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FINAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. In its decision XIII/23, the Conference of the Parties adopted a short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners, to support and facilitate its implementation.

2. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting (SBI 2)[1] and the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting (COP 14)[2] took note of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan. A preliminary final report was also considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at the second part of its third meeting, in March 2022.[3]

3. The present document provides a final report on the implementation of the short-term action plan. It highlights the main achievements under the various Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the cross-cutting activities as presented in the action plan. Details of the activities undertaken, including their outputs, funding sources and implementation partners, are provided on the capacity-building web page of the Convention.[4] Additional information on implementation of some of the short-term action plan activities is also provided in the various editions of a quarterly e-newsletter known as BioCAP: Biodiversity Capacity Development Update.[5]

4. The Secretariat in collaboration with partners facilitated the implementation of several capacity-building activities in the short-term action plan. The activities were funded mainly by the Government of Japan,[6] the Government of the Republic of Korea,[7] and the European Union. Other governments that provided financial support include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[1] Pursuant to paragraph 15 (l) of decision XIII/23.

[2] Decision 14/24.

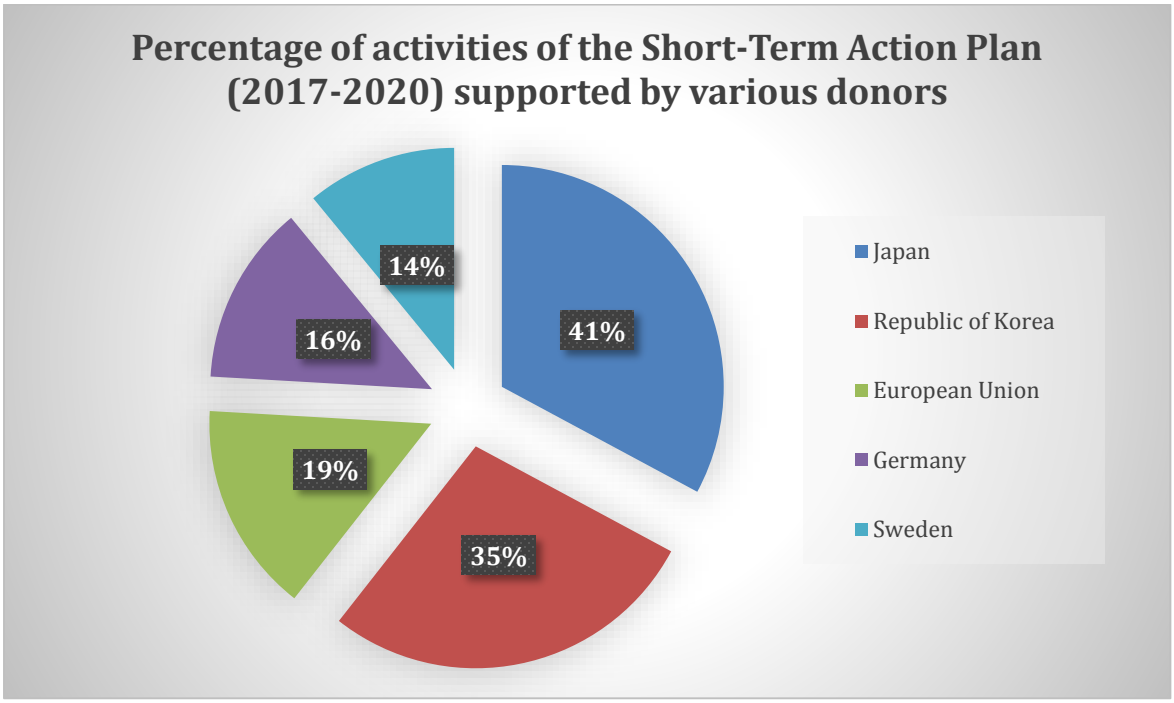
[3] SBI recommendation 3/8.

[4] https://www.cbd.int/cb/.

[5] All issues of BioCAP are available at https://www.cbd.int/cb/BioCAP/.

[6] Through the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

[7] Mainly through the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), the Biosafety Capacity-building Initiative, the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI), the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI), the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI).



5. Overall, the short-term action plan has been successfully implemented and a number of concrete results have been achieved, as detailed below. Approximately 92 per cent of the activities listed in the action plan were fully implemented or partially implemented. The remaining 8 per cent of the activities were not implemented, mainly due to lack of funding.

6. Some of the main observations and lessons learned from the implementation of the short-term action plan include the following:

(a) Most of the capacity development activities have been training workshops focused on building individual capacities. There is a need to diversify the capacity delivery modalities and to give due attention to other levels of capacity-building (i.e. organizational and/or enabling environment);

(b) There is a need to adopt a long-term vision and a holistic approach to capacity development;

(c) Financial considerations, including identification of predictable funding sources for the capacity-building activities, should be taken into account at the planning stage. The implementation of some activities was subject to the availability of resources, which were secured late or not secured at all, thus limiting the level of implementation;

(d) Follow-up support must be considered at the designing stage of capacity development interventions;

(e) A monitoring and evaluation framework must accompany capacity development interventions to ensure that their effectiveness and impact can be assessed;

(f) Relevant partners and stakeholders must be involved in the design and implementation of capacity development interventions to leverage their expertise and resources and avoid duplication of efforts.

Cross-cutting capacity-building support activities, tools and services implemented or coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

7. The Secretariat implemented and facilitated several cross-cutting activities and provided tools to support various programmes in collaboration with partners. The modalities of delivery used included face-to-face workshops, e-learning, help desk support, small-scale projects, regional dialogues and learning

missions, training-of-trainers activities, provision of learning and guidance materials and the development of support tools, such as the Bioland tool for national clearing-house mechanism websites.[8] The Secretariat also facilitated and supported the establishment of follow-up support networks to foster peer-to-peer learning and experience sharing. Examples of those networks include the regional implementation support networks for protected areas,[9] the regional network of laboratories for the detection and identification of living modified organisms (LMOs),[10] and the global network of legal experts on access and benefit-sharing.[11]

8. In March 2017, the Secretariat launched the Biodiversity E-learning Platform,[12] which was developed in collaboration with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) with financial support from the Government of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund. The platform sought to leverage technological developments to enhance capacity-building in support of the Convention and its Protocols. As of 31 October 2022, the platform hosted a number of e-learning courses and modules on various topics, including access and benefit-sharing, biodiversity valuation, LMOs, biosafety, public awareness, education and participation, available in at least 3 United Nations languages. To date, at least 3,043 individuals have registered to use the platform.[13] In July 2018, the Secretariat carried out a survey to gather feedback on user experience of the platform and 75 per cent of 133 respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the platform. However, at least 50 per cent of survey respondents, particularly from developing countries, reported that they experienced difficulties accessing e-learning courses due to limited Internet connectivity. To address this, the Secretariat is exploring opportunities with potential partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to improve e-learning delivery methods offline and user experience. In general, e-learning in its various formats, including webinars, micro-courses and massive open online courses (MOOCs), has grown steadily as a delivery modality with the potential to broaden accessibility of the learning content developed by the Secretariat and partner organizations to a broader range of users. In addition, the global COVID-19 pandemic underlined the importance of connectivity and the need to improve accessibility to online learning.

9. The Secretariat, through the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), also launched various tools and mechanisms to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. A Bio-Bridge web platform[14] was launched in March 2017 to enable Governments and relevant stakeholders to submit, as appropriate, requests for assistance, make offers of such assistance, announce opportunities for technical and scientific cooperation, and access a wide range of technical and scientific knowledge assets and curated resources. Five regional BBI round tables were also organized, between October 2017 and September 2018, to raise awareness and facilitate interaction and dialogue among Parties requesting technical assistance and potential providers of assistance.[15] As of 31 October 2022, a total of 36 requests for assistance, 51 providers of technical assistance and 211 opportunities were registered and available on the BBI databases, and 55 pilot and demonstration projects had been addressed through seed funding support and matchmaking.[16]

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[8] The Bioland tool was developed by the Secretariat with funding from the Japan Biodiversity Fund as a turnkey solution for national clearing-house websites. It is based on an open source content management system (Drupal) and includes templates that allow countries to collate and present national biodiversity information in a coherent manner and in multiple languages.

[9] The Secretariat facilitated the establishment of implementation support networks in 10 subregions to facilitate the decentralized implementation of Aichi Target 11 roadmaps.

[10] See details at http://bch.cbd.int/onlineconferences/portal_detection/lab_network.shtml.

[11] See https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/capacity-building-programme-support-implementation-nagoya-protocol.

[12] The Biodiversity E-learning Platform is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/cb/E-learning/.

[13] An increase of approximately 732 registered users since last report (November 2021).

[14] https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/platform.

[15] Five regional round tables were organized, for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Western Europe and Others Group. More details are available at https://www.cbd.int/tsc/round-tables/.

[16] More details on the progress of technical and scientific cooperation, including implementation of BBI, are available in document CBD/COP/15/INF/8.

10. Pursuant to paragraphs 15 (a), 15 (c) and 16 of decision XIII/23, paragraph 17 of decision XIII/24 and paragraph 3 of decision 14/24, the Executive Secretary continued to establish and strengthen partnerships with various organizations to promote integrated capacity development in support of implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. For example, the Secretariat continued to convene the Group of Capacity Development Coordinators of Biodiversity-related Convention Secretariats and Relevant International Organizations to advance implementation of these decisions.[17] Among other things, the Group identified priority areas for collaboration, developed a concept note for a joint initiative to strengthen the capacity of governments in project design and resource mobilization, and participated in the peer review of the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

11. The Secretariat also established partnerships with academic institutions and scientific networks to enhance biodiversity-related research and training. For example, in August 2018 the Bio-Bridge Initiative and the Global Taxonomy Initiative collaborated with the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus in implementing a project on the use of molecular genetic technologies for the identification of species taxonomy. This project resulted in the establishment of a regional reference library of DNA barcodes and the strengthening of scientific networks. Another example is a project implemented in December 2019, by the National Botanic Gardens of Sri Lanka, in collaboration with the University of Colombo, the Singapore Botanic Gardens and the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh (United Kingdom), on the use of modern molecular methods and technologies in research on Sri Lanka's angiosperm flora, and the development of a globally recognized network of scientific experts.[18] By 31 October 2022, similar projects were being implemented in collaboration with academic and scientific institutions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Congo, Mexico and Namibia.[19]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 1

12. The Secretariat, in collaboration with partners, facilitated various capacity-building activities to support Parties and stakeholders in their efforts to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 1.[20] Through the communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) programme,[21] the Secretariat organized meetings on messaging,[22] which provided guidance and led to improved visibility of national awareness raising activities, including the annual celebrations of the International Day for Biological Diversity.[23] It also developed, in collaboration with partners, various guidelines and toolkits[24] on CEPA, including a toolkit version with considerations for access and benefit-sharing[25] and an e-learning course on communicating the value of biodiversity,[26] and made them available to inspire and assist actors with messaging on biodiversity and raising public awareness. Furthermore, the Secretariat, in collaboration with partners,

[17] The Group of Capacity Development Coordinators first met virtually in December 2017 following a recommendation of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions at its twelfth meeting, held in Rome in September 2017.

