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**REVISED SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT
CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR
BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ITS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries (Article 12, paragraph (a)). It also requires Parties to promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the Convention and in doing so to give special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building (Article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2) and the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies (Article 18, paragraph 4). Furthermore, it calls for establishment of a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18, paragraph 3).
2. At its previous meetings, the Conference of the Parties has adopted a number of decisions inviting Parties, relevant organizations and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) to implement a number of measures to enhance capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, and the use of available mechanisms and advanced technologies, including the clearing-house mechanism, to support and facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.¹
3. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted in decision X/2, also recognizes that reversing the current rate of biodiversity loss requires multiple actions, including the enhancement of support mechanisms for capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and access to financial and technical resources. Accordingly, it calls for the development of global and regional capacity-building programmes to provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange; partnerships and cooperation with various organizations; development of a biodiversity knowledge network comprising a database and networks of experts and practitioners; and development and strengthening of national clearing-house mechanism nodes linked to the central clearing-house mechanism to facilitate access to and exchange of information, knowledge, expertise and experience.

¹ Relevant decisions include: XI/2; XII/2 B; X/33, para. 8; XII/15, para. 3; XI/16, para. 5; XII/19, para. 5; XI/1 D, para. 1; XII/16, para. 9 (a-b); XI/18; IX/30; X/15; X/31, para. 7; XI/24, para. 10; and XII/3, paras. 30, 31 and 32.

4. In its decision XII/2 B, the Conference of the Parties recognized the importance of a coherent and mutually supportive approach to capacity-building, exchange of information, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention and its Protocols and requested the Executive Secretary to, inter alia, continue promoting and facilitating activities to strengthen the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and in particular targets where implementation has been weak.

5. Furthermore, in paragraph 8 of the above decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to undertake (i) an evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities that the Secretariat has supported and facilitated, including recommendations on how to further integrate the needs expressed by Parties using participatory approaches; (ii) a review of related partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery; and (iii) an analysis of the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and, building on these elements, develop a short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, and to convene an expert group to examine the proposed short-term action plan prior to its submission to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its first meeting.

6. Pursuant to the above decision, the Executive Secretary conducted an online survey in December 2015 to evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building activities facilitated and/or supported by the Secretariat during the period 2013-2015. The Executive Secretary also reviewed existing partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery of capacity-building support to Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). He also analysed the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, based on the information provided by Parties in their fifth national reports, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs) and national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) reports. The results of the survey, the existing partnerships and the gap analysis are presented in information document UNEP/CBD/SBI/I/INF/29.

7. The present action plan is based on the analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and also takes into account the results of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Secretariat's capacity-building activities as well as the review of existing partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery of capacity-building support. It also incorporates the input from the online discussions of the expert group held from 8 to 17 February 2016² and relevant information contained in other documents prepared by the Executive Secretary for the twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 20) and the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 1). It also takes into account the outcomes of a scoping exercise that was done for the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) through a series of consultations about the needs for technical and scientific cooperation and the potential synergies and possible duplication with other initiatives.³

8. The document describes the current situation and the rationale for intervention (section II), the core principles to guide the capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation efforts (section III), the overall strategic framework for the action plan (section IV), the means of implementation (section V) and how the action plan will be monitored and evaluated (section VI). A list of cross-cutting and substantive capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be implemented by the relevant organizations in collaboration with the Secretariat to enable Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to effectively implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020 is presented in the annex. Most of those activities are based on the mandate given to the Executive Secretary in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the two Protocols. Some of the activities are already being implemented and will be continued during the period 2017-2020. The list may be updated in light

² Details of the online discussion are available on the clearing-house mechanism at <http://www.cbd.int/mechanisms/capacitybuilding.shtml>.

³ For more details, see UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6.

of experience gained and any further guidance that may be provided by future meetings of the Conference of the Parties or as otherwise as necessary.

I. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND BASIS FOR ACTION

9. The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-4), a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, concluded that while encouraging steps had been taken towards achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan and some of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, it was clear that substantially greater efforts were required to meet most targets. The report noted that this would require implementing a package of measures, including further capacity-building support, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. GBO-4 further noted that partnerships would be required at all levels to leverage broad-scale actions, to garner the necessary ownership and foster synergies in the national implementation of various multilateral environmental agreements.

10. In their national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs), which were conducted between 2003 and 2010 with support from UNDP-GEF,⁴ many countries noted that effective implementation of the Convention was hindered mostly by limited capacities, financial and technical resources and a lack of information.⁵ Over 45 per cent of the 119 countries whose NCSA reports were analysed called for capacity-building support to deal with the following issues as a priority: deforestation, habitat damage, endangered species, invasive alien species, biosafety, sustainable use, and access and benefit-sharing (ABS). Ninety-five countries (80 per cent) identified the following cross-cutting issues as their highest priorities: public awareness, environmental education, and information management and exchange; development and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks; strengthening of institutional mandates, structures and frameworks; incorporation of the Convention obligations into national legislation, policy and institutions; sustainable financing; cross-sectoral coordination; and capacity for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

11. The analysis of gaps⁶ in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, conducted by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of decision XII/2 B, shows that currently Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 19 are the least supported by existing capacity-building activities and materials.

12. In terms of capacity-building delivery, a report prepared for the Secretariat in 2014 by Globaltronique, Inc., noted that capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat consisted of many small, discrete short-term activities, many of which were implemented in an uncoordinated and non-complementary manner. The report observed that the approach had undermined the impact of the Secretariat's capacity-building efforts. The Secretariat has since taken a number of measures to address the identified gaps and weaknesses.

13. The present action plan responds to the above capacity-building needs and gaps. It includes a set of core capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner over the period 2017-2020 in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020. The action plan underlines the importance of collaborative partnerships at the national, regional and international levels.

14. The action plan complements capacity-building strategic frameworks and action plans developed under the Convention and its Protocols, namely: the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Capacity-building

⁴ The funding was provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

⁵ See the NCSA synthesis report and the individual country NCSAs at <https://www.thegef.org/gef/ncsa>.

⁶ The gap analysis is presented in documents UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29.

Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative.⁷ It also seeks to contribute, as appropriate, to the implementation of other global initiatives and plans, such as the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,⁸ the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development (GAP),⁹ and the Sustainable Development Goals (Targets 4.7 and 17.9).¹⁰

III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

15. The capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities set out in this action plan should, as appropriate:

- (a) Be demand-driven and responsive to specific needs and priorities identified by Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Complement, and not duplicate, other ongoing or previous efforts;
- (c) Be aligned with broader programmatic initiatives and not be implemented as one-off activities;
- (d) Optimize the use of available financial, human and technical resources;
- (e) Ensure broad and timely participation of relevant stakeholders in their design, implementation and evaluation;
- (f) Be flexible and adaptive, emphasizing a learning-by-doing approach;
- (g) Be results-oriented, focusing on demonstrable results and outcomes;
- (h) Apply a train-the-trainer approach, where feasible;
- (i) Promote collaboration and partnerships in the delivery at all levels;
- (j) Ensure sustainability of the efforts initiated.

IV. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

A. Strategic priorities

16. In accordance with decisions XII/2 B and XI/2, the focus of the Secretariat's capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation support activities for the period 2017-2020 will be on strengthening the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In implementing the action plan, the Secretariat will take into account targets where implementation progress has been weak (such as Targets 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12)¹¹ and targets that have not been covered by the Secretariat's capacity-building activities in any region (Targets 4, 7, 8 and 13). The Secretariat will also take into account targets that are least supported by the capacity-building activities and materials facilitated by the Secretariat (Targets 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 19).¹² Due regard will also be given to supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 and to promote universal ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and ensure that it is fully operational, consistent with national legislation.

⁷ Decisions related to these strategic frameworks and action plans are to be taken by the COP-MOPs for the Nagoya Protocol and for the Cartagena Protocol respectively. The purpose of the short-term action plan is therefore to assist in coordinating activities across Secretariat but not to determine the priorities or scope of the capacity-building activities required under the respective Protocols.

⁸ The Bali Strategic Plan, adopted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in 2004, contains various actions related to biodiversity: <http://www.unep.org/GC/GC23/documents/GC23-6-add-1.pdf>.

⁹ See details about GAP at <http://en.unesco.org/gap> and <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002305/230514e.pdf>.

¹⁰ See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300> and <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/capacity-building>.

¹¹ According to the fifth national reports, Targets 5, 8, 9, 10, and 12 are lagging behind most.

¹² According to the analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 done by the Secretariat, and presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29, Targets 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 19 are the least covered by the capacity-building activities and materials supported and facilitated by the Secretariat.

