



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Sixth Meeting of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation

Online, 27-29 April 2026



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



UN
environment
programme



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Provisional Agenda

[CBD/TSC/IAG/2026/1/1](#)



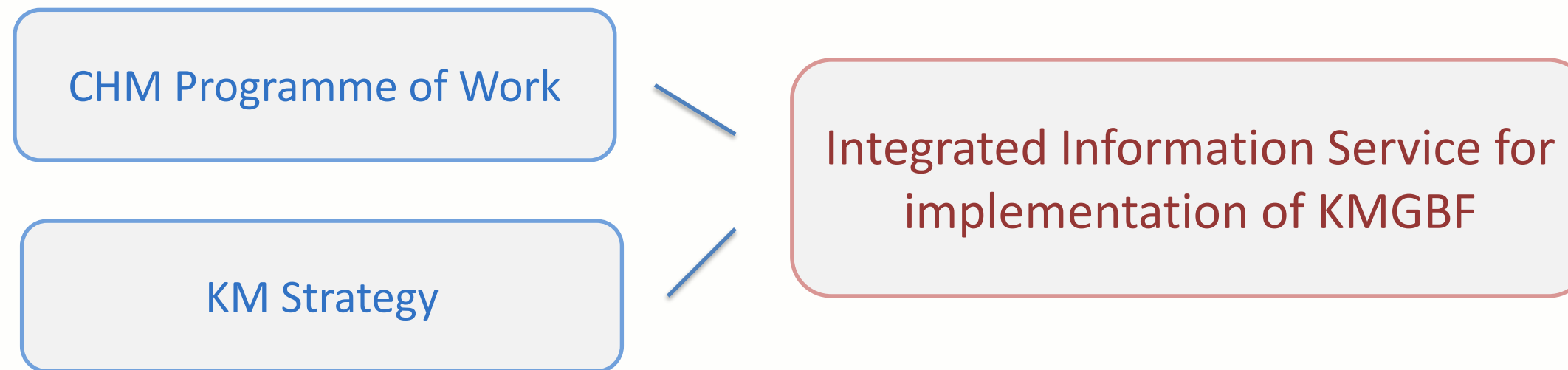
1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Clearing-house mechanism: progress in the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2024–2030.
4. Knowledge management: progress in the implementation of the knowledge management strategy and related decisions of the Conference of the Parties.
5. Technical and scientific cooperation mechanism:
 - (a) Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the global coordination entity;
 - (b) Programme priorities and workplan of the global coordination entity;
 - (c) Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the technical and scientific cooperation support centres.
6. Progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development: preliminary findings of the survey on the use of the strategic framework.
7. Other matters.
8. Conclusions and recommendations.
9. Closure of the meeting.

Clearing-House Mechanism & Knowledge Management

Progress report in response to decision 16/9

Towards a more interconnected, reusable and accessible knowledge ecosystem

This report consolidates progress across CHM goals and KM goals, aligned with the Articles of the Convention, linking strategies, platforms, standards, capacity support and peer exchange



A single update across interconnected mandates

Progress report organization principle

Mandate

Goals of CHM programme of work and objectives of KM strategy

Article 18
Technical and Scientific Cooperation

CHM Goal 1. To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation
KM objective B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis

Article 17
Exchange of Information

CHM Goal 2. To facilitate the exchange of information
KM Objectives C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection; D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing

Article 6,7,26
And GBF Target 21

CHM Goal 3. To support planning, monitoring, reporting and review
KM Objective A. Scoping and framing of situation and needs; E. Promoting the uptake and effective use and application of knowledge; F. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews; G. Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management

CHM goal 4. To facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners
KM objective H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships

KMGBF Implementation

Clarifying the role of CHM and KM in support for Technical and Scientific Cooperation

CHM | Information Service for TSC

The CHM supports implementation by providing information services for technical and scientific cooperation.

1. The CHM helps Parties, partners and other stakeholders to find, access, and use information relevant to technical and scientific cooperation
2. It supports the flow, organization and accessibility of information related to technical and scientific cooperation.
3. It does not directly deliver technical and scientific cooperation itself.
4. The actual delivery of technical and scientific cooperation takes place through the TSC mechanism, including regional and subregional support centers and other relevant partners.

KM | Access, reuse and need identification

The KM strategy supports implementation by improving access to knowledge and helping identify knowledge gaps.

1. The KM strategy is not primarily about creating new knowledge products.
2. Knowledge and knowledge products are generated at the national, regional and global levels by Parties, stakeholders and the Secretariat.
3. The role of KM is to make existing knowledge more accessible, connected and usable.
4. It also helps identify knowledge gaps and needs, so that Parties and stakeholders can better target future work and strengthen implementation.

Together, the CHM and KM strategies work hand-in-hand to promote integrated information service for implementation of KMGBF

CHM Goal 1. To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation

KM objective B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis

Progress focuses on information exchange and KM support for technical and scientific cooperation



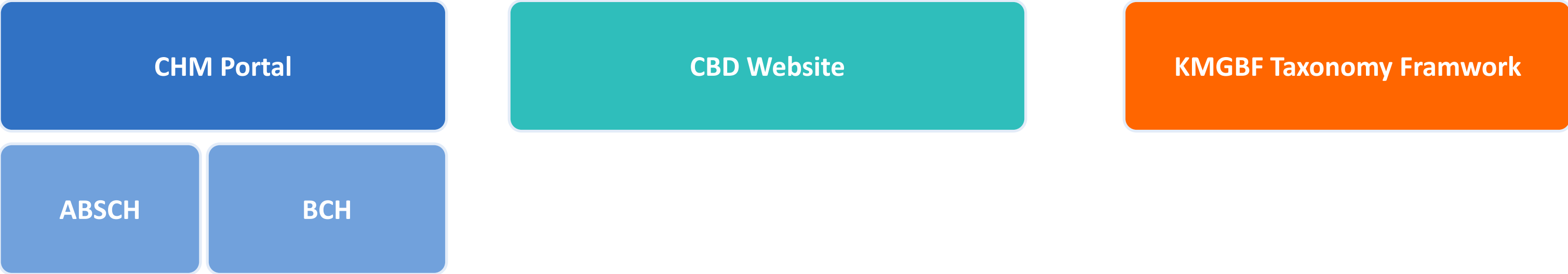
- TSC related knowledge and service needs are being organized (Global Report) for future sharing via CHM
- Existing matchmaking services were mapped and linked through NBSAP Accelerator Partnership

The CHM and KM contribution is the information service layer, not the substantive work undertaken, which will be reported under decision 16/3

CHM Goal 2. To facilitate the exchange of information

KM Objectives C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection; D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing

Progress focuses on facilitating information sharing and discovery



- New CHM portal released with common base with BCH and ABSCH
- The notification submission system was enhanced
- Help documents and FAQs published

CBD website is being revamped and modernized through a new information architecture, new CMS, content update and governance procedure

Structured, machine-readable representation of the monitoring framework

Main achievements

2 Nov 2024 to 20 Apr 2026)

192 notifications issued
775 submissions received through notifications
178 new organizations registered
151 submissions tagged with GBF goals or targets

