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### **SUMMARY REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1. In decision 14/24 B, paragraph 9, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare proposals for an inclusive process to review and renew technical and scientific cooperation programmes (TSC)<sup>1</sup> to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to submit those proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) at their meetings prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary developed the proposals and made them available in documents CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.2 and CBD/SBI/3/INF/15. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting took note of the proposals for the review process and requested the Executive Secretary to commission the review in accordance with the proposed process, as outlined in annex IV of recommendation 3/8, and to submit the review report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

2. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with funding from the Republic of Korea, commissioned an independent panel of three experts in June 2022 to conduct the review of technical and scientific cooperation programmes. The panel carried out a high-level strategic analysis of the Secretariat-led programmes and initiatives involving technical and scientific cooperation activities with a view to identifying good practices and lessons learned and making recommendations to facilitate the renewal and strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The review covered the following initiatives: the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI), the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI), the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative and the Biosafety Capacity-building Initiative as well as global programmes adopted by the Conference of the Parties, including the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI), and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation programme. The review also analysed some of the Secretariat's activities and partnerships that promote technical and scientific cooperation (TSC), including its efforts to support and accelerate the work of the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity and its broader member organizations.

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<sup>1</sup> In the context of this review, technical and scientific cooperation refers to a process whereby two or more countries or institutions pursue their individual or collective biodiversity related goals through cooperative actions and/or through exchange of technical and scientific knowledge, expertise, data, tools and resources, technologies and technical know-how. Technical and scientific cooperation may include human resources development, institutional building, exchange of expertise, joint training, joint research, joint development and diffusion of technologies (including indigenous and traditional technologies), and the transfer of technology and know-how (from CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.2).

3. The process included a desk review of relevant reports and documents, targeted interviews with relevant Secretariat staff, and analysis of a survey that was sent to Parties and other stakeholders by the Secretariat. The review took into account, to the extent possible, information from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, non-Parties and other relevant stakeholders, as well as reports and case studies on TSC work under other conventions and processes, including a review of implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

4. Section I of the present note provides a summary of the main findings. Section II presents proposals for the possible renewal and strengthening of TSC programmes, including the key recommendations of the review. Section III provides additional considerations to address elements proposed in annex IV of recommendation 3/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Finally, section IV provides a conclusion and possible way forward. The full report of the review prepared by the team of independent experts is available in document CBD/COP/15/INF/6.

## **I. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW**

5. The following section presents a summary of the main findings of the review, organized into two subsections. Subsection A describes aspects of the current technical and scientific cooperation programming under the Convention and its Protocols that have worked well, including the key success factors, good practices and lessons learned. Subsection B presents aspects that have not worked well, including major weaknesses and challenges that need to be addressed urgently.

### **A. Elements that have worked well**

6. The review revealed that overall Parties and stakeholders consider TSC to be a relevant and important means of implementation for the Convention and its Protocols. According to the survey results, a majority of the respondents indicated that the TSC activities and programmes they engaged with had been very useful and highly relevant and more than 70 per cent of the respondents agreed that greater investments need to be made to promote and enable TSC in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

7. The review also found that the delivery of TSC activities, programmes and initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols has improved over time. Key success factors include the adoption of a people-centred approach that focuses on building and strengthening the capacities and capabilities of individuals and institutions responsible for on-the-ground implementation. Another good practice has been partnership-building at the global, regional, and national levels.

8. Parties and relevant stakeholders found a number of technical and scientific cooperation approaches particularly effective. These include joint training activities, peer-to-peer knowledge transfer, partnership and network building, the exchange of experts, joint research and technology development programmes, and international study tours.

9. In terms of overarching approaches to TSC, the review found that regional and subregional mechanisms have multiple advantages over global mechanisms, including the fact that they: reach more target audiences (including indigenous peoples and local communities); better tailor and target knowledge and capacity strengthening to national and local needs; facilitate more sustainable and long-term initiatives; foster the development of technologies relevant to the respective regions; and help to build more effective discussion channels to provide input to the design and implementation of biodiversity programmes.