[18] More details on these projects are available at https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/projects/completed.

[19] More details on these projects are available at https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/projects/selected.

[20] Various actors, including citizens, businesses, governments and organizations, have promoted awareness of biodiversity in their activities and communications in the context of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

[21] More information on CEPA is available on the website https://www.cbd.int/cepa/.

[22] Various meetings were organized in 2017, 2018 and 2019, including a communication dialogue in collaboration with the Cambridge Conservation Initiative (April 2018), messaging modules discussed during the meetings of the Bogis-Bossey Dialogue for Biodiversity (November 2017 and March 2018) and the Nexus Dialogue on Biodiversity (2018) and an expert workshop on the communications strategy for the "super year" for biodiversity (November 2019).

[23] In December 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted 22 May as the International Day for Biological Diversity to commemorate the adoption of the text of the Convention on 22 May 1992. More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/idb/.

[24] More information on the CEPA toolkits is available at https://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit/2008/cepa/index.htm.

[25] Accessible at https://absch.cbd.int/database/resource/16B113CB-CC86-0008-4D4B-4B29E846B83C.

[26] Accessible at https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/communicating-the-value-of-biodiversity/.

developed methodologies to measure public awareness on the importance of the values of biodiversity.[27]

13. The Secretariat also continued to support and facilitate the effective participation and engagement of youth in the processes and implementation of the Convention, working closely with the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and the German NGO Forum on Environment and Development (Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung). Since 2016, the Secretariat has supported three capacity-building projects: "Youth Voices", "Building capacity of youth to support implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020", and "Keeping momentum for youth engagement in the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework". These projects were funded by the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and also received in-kind and financial support from other governments and organizations, including the European Commission. The projects contributed mainly to raising awareness of governments and organizations about the importance of youth engagement in the processes and implementation of the Convention. They also provided important contributions to other Aichi Biodiversity Targets, namely Targets 2, 4 and 19.

14. Through the projects, seven regional youth capacity-building workshops[28] were organized between 2017 and 2019, during which at least 340 youths from 120 countries learned about the Convention, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), international biodiversity conservation policy, media campaigns and project management, and were trained to effectively participate in the Convention's processes. As a follow-up to the workshops, over 20 pilot projects to support implementation of the Aichi Targets and NBSAPs were implemented at local and national levels, raising awareness of youth and the general public on the importance of biodiversity. Furthermore, at least 25 trained youth representatives received funding support to participate in various meetings under the Convention,[29] and thousands of youths were informed and/or engaged in the meetings through social media. At the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, GYBN launched the second edition of "CBD in a Nutshell" – a guidebook on youth participation in the CBD process[30] which was translated in four languages. The Secretariat, GYBN and their partners also collaborated on the organization of the Global Youth and Biodiversity Summit.[31] Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project was redesigned to focus on virtual activities aimed at building the capacity of youth to effectively contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. By 31 October 2022, several online capacity-building training workshops had been held with youth representatives in preparation for the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.[32]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 2

15. The Secretariat continued its efforts, in close collaboration with the UNDP-managed Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), to have biodiversity values incorporated into national accounting and reporting systems as per Aichi Target 2. It contributed to the series of global webinars on ecosystem accounting held in 2017 and 2018 by the CBD-BIOFIN regional technical support nodes,[33] and to the

[27] The partners included IUCN's Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), UNDP and the Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) Biodiversity Barometer (http://www.biodiversitybarometer.org/#uebt-biodiversity-barometer-2020).

[28] Six regional workshops were supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, for Asia (in May 2017 and October 2018), Latin America and the Caribbean (in May 2017 and February 2019), and Africa (in August 2017 and November 2018). A European workshop (in August 2019) was supported by other donors.

[29] The twenty-first (December 2017), twenty-second (July 2018) and twenty-third (November 2019) meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (July 2018); and the thirteenth (December 2016) and fourteenth (November 2018) meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

[30] The first edition of "CBD in a Nutshell" (https://gybninfo.wordpress.com/resources/guidebook/) was launched at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The second edition of the guidebook (https://www.gybn.org/publications) and other resources on youth participation are available on the GYBN website at https://www.gybn.org/resources.

[31] https://www.gybn.org/summit.

[32] More information on GYBN's activities is available at https://www.gybn.org/events and https://www.gybn.org/cop15.

[33] http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/knowledge-platform/biofin-webinars.

development of an online version of the financial reporting framework made available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism. An e-learning course, consisting of self-paced modules on the valuation of ecosystem services and the application of economic valuation methods and a step-by-step guide, including case studies, on how to integrate ecosystem valuation into development plans and resource sectors, was also developed in collaboration with partners and is available on the Biodiversity E-learning Platform and the NBSAP Forum. In November 2018, as part of phase 2 of BIOFIN (2018-2022), the Secretariat contributed to the launch of the BIOFIN Workbook 2018 in the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the launch of a massive open online course (MOOC) on biodiversity finance, which ran from 15 April to 31 May 2019 and is now available as a self-paced course.[34]

16. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, in collaboration with the Secretariat, launched the "Integrated Action on Biodiversity" (INTERACT-Bio)[35] project in the margins of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in December 2016. This four-year (2017-2020) project, implemented in Brazil, India and the United Republic of Tanzania, aimed to enable governments at all levels to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services across sectors, and to provide expanding urban communities with tools for managing nature-based solutions in land use, infrastructure and development planning. ICLEI, in collaboration with the Secretariat, also developed a toolkit and other materials to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into public urban infrastructure development. Also, in November 2018, the sixth Global Biodiversity Summit of Local and Subnational Governments[36] was convened in the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and highlighted the role of local and subnational governments in the context of increasing urbanization and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The report titled "Mainstreaming Biodiversity: The Subnational Government Experience",[37] prepared by Regions4 (formerly the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development, nrgSD) and the Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity, was considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, and the final outcomes of the INTERACT-Bio project are expected to be presented in the margins of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

17. The Secretariat also collaborated on relevant publications in 2019, including an article on the impacts of urban growth on biodiversity and a report on green-gray infrastructure, published by the World Bank and the World Resources Institute (WRI).[38] Likewise, ICLEI, through its Cities Biodiversity Center, also published many reference materials on protecting urban natural resources to increase resilience highlighting the experience of local governments in sub-Saharan Africa.[39]

18. The Secretariat also developed and made available a database featuring case studies on business and biodiversity, as well as tools and mechanisms for mainstreaming biodiversity into business practices.[40]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 3

19. The Secretariat, through its close collaboration with BIOFIN, continued to provide guidance on addressing incentives that are harmful for biodiversity.[41] The BIOFIN methodology includes guidance on incentive measures, and it is currently being applied in at least 35 countries supported by UNDP. Likewise, the 2019 MOOC on biodiversity finance covers incentive measures, particularly how to identify and address incentives that are harmful for biodiversity.

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[34] https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/biodiversity-finance/.

[35] https://cbc.iclei.org/project/interact-bio/.

[36] The outcomes of the Summit are available at https://cbc.iclei.org/event/6thbiodiversitysummit/.

[37] CBD/SBI/3/INF/10.

[38] https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-019-0436-6?proof=t and https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/03/21/green-and-gray.

[39] https://cbc.iclei.org/urban-natural-assets/.

[40] https://www.cbd.int/business/resources.shtml.

[41] CBD Technical Series No. 56 also provides guidance, including cases studies and lessons learned, on incentive measures (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-56-en.pdf). More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/incentives/.

20. The Secretariat also continued to closely monitor other initiatives that are expected to provide further guidance on incentive measures, including the UNEP initiative on fiscal reform for sustainable agriculture.[42] The policy instruments for the environment (PINE) database, operated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), also provides good practice cases on incentive measures.[43] At least 110 countries are currently contributing to the PINE database, and approximately 60 countries are reporting on biodiversity-related economic measures they have put in place, such as taxes, fees, tradable permits or subsidies. A summary of biodiversity-related measures is provided in the OECD 2018 publication "Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity". In 2021, OECD published a new brochure highlighting the latest data and trends on biodiversity-related economic instruments or positive incentives across more than 120 countries.[44]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 4

21. The Secretariat continued to provide guidance for reporting by businesses on their actions related to biodiversity. A guidance document was prepared in July 2018 for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting under agenda item 5 on "Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation".[45]

22. The Secretariat also collaborated with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on aligning biodiversity measures for business disclosure and reporting. This initiative led to the organization of two workshops[46] and a series of online discussions in 2019 with experts from relevant organizations to explore synergies and build a common understanding for different tools and methodologies available for corporate disclosure. It is expected that this work will provide valuable findings that could offer good practice guidance. A progress report was presented to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting in March 2022.[47]

23. The Secretariat continued to collaborate with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to promote and disseminate the "We Value Nature" campaign,[48] which supports companies to better identify, measure, value and prioritize their impacts and dependencies on nature with an approach to natural capital. This is an ongoing collaboration, in the context of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, which promotes capacity-building opportunities among interested companies to leverage and scale up efforts.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 and others (1, 2, 3, 5, 8 to 12, 14, 15, 18 and 20)

24. The Secretariat collaborated with UNDP, the NBSAP Forum and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in launching a massive open online course on greening consumption and production, which was held from 31 May to 12 July 2017. At least 1,371 participants from 138 countries, including policymakers and practitioners working in the area of sustainable consumption and production, took part in the six-week course. The course continues to be available as a self-paced module on the UNDP Learning for Nature website.[49]

25. The Secretariat also collaborated with UNDP, the Stockholm Resilience Centre, Pronatura, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), the NBSAP Forum and The Nature Conservancy in launching a

[42] https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/global-report-agricultural-support-and-sustainable-food-systems-transitions.

[43] The PINE database is accessible at https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/ and http://www.oecd.org/environment/indicators-modelling-outlooks/policy-instrument-database/.