443 User feedback analyzed
1800 Web pages migrated
7800 webpages audited
500 Visual assets created

201 Indicators
3 Languages (English, French, Spanish)
23 GBF Targets

CHM Goal 3. To support planning, monitoring, reporting and review

KM Objective A. Scoping and framing of situation and needs; **E.** Promoting the uptake and effective use and application of knowledge; **F.** Conducting knowledge audits and reviews; **G.** Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management

Progress focuses on ORT, DTT, Bioland

ORT | Online Reporting Tool

Integrated modules for NBSAPs, national targets, national reports and non-State actor commitments

Multilingual submission environment, validation rules, training site and knowledge base

Dashboards, analyzers and map-based visualizations to support reporting and use of information

DTT | Decision-Tracking Tool

Enhancements identified for tagging decisions with GBF goals, targets and stakeholders

Planned SOPs for validation, status updates and internal data sharing

Improved linkages envisaged with notifications, documents and action calendars

<https://www.cbd.int/documents/CBD/SBI/6/INF/11>

Bioland | National CHM platform

Bioland 2.0 released with modern information architecture and improved user interface

40 existing Bioland sites migrated to the new version

Interoperability with GEO BON and UN Biodiversity Lab; customized version for Cartagena Protocol

Main achievements

2 Nov 2024 to 20 Apr 2026)

Progress focuses on Capacity-Building and User Uptake

- Resource manuals, user guides and knowledge-base articles for the ORT
- Ten regional and/or subregional dialogues on biodiversity monitoring and reporting in 2025
- Physical helpdesks during SBSTTA, SBI and COP meetings
- Six webinars and hands-on trainings jointly organized with UNDP and UNEP
- Dedicated help inbox supporting users with ORT-related issues
- Help documents and FAQs published for CHM portal
- Help documents and FAQs published for Bioland 2.0

These efforts supported strong system uptake, deeper understanding of knowledge needs, and more effective peer learning across Parties and partners.

200+

participants in global
technical webinars

1,000+

emails received and
processed through help support

??

Parties represented
across the workshops

CHM goal 4. To facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners

KM objective H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships

Progress focuses on KM4B

3 of 4

Planned regional workshops delivered **by 2025**

GRULAC | Asia | Africa

165

Participants

75

Parties represented across the workshops

- Regional KM workshops in GRULAC, Asia and Africa reinforced KM as a means of implementation of the GBF.
- Workshops identified gaps related to fragmented data, weak coordination, limited interoperability and insufficient capacity.
- Participants advanced national KM frameworks, regional agendas and practical follow-up actions.
- The workshops highlighted the value of peer exchange, communities of practice and inclusive approaches involving IPLCs, women, youth and partners.

Forward Direction: a connected knowledge ecosystem

The next phase shifts from platform delivery to integrated, reusable and analyzable information services



CHM and KM Strategy Annex

Provide the practical framework for phased delivery and governance for CHM programme of work and KM strategy

Priority Enhancements

- Country Profile Pages and Bioland Scaling
- CHM as authoritative information source for CBD web ecosystem
- 7NR dashboard
- Interoperability with indicator custodian
- DTT dashboard and decision linkage

Knowledge Uptake

Parties and partners can find, compare, use and contribute trusted information across CHM services, national CHMs and partner systems

CHM and KM Strategy 2026-2030

A practical framework for delivering the CHM programme of work and KM strategy

What it is

Forward looking implementation framework for CHM and KM delivery

What it Covers

Central CHM Portal (ORT, DTT) | CBD Website | Bioland | ABSCH | BCH | Notification system | External Sources | Taxonomy framework


What it improves

Organization of information | discoverability | interoperability | reuse | governance

From fragmented systems towards a connected, authoritative, and user centered knowledge ecosystem

FUTURE CHM Operating Model

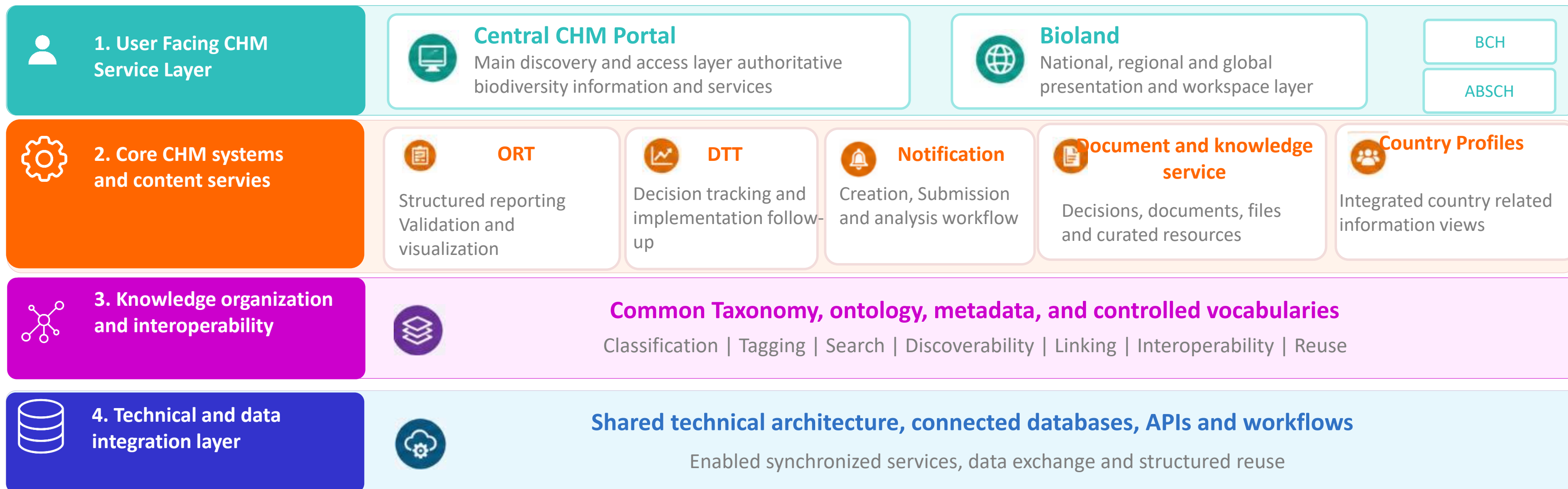
The CHM provides the information backbone and service architecture for biodiversity information and related digital services