17. In addition, the Secretariat will focus its efforts on the establishment/strengthening of key capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation support tools and services, including databases for capacity-building initiatives, resources and opportunities; the SCBD e-learning platform; the matchmaking mechanism (through the Bio-Bridge Initiative); a quality assurance system; and a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities, tools and materials supported or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partners.

B. Target audience

18. The primary target audience of the capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities in this action plan are relevant government officials and institutions in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. The Secretariat will also encourage partner organizations, where feasible, to broaden the reach of the activities to cover key stakeholders outside government (including civil society, women's and youth groups, private sector, trade unions, and the academic and scientific community) who are involved in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols or are playing a major catalytic role at the regional, national and local levels.

C. Strategic approaches

19. As part of the functional review of the Secretariat, core functions with respect to capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and the clearing-house mechanism have been grouped under operational goal 3 of the Secretariat's medium-term operational results framework (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/22). The Secretariat will continue to promote such an integrated and mutually supportive approach to capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and the use of the clearing-house mechanism. It will also further engage in partnerships with a view to fostering coordination, synergy and complementarity with relevant activities of other conventions, processes and initiatives, including the capacity-building programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA) and others.¹³

20. The Secretariat will collaborate with partner organizations in the delivery of the action plan activities and will focus its efforts on facilitation and coordination roles, including overall planning and coordination of activities, training of trainers, quality control, facilitation of knowledge-sharing and peer-to-peer learning, matchmaking, and the monitoring and assessment of the impact of capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities.

21. The Secretariat will continue to underline the importance of strengthening capacity at the individual, organizational and systems levels, broaden the capacity-building delivery methods and modalities (beyond workshops and provision of training materials), maximize the use of new information communication technologies to broaden e-learning opportunities, tailor capacity-building interventions more closely to country needs and priorities, and promote a more programmatic approach.

V. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

22. The action plan will be implemented through various means, including:

(a) Technical cooperation with regional and international partners: The Secretariat will establish and/or strengthen strategic partnerships with various regional and multilateral organizations and centres of excellence to leverage technical resources and expertise. Bilateral agencies could also support joint pilot projects or activities under such strategic partnerships;

(b) Joint initiatives: The Secretariat will collaborate with partner organizations in designing and implementing specific joint activities and programmes, such as delivery of training workshops/courses, design of e-learning activities, including Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), and development of training and

¹³ Further information about partnership initiatives that the Secretariat is engaged in is presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29.

guidance materials for Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities. These could be stand-alone interventions or part of broader projects and institutionalized programmes;

(c) Targeted pilot projects: The Secretariat will progressively develop and implement, in collaboration with partners, targeted pilot projects to facilitate experiential learning through practical hands-on activities and the sharing of knowledge based on empirical experience. It will also identify, in coordination with partner organizations, successful country projects or programmes that can provide on-site practical experience-sharing and learning by participants from other countries;

(d) Implementation of interoperability with websites and databases of Parties and partner organizations to facilitate automatic access to information on capacity-building and scientific and technical support tools and activities, including capacity-building initiatives, materials, e-learning modules, calendars of capacity-building events, and other information available on the respective sites;

(e) Bilateral and multilateral funding: Parties and development partners in a position to do so will be invited to provide voluntary funding to support the implementation of specific activities or groups of activities in the action plan. The action plan activities will also be more closely linked to relevant broader capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation initiatives or programmes supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies in order to promote synergies at the national and regional levels. Cooperation between the different donors and partner organizations will be crucial to enhancing the impact and sustainability of capacity-building activities and outputs.

VI. MONITORING AND REVIEW

23. The implementation of the action plan will be monitored using the indicators for each activity. The Secretariat will prepare progress reports and make them available to Parties ahead of the second and third meetings of the SBI. The updates will highlight the main activities undertaken, the results achieved and the challenges encountered.

24. An independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the action plan in facilitating and supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be carried out in 2020 and the report, including recommendations for improvement, will be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration.

Annex

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD 2017-2020¹⁴

A: CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES, TOOLS AND SERVICES

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners ¹⁵	Resources Needed (\$) ¹⁶
1. Develop online tools to enable Parties and IPLCs to assess and register their capacity-building (CB) and technical and scientific cooperation (TSC) needs in the clearing-house mechanism (CHM)	XII/2 B, XI/2	2017-2018	Common formats for capacity needs assessment and TSC assistance request forms are available online through the CHM; A repository (database) of CB and TSC needs expressed by Parties and IPLCs established	Number of Parties using the common format to assess and register their CB and TSC needs in the CHM; Number of Parties submitting requests for CB and TSC assistance; Number of expressed needs stored in the database	SCBD, BBI, IPBES, CTCN	SCBD staff time (including BBI team ¹⁷)
2. Further develop and maintain online searchable databases for CB and TSC initiatives, resources and opportunities (including CB and TS providers) in the CHM	XII/2 B, XI/2	2017-2018 Ongoing	Parties easily accessing information on existing CB and TSC initiatives, tools/resources and opportunities through the online databases A database of CB and TSC providers is accessible to all Parties; At least 50 partners offering CB and TSC support and resources registered in the CHM	Number of records of CB and TSC initiatives, resources and opportunities registered in the databases; Number of downloads from the databases by Parties and other users; Number of partners that have their records in the databases	SCBD, BBI, CSP, etc.	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)
3. Further develop and maintain the SCBD e-learning platform (LMS) to facilitate the hosting, administration and delivery of e-learning courses and modules with input from Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities	XII/2 B, XI/2	2017-2018 Ongoing	A fully functional SCBD e-learning platform in place and actively used	Number of e-learning courses/modules hosted on the platform; Number of people using the e-learning platform	SCBD, UNSSC	62,300 ¹⁸ (secured from JBF) Staff time

¹⁴ This list includes general cross-cutting and substantive capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be implemented by relevant organizations in collaboration with the Secretariat to enable Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to effectively implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020.

¹⁵ The full names and abbreviations of the organizations and initiatives are provided at the end of the annex.

¹⁶ The amounts in this column are only indicative at this stage.

¹⁷ This includes the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) personnel – BBI Programme Manager (at P-4 level), a BBI Programme Assistant (at G6 level) and BBI consultants – funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners ¹⁵	Resources Needed (\$) ¹⁶
4. Establish a help desk service to support Parties in articulating their CB/TSC needs and elaborating their requests for assistance and coordinate the matching of requests for assistance with available TSC support (resources, expertise and support tools)	XII/2 B, XI/2	2017-2018	A central help desk established at the Secretariat and actively assisting Parties Regional help desks established in strategic partner institutions to assist Parties, in collaboration with the central help desk, to articulate their needs and identify TS opportunities at the regional level	Number of Parties assisted by the help desks to articulate their needs and elaborate requests for assistance; Number of TSC initiatives launched after successful matches made with the help desk support Number of regional help desks actively supporting Parties	SCBD, BBI partners, QCBS, CSPB	600,000 ¹⁹ (already secured from the RoK)
5. Conduct matchmaking roundtables and workshops to link Parties that have technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide assistance to meet those needs through mutual partnerships	Article 18; XI/2, XII/2 B	2017-2018 Ongoing	Parties are facilitated to find potential TS providers that may address their TSC needs Parties and other stakeholders in a position to do so proactively offering to provide TS support to other countries Parties co-financing TSC projects	Number of matchmaking meetings, roundtables/workshops conducted Number of offers to support TSC activities Number of active partnerships between Parties and relevant institutions and networks Amount of co-financing for TSC initiatives raised	SCBD	500,000
6. Develop and apply quality assurance systems for the CB and TSC activities, materials and tools developed or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations	XII/2 B, XI/2	2018-2020	Quality standards for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools established; Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed and applied; The quality of CB and TSC activities, materials and tools enhanced	Number of activities, materials and tools examined against the set quality standards and improved; Percentage of participants rating highly the quality of CB and TSC activities, materials and tools	SCBD, UNDP, UNEP	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)

¹⁸ The Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) has provided \$62,290 for the establishment and maintenance of a SCBD Learning Management System (LMS) to host the e-learning courses/modules until 2020. This was part of a larger project, which also supported the development of two e-learning modules on biosafety and three e-learning modules on access and benefit-sharing.