### **B. Elements that require improvement**

10. The review identified various aspects of TSC under the Convention and its Protocols that have not worked well due to a number of weaknesses and challenges. The main challenges relate to the inadequate and limited funding and human resources for TSC activities and programmes. Financial resources for TSC are scarce, inadequate, and unpredictable. This has made it difficult to programme and implement crucial

TSC activities. For example, while matchmaking<sup>2</sup> is an important and effective tool for the delivery of TSC activities and programmes, it is difficult to implement it without the financial resources as noted from BBI's experience. The review found that while a number of Parties or organizations would be interested in providing technical assistance to those expressing a need for such assistance, many are unable to do so without some financial support to at least cover the operational costs, such as travel and accommodation. The review noted that initiatives that do have funding to facilitate TSC activities through its small grants, have had more success.

11. The lack of a common understanding of what constitutes TSC under the Convention and its Protocols is another major challenge undermining the adoption of harmonized and purposeful approaches to TSC. Related to this is the lack of an overarching and coherent TSC programme under the Convention with a well-defined Theory of Change and a lack of a monitoring and evaluation plan with clear indicators. This lack of clarity has hindered the TSC from reaching its full potential as an effective means of implementation.

12. Human resources constraints are another significant challenge affecting the TSC efforts under the Convention and its Protocols. For example, a lack of dedicated fulltime staff for TSC at the Secretariat is limiting the effectiveness in the planning and delivery of support to Parties. A lack of human resources and expertise at the national and regional levels is also hampering efforts to catalyse and sustain TSC to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols.

13. The review also identified the lack of a long-term approach to TSC and the over-reliance on short-term interventions to promote and facilitate TSC were also identified as major limitations. Parties and stakeholders indicated that longer-term planning and sustained support are needed to make a difference.

14. Furthermore, the review also noted that a number of the TSC programmes and initiatives under the Convention have been developed in a "top-down" manner. In other words, they are conceived at the global level and relevant stakeholders at the local level were not strategically and effectively engaged during the design phase. Proper stakeholder mapping, along with systematic needs assessments and adequate engagement at various levels, are needed to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of TSC programming.

15. Moreover, the review found that facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation is rarer and more challenging, as compared to North-South cooperation. Concern was expressed about the amount of knowledge and expertise lost when South-South collaboration opportunities are not operationalized. Within both developed and developing countries, an additional weakness identified was the lack of meaningful inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in TSC interventions.

16. Finally, the review noted that while the clearing-house mechanism (CHM) is cited in the Convention text as a mechanism meant to promote and facilitate TSC, it is not clear from the analysis of the available information and reports, how the CHM is actually promoting and facilitating TSC in practice. It was also difficult to measure how the CHM and other initiatives are responding to TSC-related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

## **II. PROPOSALS FOR THE POSSIBLE RENEWAL AND STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES**

17. Based on the findings of the review, this section presents proposals for the possible renewal and strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Subsection A presents overarching strategic and operational recommendations aimed to address some of the challenges and limitations faced

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<sup>2</sup> Matchmaking involves linking countries that have specific technical and scientific needs with countries or organizations that are able to provide the necessary technical support and resources (including knowledge, expertise, resource material, technologies, funding, etc.) to address the expressed needs through mutual partnerships. This may be done directly through a web platform or with support from a helpdesk.

by the existing programmes and initiatives, to enhance their relevance and effectiveness and to enhance TSC programming under the Convention and its Protocols.

18. Subsection B presents proposals for establishing a coherent TSC programme with a clear Theory of Change aligned with the Theory of Change for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Subsection C presents proposals for an overall results-based monitoring, review and reporting framework for TSC programmes and initiatives, including possible key performance indicators.