**CBD Website**
Institutional and public facing interface powered by CHM-managed records and services



Clearing-House Mechanism Ecosystem

Integrated information services and structured records environment

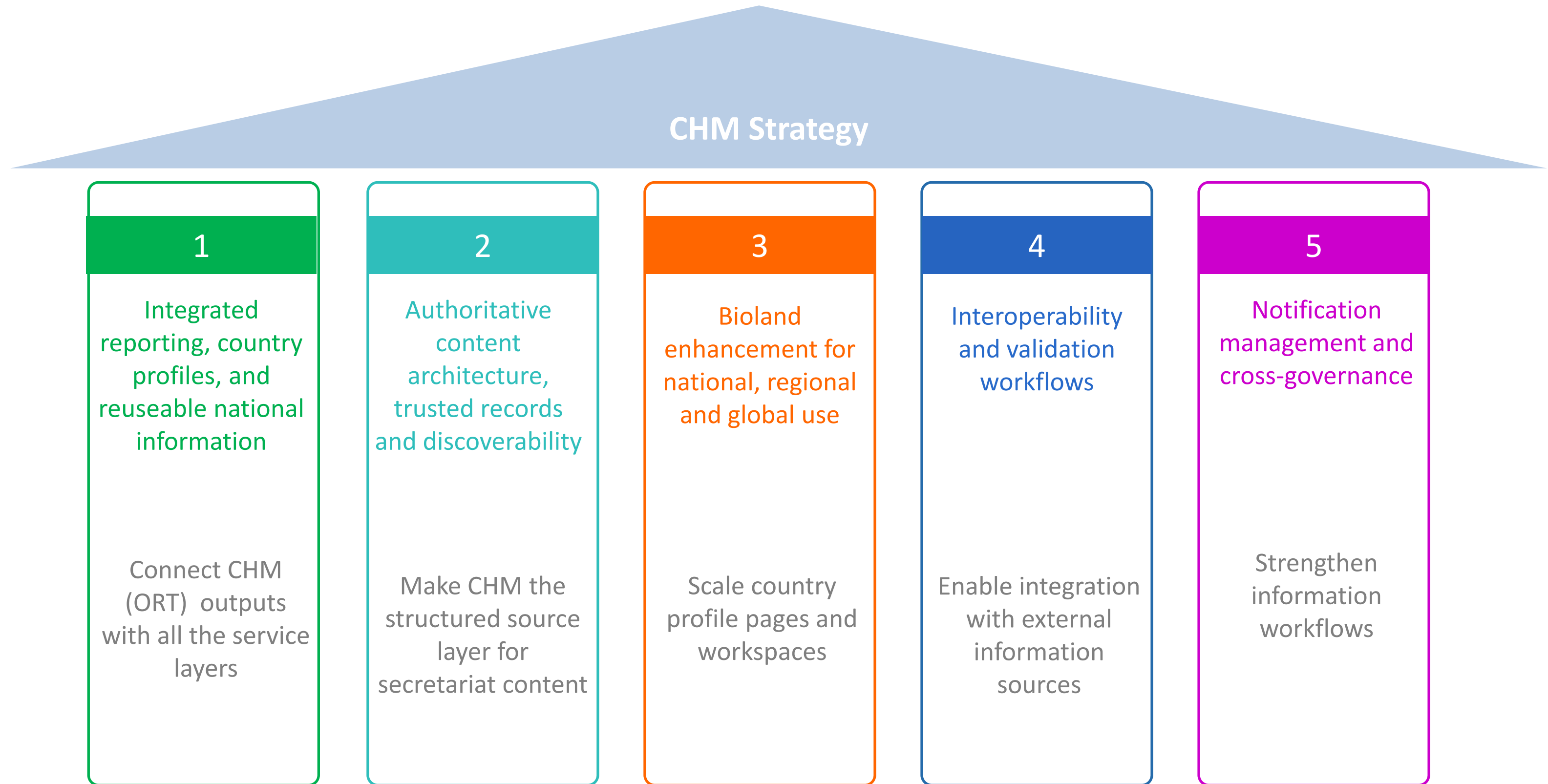


**Connected internal and external sources**
Secretariat Systems | CBD Document Repository | Partner Platforms | External Biodiversity Platforms | National, regional and global knowledge bases

**The CHM is the backbone for organizing, connecting and serving biodiversity information across multiple platforms**

Five Strategic Pillars of the CHM Strategy

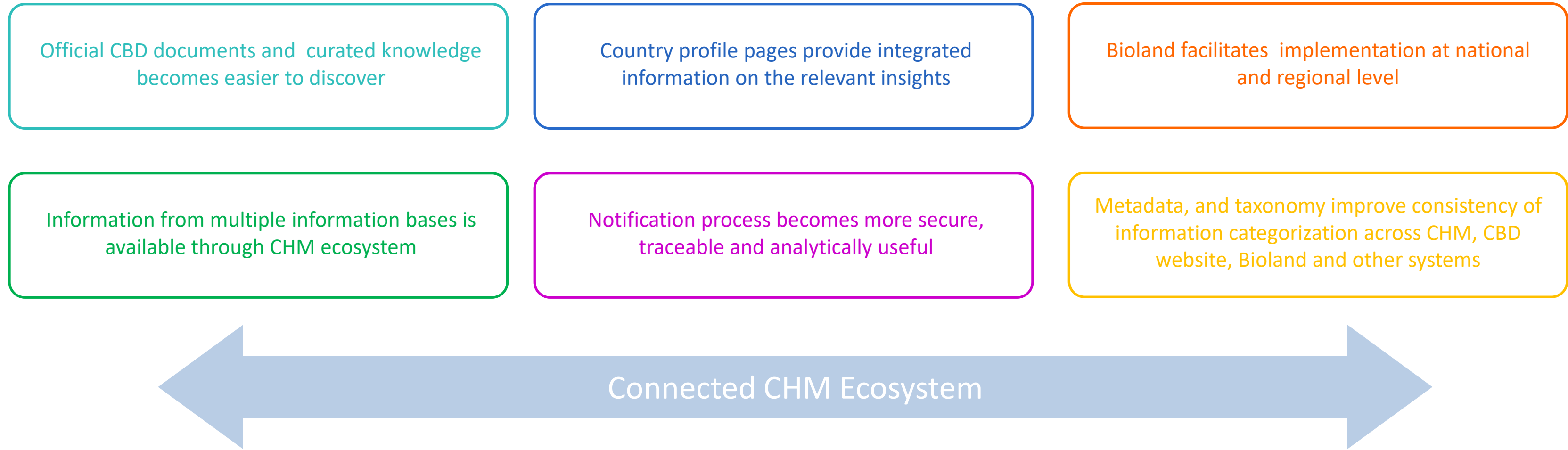
The transformation is organized around mutually reinforcing lines of action



The Pillars connect content, reporting, presentation, interoperability and governance into a single framework

Expected outcome of the strategy

What success looks like



Parties and key stakeholders can find, use and contribute trusted information across CHM Services and connected Systems

Item 6: Progress in the implementation of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development: Preliminary survey results

- The long-term strategic framework for CB&D was adopted by COP 15 in 2022 (**decision 15/8**).
- Para 16(h) of decision 15/8 requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a review of the strategic framework to **assess its use and, if necessary, propose updates to ensure its effectiveness** in assisting Parties.
- In February 2026, the Secretariat issued a survey on the use, relevance and effectiveness of the strategic framework.
- The survey closed on **1 April 2026**, a total of **76 responses** were received.
- Information on the progress made with the LTSF is also provided through NR7. Analysis of the information is being done as part of the process for preparing the global report

Preliminary findings on the Use of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for CB&D

Participation: Actors by Region

Region	National governments	UN agencies, Intergovernmental organizations	Non-government actors (IPLCs, women, youth, private sector)	Total
Africa	14	1	5	20
Americas (LAC + North America)	12	4	10	26
Asia-Pacific	5	3	1	9
Europe	7	2	0	9
West Asia (Middle East)	3	1	0	4
Total	41	11	16	68