¹⁹ The Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), has pledged to provide up to 150k per year to support the operations of the Technical Support Unit, including costs for assisting Parties to articulate their needs and elaborate project proposals, as appropriate.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners ¹⁵	Resources Needed (\$) ¹⁶
7. Establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations		2018-2020	A monitoring and evaluation system and impact assessment framework for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools in place; Capacity-building and TSC activities, materials and tools are assessed regularly for improvement; Capacity-building and TSC activities, materials and tools are effective and responsive to the Parties' evolving needs and circumstances	Number of evaluations conducted; Percentage of participants rating CB and TSC activities, materials and tools as highly effectiveness; Extent to which the Parties' expressed needs are monitored matched and addressed by appropriate existing opportunities for CB and TSC support	SCBD, BBI partners	25,000 ²⁰ Staff time (SCBD and BBI)
8. Develop and maintain a follow-up support mechanism for beneficiaries (alumni) of CB and TSC activities supported or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partners to foster peer-to-peer learning and experience-sharing among practitioners from Parties	XII/2 B, XI/2	2017-2020	A database of beneficiaries (alumni) of past CB and TSC activities supported by the Secretariat established; An online alumni support network established through the CHM to facilitate networking and peer-to-peer exchanges and backstopping; Communities of practice on different thematic areas in place	Number of persons (alumni) actively participating in the alumni support network and peer-to-peer exchanges; Number of active communities of practice on different thematic areas	SCBD, IDLO, BBI, UNDP, UNEP	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)
9. Establish/strengthen partnerships with education and training institutions and networks to enhance research and training for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	XII/2 B, XI/2	2018-2020	Education and training institutions and networks are actively supporting education, training and research activities related to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols High quality learning materials relevant to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols are developed and made available to Parties	Number of active partnerships between Parties and education and training institutions and networks on biodiversity Number of new biodiversity-related education and training materials developed for self-paced learning and academic instruction	Various education and training institutions and networks ²¹	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)

²⁰ This amount will be used to hire a consultant to conduct an independent evaluation of the CB and TSC support programme over the four-year period.

²¹ Examples include the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES), the Alliance of Iberoamerican University Networks for Sustainability and the Environment (ARIUSA), the Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific (NETTLAP) and others.

B: SUBSTANTIVE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, INCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO DIFFERENT AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS²²

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 1						
10. Develop tools and guidelines for CEPA and NBSAPs and encourage their use	XI/15, para. 5; XII/2 C	2017-2018	Guidance and best practices for communication are prepared and disseminated to stakeholders	Quality of guidance materials; Feedback from users	SCBD and several partners ²³	
11. Develop a revised CEPA toolkit and make it available through the CHM	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; IX/32, para. 12; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C; para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2018	A framework to guide global communications strategy is created; Framework for messaging for different target groups is created	Type and quality of materials produced; Feedback from Parties and other stakeholders	Same as above	
12. Organize workshops on messaging within the framework of CEPA and the UNDB	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; IX/32, para. 12; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2018	Framework for a global communications strategy to be adapted by Parties is created; Framework for messaging for different target groups is created	Type and quality of materials produced; Feedback from Parties and other stakeholders	Same as above	
13. Organize capacity-building activities for the youth to support their effective participation in the CBD meeting and the implementation the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets	XII/5, paras. 1 and 3 of annex; XII/9, paras. 3 and 5; XI/6, para. 26	2017-2018	Youth contribute effectively to Party-led efforts for the implementation of the CBD and its Protocols, and participate effectively in CBD meetings	Number of capacity-building activities organized for youth; Numbers of participants attending; Feedback from participants	Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), DIVERSITAS, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP	
14. Develop and make available guidance on implementation of surveys to assess levels of public awareness	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2020	Parties and stakeholders have access to guidance on surveys to assess levels of public awareness	Number of Parties and stakeholders using the guidance; Feedback received	UNESCO, IUCN-CEC, UNEP, ACB	

²² The priority activities are marked with grey shading. The list will be updated in light of experience gained and any further guidance that may be provided by future meetings of the Conference of the Parties or otherwise as necessary.

²³ UNEP-DCPI, UN-DPI, UNESCO, IUCN, Biodiversity Liaison Group, Aichi Biodiversity Targets Task Force, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, GLISPA, Media Impact, Rare Conservation, WAZA, UEBT, United Nations University-Institute for Advanced Studies, NBSAP Forum, Informal Advisory Committee for CEPA, and others mentioned in paragraph 3 of decision XII/2 C.

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
15. Facilitate the development of generic K-university biodiversity-related curricula for use at the national and regional levels	XI/15, para. 5; VII/6; IX/32	2017-2020	Generic K-university biodiversity-related curricula prepared and used at the national and regional levels	Number of institutions using the model biodiversity-related curricula; Feedback from users	Same as above	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 2						
16. Develop a toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into infrastructural development	XII/23; XI/15; XII/1; XII/2; XII/5; XI/30; XII/9; XI/6	2017-2018	Toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into infrastructural development is developed	Number of people accessing and using the toolkit; Number of cross-sectoral policies and plans that integrate biodiversity considerations	ICLEI, cities and other subnational governments, and GPLSAB ²⁴	
17. Compile and make available examples (success stories) of mainstreaming biodiversity across subnational governments	XII/23; XI/15; XII/1; XII/2; XII/5; XI/30; XII/9; XI/6	2017-2020 Ongoing	Examples of success stories on mainstreaming biodiversity across subnational governments available through the CHM	Number of examples of success stories compiled; Number of persons accessing the success stories	ICLEI, nrg4SD, GPLSAB cities and other subnational governments	
18. Develop e-learning material on ecosystem accounting	XII/4	2017-2018	An e-learning module on biodiversity valuation and accounting is available on CHM and being used by Parties and stakeholders	Number of participants that have completed the e-learning module on biodiversity valuation and accounting	UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, and others	15,000
19. Organize introductory capacity-building workshops ecosystem accounting on the margins of CBD meetings	XII/4	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to understand and value ecosystem accounting	Number of countries that integrated biodiversity and ecosystem values into their national development policies and strategies and fiscal and sectoral plans	UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, and others	40,000
20. Catalyse and support longer-term capacity-building, such as summer schools, on valuation and ecosystem accounting by academic institutions and other partners	XII/4, VIII/25, XI/30	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to take biodiversity and ecosystem values into account in national and subnational accounting systems is increased	Number of countries that integrated biodiversity and ecosystem values into their national development policies and strategies and fiscal and sectoral plans	UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, CIRAD, and others	60,000

²⁴ Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity (GPLSAB).