[44] http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/Tracking-Economic-Instruments-and-Finance-for-Biodiversity.pdf and https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/tracking-economic-instruments-and-finance-for-biodiversity-2021.pdf.

[45] CBD/SBI/2/4/Add.2.

[46] The workshops were organized by UNEP-WCMC in Brussels (March 2019) and Rio de Janeiro (October 2019). More details are available at https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/news/news-173_en.htm.

[47] CBD/SBI/3/INF/27.

[48] https://www.iucn.org/regions/europe/our-work/nature-based-solutions/we-value-nature.

[49] https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/sustainable-consumption-and-production/.

six-week massive open online course on understanding resilience thinking and how to apply this concept to national biodiversity plans. The course was held in two parts, from 31 October to 27 November 2017 and from 23 January to 13 February 2018, and it is available as a self-paced module on the UNDP Learning for Nature Platform.[50]

26. Through the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist (TAPAS) Group, the Secretariat supported three training workshops in Southern Africa in May and June 2017 in the context of the project "Tourism Partnerships and Concessions in Protected Areas: Cooperating for Success", which received financial support from the Republic of Korea through the Bio-Bridge Initiative.[51] A total of 32 participants took part in the workshops,[52] which aimed at discussing the challenges faced in improving tourism concession policies and partnerships. The project also produced the "Guidelines for Tourism Partnerships and Concessions for Protected Areas: Generating Sustainable Revenues for Conservation and Development".[53]

27. The Secretariat continued to promote good practices in sustainable tourism by joining global efforts and partnering with organizations and networks, such as Linking Tourism & Conservation (LT&C),[54] Braztoa and the Slava Foundation.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 5, 14 and 15

28. The Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, organized a series of subregional capacity-building workshops in 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2020 on the restoration of forests and other ecosystems to support the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 14 and 15. The regional workshops were organized, as part of the implementation of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) with financial assistance from the Government of the Republic of Korea through the Korea Forest Service, to integrate biodiversity considerations in restoration activities across landscapes, through integrated and collaborative planning, implementation and reporting, and to develop national ecosystem restoration plans with SMART[55] targets. As part of the training package, the Secretariat prepared country dossiers,[56] summarizing national targets and commitments on ecosystem loss and restoration, that were used during the interactive sessions of the workshops.[57]

29. As part of the complementary set of resources ("companion suite") to the short-term action plan on ecosystem restoration (STAPER) adopted in decision XIII/5, the Secretariat, through FERI, has provided technical support and updated information on guidance and tools on ecosystem restoration, including the policy brief "Partnering with Nature: the case for natural regeneration in forest and landscape restoration".[58] The Secretariat also partnered with UNDP to develop, in the context of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,[59] e-learning modules on land-based ecosystem restoration. These modules were

[50] https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/nbsap-understanding-resilience-thinking/#learndash-course-content.

[51] https://attachments.cbd.int/bbi/bbi-iucn-tapas-pilot-project-final-report.pdf.

[52] The workshops took place in South Africa (30 May-2 June 2017), Namibia (20-21 June 2017) and Mozambique (27-28 June 2017) and included the following countries: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

[53] This guideline is available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish at http://www.cbd.int/tourism. Other guidelines on tourism and biodiversity are also available at https://www.cbd.int/guidelines/.

[54] https://www.ltandc.org/about-ltc/.

[55] Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound.

[56] https://www.cbd-feri.org/country-data.

[57] Nearly 100 participants from at least 70 countries attended the workshops organized for the Mediterranean (March 2017), Central, Eastern and Southern Africa (October 2017), the Pacific (May 2019), and the Caribbean (March 2020).

[58] https://www.cbd-feri.org/staper and https://www.cbd-feri.org/resources.

[59] The UN General Assembly declared the period 2021 to 2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration in March 2019. The Decade was officially launched in June 2021. More information about the Decade is available at https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/about-un-decade.

launched as a massive open online course (MOOC) on 19 September 2022 and continue to be available on the Learning for Nature platform of the UNDP.[60]

30. The Secretariat, through FERI, also contributed to a multi-partner study, led by FAO, on the costs and benefits of restoration and, in partnership with the International Institute for Sustainability (IIS) Australia, IIS Rio, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and other stakeholders, supported the development of a decision-support platform for the optimization of restoration targets and their outcomes at the national level. The decision-support platform, known as WePlan-Forests,[61] was introduced to Parties to the Convention through a series of webinars[62] to explain the underlying concepts of using the tool and to gather feedback on the user interface. Over the next years (until 2025), the Secretariat, through FERI, will continue its efforts to build the capacity of developing country Parties on ecosystem restoration, working closely with global and regional partners, and facilitating access to online tools, which provide a range of advanced restoration planning and spatial modelling solutions to support the revision and implementation of national and subnational restoration targets.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 and other forest-related targets

31. The Secretariat, through FERI, also provided direct financial and technical support to pilot restoration projects that test a variety of innovative restoration techniques and compile and disseminate lessons learned that can be used in similar restoration contexts. Between 2016 and 2017, a total of 12 ecosystem restoration projects received funding and technical support from FERI in Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Niger/Burkina Faso, Peru and Uruguay. These projects were selected by an expert committee considering their strong local community involvement, long-term monitoring approach and focus on critical ecosystem services.[63] These projects and their outcomes were also collected as case studies in a booklet published by the Secretariat in 2021.[64]

32. The Secretariat, as part of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management[65] (CPW), convened the second Wildlife Forum, on "Sustainable Use for Conservation and Livelihoods" on 21 November 2018 in the margins of COP 14, and a poster session on sustainable wildlife management from 25 to 29 November 2019 in the margins of the twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 23).[66] A series of technical fact sheets and a glossary of terms and definitions on wildlife management were also developed as part of this partnership.[67]

33. A consultative workshop on sustainable wildlife management was also organized in June 2019 in Cambridge, United Kingdom, to develop a better understanding on how sustainable wildlife management issues can be integrated into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The workshop contributed to the work of the Convention, by responding to decision 14/34, and considered the long-term context in which the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector should be applied, pursuant to decision 14/7. The workshop report[68] was made available to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP18) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as

[60] https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/ecosystem-restoration/.

[61] http://weplan-forests.org/.

[62] Four webinars were conducted from October to December 2020. More details are available at https://www.cbd-feri.org/weplan-forests.

[63] See further details at https://www.cbd-feri.org/projects.

[64] https://www.cbd-feri.org/_files/ugd/27f911_9cb8141b2f44426a911b38b474c99d3f.pdf.

[65] http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/.

[66] https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/ntf-2019-091-wildlife-en.pdf.

[67] http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/87684/en/.

[68] CBD/WG2020/1/INF/3.

information document CoP18 Inf. 64, in August 2019. A side-event on sustainable harvest and trade of wild meat was also organized in the margins of CITES CoP18.[69]

Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, and 11 (marine)

34. The Secretariat, through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI),[70] continued to provide guidance, build partnerships and enhance capacity to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity in accordance with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal areas. Since 2017, the Secretariat has organized, with financial support from Japan (through the Japan Biodiversity Fund), the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the European Union, among others, at least seven SOI regional, subregional and national capacity-building workshops and training-of-trainers workshops.[71] During these workshops, at least 240 participants from 68 countries were trained, inter alia, in the application of cross-sectoral planning and integrated area-based management tools, including marine spatial planning. They also shared experiences on the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management, and the incorporation of traditional knowledge in the application of area-based management tools and the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs).

35. In April 2018, the Secretariat organized, in collaboration with UNEP, FAO and other international regional partners, the second meeting of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with regional seas organizations and regional fisheries bodies on enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration and accelerating progress toward the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. Over 100 participants attended the four-day meeting held in Seoul, Republic of Korea.[72] A third meeting of the SOI Global Dialogue with regional seas organizations and regional fishery bodies was planned to be convened in 2020 but was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic until October 2022.[73] In 2021, with a view to moving the discussion of these issues forward, a virtual intersessional workshop for the SOI Global Dialogue was convened in collaboration with FAO and UNEP from 29 September to 1 October 2021.[74]

36. The Secretariat also continued curating and sharing information on marine and coastal biodiversity through the clearing-house mechanism.[75]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 7

37. The Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, continued to provide guidance on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into sustainable food and agricultural production. Through this collaboration, the Secretariat participated in several meetings on food security, soil biodiversity and genetic diversity for food and agriculture, during which the role of biodiversity was consistently emphasized for being inextricably linked to the productivity and resilience of agricultural ecosystems. Similarly, various training materials and guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into sustainable

[69] https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/doc/cpw-side-event-flyer.pdf.

[70] The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) was launched in October 2010, in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, through the leadership of Japan and in collaboration with various partners. More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/soi/.

[71] These capacity-building workshops were organized for the wider Caribbean and Central America (February 2017), Cameroon (January 2018), the Coral Triangle (July 2018), Northern Africa and the Mediterranean (October 2018), and the Maldives (June 2019). Two training-of-trainers workshops were held in Seocheon, Republic of Korea, in September 2017 and October 2019.

[72] The outcomes of the meeting are summarized in a report available at https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a3e1/53e3/08fc2a8f36e21b2366d03aa9/soi-om-2018-01-02-en.pdf.

[73] The meeting was held from 25 to 28 October 2022 in Busan, Republic of Korea. All meeting documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-OM-2022-01.

[74] The workshop report as well as other relevant documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-WS-2021-01.

[75] Marine biodiversity information is accessible through three portals: the SOI portal (https://www.cbd.int/soi/), the Coral Reefs portal (https://www.cbd.int/coral-reefs/) and the EBSA portal (https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/).

food and agricultural production have been jointly developed and made available on the Convention's website.[76]

38. In November 2018, COP 14 adopted, through decision 14/6, the Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators to promote coordinated action on the sustainable use of pollination functions and services, which are vital for agriculture and the functioning of ecosystems.[77] The Plan of Action, whose implementation is facilitated by FAO, aims at enabling the implementation of actions, at the regional, national, subnational and local levels, to safeguard pollinators and promote pollination functions and services across agricultural landscapes and related ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, savannas, coastal areas and urban environments.