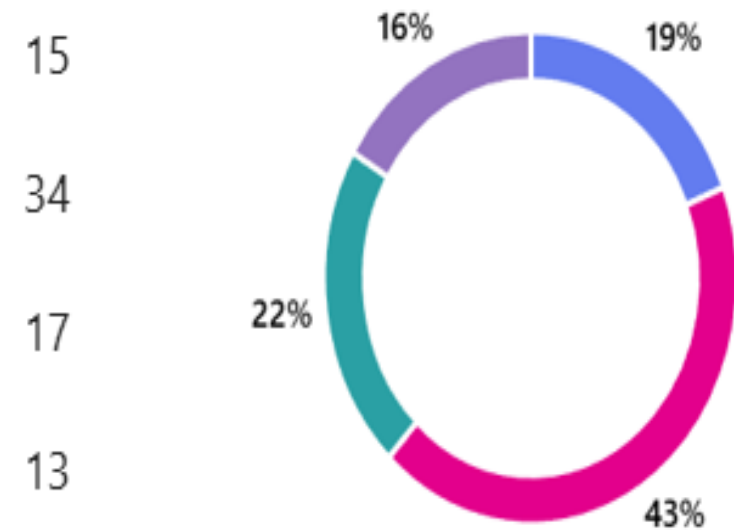
** only 68 out of 76 provided information

Survey divided into four sections:

1. **Section A:** Use of the LTSF in guiding CB&D under the KMGBF
2. **Section B:** Relevance of the LTSF
3. **Section C:** Effectiveness of the LTSF
4. **Section D:** Support to facilitate the use of the LTSF

Section A: Use of the long-term strategic framework in guiding CB&D under the KMGBF

- **Very familiar** (I have a good understanding of the LTSF and am familiar with its content and practical...)
- **Moderately familiar** (I am aware of the LTSF and have a general understanding of its purpose, but...)
- **Slightly familiar** (I have heard of the LTSF, but have little or no understanding of its content or practical...)
- **Not at all familiar** (I am not aware of the LTSF and do not have knowledge of its content or purpose)

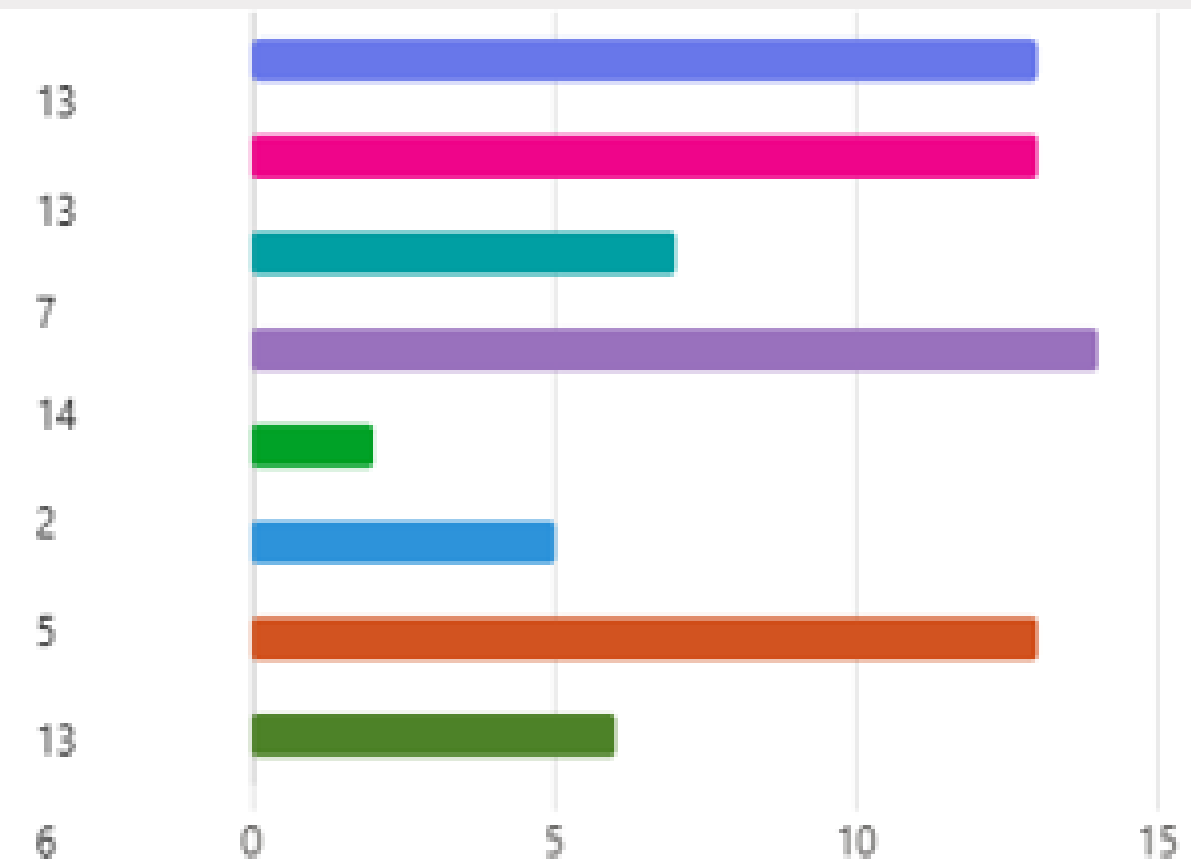


62% are **moderately to very familiar** with the LTSF.
High awareness but uneven depth of familiarity

57% have **used the guidance** provided in the framework to **design CB&D interventions** in support of the KMGBF.

Other uses : revising NBSAPs, developing CB&D plan, integrating CB&D into institutional processes and systems to support NBSAP implementation.

- Creation or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)
- Creation of a capacity development plan (at entity, subnational, national, regional level) to...
- Setting national targets on capacity development
- Designing capacity development programmes and projects (including but not limited to...)
- Designing a capacity development fund (including but not limited to the funding stream...)
- To secure a budget or external funding support for capacity development as part of NBSAP...
- Integrating capacity development into institutional processes and systems supporting...
- Other

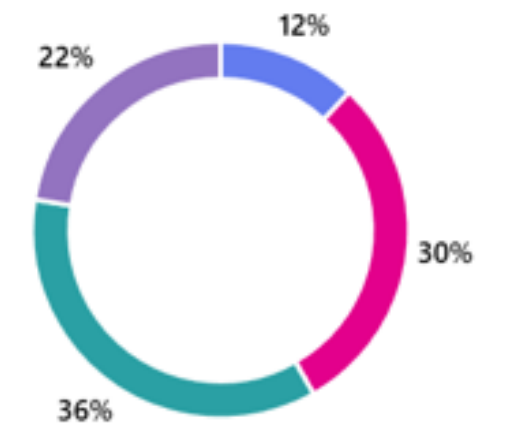


Section B: Relevance of the Long-Term Strategic Framework

84% found the guidance highly **relevant to their national needs and priorities.**

Section IV on **key strategies** (translating principles into action) and **Section III** on **guiding principles** (especially on inclusion of gender, IPLCs and country-driven approaches) were considered the most relevant for guiding CB&D efforts. These help **structure decision-making** and **prioritize actions.**