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 3						
21. Develop guidance on the full implementation of Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures and the milestones for its adoption, including a set of good practice cases and lessons learned	XI/30, anticipated COP 13 decision on resource mobilization	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 is increased	Number of countries implementing the milestones for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3	UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN	100,000 (expert workshop)
22. Based on the above, develop an e-learning tool on the full implementation of Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures and the milestones for its adoption, including a set of good practice cases and lessons learned	XI/30; anticipated COP 13 decision on resource mobilization	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 is increased	Number of subscribers to the e-learning tool (output), countries implementing the milestones for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (outcome/impact)	UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN	15,000
Aichi Biodiversity Target 4						
23. Organize technical workshops on business and biodiversity reporting	XII/10, para. 3 (b)	2017-2018	Reports developed on the progress of biodiversity mainstreaming by businesses; Greater uptake of reporting by businesses	Number of reports on business and biodiversity produced	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD	
24. Develop and disseminate capacity-building materials and information on business and biodiversity	XII/10, para. 3 (c)	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials on business and biodiversity made available; Greater awareness of biodiversity by business	Number of capacity-building materials on business and biodiversity developed/ compiled and made available	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD	
25. Support capacity-building activities for businesses with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity into business decisions	XII/10, para. 3 (c)	2017-2018 Ongoing	Businesses have the tools and capacity to better integrate biodiversity into their business models; businesses are consequently acting in a more sustainable manner	Number of tools and guidance disseminated; Number of requests for information and support from businesses to partners	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WBCSD, Natural Capital Coalition, BirdLife, WWF, etc.	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
26. Organize and convene workshops on the development of guidance for business	XII/10, para. 3 (d)	2017-2018	Greater awareness of biodiversity/Aichi Biodiversity Targets by business; Contribution of the business sector to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is enhanced	Number of business representatives in attendance; Number of business activities reflecting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF	
27. Develop guidance on business and biodiversity by undertaking research and consultations with the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and other partners	XII/10, para. 3 (d)	2017-2020	Guidance materials on business and biodiversity made available	Number of business stakeholders using the guidance	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF	
28. Develop and disseminate materials for use in relevant forums regarding biodiversity and business engagement with respect to, inter alia, Biodiversity Impact Indicators, commodity indicators and sustainable production and consumption	XII/10, para. 3 (e)	2017-2020	Cooperation and synergies with other forums are promoted; Biodiversity issues better reflected in procurement policies and other business practices	Indicators on commodities; Level of uptake and use of the indicators by business, government and other stakeholders	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD	
29. Support the development of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity	XI/7 para. 5 (a); XII/10 para. 3 (c)	2017-2020 Ongoing	Businesses are more aware of the need to act sustainably and are better able to mainstream biodiversity into their processes; Additionally, different organizations working with businesses are cooperating more effectively	Number of national and regional initiatives; increased interest by Parties in creating such initiatives; further cooperation amongst members within the Global Partnership	IUCN, BirdLife, WBCSD, UNEP WCMC, FFI, etc.	
30. Develop guidelines and capacity-building materials for urban-based biodiversity and ecosystems		2017-2020	Practical guidelines for assessment and design of urban based biodiversity conservation made available	Number of people using the guidelines	ICLEI, local authorities associations, GEF, AIIB, WB	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 and others (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18 and 20)						
31. Organize sustainable tourism training activities with partners	XII/11	2017-2020	Seminars, online courses and other activities on sustainable tourism organized	Number of training organized; Feedback from partners	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA ²⁵	
32. Promote technical and scientific cooperation on tourism development in sensitive coastal and marine ecosystems	XII/11	2017-2020	Technical and scientific cooperation on tourism development enhanced	Level of technical and scientific cooperation	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA	
33. Review, publish and disseminate the new “User’s Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development”	XII/11	2017-2020	User’s guidelines reviewed and published	Number of downloads of the manual from the CBD website	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA	
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 14 and 15 (and indirectly Targets 7, 11, 12 and 13)						
34. Organize and facilitate regional capacity-building workshops on the design of national restoration assessments and plans to achieve Targets 5, 14 and 15	XII/19, para. 5; XI/16, para. 2; XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c)	2017-2018	Five regional workshop organized; Recommendations for the FERI work plan 2017-2018 from global meeting	Number of countries participating in the workshops;	SCBD, GPFLR ²⁶ and CPF members ²⁷	
35. Develop a training package for the restoration workshops	XII/19, para. 5; XI/16, para. 2; XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c)	2017-2018	E-learning modules on ecosystem restoration developed Training materials produced, translated and delivered	Number of training materials produced, translated and delivered at relevant meetings	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members, BirdLife, Bioversity	
36. Identify and report on best practices and lessons learned in the design of national restoration plans	XII/19, para. 5; XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c); XI/16, para. 2	2017-2020	Country experiences and best practices reported on in joint publications	Number of best practices identified on forest and landscape restoration; Number of countries and experts peer reviewing reports	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members	

²⁵Sustainable Tourism Certification Alliance (STCA).

²⁶GPFLR members currently include: SCBD, ARC, CARE International, CIFOR, FAO, FORIG, UNCCD-GM, ICRAF, IMFN, IUCN, IUFRO, ITTO, PROFOR, Tropenbos International, UNCCD, UNFF, UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, World Bank, WRI, Wageningen University and WWF (see: <http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org>).

²⁷Members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) are: SCBD, CIFOR, FAO, GEF, ITTO, IUCN, IUFRO, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFF, UNFCCC, ICRAF and World Bank (see: <http://www.cpfweb.org/en/>).

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
37. Provide direct funding support to country pilot projects in the context of implementing the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative	XI/16 para 5; XII/19 para 5	2017-2020		Number of pilot ecosystem restoration projects successfully implemented	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 and other forest-related targets (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20)						
38. Develop capacity-building tools to support the implementation of forest related Aichi Biodiversity Targets	XII/6, XI/6, IX/5, X/36, XII/31	2017-2018	Joint training and guidance materials developed and disseminated	Number of joint tools and technical guidance materials produced	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members	
39. Develop and implement targeted capacity-building activities to streamline forest-related reporting	XII/6, XI/6, IX/5, X/36, XII/31	2017-2018	Capacities on forest biodiversity conservation, monitoring and reporting enhanced	Number of capacity-building activities organized	UNFF and other GPFLR other CPF members	
40. Implement capacity-building activities to promote national forest restoration activities and identify measures to avoid further forest cover loss	XII/6, XI/6, IX/5, X/36, XII/31	2017-2018	Capacity for national forest restoration and prevention of further forest cover loss enhanced	Number of countries benefiting from GPFLR activities; Number of joint tools and technical guidance materials produced	SCBD, GPFLR members	
41. Organize and/or facilitate South-South cooperation workshops on biodiversity and forests	XII/1, paras. 18 and 20 (c); XII/20, para. 7; X/33, para. 9; IX/5, para. 3 (b)	2017-2020	South-South cooperation workshops on biodiversity and forests organized	Number of countries participating in the workshops; Evaluations from the workshops	SCBD, GPFLR members	
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, 11						
42. Conduct regional capacity-building workshops on marine issues through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) ²⁸	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	SOI regional capacity-building workshops are convened	Number of stakeholders engaged in the regional workshops	SCBD, SOI partners ²⁹	

²⁸ See www.cbd.int/soi, and further details can be found at the Action Plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (2015-2020) (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/soiom-2014-02/official/soiom-2014-02-actionplan-en.pdf>).

²⁹ SOI partners comprise a wide range of global, regional or national institutions/programmes/initiatives, which share the vision of SOI and support or take part in various SOI activities. Previous financial support for SOI has been provided by e Government of Japan, through Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Government of France, through the French MPA Agency, and the Government of the Republic of Korea. In-kind contributions have been provided by China, Madagascar, Namibia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Samoa, and Senegal, through hosting the

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
43. Conduct national level training and learning exchange workshops through the SOI	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	SOI national training and exchange workshops convened in selected countries	Number of stakeholders engaged in the national-level workshops	SCBD, SOI partners	
44. Conduct global training of trainers workshops through SOI	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	SOI training-of-trainers workshops convened	Number of stakeholders engaged in the training of trainers workshop	SCBD, SOI partners	
45. Convene global dialogues with regional organizations regarding means to accelerate progress towards achieving marine-related Aichi Targets	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	SOI Global Dialogues with Regional Seas Organizations (RSOs) and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) on accelerating progress towards achieving marine-related Targets	Number of regional organizations involved	SCBD, SOI partners, regional seas organizations, regional fishery bodies	
46. Refine and enhance the SOI information-sharing mechanism https://www.cbd.int/soi/	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	Fully functional and robust SOI website (www.cbd.int/soi) and information-sharing mechanism in place	Number of scientific and technical information materials related to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets on marine biodiversity made available	SCBD, SOI partners	
47. Conduct SOI Global Partnership Meetings	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	SOI Global Partnership Meetings convened in support of capacity-building and national implementation towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Number of partners engaged in the Global Partnership Meetings	SCBD, SOI partners	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 (also Targets 8, 13, 14, 15)						
48. Conduct capacity-building workshops on sustainable food and agriculture	XII/6, XII/20, XI/23, X/34	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/integrate ecosystem service solutions for sustainable agriculture	Number of persons trained	FAO, Bioversity and other CGIAR partners, IFPRI	
49. Develop training materials and guidelines on sustainable food and agriculture	XII/6, XII/20, XI/23, X/34	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/integrate ecosystem service solutions for sustainable agriculture	Number of capacity-building tools developed and made available	FAO, Bioversity and other CGIAR partners, IFPRI	

workshops/meetings; technical support provided by Australia (through Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation: CSIRO), Germany (through Blue Solutions – GIZ, GRID-Arendal, IUCN, UNEP), Monaco (through Monaco Blue Initiative), Republic of Korea (Korea Maritime Institute, Korea Environment Management Corporation), UNEP, FAO, UNDOALOS, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission-UNESCO, regional seas organizations/regional fisheries management organizations/other relevant regional initiatives (such as Abidjan Convention, Northwest Pacific Action Plan, Partnership for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme), IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management-Fisheries Expert Group, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, LifeWeb Initiative, Global Island Partnership, MedPAN, Brest-Metropole Oceane, and many other partner organizations.