**A. Overarching recommendations for strengthening technical and scientific cooperation to support the global biodiversity framework**

19. Based on the findings of the review, the following recommendations are suggested for consideration, as appropriate, by Parties, the Secretariat, and relevant stakeholders in order to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of TSC in supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The recommendations are organized into two main categories: strategic and operational.

*Strategic recommendations*

20. **Develop a clear description of the scope of TSC and how to facilitate it at all levels.** Developing a common understanding and harmonized approach to TSC in the context of programming under the Convention could be helpful to better focus TSC interventions at all levels, to make them more effective and ensure systematic monitoring and reporting on progress.

21. **Institutionalize TSC coordination and action through regional and subregional mechanisms.** Regional and subregional centres have the advantage of being more connected and knowledgeable, not only regarding the issues and challenges, but also the stakeholders and experts working on the ground to achieve biodiversity goals. These centres can be more efficient and effective in linking the global to the local and facilitating TSC partnerships and creating matches that can support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. To be effective, it is important that the capacities of regional institutions/centres be strengthened, especially in areas such as resource mobilization.

22. **Integrate capacity strengthening activities into TSC programmes.** Initiatives that have included capacity development have greater reach and the potential to be more impactful, therefore, TSC programming should intentionally include capacity strengthening activities.

23. **Tailor and target TSC programmes to the needs identified by partnering countries and communities.** Greater and more systematic efforts need to be made to ensure that TSC programming is demand-driven and that it responds to the needs and gaps identified by the beneficiaries of the intended interventions.

24. **Strengthen organizational and institutional capacities of the partnering regional and national institutions.** It is important that TSC programmes places greater emphasis on strengthening organizational and institutional capacities and that they include strategies that help improve governance, decision-making infrastructure, procedures, and financial and human resources, among others, that can enable long-term scientific development and technological innovation that can support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

25. **Prioritize TSC activities that promote the sharing of local and indigenous knowledge among Parties and that maximize the use of local expertise in the development of new technologies.** Greater efforts need to be made to develop TSC programming that specifically targets indigenous peoples and local communities and focuses on leveraging indigenous knowledge and local expertise. In this regard, it is also recommended that Parties, organizations, and other stakeholders designing TSC programmes apply the

Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines<sup>3</sup> to address proposed developments that may impact sacred sites, lands, or waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.

**26. Strengthen partnerships and intersectoral cooperation and diversify TSC strategic and implementing partners.** Where possible, TSC programming should promote synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements and existing platforms, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). For new programming, greater emphasis should be placed on addressing intersectoral cross-sectoral issues and themes, and on solving the challenges with the involvement of other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements and new implementing partners.

**27. Expand and strengthen South-South cooperation.** Resources should be made available to expand and strengthen South-South cooperation to enable developing country Parties to collaboratively develop and implement joint TSC activities and co-create new knowledge and technologies. This should be supplemented by triangular cooperation and North-South cooperation to integrate all perspectives and existing knowledge. For this to happen, the matchmaking function of the clearing-house mechanism should be strengthened to enable Parties to identify potential partners and donors.

#### *Operational recommendations*

**28. Establish mechanisms to ensure adequate and sustainable financial resources for TSC.** To maintain a predictable and sufficient flow of financial resources for the effective implementation of TSC programmes, dedicated funding mechanisms for TSC, together with a resource mobilization and diversification strategy, should be established.

**29. Further develop and better leverage the clearing-house mechanism.** The CHM should be strengthened to effectively fulfil its mandate to promote and facilitate TSC. In particular, the matchmaking function of the CHM should be enhanced to enable Parties to find, connect, and collaborate with other Parties and relevant stakeholders on issues of mutual interest, as well as donors. Also, new tools, such as mobile applications, should be developed and deployed to promote broader and easy access to and use of the CHM. Furthermore, the discussion platforms in the CHM should be strengthened to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

**30. Develop an overarching TSC programme with a clear Theory of Change and a results-based monitoring and evaluation framework.** An overarching TSC programme with a clear Theory of Change and an overall results-based monitoring framework should be developed to provide overall guidance to Parties and TSC partners and facilitate evidence-based reporting on the progress of the TSC contribution towards achieving the post-2020 global biodiversity goals and targets.