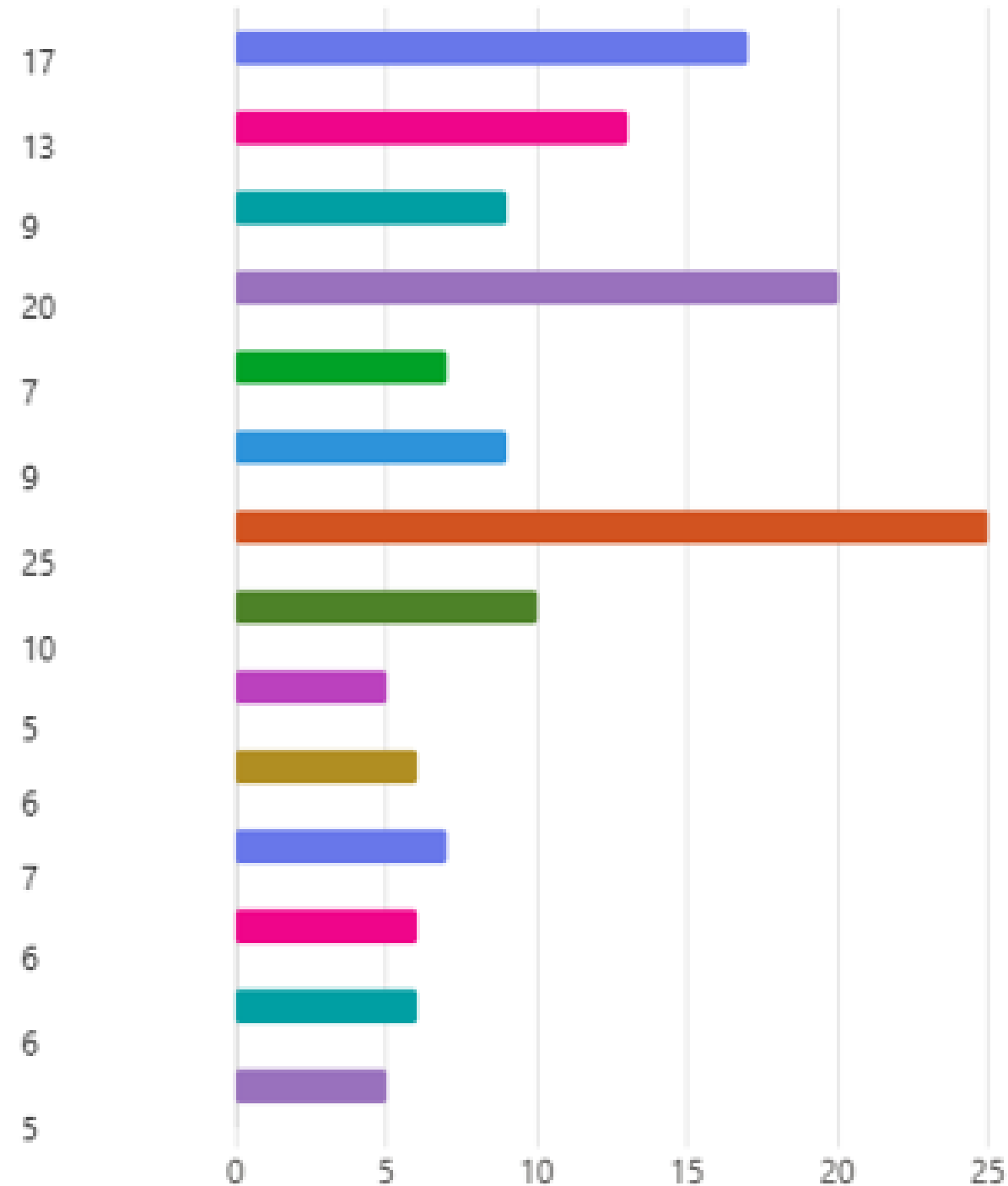
● Capacity Results (section II B)	8
● Guiding Principles (section III)	20
● Key Strategies (section IV)	24
● Mechanism for Implementation (section V)	15



“**Key strategies** were particularly useful in identifying priority **areas for action**, such as integrating capacity-building into national biodiversity planning processes, promoting partnerships and cooperation (including South–South collaboration), and **aligning biodiversity capacity development** with broader cross-sectoral policies.”

Section C: Effectiveness of the Long-Term Strategic Framework

- Institutionalize capacity-building and development
- Integrate long-term capacity-building and development into national biodiversity strategie...
- Increase focus on life-long learning
- Align biodiversity capacity-building and development with broader cross-sectoral plans...
- Undertake measures to not only develop but fully utilize and retain existing capacity
- Develop thematic and regional and/or subregional capacity-building and development...
- Promote partnerships and networks for implementation
- Enhance synergies between capacity-building and development efforts of relevant processes
- Promote North-South cooperation
- Promote South-South and triangular cooperation
- Engage the private sector
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building and development interventions
- I have applied at least one key strategy from the long-term strategic framework, but I am unable...
- I have not applied any of the key strategies from the long-term strategic framework



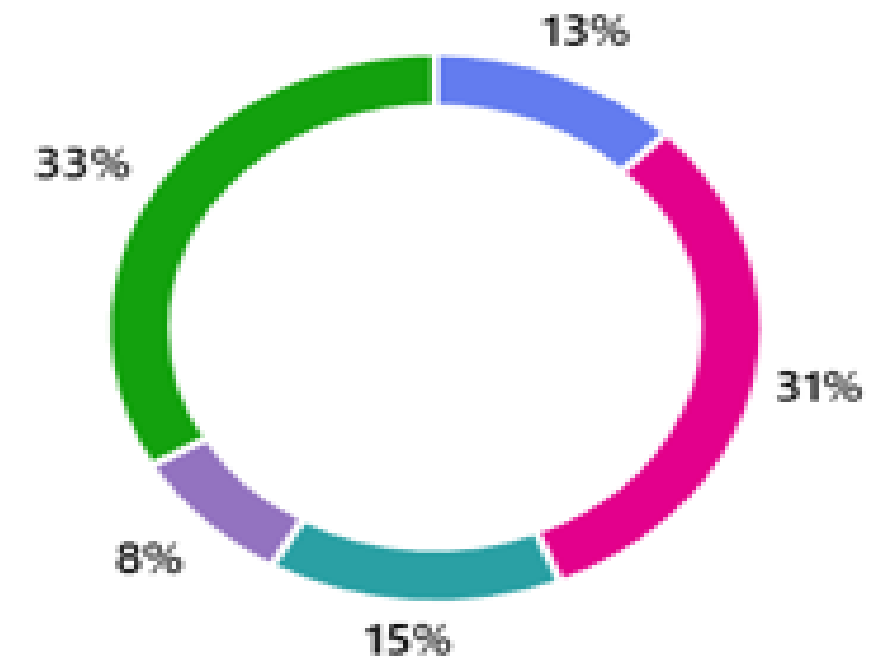
Top 4 **key strategies** identified as the most effective in guiding CB&D interventions were:

- **Promote partnerships and networks** for implementation.
- **Align** biodiversity CB&D with **broader cross-sectoral** plans and programmes
- **Institutionalize** CB&D.
- **Integrate** long-term CB&D **into NBSAP**.

Section C: Effectiveness of the Long-Term Strategic Framework

- To a great extent (the LTSF has substantially influenced and clearly strengthened the coherence,...)
- To a moderate extent (the LTSF has contributed in a meaningful way, though other factors have also...)
- To a limited extent (the LTSF has barely influenced and its contribution has been minor or indirect.)
- Not at all
- Too early to assess

6
15
7
4
16



33% considered that it is **too early to assess** whether the LTSF has resulted in **enhanced coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability** of CB&D efforts at the national level.

