



Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building Beyond 2020

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Introduction

Current Capacity-Building Frameworks/Action Plans

- ▶ Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2012 - 2020); first adopted by COP-MOP in 2004 (decision BS-I/5) and renewed in 2012 (decision BS-VI/3). Due to be reviewed/renewed in 2020.
- ▶ Strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; adopted in 2012 (decision NP-I/8). Due to be reviewed/renewed in 2020.
- ▶ Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative adopted in 2012 (decision XI/29)
- ▶ Short-Term Action Plan (2017-2020) to Enhance and Support Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols; adopted in 2016 (decision XIII/23)

Long-term Strategic Framework - Mandate

- ▶ [Decision XIII/23](#), para 15(m): ... **initiate a process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building** beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the capacity-building work of the Protocols....
- ▶ [Decision 14/24](#),
 - ▶ Para 1(a): **commission a study to provide an information base** for the preparation of the long-term strategic framework;
 - ▶ Para.1(c): **organize regional and stakeholder-specific consultative workshops and online discussion fora** to ... contribute to the preparation of the draft long-term strategic framework ...
 - ▶ Para. 1(d): submit the draft long-term strategic framework aligned with the post-2020 GBF & 2030 Agenda for Sust. Dev. to SBI-3 and COP-15
- ▶ [Decision 14/24 B](#),
 - ▶ Para 9: prepare proposals for an inclusive process to **review and renew technical and scientific cooperation programmes** in order to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Indicative Preparation Timeline

Activity	Date
Conduct a study to provide an information base for the long-term strategic framework on capacity-building; technical and scientific cooperation beyond 2020	May - July 2019
Review the draft study report	Aug. 2019
First meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG-I, Nairobi)	27-30 Aug. 2019
Finalize study report and initiate drafting elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building; technical and scientific cooperation beyond 2020	Sept. – Nov. 2019
13th meeting of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - input	22-25 Oct. 2019
Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building; Technical and Scientific Cooperation for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol - input	29-31 Oct 2019
11th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8J-11) – Side event on capacity-building	20-22 Nov 2019
SBSTTA-23 – Consideration of Proposals to Strengthen technical and scientific cooperation	25-29 Nov. 2019



Indicative Preparation Timeline

Activity	Date
Online consultation on the draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building	January 2020
OEWG-2 Kunming, China	24-29 Feb. 2020
Thematic Consultation on Capacity-building and Technical and Scientific Cooperation (Kunming, China)	1 Mar 2020
Fourteenth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Biosafety LG-14)	Mar 2020 (tbc)
SBSTTA-24	18-22 May 2020
Third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3) - Consideration of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation	25-29 May 2020
OEWG-3, Cali, Colombia	27-31 July 2020
COP-15/ CP-COP-MOP-10 / NP-COP-MOP 4, Kunming, China	Oct. 2020



Linkages with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Process

During the regional consultations and at OEWG-I, Parties and stakeholders:

- ▶ Identified capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation as critical means of implementation for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- ▶ Underlined the need for a framework to provide a strategic direction and foster a comprehensive and coherent approach to capacity-building in support of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework implementation

Weaknesses, challenges and gaps identified during the regional consultations

- ▶ Lack of common understanding of the meaning and scope of capacity-building
- ▶ Gaps in thematic coverage by CB initiatives - some thematic areas not well addressed, e.g. socioeconomic impacts of LMOs and ABS
- ▶ Imbalance in regional coverage of CB initiatives, projects and programmes
- ▶ Lack of systematic needs assessment and stock-taking
- ▶ Lack of baselines and indicators to monitor and measure progress and impact
- ▶ CB initiatives often not well targeted
- ▶ Limited expertise and high staff turnover
- ▶ Limited resources for capacity-building
- ▶ Limited attention to biodiversity in formal education programmes
- ▶ Inadequate use of existing capacities, tools and facilities

Findings from relevant studies and evaluations

- ▶ Limited focus on CB at the institutional and systemic levels
- ▶ Capacity-building heavily project-driven, not well institutionalized
- ▶ Sustainability not adequately addressed at the CB design stage
- ▶ Short-term projects/ interventions - few long-term CB programmes

Suggestions from the regional consultations

- ▶ Develop a framework to provide a clear strategic direction and foster a coherent approach to capacity-building
- ▶ Adopt holistic approaches – avoid piecemeal and ad hoc interventions
- ▶ Broaden the scope of capacity-building beyond training
- ▶ Clarify what capacity and whose capacity is to be built and by whom
- ▶ Define a clear theory of change
- ▶ Conduct participatory capacity needs assessments and stocktaking
- ▶ Develop national capacity-building strategies and action plans
- ▶ Design and implement demand-driven capacity-building initiatives
- ▶ Undertake rigorous monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of CB initiatives
- ▶ Assess and communicate the impact of capacity-building efforts
- ▶ Foster the sustainability of capacity-building initiatives