39. In March 2018, the Secretariat hosted, on the Regions for Biodiversity Learning Platform (R4BLP),[78] a webinar on the sustainable use of pollinators in collaboration with the network of regional governments for sustainable development (now Regions4). Since its launch in 2016, the R4BLP has organized a series of learning sessions aligned with the objectives of the Convention.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 9

40. The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and with financial support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, conducted a capacity-building workshop for the Caribbean on invasive alien species (IAS) management and technical and scientific cooperation for the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (Jamaica, 18 to 22 September 2017). A total of 21 participants from 10 Caribbean countries and 2 overseas territories attended the workshop, which focused on controlling existing IAS populations and managing pathways to minimize opportunities for the introduction of new alien species. Technical support was provided by the UNEP regional office in Jamaica, the Great Britain Non-native Species Secretariat and CABI. Prior to the workshop, participants attended a series of preparatory webinars and country dossiers were prepared providing an overview of the state of IAS management.[79]

41. The Secretariat also coordinated, through the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASI Partnership),[80] the update of information in the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)[81] and developed, in collaboration with the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group, a web page on "How to Use GRIIS". Information on invasive alien species for Parties to the Convention is accessible on the country profile pages through the clearing-house mechanism.

42. An expert workshop on invasive alien species in preparation for the twenty-second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was held from 6 to 9 December 2017. A total of 17 experts attended the workshop, which aimed, inter alia, to explore the development of technical guidance for conducting cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis for the management of invasive alien species.[82]

43. In response to decision 14/11, an online discussion forum on the development of invasive alien species management tools and guidance was organized by the Secretariat in 2019.[83] The forum was

[76] https://www.cbd.int/agro/.

[77] https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-06-en.pdf.

[78] https://www.regions4.org/project/regions-for-biodiversity-learning-platform/.

[79] Workshop report: CBD/IAS/WS/2017/1/2; see also https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/acp-meas/news/building-capacity-manage-invasive-alien-species-ias-and-supporting-technical-and-scientific.

[80] https://www.cbd.int/invasive/giasipartnership/.

[81] http://www.griis.org/, http://www.griis.org/howto.php.

[82] Workshop report accessible at https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5305/f74b/3de0091f0e932131b16af1c1/ias-em-2017-01-02-en.pdf

[83] https://www.cbd.int/invasive/forum2/.

launched in May 2019 to provide advice and develop elements of technical guidance on management measures to facilitate achieving Aichi Target 9.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 11 (marine)

44. The Secretariat also provided, in collaboration with regional partners, technical advice to relevant global and regional processes related to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. Through training sessions and regional expert workshops[84] to facilitate the description (or modification of the description) of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), and the sharing of scientific and technical information on specific tools and guidelines,[85] the Secretariat contributed to long-term capacity-building towards achieving the Aichi Targets as well as Sustainable Development Goal 14 on marine and coastal areas. In September 2022, pursuant to SBSTTA recommendation 24/10, the Secretariat organized an online discussion forum on EBSAs to advance discussions and facilitate focused deliberations on these issues in preparation for COP 15.[86]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

45. The Secretariat continued to encourage and provide support to Parties and partners in different regions to strengthen cooperation and promote concerted efforts towards developing sustainable capacities to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. This included the organization of dialogue sessions for experts and implementing partners at the regional and country levels and the establishment of regional implementation support networks, to assist countries with on the ground implementation of prioritized national actions, and coordination mechanisms, to foster alignment and synergy of support activities among various partners in each region. Financial support was secured for the establishment of such mechanisms in Asia and the Pacific as well as in Latin America.

46. The Secretariat also compiled and shared information and experiences on various elements of protected areas, including measures to enhance integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) into the wider land and seascapes and across sectors, and the effective governance models for management of protected areas. In response to decisions XIII/2 (paragraphs 10 (a) and 10 (b)) and XIII/9, the Secretariat convened two expert workshops in February 2018 on OECMs (including one workshop on marine and coastal areas) for achieving Aichi Target 11. The workshops were held in parallel with joint breakout and plenary sessions.[87] Furthermore, in November 2018, COP 14 adopted the definition of OECMs and welcomed the detailed scientific and technical advice (annexes III and IV to decision 14/8). COP 14 also welcomed the detailed voluntary guidance on mainstreaming and integration of protected areas as well as the guidance on governance and equity (annexes I and II to decision 14/8). To this effect, subregional coordination agencies began implementing activities to identify, recognize and report on OECMs in their countries.

47. In addition, in April 2022, the Secretariat convened, with financial support from the Republic of Korea and in collaboration with FAO and other partners,[88] an online Sustainable Ocean Initiative capacity-building workshop for the wider Caribbean and Central America on OECMs in the marine fishery sector.

[84] Three regional expert workshops to facilitate the description of EBSAs were organized: for the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (Baku, April 2017), the Baltic Sea (Helsinki, February 2018), and the North-East Atlantic Ocean (Stockholm, September 2019). Two expert workshops to identify options for describing new areas were organized, in Germany (December 2017) and Belgium (February 2020).

[85] Guidance materials, including training modules and manual, are accessible at https://www.cbd.int/soi/training.

[86] The report of the online forum as well as other relevant documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/006267.

[87] The workshop reports are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/PAEM-2018-01 and https://www.cbd.int/meetings/MCB-EM-2018-01.

[88] Other partners including the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), the UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ PPG Coordination Unit, and the Fisheries Expert Group of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN-FEG).

The workshop sought to enhance capacities to identify, designate and report on OECMs in the marine fishery sector as well as to present examples of how OECMs can be applied in the region.[89]

48. To further assist Parties with the implementation of decision 14/8, the IUCN WCPA Task Force on OECMs, of which the Secretariat is a member, prepared a guideline on recognizing and reporting OECMs. The guideline was presented during the thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures held from 1 to 3 December 2019.[90] Other tools and resources, including e-learning modules[91] and databases[92] on protected areas, were made available to Parties to further assist their conservation efforts.

49. Under the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative,[93] the Secretariat, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC, continued to update the Global List of Transboundary Protected Areas and to identify transboundary conservation and protected areas in international conflict zones where opportunities exist for initiating dialogue and establishing peace parks. In the last ten years, about a dozen peace parks were established to resolve conflict, enabling nations to cooperate in managing these areas jointly.

50. The Secretariat also continued to showcase how conservation could alleviate conflicts through the establishment of peace parks in transboundary protected areas. Relevant tools and best practice guidelines, including case studies and an e-learning course on peace parks development and management,[94] were developed in collaboration with partners, including UNDP, to promote wider acceptance and provide capacity-building and technical support in the establishment and management of peace parks. At least two side-events were also organized by the Secretariat in the context of the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative.[95]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 14

51. The Secretariat continued to collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO), through the CBD-WHO joint work programme, to raise awareness about the complex linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human health. Various publications[96] and awareness raising tools,[97] including a massive open online course (MOOC) launched in May 2018 on global health at the human-animal-ecosystem interface,[98] were developed jointly with WHO and various partners.

52. The Secretariat and WHO also jointly convened two regional capacity-building workshops on biodiversity and human health: in 2017 for Europe (Helsinki, 23-25 October) and in 2018 for the ASEAN region (Manila, 5-7 November). A total of 120 participants attended the workshops, which aimed to strengthen collaboration, engagement and policy coherence between national agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for health, and to mainstream biodiversity and health linkages into NBSAPs and national health strategies to support the implementation of decision XIII/6 on biodiversity

[89] All meeting documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-WS-2022-01.

[90] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/49ae/8cc3/5884c15d5f4f595b15c72d03/post2020-ws-2019-09-oecms-en.pdf.

[91] Seventeen e-learning modules on protected areas are available on the Biodiversity E-learning Platform https://www.cbd.int/protected/e-learning/default.shtml.

[92] The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the World Database on OECMs (WD-OECM), and the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME) are accessible through the Protected Planet Initiative, managed by UNEP-WCMC. More information is available at https://www.protectedplanet.net/en.

[93] The Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative was launched by the Republic of Korea in 2015 as a potential solution to global concerns about conflict areas.

[94] A massive open online course (MOOC) on peace park development and management was offered in February 2019 (https://www.cbd.int/peace/information/resources/e-learning/default.shtml). The content of the MOOC was later used to develop a self-paced module available in 5 United Nations languages on UNDP's Learning for Nature platform (https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/peace-park-development-and-management/).

[95] https://www.cbd.int/peace/implementation/workshops/.

[96] https://www.who.int/phe/publications/en/.

[97] https://www.cbd.int/health/awareness/.

[98] The MOOC was produced in partnership with the University of Geneva and the Institut Pasteur and its global network. The course is accessible at https://www.coursera.org/learn/global-health-human-animal-ecosystem.

and health. In the ASEAN region workshop, participants also identified initial elements to be considered for the development of a regional plan of action on biodiversity and health.[99]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 (also Targets 7, 8 and 14)

53. The Secretariat, through its collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), SwedBio at the Stockholm Resilience Centre and other strategic partners, continued to provide guidance and develop guidelines and training materials on the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.[100]

54. From October 2017 to November 2019, the Secretariat in collaboration with SwedBio organized six regional dialogues and learning missions on integrating climate change and biodiversity actions at the national level. Nearly 200 participants from more than 75 countries took part in the events.[101] The dialogue seminars provided an informal setting for open discussions on existing approaches, challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches, as well as related policies and actions under the Convention and other multilateral environmental agreements. The field visits (or learning missions) allowed host countries to showcase concrete examples of the linkages between policy and action. Participants also exchanged experiences of integrating ecosystem-based approaches in climate-related work and identified potential synergies among those approaches for delivering benefits related to multiple objectives of nationally determined contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.

55. In October 2018, the Secretariat in collaboration with IPBES and IPCC, with financial support from the Government of France, convened a workshop to discuss recent assessments and policy-relevant science among climate and biodiversity communities. The workshop built on previous and ongoing work to identify key issues related to the interface between biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The key messages that emerged from the meeting were made available to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting as an information document.[102]

56. The Secretariat also organized, with the support of the European Union and the Governments of Sweden and Germany, a technical workshop to review the voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) in Bonn, Germany, from 20 to 22 November 2017. A total of 50 participants from 21 countries, including experts from governments and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and organizations, attended the technical workshop. In November 2018, the Conference of the Parties, through decision 14/5, adopted the voluntary guidelines, which were published in April 2019 as CBD Technical Series No. 93.[103] The publication also includes supplementary information, including guidelines for practitioners, on integrating EbA and Eco-DRR into various sectors.[104]

57. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to collaborate with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-LEG) by contributing to the regional training workshop held in Costa Rica from 4 to 7 September 2017 on the

[99] More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/health/european/ and https://www.cbd.int/health/workshops/asean/.

[100] CBD Technical Series No. 85 provides a review and synthesis of global experiences on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-85-en.pdf). A summary with key messages is also available (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-85-key-messages-en.pdf).