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 9						
50. Organize capacity-building workshops on management of invasive alien species (IAS), including pests and diseases	XII/16	2017-2018	Coordination of implementation of IAS (including pests and diseases) management plans improved; Improved national and regional capacity to implement phytosanitary measures	Number and quality of workshops organized; Number of individuals trained; Feedback received from participants	SCBD, IPPC, FAO, OIE, WTO, CITES, IUCN-ISSG, CABI, and IMO	
51. Organize, in collaboration with regional partners, training workshops to build capacity of key actors in SIDS to design and submit good quality project proposals on IAS	XII/11 paras. 2, 4 (a) and 4 (c); XI/15, paras. 5 and 8	2017-2018	Capacity of relevant stakeholders (CBD and GEF focal points, NPPOs, etc.) enhanced	Number of GEF projects on IAS submitted by SIDS; Amount of funds mobilized from GEF and other sources for IAS management; Technical resources mobilized	SCBD, SPREP, SPC, CABI, IOC, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation, IUCN-ISSG, WTO, IMO	
52. Organize workshops in SIDS to support implementation of Aichi Target 9 and operational objective 2.3 of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020	XII/16 and all BS COP-MOP 7 decisions	2017-2020	Improved capacity in SIDS to conduct appropriate border controls for IAS and living modified organisms (LMOs) and take appropriate emergency measures	Number of individuals trained	SCBD, SPREP, CABI, IUCN-ISSG, FAO, IPPC, OIE, WTO, IMO, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation	
53. Develop tools, information sharing mechanisms and e-learning modules on IAS	XII/17	2017-2020	Parties using official tools and CBD guidance to implement Article 8(h), at the national level	Number of Parties with improved border controls and border post management for IAS	SCBD, GIASIP	
54. Organize training of trainers courses on the application of molecular technology for species identification	XII/16, XI/28	2017-2020	National officials trained in the application of molecular technology for species identification	Number of persons trained	International Barcode of Life, GBIF, Encyclopedia of Life, GTI-CM, CSPB, SANBI, University of Johannesburg	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 11						
55. Develop and implement practical options to improve the process for the description of areas meeting the ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA) criteria, including by addressing scientific gaps	X/29; XI/17; XII/22	2017-2018 Ongoing	Proposal for scientific and technical improvements to the CBD work on facilitating the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria; Activities supporting implementation of practical options to enhance description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria	Areas meeting EBSA criteria described and considered by COP; Scientific information related to EBSAs made available to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations	SCBD, FAO, IMO, ISA regional seas organizations, regional fishery bodies), scientific institutes, non-governmental organizations and IPLCs	
56. Conduct regional or subregional workshops to facilitate the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria	X/29; XI/17; XII/22	2017-2018 Ongoing	Regional EBSA workshops are convened in North-East Indian Ocean, North-West Indian Ocean and Adjacent Gulf Areas, Black Sea/Caspian Sea, and East Asian Seas	Areas meeting EBSA criteria described and considered by COP; Scientific information related to EBSAs made available to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations	Same as above	
57. Develop and facilitate use of marine spatial planning tools and guidance, in collaboration with relevant partner organizations	XI/18; XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	Specific guidance on marine spatial planning developed and made available	Number of marine spatial planning tools and guidance materials developed	Same as above	
58. Develop and facilitate use of global coral reef portal to facilitate information-sharing on scientific and technical issues related to coral reefs, inter alia, to achieve Aichi Target 10	XII/23	2017-2020 Ongoing	A global coral reef portal to facilitate information-sharing is developed and hosted on CBD website, and being actively used by Parties and relevant organizations	Number of information materials, databases and other sources of knowledge linked to the portal; Number of visits to the portal	Same as above	
59. Develop, refine and facilitate use of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) training manual and materials	X/29; XI/17; XII/22	2017-2020 Ongoing	EBSA training materials are further developed and technical training for EBSA carried out with key regional organizations	Number of stakeholders engaged with regards to the use of training materials regarding EBSAs	Same as above	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 11						
60. Develop technical guidance on the use of the term “other effective area-based conservation measures” and how to achieve elements of Target 11 (through meetings and consultations with partners)	XI/24	2017-2018	Parties provided with specific information and guidance on how to define “other effective area-based conservation measures” and able to apply it towards achieving Target 11	Number of Parties using the guidance provided, and report accordingly in sixth national reports	PoWPA Friends Consortium, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, IUCN-WCPA, EU-JRC, UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife, AZE, WCS, regional partners	
61. Produce and disseminate guidance on protected areas and integration of protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape and relevant sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture, mining and infrastructure)	XI/24, X/31, IX/18, VIII/24	2017-2018	Parties receive technical guidance on protected areas and ecosystem services, governance, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape and relevant sectors	Number of countries using the technical information provided	Same as above	
62. Provide online learning courses on the elements of Target 11 (tailored to specific regions and gaps in implementation)	XI/24, X/31	2017-2018	Online learning courses provided; National capacities for achieving Target 11 strengthened	Number of online courses provided; Number of participants completing the online courses	Same as above	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 14						
63. Co-convene targeted regional and subregional technical workshops on biodiversity and health	XII/21; XI/6, para. 29; X/20, para. 17	2017-2020	National capacities for integrating the biodiversity-health nexus are enhanced; Parties are provided with technical and scientific advice on the biodiversity-health nexus	Number of workshops on biodiversity and health conducted; Number of people from the health and conservation sectors trained; Number of capacity-building support tools developed; Number of countries adopting cross-sectoral biodiversity-health strategies and programmes	WHO, EcoHealth Alliance, Future Earth, FAO, OIE, Bioversity, WCS HEAL, UNU-IAS, UNU-IIGH, IUCN, FIOCRUZ, Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative (BaCH)	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
64. Develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations, training materials and mainstreaming tools to raise awareness of biodiversity and health linkages and One Health	X12/21; XI/6, para. 29; X/20, para. 17	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/integrate biodiversity into health strategies/ programmes and investments (and vice versa)	Number of capacity-building support tools and awareness raising materials developed; Number of partnerships and new collaborative activities established	WHO, CGIAR centres, EcoHealth Alliance, Future Earth, OIE, UNU-IIGH, and Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative	
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14, 8						
65. Develop training materials and guidelines to improve the contribution of inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services to natural disaster risk reduction (DRR)	X/28, XI/23	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/integrate ecosystem service solutions into water resources management/investments	Number of capacity-building support tools developed.	FAO, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, UNEP, UNESCO, WMO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, TNC, CI, Oxfam, Ramsar	
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 15, 14, 7						
66. Conduct capacity-building workshops to promote ecosystem-based solutions/ approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR)	XII/20	2017-2020	Capacity built	Number of persons trained	WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, TNC, CI, Oxfam	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 15						
67. Organize training workshops on the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into national adaptation plans (NAPs) and the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into NBSAPs	XII/20; X/33, paras. 9 and 16; XI/21 para. 7	2017-2018	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integrated into national adaptation plans, and conversely climate change mitigation and adaptation are integrated into NBSAPs, and relevant actions are being implemented	Number of NBSAPs integrating climate change concerns; Proportion of NAPs that integrate biodiversity, ecosystem services and synergies	UNFCCC, WRI, CI, IUCN, BirdLife International and SPREP	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
68. Develop technical notes and guidance to facilitate the integration of biodiversity considerations into national adaptation plans (NAPs) and the integration climate change mitigation and adaptation into NBSAPs	XII/20; X/33 paras. 9 and 16; XI/21, para. 7	2017-2018	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integrated into national adaptation plans; Climate change mitigation and adaptation are integrated into NBSAPs, and relevant actions are being implemented	Number of NBSAPs integrating climate change concerns; Proportion of NAPs that integrate biodiversity, ecosystem services and synergies	UNFCCC, WRI, CI, IUCN, BirdLife International	
69. Support countries to integrate dry and sub-humid lands concerns into NBSAPs and national development planning	X/35	2017-2020	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity concerns integrated into NBSAPs, and national development plans, and relevant actions are being implemented	Number of NBSAPs integrating dry and sub-humid lands concerns	UNFCCC, UNCCD, WRI, CI, IUCN, BirdLife International	
70. Conduct/compile and disseminate case studies on how countries are practically working toward reaching targets 5, 11, 14 and 15 in a coordinated manner	XII/1	2017-2020	Parties and partners have a better idea of how countries are practically working toward reaching targets 5, 11, 14 and 15	Number of case studies made available	GPFLR members and SER	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 17						
71. Identify capacity-building needs regarding NBSAP revision and implementation on an ongoing basis using different methods	X/2	2017-2020 Ongoing	Capacity-building needs of Parties identified, categorized and grouped	Number of needs identified categorized and grouped; Number of needs matched with capacity-building activities	NBSAP Forum (UNDP, UNEP-WCMC)	
72. Implement the second phase of the pilot project on the documentation of NBSAP development and revision processes in 5-10 additional countries	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials on NBSAP process developed and disseminated; Experiential learning and technical exchanges on NBSAP process promoted	Number of countries participating in phase 2 of NBSAP process project; Country monographs on NBSAP processes are completed	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	
73. Prepare capacity-building materials/tools on the NBSAP revision and implementation (second phase of the pilot project on NBSAP process)	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials/tools on NBSAP revision and implementation made available	Number of capacity-building materials produced	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
74. Assess results from the pilot project for possible creation of capacity-building materials/ tools on incorporation of spatial biodiversity data, and socioeconomic data, into the biodiversity planning process and NBSAPs implementation	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials on incorporation of spatial data and of socioeconomic data in biodiversity planning and implementation developed and disseminated	Number of countries participating in pilot project	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	
75. Assist Parties in planning NBSAP implementation by providing technical and capacity-building support	X/2	2017-2020 Ongoing	Necessary technical support provided to Parties on NBSAP implementation	Number of countries assisted by SCBD in planning NBSAP implementation; Number of detailed action plans for implementing NBSAPs developed	UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, BirdLife, NBSAP Forum members	
76. Enhance the capacity of local governments to adopt and implement NBSAPs	X/2	2017-2020 Ongoing	Pilot projects demonstrating how local governments can adapt and implement NBSAPs	Number of local governments that have adapted and implemented NBSAPs	SCBD, ICLEI, UCLG, nrg4SD	
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 18 and 16						
77. Organize training of trainers' workshops for IPLCs and NFPs for TK/Parties (2015-16)	XII/12 A, paras. 7, 11 and 13	2017-2018	One global and four regional workshops are facilitated; Trainers have access to ongoing support from the Secretariat	Number of trained trainers providing high quality training to others	SCBD and several partners ³⁰	340,000
78. Provide training grants to participants from each regional workshop to organize subnational workshops and continue to support them in these workshops	XII/12 A, paras. 7, 11 and 13	2017-2018	Up to 20 subnational workshops facilitated by the trained trainers; Ongoing support provided by SCBD to the trainers	Number of trained trainers delivering subnational workshops	Same as above	25,000
79. Develop and make available training materials in support of trainers	XII/12 A, paras. 7, 11 and 13	2017-2018	Training materials are available in support of the trained trainers	Number of training materials developed and made available	Same as above	
80. Provide online and other support to the trainers trained	XII/12 A, paras. 7, 11 and 13	2017-2020	Trainers (trained at the workshops) have access to ongoing SCBD support	Number of trained trainers access accessing ongoing SCBD support	Same as above	