**31. Strengthen human resources.** Parties should put in place enabling environments and other measures to keep the same people involved in TSC programmes over longer periods of time, and also facilitate the systematic transfer of expertise, knowledge and experiences. Within TSC programmes, there should be a reduction in over-reliance on external consultants, secondments, and other transient staff to improve long-term institutional capacities and reduce interruptions in implementation.

**32.** It may be noted that most of these recommendations are already reflected in the proposals to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation annexed to the draft decision recommended by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (see CBD/COP/15/2, item 13A, annex II).

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<sup>3</sup> Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities. Decision VII/16 F.

### **B. Proposed Theory of Change for technical and scientific cooperation**

33. The following section presents a proposed overall Theory of Change for technical and scientific cooperation in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It is important to note that this is an indicative Theory of Change that was developed by the panel of experts for consideration by the Parties to the Convention.

34. The proposal focuses on a chain of results that would contribute to achieving Target 19.2: strengthened capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promotion of development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.<sup>4</sup> It identifies elements that are within the direct control of Parties and relevant stakeholders, including the necessary inputs to implement Article 18 of the Convention, such as adequate financial resources, revised institutional arrangements, expanded partnerships, improved planning and reporting. These inputs will facilitate the implementation of activities that will generate the desired outputs, including submissions of requests for TSC, mechanisms to facilitate TSC, support to technology development, creation of communities of practice, etc. These outputs will contribute to achieving the outcomes, which are in the sphere of influence of the programme.

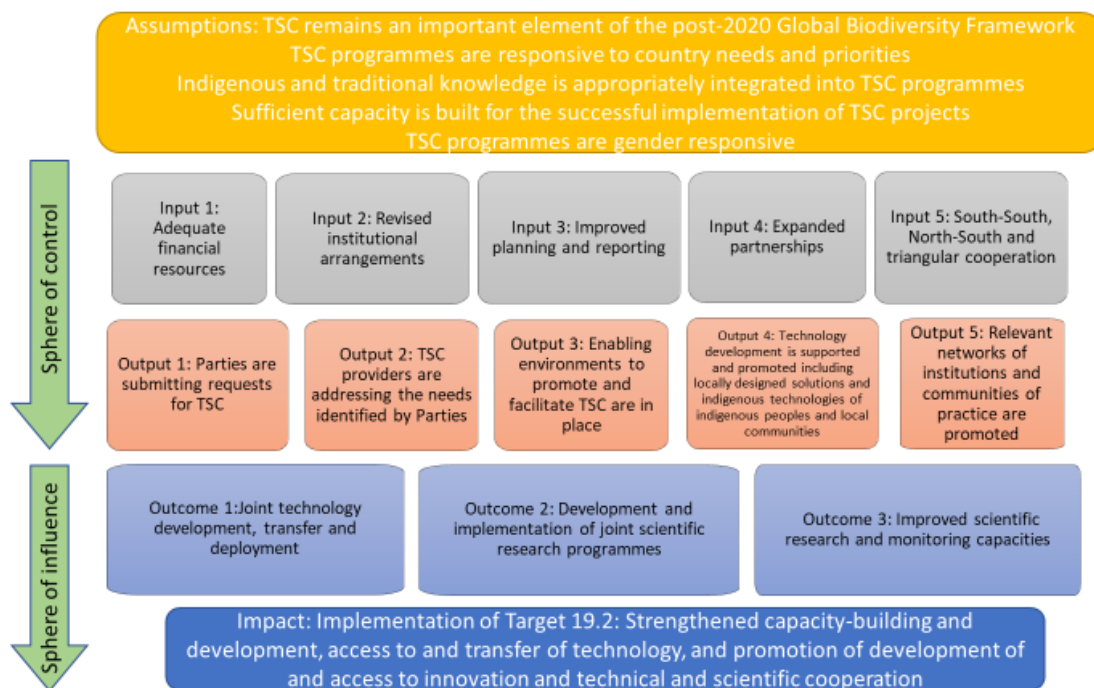
35. Several assumptions underpin this Theory of Change, including that TSC remains an important and well-resourced means of implementation for the global biodiversity framework; that TSC programmes are designed in such a way to respond to country needs and priorities; that indigenous and traditional knowledge is appropriately integrated into TSC programmes; and that sufficient capacity is built for the effective and gender-responsive implementation of programmes.