[101] The dialogues were organized for Eastern and Southern Africa (October 2017), the Pacific Islands (October 2017), South America (November 2017), North, West and Central Africa (June 2018), Asia (October 2018), and Central America and the Caribbean (November 2019).

[102] CBD/COP/14/INF/22.

[103] https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf.

[104] For example, development planning and public finance, spatial planning in land and seascapes, agriculture, humanitarian, infrastructure, forestry and water.

integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into national adaptation plans (NAPs) in Latin America and the Caribbean. A total of 41 participants from 26 countries attended the workshop.[105]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 16

58. With support from the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the European Union, the Secretariat and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) continued with their partnership to build the capacity of Parties to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS). The capacity-building programme, implemented by IDLO, built on the experience and materials developed in phase one (2015-2016) that had resulted in the development of eight e-learning modules on the process of developing, implementing and revising ABS regulatory frameworks. As part of the second phase of the programme, the eight e-learning modules were updated, translated into French, Spanish and Russian, and incorporated into a capacity-building course package on establishing legal measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol. Each training course comprised three components: a mandatory six-week preparatory online session; a five-day intensive face-to-face workshop; and follow-up peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing through an online discussion and networking forum. In total, six regional courses on establishing legal frameworks were carried out in 2018, strengthening the capacities of 116 national legal experts and policymakers from 68 countries.[106] The e-learning modules, which are available on the Biodiversity E-learning Platform, provided the basis for the preparatory sessions prior to the regional workshops, and a global network of legal experts on ABS was established, consisting of alumni and partner organizations of the programme, to facilitate peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing and networking on ABS legal issues. Using the existing materials, a training package and a manual were also elaborated, and were introduced during a training-of-trainers workshop that was convened by IDLO and UNDP for 23 members of the francophone African ABS network in Morocco, from 11 to 13 June 2019.[107]

59. The Secretariat also partnered with Bioversity International, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) to organize, with the financial support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund, a workshop on mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA for countries in South and Southeast Asia. The workshop, held in Los Baños, Philippines, from 27 to 30 March 2017, brought together national focal points of the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA from 9 countries to discuss complementarity in policies and procedures for access to plant genetic resources.[108] A similar workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Lima from 25 to 28 September 2018. A total of 66 participants from 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries attended the workshop.[109] A fact sheet, presenting scenarios which may arise at the interface of the two instruments and how national focal points can respond, was also produced, in November 2017, as part of this collaboration.[110]

60. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to build awareness and increase engagement as well as provide technical support for the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABS-CH). A help desk was maintained to provide on-demand capacity-building on how to use the platform, as well as explain the information-sharing obligations under the Nagoya Protocol. A total of 17 on-demand webinar trainings

[105] More details on the workshop are available at https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-03-en.pdf.

[106] The six courses were held in the following regions: Central Africa (March 2018, Cameroon), Asia (May 2018, Viet Nam), Latin America and the Caribbean (June 2018, Chile), the Pacific (July 2018, Fiji), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (September 2018, Belarus) and West Africa (September 2018, Senegal).

[107] More information, including lessons learned from the implementation of the capacity-building programme and the global network of legal experts, is available in document CBD/NP/MOP/3/INF/6.

[108] Participating countries included Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. More details are available at https://www.bioversityinternational.org/treaty_nagoya_workshop_2017.

[109] More information, including the workshop report, is available at https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/106608.

[110] https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/scenarios-mutually_joint_2017-en.pdf.

were held on the use of the ABS-CH[111] and a series of instructional step-by-step guides on how to publish information on the clearing-house were developed to further assist Parties with their information-sharing obligations.[112] Similarly, two databases on capacity-building initiatives and resources were further developed and populated through the ABS Clearing-House,[113] a CEPA toolkit,[114] including considerations on access and benefit-sharing, and two introductory e-learning courses on ABS and the ABS Clearing-House were also developed in 2018 with the support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund.[115] The Secretariat also organized two side-events during the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and co-facilitated sessions on the ABS Clearing-House during a regional workshop organized by IUCN and UNEP in November 2017.[116]

61. A global capacity-building workshop was also organized in collaboration with UNDP and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative to raise awareness and share practical experiences regarding monitoring the utilization of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol. A total of 68 participants representing 54 countries attended the workshop, which was held in Bonn, Germany, from 30 September to 2 October 2019.[117] Moreover, a video on monitoring the utilization of genetic resources was also developed in collaboration with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and with the support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund.[118]

62. From 29 October to 25 November 2020, the Secretariat and the UNDP-GEF Global Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) project, in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Jordan and other partners, organized a virtual global ABS conference to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol and to highlight the important role that capacity development plays in facilitating the ratification process of the Protocol.[119]

63. A progress report on capacity-building and awareness-raising for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing is available as document CBD/NP/MOP/4/5.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 17

64. As of 31 October 2022, 177 Parties had submitted to the Secretariat a post-2010 national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs),[120] which were developed or revised in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Secretariat provided ongoing technical support, funded primarily through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, for the revision and implementation of NBSAPs, complementing support provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors, and in line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 17. Up-to-date information, including details on the NBSAP revision

[111] Eight sessions were held for Africa, five for Latin America and the Caribbean, three for Asia and the Pacific, and one for the Western Europe and Others Group.

[112] The step-by-step guides are accessible at https://absch.cbd.int/about/guides.

[113] https://absch.cbd.int/search/referenceRecords?schema=capacityBuildingInitiative.

[114] The CEPA toolkit is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/cepa-toolkit-en.pdf.

[115] All ABS-related e-learning courses are accessible at https://scbd.unssc.org/course/index.php?categoryid=4.

[116] The regional workshop for the Caribbean was held in Grenada from 27 to 29 November 2017. More information is found on page 8 of BioCAP Issue No. 4 https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-04-en.pdf.

[117] Financial support for this workshop was provided by Japan (through the Japan Biodiversity Fund), the European Union and Germany. The workshop report is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3641/529d/6c2a79ecba9a6fa1fa276aa1/np-cb-ws-2019-01-02-en.pdf.

[118] The video is available in five United Nations languages at https://absch.cbd.int/database/VLR/ABSCH-VLR-SCBD-240572.

[119] A reflection on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol since its adoption and more information on the global conference are available on page 5 of BioCAP Issue No. 10, https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-10-en.pdf.

[120] Out of 177 NBSAPs, 98 explicitly highlight capacity development as a means of implementation. More than 30 per cent include a national capacity development action plan or strategy in support of NBSAP implementation (https://www.cbd.int/cb/plans/).

process and the level of implementation of national targets contained in NBSAPs, is available in document CBD/COP/15/9/Add.1 and on the NBSAP webpage.[121]

65. Following the earlier capacity-building support provided to countries to develop, revise and update their NBSAPs, in the form of training modules developed between 2007 and 2012 and regional workshops held between 2008 and 2013,[122] the Secretariat through the Japan Biodiversity Fund continued to provide support to national focal points and key partners to implement pilot projects[123] which prioritized elements of the NBSAPs and addressed some of the weaknesses identified in pre-2010 NBSAPs.[124] Among other things, pilot countries were assisted in developing proposals and implementing tangible on-the-ground activities with concrete and measurable outputs that directly helped them to advance the implementation of their NBSAPs. For example, the project implemented in Ecuador supported the development of a monitoring plan for its NBSAP and assisted with the identification of nationally available data to support monitoring. The project in Sri Lanka assisted with the identification and integration of conservation priorities into national economic development plans, and the project implemented in Botswana, Ethiopia and Malawi tested a methodology for mapping, assessing and prioritizing biodiversity issues. These projects also generated lessons learned on how to tackle common challenges to advance NBSAP implementation.

66. The Secretariat also contributed to enhancing the capacity of local governments to adopt and implement biodiversity strategies and action plans (BSAPs) through its collaboration with ICLEI's Cities Biodiversity Center (CBC). A set of guidelines were developed to strengthen cooperation between different levels of governments (national, subnational and local) and to optimize synergies for planning and implementing BSAPs as part of the project "Building capacity for the subnational implementation of BSAPs" supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund. A supplementary guideline, which includes an overview of the current status of BSAP development at national and subnational levels and a list of useful tools and resources, was also developed in 2017 as part of this collaboration.[125]

67. Countries' capacities to revise and implement NBSAPs have also been enhanced through processes and activities that are not traditionally considered to be capacity-building. For example, the voluntary peer review (VPR) process for NBSAPs, piloted by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, provides opportunities for peer-to-peer learning for the Parties involved, through the exchange of best practices and lessons learned in the preparation, revision and/or implementation of NBSAPs.[126] Similarly, the NBSAP Forum provides guidance, resources and access to an online community of practice to support countries in developing and implementing effective NBSAPs.[127]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 (also Target 16)

68. The Secretariat, through the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions[128] and in collaboration with partners, such as the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), continued to support capacity-building efforts to facilitate the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in CBD processes, as well as promote the use of traditional knowledge and indigenous practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. As a result of the adoption of the

[121] https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/.

[122] https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/ and https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops/.

[123] Pilot projects were implemented in Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Botswana, Ethiopia and Malawi.

[124] Some of these weaknesses include the lack of biodiversity mainstreaming and the use of (or lack thereof) spatial information, socioeconomic data and indicators.

[125] More information, including the guidelines, is available at https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/related-info/sbsap/.

[126] The Japan Biodiversity Fund team within the Secretariat began developing a draft VPR methodology in September 2014. COP 13 took note of the draft VPR methodology and requested its further development and testing (decision XIII/25). Ethiopia and India were the first to volunteer during the testing phase of the VPR in 2015, followed by Montenegro in 2017, Sri Lanka in 2018 and Uganda in 2019.

[127] The NBSAP Forum was established in 2013 in partnership with UNDP and UNEP-WCMC (http://www.nbsapforum.net/about).

[128] https://www.cbd.int/traditional/pow.shtml.

programme of work on Article 8(j),[129] the Secretariat established a voluntary trust fund mechanism under the Convention to support the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities[130] and has progressively developed training materials and guidelines, including a glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and various training manuals.[131] These have increased awareness of the value of traditional knowledge and customary practices, and have enabled indigenous peoples and local communities, and particularly indigenous women, to actively engage with relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the Akwé: Kon voluntary guidelines[132] and the Mo'otz Kuxtal voluntary guidelines[133] provide a collaborative framework on how to consider traditional knowledge in impact assessment processes and how to build fair partnerships and foster positive engagement between potential users and holders of traditional knowledge. Technical support and direct financial contributions have also been provided to indigenous peoples and local communities by various governments to conduct subnational workshops on raising awareness on the importance and usefulness of including traditional knowledge in national biodiversity policies.[134]

69. With support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Secretariat also embarked on a new phase of the capacity development programme on national arrangements for achieving traditional knowledge elements of Aichi Targets 18 and 16. This led to the organization of four train-the-trainer workshops on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use conducted in 2017,[135] and four regional training workshops to develop national action plans on traditional knowledge conducted in 2018.[136] A total of 140 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from 56 countries attended the workshops in 2018.