³⁰ Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity-LAC; Indigenous Information Network; Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee; ILO; FAO; UNESCO; UNEP; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; Tribal Link Inc; National Indigenous Organizations, Intercultural Indigenous University (UII); Global Leadership School of Indigenous Women; ALADI's online training centre.

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 19						
81. Provide support to Parties in the establishment and maintenance of national CHMs through capacity-building workshops and other means	X/15; XII/2 B para. 18	2017-2020 Ongoing	Improved capacity of Parties for developing their national CHMs; Tools and guidance are available to assist Parties in establishing and maintaining their national CHMs	Number of Parties with operational national CHMs; Number and quality of tools and guidance provided; Number of capacity-building workshops and participants	SCBD, partners (EEA, Belgium and others)	240,000 (60,000/year)
82. Organize “biodiversity knowledge fairs/Expos” to introduce relevant latest scientific and technological developments to biodiversity policy-makers and practitioners	XII/6	2017-2020	“Biodiversity knowledge fairs/Expos” are organized	Number and quality of Expos and other activities organized; Feedback from stakeholders	GUPES Network (UNEP), CSPB, ³¹ SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN for the Amazon	
83. Organize “science-to-policy” matchmaking workshops focusing on applying scientific research to policy-making and vice-versa on emerging and new issues	XII/6	2017-2020	Improved guidance to practitioners, researchers and academics on technical and scientific cooperation needs of CBD is provided through “science-to-policy” activities	Number of “science-to-policy” matchmaking workshops organized; Feedback from stakeholders	GUPES network (UNEP), IPBES, CSPB, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN for the Amazon	
84. Develop guidebooks on technical and scientific cooperation and pilot online courses based on the countries’ priority needs	XII/2	2017-2020	Cutting edge biodiversity science and knowledge is made available to Parties, partners, universities and relevant stakeholders	Number of guidebooks developed and disseminated; Number of online courses offered through the CHM	GUPES network (UNEP), CSPB, QCBS ³²	
85. Offer training to Parties on technical and scientific cooperation issues, using the online sourcebooks	XII/2	2017-2020	Cutting edge biodiversity science and knowledge is made available to Parties, partners, universities and other stakeholders	Number of CBD focal points trained on relevant issues related to technical and scientific cooperation	GUPES network (UNEP), QCBS, CSPB	
86. Conduct regional workshops in the context of the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI) to establish priorities for transboundary conservation	VII/28 PoWPA Goal 1.3	2017-2020	Parties will cooperate across international borders for the conservation of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in shared ecosystems	Number of regional PBDI priority-setting workshops conducted; Number of transboundary cooperative arrangements in transboundary ecosystems established or strengthened		

³¹ The Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity (CSPB) (see details at: <https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/csp/>).

³² See details about the Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science (QCBS) at: <http://qcbs.ca>.

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Aichi Biodiversity Target 20						
87. Update the practical guidance for national financial reporting and implementation of the targets for resource mobilization	XII/3, paras. 27, 32 (b) and 33; XII/3, paras. 30, 31 and 32; XI/4 para. 11	2017-2018	An updated practical guidance document on resource mobilization made available through the CHM	Number of downloads of the guidance from the CHM	SCBD, OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others	Staff time (ongoing)
88. Cooperate with UNDP-BIOFIN to leverage BIOFIN technical support and capacity-building to non-BIOFIN core countries	XII/3; anticipated decision by COP 13 on resource mobilization	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to undertake resource mobilization and to develop national finance plans is increased	Number of resource mobilization activities; Number of national finance plans	SCBD, OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others	20,000
89. Continue to operate help desk providing technical support for financial reporting to Parties	XII/3; anticipated decision by COP 13 on resource mobilization	2017-2020 Ongoing	Parties' capacity to compete financial reports is increased	Number of financial reports	SCBD, OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others	150,000
90. Cooperate with GEF Secretariat to leverage capacity-building and synergy among conventions through the GEF expanded constituency workshops	XII/3, XII/30, anticipated COP 13 decisions on financial mechanism	2017-2020 Ongoing	Parties' capacity to undertake resource mobilization and develop pertinent activities exploiting practical synergies among conventions	Number of resource mobilization activities; Number of national finance plans	GEF Secretariat	50,000
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets)						
91. Organise targeted capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)	XII/15 para 3, X/17	2017-2018	Technical and scientific capacity to carry out plant conservation activities built Workshops organized and training materials produced; Plant conservation considerations integrated in national development processes	Number of participants trained; Number of training materials produced	BGCI, GPPC, Bio-Bridge Initiative, Missouri Botanical Garden	Staff time ³³

³³ Gender Programme Officer post

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
Gender mainstreaming (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets)						
92. Provide, in collaboration with relevant organizations, guidance materials to Parties on gender mainstreaming	XII/7 para.6; XI/9 para 3; X/2	2017-2018 Ongoing	Tools and methodologies to mainstream gender into biodiversity-related activities are developed/ improved and promoted	Number and type of tools produced and disseminated; Feedback from stakeholders	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)	Staff time
93. Further disseminate the guidelines for mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs (CBD Technical Series No. 49)	XII/7 para.29	2017-2018	Dissemination of the guidelines for mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs (CBD Technical Series No. 49) is expanded	Number of Parties and other stakeholders accessing and using guidelines for mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN	Staff time
94. Organize further global, regional and subregional capacity-building activities for the exchange of experiences on issues relevant to the Gender Plan of Action	XI/9 para 8	2017-2018	Capacity-building activities and information shared at the global, regional and subregional levels related to the Gender Plan of Action	Types of activities undertaken Number and gender balance of participants, number of different roles represented Range of experiences shared Number of follow-on activities generated to advance gender mainstreaming objectives	SCBD, IUCN, UNEP, UNDP, IWBN	25,000
95. Carry out preparatory meetings and training for women, particularly indigenous women leaders prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties	XII/7 para. 46	2017-2020	Improved ability of women, particularly indigenous women, to engage in processes and decision-making under the Convention; Decisions that integrate gender considerations	Number of preparatory meetings and trainings held; Number of women participants; Number of processes and decisions that reflect gender considerations	SCBD, IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN	Staff time
96. Collect and disseminate relevant information on gender and biodiversity, with a view to establishing a knowledge base to inform Parties' actions	XII/7 paras.7 and 23	2017-2020 Ongoing	Information on gender and biodiversity made available through CHM	Number of Parties and other users accessing information on gender and biodiversity	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN	50,000
97. Establish partnerships and networks to promote the mainstreaming of gender under the Convention	XII/7 para.32	2017-2020	Collaboration on mainstreaming of gender into biodiversity-related activities improved	Number of partners promoting the mainstreaming of gender into biodiversity-related activities	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN	5,000