Suggestions from the regional consultations

Actions to enhance technical and scientific cooperation

- ▶ Develop partnerships and exchange programmes
- ▶ Mapping and cataloguing providers of technical assistance
- ▶ Assessment/inventory of appropriate technologies and best practices
- ▶ Ensuring technology fit for purpose
- ▶ Building accelerator mechanisms at the local and national levels
- ▶ Identify and strengthen centers of excellence

Study to Inform the Preparation of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

- ▶ Study was commissioned in May 2019 following a call for expression of interest
- ▶ UNEP-WCMC undertaking the study; Final report expected November 2019
- ▶ **Objective:** Provide an information base for the preparation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020.
- ▶ **Scope:** Review the current status, needs and gaps, challenges, opportunities, good practices and lessons learned regarding CB and technical and scientific cooperation, and identify possible elements of the draft long-term strategic framework.
- ▶ **Methodology:**
 - ▶ Desk review of relevant documents (see Decision 14/24, Annex I, Appendix, para. 2(a)), including national reports, NBSAPs, project evaluation reports, etc.
 - ▶ Analysis of results of the survey conducted in November 2018
 - ▶ Analysis of needs and priorities submitted through the CHM, BCH and ABS-CH; and those expressed during regional/thematic workshops and consultations.
 - ▶ Interviews with a representative sample of Parties and stakeholders.
 - ▶ Input from thematic workshops, regional consultations and online discussions

Summary of the Key Study Findings Needs, Gaps and Priorities

- Capacity needs & gaps are grouped into 3 main categories with some overlaps

Technical capacity needs linked to specific thematic areas (e.g. ABS, biosafety, taxonomy, spatial analysis, remote sensing)

Functional capacity needs (e.g. policy or project design, M&E, KM, data mngt, partnership dev., resource mobilization)

Organisational capacity needs
(institutional structures, systems and procedures; planning processes; leadership, management and governance; infrastructure, etc.)

Priority needs and gaps (Nagoya Protocol)

Top priority capacity needs relating to access and benefit sharing (ABS)

- Negotiating mutually agreed terms (MAT)
- Capacity of IPLCs to implement the Protocol
- Capacity to develop endogenous research capabilities
- Capacity to implement and to comply with the Protocol
- Capacity to develop, implement and enforce ABS measures
- Capacities of User and Provider countries to enforce and comply with ABS regulations
- Capacity to establish checkpoints

Top functional capacities and emerging areas for capacity-building

- Communication and awareness
- Stakeholder engagement
- Resources mobilization
- Networking and partnership development
- Digital sequence information on genetic resources
- Monitoring the use of genetic resources for measuring and reporting on monetary and non-monetary benefits
- Strengthening national environmental information systems including indicators

Identified Capacity needs and priorities (CBD)

Most frequently cited functional capacity needs and gaps

- Resource mobilization and fundraising skills
- Partnerships, cooperation and collaboration with other actors/sectors
- Networking and communication skills
- Knowledge and information management and sharing
- Integration of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Policy and legislation development and enforcement

Most frequently cited technical capacity needs and gaps (specific capacity requirements differ from country to country)

- Sustainable use of biodiversity
- Marine and coastal biodiversity
- Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)
- Ecosystem restoration
- Taxonomy
- Biodiversity indicators

Other technical capacity needs

- Carrying out assessments of biodiversity and ecosystems status and trends
- Mainstreaming biodiversity (theory and practice)
- Development of biodiversity indicators
- Spatial analysis and remote sensing

Organizational capacity needs

- Institutional capacity
- Skilled human resources
- Infrastructure (tools and equipment)
- Project/programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Gender analysis and integration

Identified priority needs and gaps (Cartagena Protocol)

Top priority capacity needs relating to biosafety (according to 2nd and 3rd national reports)

- Risk assessment and other scientific and technical expertise;
- Identification of LMOs, including their detection;
- Scientific, technical and institutional collaboration at sub-regional, regional and international levels;
- Risk management,;
- Public awareness, participation and education in biosafety;
- Scientific biosafety research relating to LMOs;
- Measures to address unintentional and/or illegal transboundary movements of LMOs;
- Socio-economic considerations;
- Taking into account risks to human health.