70. The Secretariat, in collaboration with UNDP, IIFB and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN), organized, through the NBSAP Forum, an online global forum on 30 November 2017 on traditional knowledge for achieving Target 18 and contributing to Target 16. The forum, conducted in English, Spanish and French, enabled participants to share experiences regarding the establishment of national arrangements to advance the achievement of these targets and to ensure that traditional knowledge is valued, protected and promoted for the implementation of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing.[137] Similarly, a global thematic dialogue for indigenous peoples and local communities on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was jointly organized with IIFB, with financial support from the Government of Canada, and held on 17 and 18 November 2019. A total of 50 participants attended the dialogue, which provided an opportunity to reflect on the synergies between biological and cultural diversity and science and indigenous knowledge systems, and to make

[129] The programme of work on Article 8(j) was adopted by COP 5 in 2000.

[130] Between December 2017 and November 2022, more than 150 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities were funded through the voluntary fund mechanism to facilitate their participation in meetings under the Convention WG8J 10, WG8J 11 (Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions); SBSTTA 21, SBSTTA 22, SBSTTA 23 and SBSTTA 24; SBI 2 and SBI 3; WG2020-3, WG2020-4 and WG2020-5; COP 14 and COP 15).

[131] All the guidelines and tools developed are available at https://www.cbd.int/guidelines/. In addition, three new training manuals for indigenous peoples and local communities are being developed on issues relating to the Convention, access and benefit-sharing and customary sustainable use. The first, a trainers' manual for indigenous peoples and local communities on the Convention on Biological Diversity, was launched in April 2021 and is available in English (https://www.cbd.int/traditional/doc/training/cbd-training-manual-01-en.pdf) and Spanish (https://www.cbd.int/traditional/doc/training/cbd-training-manual-01-es.pdf). The remaining two manuals are scheduled to be published in late 2022.

[132] https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/akwe-brochure-en.pdf.

[133] https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/8j-cbd-mootz-kuxtal-en.pdf.

[134] More information on progress towards achieving Aichi Target 18 is available in document CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.4.

[135] The train-the-trainer workshops were conducted in Philippines (27-31 January 2017), Nepal (19-22 February 2017), Sri Lanka (20-22 February 2017) and Thailand (9–11 March 2017).

[136] The regional workshops were organized for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, 2-6 April 2018), the Pacific (New Zealand, 21-25 May 2018), Asia (Sri Lanka, 27-31 July 2018) and Africa (Morocco, 8-12 October 2018). More information is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/tk/cb/training.shtml.

[137] More information on the forum, including a summary report, is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/tk/cb/onlineforum.shtml.

recommendations on the potential contribution of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use to the post-2020 framework.[138] A second and a third global thematic dialogue for indigenous peoples and local communities on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework were organized in December 2020 and August 2021 respectively.[139]

71. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to promote awareness and enhance access to information on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through online tools and webinars on the integration of Article 8(j) and related provisions in the work of the Convention and its Protocols.[140] The Traditional Knowledge Information Portal[141] was developed to stimulate dialogue, increase visibility, facilitate joint work and encourage the exchange of information among indigenous peoples and local communities. Similarly, through the collaborative partnership with IPBES, biodiversity-related information, tools and resources, including on traditional knowledge, are available on the IPBES Policy Support Gateway.[142] The Traditional Knowledge Documentation Toolkit, developed by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 2017, provides practical guidance and easy-to-use checklists on how to undertake documentation of traditional knowledge.[143] Lastly, the publication *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* (LBO) provides information and case studies from indigenous peoples, local communities and community-based organizations and has become a key source of evidence about the actions and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities towards achieving the objectives of the Convention.[144]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 19 and the clearing-house mechanism

72. The Secretariat continued to provide technical support to Parties to facilitate the exchange of information and knowledge-sharing through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM). Within the context of the web strategy, the Secretariat further developed and enhanced key information services, including the Convention's website, the clearing-houses and portals,[145] as well as specialized online tools accessible through the CHM platform.[146] Similarly, remote technical support has also been provided to Parties to facilitate the establishment, maintenance and/or further development of their national clearing-house mechanisms, including through the development of the Bioland tool.[147]

73. With support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Secretariat organized two regional capacity-building workshops in 2018 on how to establish national clearing-houses. The first workshop, organized for Asian countries in collaboration with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, was held in Bangkok from 29 January to 3 February 2018, and the second one, for Arab-speaking countries, was held in Cairo from 5 to 9 March 2018. Participants in these workshops were trained on how to create and maintain effective national clearing-houses, using the Bioland tool, to support the implementation of NBSAPs. A similar

[138] More information on the outcomes of the first global dialogue is available in document CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2.

[139] More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/tk/iplc-dialogue-2020/, https://www.cbd.int/meetings/POST2020-WS-2020-05 and https://www.cbd.int/meetings/POST2020-WS-2021-01.

[140] A series of webinars were hosted in 2019. More information is available at https://www.cbd.int/tk/future.shtml.

[141] https://www.cbd.int/tk/about.shtml.

[142] https://ipbes.net/policy-support.

[143] The toolkit is available in the six United Nations languages at https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4235.

[144] The second edition of LBO was launched in September 2020 alongside the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*. All editions of LBO are accessible at https://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net/about-this-site/.

[145] These include the CHM (https://chm.cbd.int/), BCH (http://bch.cbd.int), ABS-CH (http://absch.cbd.int), national targets database (www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/), EBSA portal (www.cbd.int/ebsa), Coral Reefs portal (www.cbd.int/coral-reefs/), Traditional Knowledge Information Portal (www.cbd.int/tk), Bio-Bridge Initiative matchmaking platform (https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/platform), platform on business and biodiversity (http://www.cbd.int/business), portal for cities and subnational governments (http://www.cbd.int/subnational) and the Rio Conventions Pavilion (http://www.riopavilion.org), among others.

[146] Some of the online tools accessible through the CHM platform include the online national reporting tool, the financial reporting framework, and the virtual library for biodiversity-related resources (https://chm.cbd.int/).

[147] A demonstration website developed with the Bioland tool is available at https://demo.chm-cbd.net/.

subregional workshop was also organized for the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council from 14 to 18 April 2019 in Saudi Arabia. To date, a total of five CHM websites have been activated and published using the Bioland tool.[148]

74. The Secretariat also collaborated with the Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to convene a joint subregional training workshop in Addis Ababa from 9 to 13 April 2017 on the harmonization of the clearing-house mechanism and IGAD-BMP national biodiversity databases. The workshop aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries to establish and sustain effective national clearing-houses in the Horn of Africa, and to build stronger awareness of the Convention and the CHM for biodiversity content providers, being trained within IGAD-BMP's national database project. A total of 27 participants, including CHM national focal points and IGAD-BMP technical content managers, from six African countries[149] attended the workshop.

75. Furthermore, the Secretariat contributed to the CHM capacity-building workshop for francophone partner countries in Africa convened by the Governments of Belgium and Togo in Lomé from 2 to 5 May 2017. During the workshop, participants reviewed the implementation of their national clearing-houses established with the European CHM Portal Tool Kit (PTK) and supported through the CEBioS programme.[150] They were also introduced to the Bioland tool, including its similarities and differences with the PTK, and took part in hands-on training sessions using the Bioland-based training site. Based on the experience gained, CEBioS and the partner countries expressed their intention to migrate their national CHMs to the Bioland tool. A total of 19 participants representing 10 francophone countries[151] attended this workshop.

76. The Secretariat, through the Bio-Bridge Initiative and in collaboration with the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, also continued to facilitate and foster the exchange of scientific knowledge and technological developments relevant to biodiversity. In November 2018, the Secretariat convened the first Biodiversity Innovation and Solutions Fair, held from 17 to 29 November in the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Fair was aimed at fostering exchanges between scientists, policymakers and practitioners and promoting relevant technologies and innovative solutions for biodiversity conservation. A total of 15 exhibitors from 11 countries[152] displayed their innovative solutions in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and engaged with over 4,000 delegates from around the world.[153] Similarly, the Secretariat organized side-events on technical and scientific cooperation[154] and embarked on the process of revamping the Database on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and Technology Transfer to include the latest biodiversity-related technologies.[155]

77. Furthermore, the Secretariat will be co-hosting the fifth Science Policy Forum for Biodiversity and the eighth International Conference on Sustainability Science (ICSS) during COP 15, where participants will, among other things, showcase innovative solutions and tools for addressing technical issues and facilitating the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Participants will also adopt

[148] As referenced in document CBD/SBI/3/8, these include Belgium (https://www.biodiv.be); Burundi (https://bi.chm-cbd.net/); Canada (https://biodivcanada.chm-cbd.net/); France (https://biodiv.mnhn.fr/) and the ASEAN Biodiversity Centre (https://asean.chm-cbd.net/).

[149] Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda.

[150] http://www.biodiv.be/cebios2.

[151] Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Niger, and Togo.

[152] These included Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States of America.

[153] More information on technical and scientific cooperation, including the Biodiversity Innovation and Solutions Fair, is available at https://www.cbd.int/tsc and https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2018/parallel-meetings/innovation-fair.

[154] At least four side-events were organized in the margins of the twenty-second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[155] https://www.cbd.int/programmes/cross-cutting/technology/search.aspx.

an action agenda to build effective cooperation, increase global capacities, and scale up complementary research, building on the recommendations from the joint virtual sessions held in April 2021 and in January 2022.[156]

Aichi Biodiversity Target 20

78. The Secretariat continued its close collaboration with UNDP BIOFIN to provide technical support for financial planning and reporting to non-BIOFIN pilot countries in 2017 and 2018. Guidance on biodiversity financing and safeguards[157] as well as an online tool of the financial reporting framework were developed and made available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism. The financial reporting framework was also integrated into the online reporting tool for the sixth national reports in 2018 to facilitate reporting on financial progress.[158] Capacity development support is recognized as critical for scaling up efforts to report on resources being mobilized for biodiversity.