Activities	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/partners	Resources Required
98. Conduct a capacity needs assessment in collaboration with gender experts and women, particularly indigenous women	XII/7 para. 45	2017-2020	Improved understanding of and ability to plan for assessment of capacity-building needs for women and particularly indigenous women to participate in processes and decision-making under the Convention	Types and extent of capacity-building identified	SCBD, IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN	35,000
99. Collaborate with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to develop and finalize a set of indicators on gender and biodiversity preliminarily identified by the Partnership	XII/7 para. 14	2017-2020	Indicators developed to monitor integration of gender considerations in implementation of the Aichi Targets; Monitoring of gender integration in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Number and range of indicators developed	SCBD, BIP, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP	25,000

C: CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING (INCLUDING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 16)

100. Support implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	-Enhanced collaboration and coordination with relevant organisations and capacity-building providers in the implementation of the strategic framework -Information on capacity-building made available through the ABS-CH -Capacity enhanced for ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol	-Feedback received from relevant organisations and capacity-building providers -Number of capacity-building initiatives and resources in the ABS-CH -Increase in capacity-building initiatives and resources.	SCBD, GEF, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, ITPGRFA, ABS-CDI, IUCN, Bioersity international, IDLO, SPREP, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, CARICOM, COMIFAC, ILCs and others	Staff time
101. Update the eight e-learning modules developed jointly with IDLO to support Parties in establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol	NP-1/8	2017-2020 On-going	The e-learning modules developed during 2015-2016 are up-to-date and reflect the latest developments on ABS measures and country experience in implementation of the Nagoya Protocol Capacity of Parties to develop/amend ABS measures to implement the Protocol	Number of government representatives that have taken the e-learning modules	SCBD, IDLO, and others as appropriate	100,000

102. Extend the training workshops organised jointly with IDLO on establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol to more Parties (4 workshops per biennium)	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	160 government officials trained in the development/amendment ABS measures to implement the Protocol	Number of countries that have in place, or initiated a process to put in place or revise their ABS frameworks and institutional structures	IDLO, ABS-CDI, and others, as appropriate	840,000
103. Continue to support the online Global Network on Biodiversity Law where participants in the trainings on establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol can access updated resources, latest news and continue peer-to-peer learning.	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	Follow-up support provided to Parties through Global Network on Biodiversity Law of ABS legal experts Parties and relevant organizations are sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS implementation	Number of participants making use of the Network	SCBD, IDLO, ABS-CDI, and others, as appropriate	40,000
104. Continue to contribute to capacity-building activities for implementing the Nagoya Protocol in a mutually supportive manner with the ITPGRFA	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	Capacity of NP and ITPGRFA national focal points to coordinate implementation of the two instruments is built	Increased understanding of the interface of the NP and the ITPGRFA Increased coordination in the implementation of the two instruments	ITPGRFA, Bioversity International and others as appropriate	150,000
105. Continue to provide on-demand technical support and organize capacity-building activities and outreach, including through webinars, videos, presentations to increase participation and publication of national information in the ABS-CH	NP-1/2	2017-2020 Ongoing	Parties, in particular, as well as non-Parties, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders are able to publish information and effectively use the ABS-CH;	Number of activities conducted and number of countries and individuals participating therein; Feedback from participants and users of the ABS-CH Number and type of records made available on the ABS-CH	SCBD, and others as appropriate	300,000 (32,000 funding secured)
106. Develop and update training materials, including online tools, factsheets and e-learning module on the ABS-CH	NP-1/2	2017-2020 Ongoing	Parties in particular, as well as non-Parties, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders are able to participate and use the ABS-CH	Number and quality of training materials on ABS-CH developed; Availability in languages Number and type of records made available on the ABS-CH	SCBD	100,000

107. Disseminate the ABS awareness-raising toolkit developed during 2015-2016, including through participating in ABS awareness-raising activities at sub-regional and regional levels	NP-1/9	2017-2020	Parties and relevant actors are aware of tools available to implement the awareness-raising strategy for the NP.	Availability and dissemination of toolkit in 6 UN languages Number of Parties with an awareness-raising strategy	SCBD, ABS-CDI, IDLO, and others as appropriate	30,000 (funding secured)
108. Facilitate coordination of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through the ABS-CH	NP-1/2; NP-1/8; XII/2 B	2017-2020	Expert networks and online fora integrated into the ABS CH; SCBD e-learning platform accessible through ABS-CH; Databases on capacity-building needs, opportunities and activities, and resources established to facilitate coordination among actors	Number and type of records and functions made available through the ABS-CH for capacity-building and awareness-raising	SCBD, ABS-CDI, IUCN, ACB, UNU-IAS, IDLO, IIFB	
109. Continue support to the online Global Network of ABS experts, including through organizing online discussion forums to facilitate communication and exchange of experiences on ABS capacity-building and peer-to-peer learning	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	Follow-up support provided to Parties through a Network of ABS legal experts Parties and relevant organizations are sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS implementation capacity-building activities	Number of institutions exchanging information and experience through online discussion forums and the Network of ABS legal experts	SCBD, IDLO, ABS-CDI	
110. Identify, map and inter-link institutions that are assisting, or could assist, Parties and IPLCs in building their capacity to implement the Nagoya Protocol	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Various institutions and organizations involved in ABS capacity-building identified and linked up	Number of institutions involved in ABS capacity-building and development identified, mapped and linked up	SCBD	
111. Inform Parties and capacity-building providers about existing capacity-building initiatives and areas where there are capacity-building gaps	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Information about existing capacity-building initiatives and areas where there are capacity-building gaps information made available through the ABS-CH	Level of information about existing capacity-building initiatives and gaps communicated	SCBD	

D: CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: Focal Area 1						
112. Organize regional and subregional workshops for Parties on integration of biosafety into NBSAPs and national development plans	BS-VII/5 para. 10; BS VII/1 para. 5	2017-2018	Parties provided with skills to better integrate biosafety issues into NBSAPs and national development plans and sectoral policies and programmes	Number of Parties and participants taking part in the workshops	SCBD, UNEP	
113. Support pilot projects to develop and test practical measures for integrated national-level implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and the Convention	XII/29 para 9-11, BS-VII/5 para 12, 18 BS-VI/3 para 9	2017-2018	Pilot countries provided with support to develop and test practical actions to promote integrated national implementation of the CPB and the CBD	Number of countries that have piloted the integrated implementation of the CPB and the CBD and shares experiences and lessons learned	SCBD, UNEP	
114. Publish case studies from Parties that have successfully integrated or are in the process of integrating biosafety into their NBSAP	BS-VII/5 para. 10; BS-VII/1 para. 5	2017-2020	Parties have the necessary tools and capacity to better integrate biosafety issues, including requirements under Article 23, into NBSAPs and national development plans and sectoral policies and programmes	Number of Parties that have integrated biosafety in NBSAPs; Number of Parties using case studies on integrating biosafety in NBSAPs; Number of Parties incorporating requirements under Article 23 in their CEPA frameworks	SCBD	
115. Develop capacity-building materials on mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAPs	BS-VII/5 para. 10; BS-VII/1, para. 5	2017-2020	Parties have the necessary tools and capacity to better integrate biosafety issues into NBSAPs and national development plans and sectoral policies and programmes	Number of Parties using materials to promote the integration of biosafety into their NBSAPs; BCH page on biosafety mainstreaming providing relevant information	SCBD, UNEP	
116. Compile and disseminate available guidelines and other materials to support Parties in the implementation of their NBFs	Strategic Plan for Biosafety; BS-V/16	2017-2018	Parties are supported in the development or updating of their NBFs	Number of guidelines and other relevant instruments collected and disseminated	SCBD, UNEP	
117. Support the compliance committee in its efforts to assist Parties in developing and updating the National Biosafety Frameworks (NBFs)	Strategic Plan for Biosafety; BS-V/16	2017-2020	Parties are supported in the development or updating of their NBFs	Number of Parties that have an operational NBF in place; Number of Parties that have at least one instrument (law, regulation, or guideline) in place	SCBD, Compliance Committee	

