
1	Support the Secretary- General’s Call to Action for Human Rights										
2	Fulfill the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment										
3	Ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all										
4	Ensure right to adequate food										
5	Build sustainability and resilience while empowering indigenous peoples and local communities										
6	Use nature conservation for conflict prevention and reduce conflict impact on biodiversity										
7	Strengthen the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation										
8	Address all forms of inequality and exclusion in sustainable use and management of biodiversity										
9	Prevent the emergence of zoonotic diseases										
10	Improve the quality of urbanization and limit encroachment										
11	Reduce pollution from all sources, including plastic										
12	Stop ocean pollution										
13	Prevent risks from climate change, including extreme weather events										
14	Halt habitat degradation and promote ecosystem restoration										
15	Reverse deforestation and forest degradation										
16	Prevent soil degradation and combat coastal erosion										
17	Reduce the emissions gap										
18	Promote greening and blueing of our cities										

46	Safeguard endangered species	Green	Blue							Orange	
47	Prevent introduction and spread of invasive alien species		Blue								
48	Stop illegal wildlife trade and transport, poaching, trafficking and unsustainable hunting										
49	Stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		Orange								
50	Increase cooperation between conservation and justice system actors to address illicit exploitation of natural resources		Orange						Blue	Orange	
51	Promote digitalization for better decision making	Green	Orange	Yellow				Green		Yellow	
52	Harness innovation and deploy green and blue technologies	Green	Green						Green	Yellow	Green

Annexure 2: UN support on Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets in India

Legend for color coding	Color
Intensive (direct implementation) - Actively executing projects, programmes, or actions with direct impact on the ground.	
Incentivizing (moderate level of intervention) - Supporting financial, regulatory, or social incentives to encourage behavior change	
Facilitating (low intervention) - providing support, coordination or technical guidance but not directly implementing	
Enabling (minimal intervention) - Creating a supportive environment without direct involvement	

GBF Target No.	Target	UNDP	FAO	WFP	UNIDO	ESCAP	UNICEF	UNESCO-MGIEP	UNEP	IFAD	UNW
1	Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss										
2	Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems										
3	Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas										
4	Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts										
5	Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species										
6	Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact										
7	Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity										
8	Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience										
9	Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People										
10	Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry										
11	Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People										
12	Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity										
13	Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge										
14	Integrate values of biodiversity in decision-making at every level										
15	Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts										
16	Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption										
17	Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology										
18	Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity										

19	Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance	Green								Orange		
20	Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity	Green	Orange					Green	Green	Green		
21	Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action	Green	Orange				Green		Green			
22	Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all		Orange	Blue			Blue		Orange			
23	Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action	Green	Orange	Green					Yellow	Green	Green	

Annexure 3: Linkages of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets to the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

KM-GBF Targets	Description	Linked UNCA-BD actions
Targets 1-8	Reducing threats to biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt habitat degradation and promote ecosystem restoration • Reverse deforestation and forest degradation • Prevent soil degradation and combat coastal erosion • Prevent loss of ecosystem services and natural capital • Prevent risks from climate change, including extreme weather events • Safeguard endangered species • Prevent the emergence of zoonotic diseases • Reduce pollution from all sources, including plastic • Stop ocean pollution • Prevent introduction and spread of invasive alien species • Stop illegal wildlife trade and transport, poaching, trafficking and unsustainable hunting • Stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing • Promote integrated spatial planning
Targets 9-13	Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Secretary- General's Call to Action for Human Rights • Fulfill the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment • Ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of genetic resources • Ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all • Ensure right to adequate food • Strengthen the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation • Promote decent and sustainable employment opportunities • Support nature-positive metals, mineral and energy extraction and address illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals and stones • Support nature-positive energy transitions • Support green and blue infrastructures • Transform unsustainable agricultural and fisheries practices • Shift towards productive and regenerative agriculture and fisheries • Promote sustainable waste management • Promote sustainable food systems and reduce food waste • Build sustainability and resilience while empowering indigenous peoples and local communities • Improve the quality of urbanization and limit encroachment • Promote greening and blueing of our cities
Targets 14-23	Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new metrics to redefine prosperity • Account for the value of biodiversity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop targets, indicators and datasets to better account for value of nature • Promote green private sector investments • Encourage green public sector finance • Shift corporate strategies to low-carbon and resilient models • Support the inclusive implementation of bold and actionable goals and targets • Mainstreaming nature into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes • Support transparent national biodiversity reporting • Ensure adequate resources, including for institutional capacity to integrate nature • Strengthen governance, procedural rights and rule of law • Promote digitalization for better decision making • Harness innovation and deploy green and blue technologies • Strengthen the links between biodiversity and cultural diversity • Use nature conservation for conflict prevention and reduce conflict impact on biodiversity • Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge • Promote full and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity • Address all forms of inequality and exclusion in sustainable use and management of biodiversity
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**For the full consolidated guidance notes for the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and their linkages, please see: <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/notes.shtml>*