79. The Secretariat also continued its close collaboration with the GEF Secretariat to leverage capacity-building support and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions through GEF's biodiversity strategy[159] and expanded constituency workshops.[160] At COP 13, Parties adopted, through decision XIII/21, a four-year outcome-oriented framework for the GEF Trust Fund seventh replenishment period (GEF-7, 2018-2022).[161] This framework, or guidance to the financial mechanism, includes a consolidated list of programme priorities,[162] such as natural capital assessment and accounting, national reporting and NBSAP development, biosafety and access and benefit-sharing, which will be addressed through capacity-building and targeted support by the GEF-7 biodiversity focal area investments and associated programming.

Cross-cutting activities (addressing various Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

80. In the context of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), the Secretariat continued to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). The *Plant Conservation Report 2020*, launched as CBD Technical Series No. 95 in September 2020 alongside the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-5), provides a detailed review of progress towards the achievement of the 16 GSPC targets, while highlighting the important contribution that capacity-building initiatives have made to GSPC implementation.[163]

81. With the support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund and in collaboration with GPPC members, such as Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), the Secretariat contributed to the development of online tools and resources, including e-learning modules on seed conservation,[164] a toolkit to support implementation and a simplified guide to the GSPC 2011-2020.[165] The Secretariat also supported the organization of national and regional training courses, on seed conservation, plant/tree Red Listing, ex situ conservation, and ecological restoration, to assist countries with GSPC implementation. The training

[156] More information is available at https://science4biodiversity.org/.

[157] All guidelines and tools developed under the Convention are available at https://www.cbd.int/guidelines/.

[158] https://chm.cbd.int/submit.

[159] More information is available at http://www.thegef.org/topics/biodiversity and http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/gef_biodiversity_bifold_august_2019_0.pdf.

[160] Constituency workshops are organized, under the GEF Country Support Program, to provide recipient countries with assistance and capacity-building opportunities (https://www.thegef.org/topics/country-support-program).

[161] On 25 April 2018, 28 countries pledged a total of $4,068 million towards programming. A total of $1,292 million was allocated to the biodiversity focal area, representing nearly 32 per cent of the total GEF-7 Trust Fund (CBD/COP/14/7).

[162] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Focal_area_GEF-7_Programming_Directions_Biodiversity_0.pdf.

[163] https://www.cbd.int/gbo5/plant-conservation-report-2020.

[164] The e-learning modules are available at https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/global-seed-conservation-challenge-learning-modules/.

[165] The toolkit is accessible at https://www.plants2020.net/index/ and the simplified guide is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/gspc/programme/guide.shtml.

courses, conducted by BGCI, were held from September 2017 to May 2018 in Bhutan, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan.[166]

Global Taxonomy Initiative

82. Since 2015, the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) has been providing training opportunities to Parties, in line with its capacity-building strategy (decision XI/29), to apply DNA sequence-based species identification methods as a tool for biodiversity management that requires rapid species identification. In January 2018, with financial support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Secretariat awarded 10 countries[167] with small-scale grants to organize training courses on the application of DNA technologies, such as DNA barcoding, for rapid species identification at the national and regional levels. The courses were co-facilitated by trainers, who were trained during the first phase (2015-2017) of GTI trainings, in partnership with the University of Guelph and the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario. A total of 195 trained trainers were working with 166 new trained trainers from 91 institutions by the end of 2018. The skills attained in DNA technologies have improved specimen collection and biodiversity knowledge-sharing and have enhanced capacity of biodiversity research.[168]

83. Furthermore, the Secretariat, in collaboration with partners, facilitated the establishment of expert networks and DNA reference libraries, the creation of DNA barcoding sequence and specimen records, and the development of online resources.[169] For example, the Secretariat, in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, produced and published in late 2017 an electronic open access book entitled "Introduction to Access and Benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol: What DNA Barcoding Researchers Need to Know".[170]

84. To further assist Parties to develop capacity for rapid identification of species using DNA barcoding techniques, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the International Barcode of Life Consortium (iBOL), published in March 2021 CBD Technical Series No.94: Global Taxonomy Initiative 2020: A Step-by-Step Guide for DNA Barcoding.[171] This guide provides an overview of the principles underpinning DNA barcoding, while describing the workflows and laboratory equipment used to generate and interpret specimen collections. In addition, CBD Technical Series No.96: The Global Taxonomy Initiative in support of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, published in July 2021, identifies some key areas for further capacity development, including, inter alia, project coordination at the national and regional levels to scale up training activities, development of infrastructure to apply advanced technologies, career development support for young taxonomists, and long-term funding to sustain newly attained technical capacities. The technical series also highlights supplementary capacity building activities related to GTI to support Parties with the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.[172]

Gender mainstreaming

85. The Secretariat, in collaboration with partner organizations, such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), continued to further develop guidance materials and learning tools on gender mainstreaming and biodiversity, and supporting Parties to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action.[173] In 2017, a pocket guide was produced to provide examples of

[166] https://www.bgci.org/our-work/training-and-capacity-building/.

[167] Belarus (together with Moldova), Bhutan, Colombia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tunisia, Türkiye and Uruguay.

[168] More information is available in document CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/18.

[169] https://www.cbd.int/gti/expertise.shtml.

[170] The e-book is accessible at https://ab.pensoft.net/book/22579/list/8/.

[171] https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-94-en.pdf.

[172] https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-96-en.pdf.

[173] The 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action was welcomed by COP 12 in October 2014. Following the review of implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.3) a draft post-2020 Gender Plan of Action was prepared and made available for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting (CBD/SBI/3/4/Add.2/Rev.2).

actions undertaken by Parties to implement the Plan of Action.[174] A series of fact sheets on gender mainstreaming and other issues, such as biodiversity, access and benefit-sharing, agricultural biodiversity, wildlife management and NBSAPs, have also been developed in collaboration with partners, including IUCN and the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW).[175] In November 2019, the Secretariat launched a guide, "Addressing Gender Issues and Actions on Biodiversity Objectives", which describes concrete actions that can be taken to achieve more sustainable and gender-responsive biodiversity outcomes.[176]

86. In January 2017, a report on gender and biodiversity, presenting an analysis of women and gender equality considerations in NBSAPs,[177] was published as part of a capacity-building project implemented by IUCN's Global Gender Office, in collaboration with the Secretariat. A gender-responsive project was implemented in 2016 in Brazil, Mexico and Uganda, with financial support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund. This project involved bringing together representatives from national governments, women's groups and gender-biodiversity experts to identify gaps related to gender issues and to propose concrete actions for mainstreaming women's priorities and gender considerations into their NBSAPs.

87. The Secretariat also contributed to the development of an open online course on gender and environment, which consists of six modules, including one on gender and biodiversity. The course was launched in June 2018, and it was prepared by GEF, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in collaboration with other partners. The self-paced course is available on the UN CC:e-Learn platform.[178]

88. Two regional workshops were organized in collaboration with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, one for South-East Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 28-30 November 2017)[179] and one for South-East Asia (Manila, 9-13 December 2019), to develop training materials and build capacity on gender and biodiversity issues.[180] Similarly, two workshops were jointly organized with UN Women; the first was on mainstreaming gender into national biodiversity policies and programmes and was held on 1 July 2018 in the margins of the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and the second was held in New York City in April 2019 to develop recommendations for the inclusion of gender considerations in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.[181] The Secretariat also continued to collaborate with UN Women and UNEP-WCMC to undertake a review of gender-biodiversity indicators for possible use in the post-2020 framework.

89. Moreover, the Secretariat continued to engage actors, such as the CBD Women's Caucus and Women4Biodiversity, through online information-sharing webinars in the promotion of gender mainstreaming under the Convention.

National reporting

90. In collaboration with key partners such as UNDP and UNEP, the Secretariat continued to provide capacity-building support to Parties for the preparation of their national reports. In December 2016, the

[174] The pocket guide is available in the six United Nations languages and is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/CBD-GenderPlanofAction-EN-WEB.pdf.

[175] CBD Technical Series No. 49 also provides guidance on mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf). Other guidance materials, including the fact sheets on gender mainstreaming are available at https://www.cbd.int/gender/.

[176] The guide is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/cbd-towards2020-gender_integration-en.pdf.

[177] https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/gender-biodiversity-nbsaps-report-final.pdf; see also https://genderandenvironment.org/egi/.

[178] https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=39&page=overview.

[179] https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/why-gender-important-biodiversity-conservation.

[180] Input gathered from gender and biodiversity experts during these workshops was used to develop a set of training materials in collaboration with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and GIZ-Philippines in March 2021. More details on the training materials are available on page 5 of BioCAP Issue No. 11 (https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-11-en.pdf).

[181] Workshop report: https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/423f/a276/206bc2751c07658af8fa1a4a/gb-om-2019-01-02-en.pdf.

Conference of the Parties adopted in decision XIII/27 the guidelines and reporting templates for the sixth national reports, which will provide a final review of the progress countries are making to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In addition to the templates, the Secretariat developed an online reporting tool, accessible through the clearing-house mechanism,[182] and a user manual[183] to facilitate the preparation and submission of the sixth national reports. Help desk services were also provided to respond to Parties' queries and a series of inception webinars[184] were conducted in 2018, in collaboration with UNDP, on the technical guidelines[185] and the use of the reporting tool for the sixth national report. By 31October 2022, a total of 185 sixth national reports had been submitted to the Secretariat using the voluntary online reporting tool and the approved templates.[186] An assessment of the information submitted in the sixth national reports indicates that the majority of Parties have made progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets but not at a rate that has allowed them to be met by the 2020 deadline. Furthermore, in comparison with the fifth national reports, the sixth national reports show a significant increase in information about the implementation of Aichi Target 18 and the contribution of traditional knowledge and collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of other targets.[187]

91. The Secretariat also collaborated with UNDP, UNEP and FAO to organize a series of capacity-building workshops to assist developing countries with the preparation of their sixth national reports. In December 2017, one of the first workshops on the preparation of the sixth national report was held in the margins of the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, where participants were introduced to the online reporting tool and the use of spatial data to support the preparation of their national reports.[188] Similar workshops were organized throughout 2019, by UNDP, UNEP, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, for the Caribbean and Central American countries (January 2019), Western Balkan, Central Asian and Gulf countries (March 2019), and ASEAN member States (April 2019). Other capacity-building activities were also held in the margins of the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (from 2019 to 2022) and the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 23 in November 2019 and SBSTTA 24 in March 2022).