118. Organize capacity-building activities to enable Parties to implement the LMO identification requirements of paragraph 2 (a) of Article 18 and related decisions	BS-III/10	2017-2020	Parties are better equipped to take measures to ensure that shipments of LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed or processing (LMOs-FFP) are identified through accompanying documentation and to prevent and penalize illegal transboundary movements of LMOs	Number of Parties taking domestic measures to ensure that all LMOs-FFP shipments are identified in accompanying documentation; Number of Parties with domestic measures to prevent and penalize illegal transboundary movements	SCBD	
119. Create, in the Biosafety Clearing-House, a webpage for the easy retrieval of the technical tools for the detection of illegal/ unauthorized LMOs	BS-V/9, para. 5	2017-2020	Technical tools for the detection of illegal/ unauthorized LMOs are compiled and made available; Sharing of information and experiences among Parties enabled	Number of Parties accessing tools for detecting illegal/ unauthorized LMOs; Number of downloads of the tools from the BCH.	SCBD	
120. Organize online discussions through the Network of Laboratories on the detection and identification of LMOs	BS-V/9, para. 5	2017-2020	Technical tools for the detection of illegal/ unauthorized LMOs are compiled and made available to Parties	Number of Parties using tools for detecting unauthorized LMOs; Number of downloads from BCH	SCBD, Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories	
Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: Focal Area 2						
121. Organize training courses in risk assessment using the latest version of the manual on risk assessment of LMOs	BS-VII/12, paras. 11-14	2017-2020	Improved capacity of Parties to conduct risk assessment of LMOs in accordance with the Protocol	Number of regional training courses successfully carried out; Number of people trained in risk assessment	SCBD, AHTEG on risk assessment	
122. Develop e-learning modules based on the latest version of the manual on risk assessment of LMOs	BS-V/12, para. 9 (d)	2017-2020	Interactive e-learning modules made available to Parties as a more cost-effective way of delivering training	Number of e-learning modules available; Number of downloads and use of the e-learning modules	AHTEG on risk assessment	
123. Organize capacity-building workshops on sampling, detection and identification of LMOs	BS-VII/10, para. 5 (d)	2017-2020	Parties are trained and equipped for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; Parties are assisted in fulfilling the requirements under Article 17 of the Cartagena Protocol	Number of regional capacity-building workshops successfully organized; Number of participants taking part in the workshops	SCBD, EU-JRC, and reference laboratories in each region	
124. Develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations, training materials on sampling, detection and identification of LMOs	BS-VII/10, para. 5 (d)	2017-2020	Parties are trained in LMO sampling, detection and identification	Number of collaborations established on the development of capacity-building curricula	SCBD, Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories	

125. Organize subregional workshops on public awareness, education, and public participation (PAEP) concerning LMOs	BS-V/13	2017-2020	Parties are assisted to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning LMOs	Number of workshops successfully conducted; Number of individuals participating workshops	SCBD, Aarhus Convention	
126. Establish/operationalize networks/ online forums to facilitate exchange of experiences and lessons learned on PAEP	BS-V/13	2017-2020	Parties are sharing experience and lessons learned on public awareness, education and participation	Number of individuals participating in discussion forums, networks and other mechanisms	SCBD, Aarhus Convention	
127. Develop and facilitate exchange of training and guidance materials on PAEP	BS-V/12, BS-V/13	2017-2020	Training and guidance materials on public awareness, education and participation available through BCH	Number of guidance toolkits, best practices handbooks, and e-learning materials produced	SCBD, Aarhus Convention	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLE

ABS-CDI – Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative (www.abs-initiative.info)
 ACB – ASEAN Biodiversity Centre (www.aseanbiodiversity.org)
 AIIB – Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (www.aiib.org)
 ARC – Alliance of Religions and Conservation (www.arcworld.org)
 AZE – Alliance for Zero Extinction (www.zeroextinction.org)
 BBI – Bio-Bridge Initiative (<http://www.cbd.int/biobridge>)
 BES-Net – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (<http://www.besnet.world>)
 BIOFIN – Biodiversity Finance Initiative
 (http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects_and_initiatives/biodiversity-finance-initiative/)
 CGIAR – Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (www.cgiar.org)
 CI – Conservation International (www.conservation.org)
 CIFOR – Center for International Forestry Research (www.cifor.org)
 CIRAD – Agricultural Research for Development (<http://www.cirad.fr/en>)
 CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (<http://www.cites.org>)
 CPF – Collaborative Partnership on Forests (<http://www.cpfweb.org/en>)
 CSPB – Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity (<http://www.cbd.int/cooperation/csp>)
 CTCN – Climate Technology Centre and Network (<http://www.ctc-n.org>)
 EEA – European Environment Agency (www.eea.europa.eu)
 EU – European Union (http://europa.eu/index_en.htm)
 EU-JRC – European Union Joint Research Centre (<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc>)
 FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (www.fao.org)
 FAS/SDSN Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (<http://fas-amazonas.org>)

FIOCRUZ – Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (<http://portal.fiocruz.br/en>)
GBIF – Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.gbif.org)
GEF – Global Environment Facility (<http://www.thegef.org>)
GEO BON – Group of Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (<http://geobon.org>)
GIASIP – Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (<http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/en>)
GLISPA – Global Island Partnership (<https://www.cbd.int/island/glispa.shtml>)
GPFLR – Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (<http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org>)
GPLSAB – Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity (<http://www.cbd.int/subnational/partners-and-initiatives>)
GPST – Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism (www.gpstourism.org)
GTI-CM – Global Taxonomy Initiative Coordination Mechanism (<http://www.cbd.int/gti/partner.shtml>)
GUPES – Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (<http://gupes.org>)
GYBN – Global Youth Biodiversity Network: (<https://gybn.org>)
HEAL – Health & Ecosystems: Analysis of Linkages (www.wcs-heal.org)
ICLEI – International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (<http://cbc.iclei.org>)
ICRAF – World Agroforestry Centre (www.worldagroforestry.org)
IDLO – International Development Law Organization (<http://www.idlo.int>)
IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute (<http://www.ifpri.org>)
IMO – International Maritime Organization (www.imo.org)
IOC – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (www.ioc-unesco.org)
IPBES – Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (<http://www.ipbes.net>)
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature (www.iucn.org)
IUCN-CEC – IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (<http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cec>)
IUCN-WCPA – IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (www.iucn.org/wcpa)
IMFN – International Model Forest Network (www.imfn.net)
IPPC – International Plant Protection Convention (<http://www.ippc.int>)
ITPGRFA – International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (www.planttreaty.org)
ITTO – International Tropical Timber Organization (www.itto.int)
IUFRO – Global Network for Forest Science (www.iufro.org)
IWBN – Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network
IWMI – International Water Management Institute (www.iwmi.cgiar.org)
NBSAP Forum
nrg4SD – Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (<http://www.nrg4sd.org>)
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (<http://www.oecd.org>)
OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health (www.oie.int)
PROFOR – Program on Forests (www.profor.info)
QCBS – Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science (<http://qcbs.ca>)
SANBI – South African National Biodiversity Institute (www.sanbi.org)
SCBD – Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (www.cbd.int)
SDSN – UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (<http://unsdsn.org>)

SOI – Sustainable Ocean Initiative (<http://www.cbd.int/soi>)
SPC – Secretariat of the Pacific Community (www.spc.int)
SPREP – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (<http://www.sprep.org>)
TNC – The Nature Conservancy (www.nature.org)
UCLG – United Cities and Local Governments (www.uclg.org)
UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int)
UNCCD/GM – The Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (<http://global-mechanism.org>)
UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (<http://unctad.org>)
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme (<http://www.undp.org>)
UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (<http://www.unece.org/info/ece-homepage.html>)
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (<http://www.unep.org>)
UNEP-WCMC – United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (www.unep-wcmc.org)
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (<http://www.unesco.org>)
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (<http://unfccc.int>)
UNFF – United Nations Forum on Forests (www.un.org/esa/forests)
UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research (<http://www.unitar.org>)
UNSSC – United Nations Systems Staff College (<http://www.unssc.org>)
UN-Stat – United Nations Statistics Division (<http://unstats.un.org>)
UNU-IAS – United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies (<http://ias.unu.edu>)
UNU-IIGH – United Nations University International Institute for Global Health (<http://iigh.unu.edu>)
UNWTO – World Tourism Organization (www.unwto.org)
WAVES – Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (www.wavespartnership.org)
WB – World Bank Group (www.worldbank.org)
WBCSD – World Business Council for Sustainable Development (www.wbcd.org)
WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society (<http://www.wcs.org>)
WHO – World Health Organization (www.who.int)
WRI – World Resources Institute (<http://www.wri.org>)
WTO – World Trade Organization (<https://www.wto.org>)
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (www.panda.org)

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