VS

31% considered that the LTSF has **contributed** in a meaningful way, though other factors have also played a significant role.

Section C: Effectiveness of the Long-Term Strategic Framework

What has worked?

- Internal knowledge-sharing
- Improved coherence and alignment with KMGBF
- Better coordination among institutions and stakeholders
- Enhanced integration of gender, youth and IPLC perspectives
- Stronger linkage between CB&D and implementation outcomes (not just trainings)

What has not worked?

- Limited awareness of LTSF or perceived as too high-level
- Lack of practical operational tools and indicators for implementation
- Initiatives that are project-specific rather than institutionalized

Challenges

- Difficulties integrating CB&D across multiple sectors
- Limited human and technical capacity
- Dependence on external financial support
- Coordination among multiple institutions

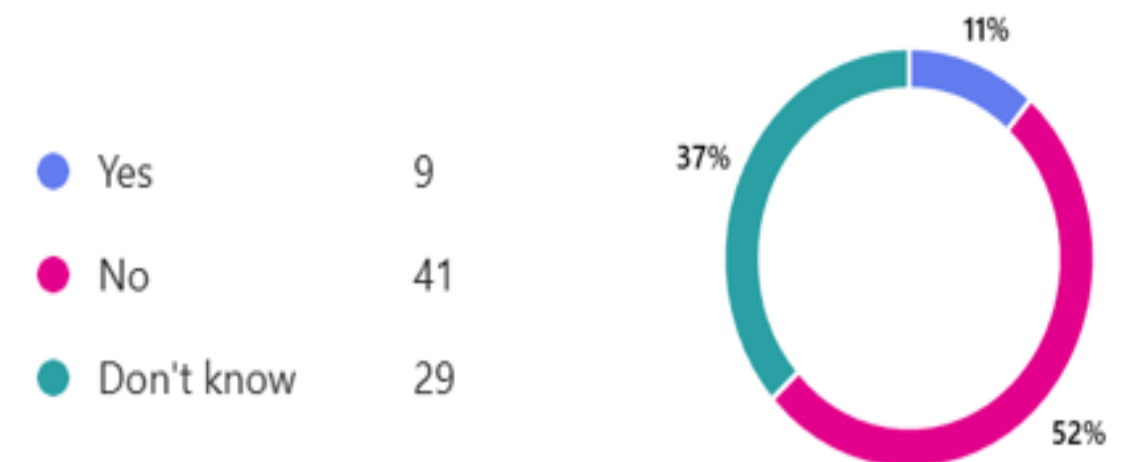
Section D: Support for the Use of the Long-Term Strategic Framework

Training has helped, but broader support is needed. Current support remains **limited** (focused on specific KMGBF targets - T2, T3, T20), restricting a wider application of the LTSF.

Only 11% participated in the dedicated **training sessions on CB&D** organized by the Secretariat as part of the NBSAP dialogues in 2023 and 2024.

Trainings helped to

- improve understanding of LTSF
- integrate CB&D into NBSAP revision
- align national priorities with KMGBF targets
 - Strengthen technical coordination, knowledge sharing and regional cooperation among participants.



Overall Key Findings

- Broad agreement that CB&D must be **institutionalized and long-term** (not project-based).
- LTSF is widely regarded as **strategic and relevant, providing conceptual and practical direction** and supporting alignment with KMGBF implementation.
- Primary **uptake** through the **NBSAP revision process** (developing CB&D plans, designing programmes and projects, including GEF and GBF-related initiatives).
- Persistent **constraints** to effective use (e.g. financial resources, human and technical capacity, lack of operational guidance, limited participation of stakeholder groups)
- Consensus that **more support is needed** to operationalize LTSF, particularly in the areas of:
 - Dedicated and accessible funding for CB&D (GEF, GBF Fund, seed funding via TSCCs)
 - Simplified, user-friendly operational tools (e.g. practical case studies)
 - Peer-to-peer learning and South-South cooperation
 - Monitoring and reporting of CB&D outcomes in national reporting under the KMGBF.

Item 5a: Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres (TSCCs) and the Global Coordination Entity (GCE)

Mandate:



Para. 25(e) of decision 16/3: Request to the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the TSC IAG, the criteria for evaluating the performance of the technical and scientific cooperation support centres and of the Global Coordination Entity.

Key elements to consider in the case of the TSCC criteria:

- Core functions of the TSCCs (decision 15/8);
- Indicators from recommendation SBI-6/5;
- TSCC workplans submitted to the Global Coordination Entity (15 workplans, 3 in draft stage)

Item 5a: Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres (TSCCs) and the Global Coordination Entity (GCE)

Key points to remember

- ✓ The criteria under discussion will not be considered by SBI nor COP
- ✓ 2025-2026 biennium has focussed on operationalization
- ✓ The list of TSCC functions is long and workplans are subject to the availability of resources
- ✓ Expectations  but available resources 
- ✓ Performance criteria and assessment: systematic tool to identify strengths, gaps and areas requiring improvement

Item 5a: Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the TSCCs and GCE

Key reference points for defining the assessment criteria

Core functions of TSCCs from 15/8	Indicators from annex in SBI 6/5	Common outputs from TSCC workplans
Promote and facilitate demand-driven TSC including through joint research programmes	Number of joint research programmes	Technical and scientific cooperation facilitated
Promote and facilitate TT including joint ventures	Number of technological applications adopted across countries	Technology transfer facilitated
	Number of joint technological development ventures	
Provide access to scientific knowledge, expertise, tools and other resources	Number of tools and technical resources exchanged	Knowledge products, tools and systems developed
Provide access to information on opportunities for TSC	Number of technical and scientific cooperation opportunities made available	Helpdesk services provided
Mobilize resources for TSC	Proportion of financial resources mobilized against estimated budgets	Resources mobilized and partnerships established
Facilitate matchmaking	Number of successful matchmaking efforts	Matchmaking facilitated
Catalyze and support TSC projects and programmes	Number of countries receiving support	Support to NBSAP and KMGBF implementation provided
	Number of expert exchange programmes	
Strengthen capacities of other institutions to facilitate TSC		Technical support and capacity-building delivered
Facilitate knowledge sharing and organizational learning		Knowledge exchange and peer learning facilitated
Share good practices and lessons		

Item 5a: Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the TSCCs and the GCE

Six overarching criteria for assessing the performance of TSCCs

1. Success in identifying and responding to the TSC and technology transfer needs of Parties.
2. Achievement of tangible and measurable results across capacity-building, technical assistance and cooperation and technology transfer.
3. Development and facilitation of access to knowledge products and technical tools that support effective implementation.
4. Success in facilitating knowledge sharing and learning through peer exchange, dissemination of good practices and lessons learned, leading to improved practices.
5. Establishment and strengthening of strategic and results-oriented partnerships among countries, institutions and relevant stakeholders.
6. Success in mobilization and leveraging of financial, technical and in-kind resources to support TSC and technology transfer

Item 5a: Draft criteria for measuring the performance of the TSCCs and the GCE

Framework for assessing performance

0 – Nothing done

1 – Minimal (isolated or pilot actions)