92. The Secretariat contributed to the development of various online tools to facilitate the process of national reporting. One example is the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT), developed in partnership with UNEP in 2018, which provides a unique working space for Parties to organize, share and maintain national biodiversity information for reporting purposes.[189] Although further testing and improvements of the tool are needed, over a dozen countries[190] are voluntarily using DaRT to systematically organize their biodiversity data. Similarly, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP),[191] hosted by UNEP-WCMC, provides support at the national level for the development and use of biodiversity-related indicators for reporting purposes, while the UN Biodiversity Lab, hosted by UNDP, provides access to spatial data, as a vehicle for increased transparency and accountability, for better conservation planning and reporting.[192]

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[182] https://chm.cbd.int/database?schema_s=nationalReport6.

[183] The user manual for the online reporting tool is available in the six United Nations languages at https://www.cbd.int/nr6/.

[184] Report of the inception webinars: http://nbsapforum.net/sites/default/files/Report%20Inception%20Workshop%206NR.pdf.

[185] https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/6NR-Technical-Guidance-en.pdf.

[186] https://www.cbd.int/reports/.

[187] More details on the review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 are available in document CBD/COP/15/9.

[188] Workshop report https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/0f10/dc96/9c3de3042cdc6c37df3d2676/nr-ws-2017-01-02-en.pdf.

[189] https://dart.informea.org/.

[190] Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, Switzerland and United Republic of Tanzania (https://dart.informea.org/node/7114).

[191] https://www.bipindicators.net/about.

[192] https://www.unbiodiversitylab.org/about.html.

Biosafety

93. In line with the short-term action plan and further to Article 22 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Secretariat continued to facilitate capacity-building support on various issues under the Protocol, including risk assessment, detection and identification of LMOs, public awareness, education and participation regarding LMOs, integrated implementation and mainstreaming biosafety, as well as the use of the biosafety clearing-house (BCH). Several capacity-building materials and tools have been developed since 2017, including e-learning materials on mainstreaming biosafety, an e-learning module on the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, and on public awareness, education and participation regarding LMOs.[193]

94. The Secretariat organized a series of regional capacity-building workshops as part of a project, funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, to strengthen capacities for the integrated implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, and the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. Three regional workshops were organized between November 2017 and April 2018, for Asia and the Pacific (Malaysia, 6-10 November 2017), Africa (Malawi, 19-23 February 2018) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, 16-20 April 2018), during which a total of 96 participants from 31 countries[194] were trained on how to achieve integrated implementation of the three instruments. Special sessions were dedicated to raising awareness and strengthening capacities of biosafety and biodiversity experts as well as lawyers responsible for the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol. Small grants and technical assistance were provided to ten countries[195] to implement pilot projects to test practical actions and approaches to foster integrated implementation. Through national workshops and seminars organized by each participating country, 10 desk studies and national biosafety mainstreaming strategies were developed. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol made use of an interactive toolkit, developed in collaboration with the University of Strathclyde, on mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAPs and national sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and institutional frameworks, as well as an online application through which a biosafety mainstreaming strategy can be developed. These online tools are also available on the Biodiversity E-learning Platform.

95. With support from the Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Korea Biosafety Capacity-Building Initiative, the Secretariat organized five regional training courses on risk assessment of LMOs, for Latin America (Panama, 20-24 August 2018), Central and Eastern Europe (Belarus, 24-28 September 2018), anglophone Africa (South Africa, 8-12 April 2019), Western, Central and Eastern Asia (Türkiye, 17-21 October 2022), and South, Southeast and Pacific Asia (Philippines, 7-11 November 2022). Participants were trained on theoretical and practical aspects of the risk assessment process (including concepts, steps, methodology and key issues to consider), the problem formulation approach (hypothesis formulation, risk scenarios) and the evaluation of case studies of LMOs for environmental release.[196] Similarly, the Secretariat developed, through a collaborative multi-stakeholder process, a training manual as well as four training e-modules on risk assessment of LMOs in the context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.[197]

96. Moreover, the Secretariat organized, with funding from the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the Korea Biosafety Capacity-Building Initiative, a subregional training workshop on sampling, detection and

[193] All biosafety e-learning modules are available on the Biodiversity E-learning Platform at https://scbd.unssc.org/course/index.php?categoryid=3.

[194] 28 participants from 10 Asian and Pacific countries, 26 from 10 African countries, and 42 from 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

[195] Cambodia, Cameroon, Cuba, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Selected countries were announced through notification 2017-064.

[196] Workshop reports and background documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-RARM-CB-2018-01, https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-RARM-CB-2018-02, https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-RARM-CB-2019-01, https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-RARM-OM-2022-02 and https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-RARM-OM-2022-03.

[197] The training manual is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/mop-07/information/mop-07-inf-06-en.pdf and the e-modules are accessible at https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/e-training_RA.shtml.

identification of LMOs for Asia and the Pacific (Malaysia, 20-24 March 2017). Similarly, with funding from the Korea Biosafety Capacity-Building Initiative, two additional subregional workshops on the detection and identification of LMOs were organized, one for francophone Africa (Tunisia, 5-9 March 2018) and one for anglophone Africa (Nigeria, 16-20 September 2019). A total of 63 participants from 45 countries received theoretical and practical laboratory training on the detection and identification of LMOs, including sampling, DNA detection methodologies, analysis of results, interpretation of analytical results, and reporting. Participants also shared experiences and assessed their national needs and gaps for the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol.[198]

97. The Secretariat also organized, with the financial support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund, a capacity-building workshop for customs and border control officials in Pacific small island developing States. The workshop, held in Fiji from 27 to 29 March 2017, was attended by 39 participants from 11 countries and contributed to strengthening capacities for national border controls on LMOs. Participants learned about the provisions relating to handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs under the Cartagena Protocol, as well as methods for sampling and detection of LMOs.[199] Moreover, the Secretariat, as partner in the Green Customs Initiative, supports coordination of capacity development targeting border control and customs officials to monitor and prevent the illegal trade of environmentally sensitive commodities and substances, such as hazardous wastes, endangered species and certain LMOs, under multilateral environmental agreements and international conventions. In this context, the Secretariat contributed to the update of the *Green Customs Initiative Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements* in 2018.[200]

98. In its efforts to continue working on issues relating to the detection and identification of LMOs, the Secretariat also facilitated various online discussions of the Network of Laboratories for the Detection of Living Modified Organisms to address current techniques used in the detection and identification of LMOs, share experiences on the use of methodologies and strategies for detection, identification and monitoring of organisms, and assess the current capacities of countries to detect and identify LMOs. These discussions, held in 2015 and 2018, contributed to development of the draft training manual on the detection and identification of LMOs.[201] Similarly, a webinar was organized in January 2018 to promote a science-policy dialogue on the detection and identification of LMOs in the Asia-Pacific region. A total of 45 participants from 10 countries[202] attended the webinar, which facilitated the exchange of views among policymakers and scientists on how laboratory analyses of LMOs can best respond to specific national regulatory needs in an effective manner.

99. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to enhance the capacity of countries to effectively participate in the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) and thus facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, environmental and legal information in the context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. In 2017 and 2018, two capacity-building workshops were organized for BCH national focal points in collaboration with the UNEP-GEF BCH-III project:[203] in Fiji (20-23 June 2017) and in Egypt (24 November 2018) in the margins of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The Fiji workshop brought together 15 national focal points from 8 Pacific Island

[198] Workshop reports and background documents are available at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CPDIWS-2017-01, https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CPDI-WS-2018-01 and https://www.cbd.int/meetings/CP-DI-WS-2019-01.

[199] The workshop report is accessible at https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/cphtpiws-2017-01/official/cphtpiws-2017-01-02-en.pdf.

[200] More information is available at http://bch.cbd.int/onlineconferences/portal_detection/customs.shtml and https://www.greencustoms.org/who-we-are.

[201] The draft training manual on the detection and identification of LMOs (CBD/CP/MOP/9/8/Add.1) was taken note of by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its ninth meeting, in 2018.

[202] Bhutan, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

[203] In the context of a GEF-funded project titled "Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the BCH" (https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/biosafety/what-we-do/developing-biosafety-frameworks/bch-phase-iii).

States[204] to establish sustainable administrative systems, improve compliance with the Protocol, and enhance collaboration within the region. Participants developed a follow-up plan known as the "One PASIFIKA Biosafety Roadmap" to guide island nations towards effectively putting in place biosafety measures.[205] Similarly, a total of 32 national focal points and national authorized users participated in the training workshop in Egypt, which included a training session on searching and registering information in the BCH Central Portal, description of the case studies on the use of the BCH, and a demonstration of the new BCH website being developed as a part of the BCH migration project. In addition, to further facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and to assist Parties with the implementation of the Protocol, the Secretariat made available a new and improved BCH platform. A webinar to introduce the new platform and its main features was held on 7 December 2021.[206]

100. Finally, in the context of the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, the Secretariat organized various online discussions on public education (3 April-5 May 2017) and public awareness (15 March-5 April 2018). These discussions facilitated the exchange of views and information on key elements, procedures and practices of public education and public awareness regarding LMOs. Similarly, the Secretariat developed various online tools, including a bulletin board[207] and a biosafety newsletter,[208] and made available two e-learning modules on access to information and public education regarding LMOs.[209] Furthermore, the third joint round table on public awareness, access to information and public participation regarding LMOs/genetically modified organisms (GMOs) was convened in Geneva, from 16 to 18 December 2019, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention). A total of 45 participants from 27 countries in Central, Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America attended the meeting, which aimed at strengthening countries' capacities to promote public awareness, access to information and public participation regarding LMOs/GMOs.[210] In addition, in May 2021, the Secretariat and the Aarhus Convention jointly launched a pocket guide to enhance the capacity of Parties to put in place procedures for access to information and public participation regarding living and genetically modified organisms (LMOs/GMOs).[211]

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[204] Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Kiribati.

[205] More details found on page 9 of BioCAP Issue No. 1 (https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-02-en.pdf).

[206] The BCH platform is accessible at http://bch.cbd.int/. A recording of the webinar is available at https://youtu.be/WH1wlFkm5Oc.

[207] http://bch.cbd.int/onlineconferences/portal_art23/bulletin.shtml.

[208] https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/cpb_newsletter.shtml.

[209] The e-learning modules are accessible at https://scbd.unssc.org/course/index.php?categoryid=9 and http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/cpb_art23.shtml.

[210] The report of the meeting is available at https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/wgp/WGP_24/ODS/ECE_MP.PP_WG.1_2020_6_E.pdf.

[211] More information on the pocket guide is available on page 8 of BioCAP Issue No. 11 (https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/biocap/biocap-11-en.pdf).