Top functional capacities identified

- Communication and awareness
- Stakeholder engagement
- Network and partnership development
- Resources mobilization
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Leadership and management, policy design and enforcement,
- Policy design and enforcement,
- Strategic planning

Findings on Capacity-building Methods and Approaches

- Selection of methods depends on the purpose (why capacity is needed), the target audience and the desired objectives



Workshops and training courses are the most widely used capacity-building methods

E-learning regarded as less effective, but is considered useful when used in combination with other methods (blended approach)

Peer-to-peer learning, coaching and mentoring and other on-the-job training methods also increasing used

Institutional development through technical cooperation, twinning, partnerships, networking and peer-to-peer support used but to a limited extent

Experiential learning through exposure visits/study tours, staff exchanges and internships perceived as effective but not widely applied (costly)

Preliminary Recommendations: Strategic Direction for Future CB Efforts

Long-term
strategic
approach

Strong ownership
and commitment

Realistic planning
that considers
target audience,
timeframes,
financial
resources and
capacities

Blended approach
(combination of
different methods
and approaches)

Strategic Direction for Future CB Efforts

Very

Nationally
determined
commitments

Gender-
responsive
and in pursuit
of the SDG

Results-
oriented and
measurable

Sustainable
and impactful

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Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Purpose:

- ▶ Provide a common overarching framework for capacity-building in support of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- ▶ Inform and guide the capacity-building actions of Parties, stakeholders and partners
- ▶ Establish a shared understanding of the core principles and standards for effective capacity-building in the context of the post-2020 GBF
- ▶ Provide generalized high-level guidance on indicative best capacity-building practices and approaches

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Purpose (cont'd):

- ▶ Foster systematic, coherent and impact-focused capacity-building processes
- ▶ Provide generalized guidance on indicative capacity-building roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders
- ▶ Enable Parties and stakeholders to:
 - ▶ better coordinate and streamline capacity-building efforts
 - ▶ standardize capacity-building approaches
 - ▶ identify and apply best practices and effective approaches to address common capacity-building challenges

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Purpose (cont'd):

- ▶ The framework is not meant to be a plan of action but rather a presentation of guiding principles, standards and possible approaches
 - ▶ It does not seek to define activities but rather to provide options of possible approaches Parties could adopt and adapt to their circumstances
 - ▶ It provides guidance for ideal situations; the guidance may not apply in every situation; however capacity-building efforts – activities, projects, programmes, etc. – should be encouraged to apply the principles and standards set out in the framework

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

- Introduction and context
- Strategic direction, principles and approaches
- Focal result areas
- Implementation strategies and mechanisms
- Monitoring, evaluation and review of the framework

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Introduction and context

- ▶ Mandate for developing the long-term strategic framework
- ▶ Overview the framework preparation process
- ▶ Meaning and scope of capacity building in the context of the CBD and its Protocols (working definitions, types & levels of CB,
- ▶ Current capacity-building landscape and baseline (geographic and thematic coverage of ongoing capacity-building initiatives, existing tools and resources, types and distribution of capacity-building providers and networks, main obstacles and challenges and existing opportunities
- ▶ Capacity needs, priorities and gaps identified by Parties
- ▶ Synergies with capacity-building strategies and programmes under other processes, including Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Strategic direction, principles and approaches

- ▶ Rationale for the long-term strategic framework
- ▶ Theory of change for capacity-building
- ▶ Purpose and objectives of the framework
- ▶ Guiding principles, standards and foundational elements for effective capacity-building
- ▶ Capacity-building modalities and approaches
- ▶ Strategies for institutionalizing capacity-building in support of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Focal result areas

- ▶ To be defined – linked to the post-2020 targets and milestones
- ▶ Associated capacity-building action plans and global and/or regional programmes to support the achievement of the targets

Implementation strategies and mechanisms

- ▶ Outreach and roll out plan of the long-term strategic framework
- ▶ Mechanisms for fostering collaborative and coordinated action - promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to capacity-building
- ▶ Partnerships and networks for the implementation of the framework - strategic partners, communities of practice, etc.

Draft Elements of the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building beyond 2020

Implementation strategies and mechanisms (cont'd)

- ▶ Resource mobilization and funding options for biodiversity capacity-building
- ▶ South-South and triangular cooperation and peer-to-peer support mechanisms
- ▶ Integration of sustainability in the capacity-building design and implementation

Monitoring, evaluation and review of the framework

- ▶ Indicator framework for measuring capacity-building outputs, outcomes, and impacts
- ▶ Communication and reporting of progress

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Thank You