2 – Moderate (repeatable but limited delivery)

3 – Strong (regular, multi activity or multi partner delivery)

4 – High (sustained, trusted, and value adding delivery)

Assessment Criterion	0 – Nothing	1 – Minimal	2 – Moderate	3 – Strong	4 – High
1. Identifying and responding to TSC & TT needs of Parties	No needs identified or responded to	Initial identification or one response	Responses delivered to ≥2 Parties	Regular responses across countries	Sustained demand-driven engagement
Indicators (non-exhaustive)	Indicative indicators: draw from SBI 6/5 and workplan indicators, ex: number of Parties participating in needs assessments, number of helpdesk inquiries addressed				
2. Tangible results in capacity-building, TA & TT	No delivery	One tangible activity delivered	Multiple activities or countries supported	Regular delivery with measurable outputs	Consistent multi-country delivery
Indicators (non-exhaustive)	Indicative indicators: draw from SBI 6/5 and workplan indicators, ex: number of matches made, number of capacity-building events carried out				

Feedback from the Informal Advisory Group

- What are your views on the six overarching criteria?
- Is there anything important missing?

- What are your views on the assessment framework?
- Can the rating system be improved?
- Who should carry out the scoring?

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Mandate:

Para. 16 of decision 16/3: Requests the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to consider and approve, on an interim basis, the first programme priorities and workplan of the global coordination entity following its establishment.

Workplan for the 2025-2026 biennium:

- Developed by the interim Global Coordination Entity (i.e., Bio-Bridge Initiative two-person team)
- Focused on operationalization of both the Global Coordination Entity and the TSCCs;
- Based on the same results-based template as the workplans of the TSCCs;
- Second 2027-2028 workplan to be developed for SBI 7.

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Programme priorities:

1. Establishment of institutional and operational foundations
2. Coordination and reporting
3. Provision of guidance and technical assistance to the TSCCs
4. Partnership-building and resource mobilization
5. Communications

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Programme priorities	Progress to date
Establishment of institutional and operational foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 out of 15 host agreements signed to date • Sojung Kang, JPO/Associate Expert financed by the Republic of Korea • Patricia Delaney, consultant specialized in institutional capacity development
Coordination and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly coordination meetings held with TSCCs • In-person workshop focused on the operationalization of the TSCCs in January 2026
Provision of guidance and technical assistance to the TSCCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Guidance and workplan template • Guidance and reporting template • Facilitation of the selection of major group representatives in governance structures
Partnership-building and resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of partnerships with SCBD colleagues for work on Target 2 and Target 3 • Mobilization and management of funds (i.e. European Commission) • Making connections and partnership development with various initiatives and experts (NBSAP Accelerator, UNEP, UNDP, HAC, etc.) • Development of strategy to mobilize resources • Development and submission of proposals for funding (i.e. KBF)
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information-sharing platforms (Teams and WhatsApp group) set up to facilitate coordination with TSCCs • LinkedIn group to share activities and achievements • Creation of communication and branding materials (i.e. logo, infographics, etc.)

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Programme priorities	Remainder of 2026
Establishment of institutional and operational foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill position for 1 year (EU funding) • Finalize remaining 4 host agreements • Develop workplan for 2027-2028 biennium • Mobilize resources for the GCE
Coordination and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue monthly coordination meetings • Organize in-person meeting at COP 17 • Prepare reports for SBI 7 and COP 17
Provision of guidance and technical assistance to the TSCCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing technical assistance through helpdesk • Development of operational manual for TSCCs and GCE
Partnership-building and resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing work on fostering partnerships • Implementation of strategy to mobilize resources
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue work on communications • Develop promotional material • Organize side events on the TSC Mechanism and the TSCCs at SBI 7 and COP 17

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Core functions of GCE stated in 15/8, para 28	GCE modalities and procedures (decision 16/3. Annex II)
Facilitate coordination, collaboration and synergies among the regional and/or subregional centres	Modalities for promoting and maintaining coordination, collaboration and synergies among TSCCs
Facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned among the TSCCs	
Coordinate a standardized approach in the delivery of support tools	Criteria for priority setting and programming, including guidelines for the delivery of support tools
Mobilize additional resources for the technical and scientific cooperation programmes of the TSCCs	Criteria for the identification of organizations and experts that can be mobilized to assist TSCCs
Operate a global helpdesk to provide information, advice and technical support at the request of the TSCCs	Modalities for operationalizing a help desk
Ensure balance and equity among regions to facilitate access to information on opportunities for the TSCCs	Modalities for ensuring balance and equity among regions in the delivery of support
Support the TSCCs to align their work with KMGBF and the Convention	Guidelines and modalities for enabling the TSCCs to align their work with the Convention and its Protocols and the Framework
Assist the regional and/or subregional centres in the reporting of their work for the consideration of COP	Guidelines, templates and procedures for assisting the regional and subregional support centres with reporting on their work to COP
	Guidelines for ensuring the active engagement of IPLCs, women, youth and other relevant stakeholders
	Modalities for ensuring that the TK, innovation and practices of IPLCs are considered, with their free prior and informed consent

Item 5b: Programme priorities and workplan of the Global Coordination Entity

Key criteria for assessing the performance of the GCE

Possible indicators

1. Success in strengthening coordination, coherence and synergies across the network of TSCCs, resulting in more integrated, complementary and efficient delivery of technical and scientific cooperation.

- % of TSCCs regularly participating in GCE-led coordination processes
- % of TSCCs rating coordination as effective
- Number of multi-TSCC initiatives enabled through GCE coordination

2. Development, standardization and facilitation of access to shared tools, guidance and support services, including technical assistance and advisory support, that enhance the quality, consistency and effectiveness of TSCC operations.

- % of TSCCs using GCE-developed planning, reporting, or governance tools
- Number of TSCCs requesting and receiving support per year
- Number of helpdesk requests resolved per biennium
- % of TSCCs rating support as useful or very useful

3. Success in facilitating knowledge sharing, peer learning and organizational learning across the TSCC network, including the systematic dissemination and uptake of good practices and lessons learned

- Number of documented good practices and lessons learned shared annually
- Number of structured exchanges facilitated by GCE
- Satisfaction rating of peer exchanges and learning events

4. Success in mobilizing, coordinating and leveraging financial, technical and in-kind resources to support TSCC programmes, while promoting equitable access to resources across regions and reducing disparities in capacity and funding

- Total value of financial, technical and in-kind resources mobilized with GCE support
- Number of partnerships established with support of GCE
- Number of TSCCs supported in resource mobilization efforts

Additional overarching criteria: effectiveness in implementing planned GCE workplan

- % of workplan outputs on track or achieved in the biennium
- Overall TSCC satisfaction with GCE coordination role

Feedback from the Informal Advisory Group

- What are your views on the four overarching criteria?
- Is there anything important missing?
- What are your views on the proposed indicators?

Item 5c: Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres

Why does the GCE need a strategic plan:

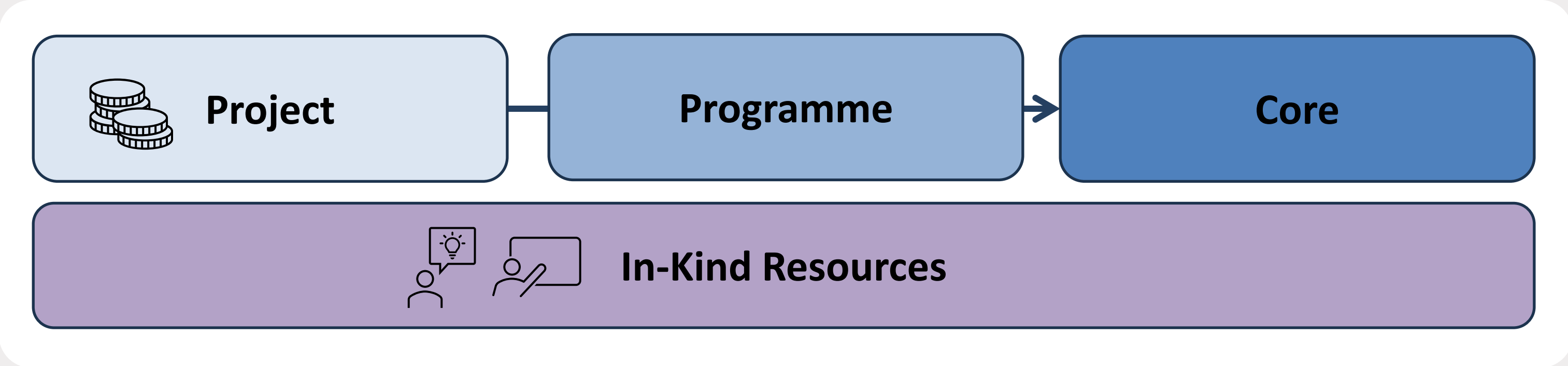
- **TSC Mechanism** is an **official means of implementation** of the CBD + KMGBF
- **TSCC operation** in **fragmented and competitive funding environments**
- **GCE** to play a **system-level role** in **mobilizing and channeling resources** (Dec 15/8 & Dec 16/3)

What does this strategic plan aim to do:

- Translate TSCC services into clear, fundable **value propositions for donors and partners.**
- Support TSCCs to access **more predictable, multi-year, and programmatic funding.**
- **Improve coordination** to reduce duplication and fragmented donor engagement.
- **Strengthen TSCC capacity for effective resource mobilization.**

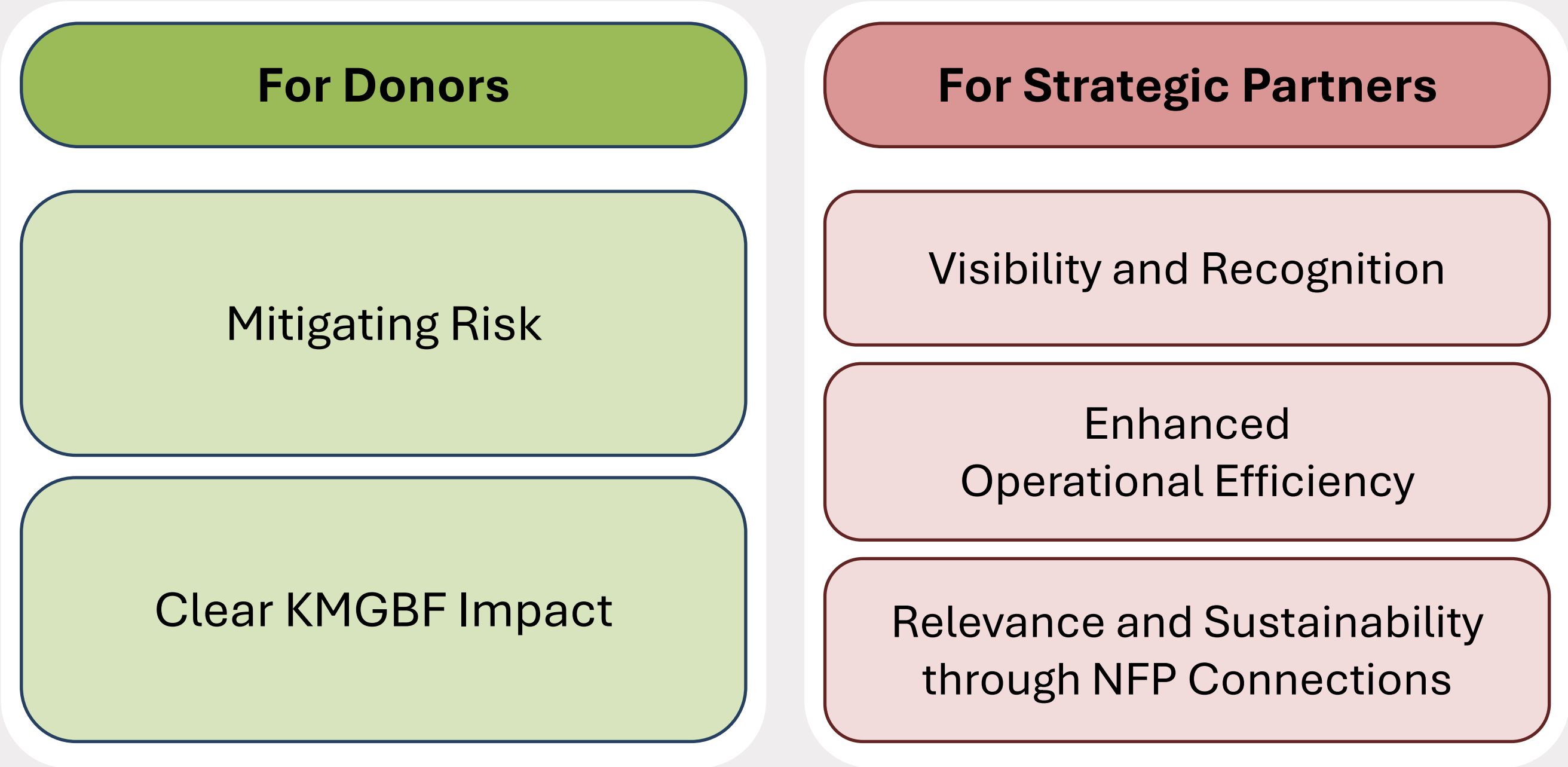
Item 5c: Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres

Categories of Resources



Item 5c: Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres

Value Propositions of TSCC services



Item 5c: Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres

What will the GCE do in practice:

- ✓ Map donors and funding opportunities relevant to TSCC priorities.
- ✓ Co-create proposals with TSCCs for funding.
- ✓ Support proposal development led by TSCCs.

- ✓ Organize donor dialogues and advocate for dedicated TSCC funding.
- ✓ Broker partnerships with UN and other implementation agencies, and initiatives.

- ✓ Facilitate access to in-kind contributions.
- ✓ Organize fundraising workshops and peer-to-peer learning.
- ✓ Develop communication materials.

Item 5c: Options for the mobilization of resources to support the work of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres

Feedback from the Informal Advisory Group

- What are your views on the strategy?
- Is it practical and realistic? Are the value propositions clear?
- Is anything important missing?

- Can you suggest other options for financing the work of the TSCCs?
- Can you recommend donors that the GCE could approach?
- Are there important events you recommend where donor round tables could be organized?

Item 7: Other matters

- Update on upcoming CBD website – invite IAG to provide feedback