36. The proposed Theory of Change recognizes that to effectively contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a commitment will be needed to set up coherent TSC programming, including through effective governance, and strategic planning and financing. These changes will be crucial inputs, upon which the achievement of the outputs, outcomes and impact will be dependent.

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<sup>4</sup> This formulation of Target 19.2 is an abbreviated version based on the outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group meeting on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. See [recommendation 4/1](#).

*Figure 1: Proposed Theory of Change for technical and scientific cooperation*



### C. Proposed monitoring framework for technical and scientific cooperation

37. Since the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is still under development, the proposed monitoring framework for TSC below provides general guidance to assist Parties in tracking and collecting evidence to demonstrate how TSC biodiversity interventions are contributing towards the achievement of Target 19.2. The framework also takes into consideration obligations under Article 18 of the Convention.

38. The monitoring framework focuses on identifying elements that can be assessed to determine whether the desired results outlined in the proposed Theory of Change for TSC are being achieved. The following elements may be used to measure progress in achieving the desired outputs and outcomes:

- (a) New technologies co-created and deployed;
- (b) Joint research conducted and published;
- (c) Parties' capacities strengthened and awareness increased through targeted/ tailored TSC activities;
- (d) National policies put in place to support the TSC goals and objectives;
- (e) Policymaking is influenced towards changing the social, economic and finance models that lead to biodiversity loss;
- (f) Policymakers have embraced the agreed upon changes towards the sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity, informed by nature's contribution to people;
- (g) Partnerships established/ expanded and intersectoral cooperation strengthened;
- (h) Resources mobilized to support and expand the coverage of the TSC programmes;
- (i) South-South cooperation is strengthened and complemented with triangular and South-North cooperation.

39. Sample elements of the TSC programming that could be monitored, and some sample key performance indicators (KPIs) are presented in the annex to the present document for reference. A more comprehensive monitoring framework for TSC will need to be developed, aligned with, and complementary to, the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

### **III. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE REVIEW OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES**

40. This section addresses the other elements proposed in annex IV of recommendation 3/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Subsection A provides relevant information related to prior analyses undertaken to estimate resource requirements to support technical and scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives. Subsection B outlines proposals for the criteria and modalities for the selection of entities and organizations that would host the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation programmes at the global, regional and/or subregional levels.

#### **A. Resource requirements and resource mobilization strategy for technical and scientific cooperation**

41. The review noted that the delivery of TSC programmes is constrained by various factors, most notably the lack of adequate and sustainable financial and human resources. The financial resources available for TSC are scarce, inadequate, short-term, unpredictable and unsustainable. This has adversely affected, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, in their efforts to effectively implement the Convention and its Protocols. Almost all the Secretariat-led TSC activities and initiatives are supported through voluntary contributions which often can be unpredictable, making TSC programming and delivery challenging.

42. In response to recommendation 23/6 from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Executive Secretary compiled information on the cost estimates of various options for the institutional arrangements to facilitate and enhance technical and scientific cooperation and made it available in document CBD/SBI/3/INF/16. The information contained in that document provides conservative estimates of the minimum resource requirements for putting in place the necessary core institutional arrangements. However, significantly more resources will be required to support the actual substantive technical and scientific cooperation activities, projects, and programmes.

43. To highlight the importance of resource mobilization it is worth noting that 72 per cent of the survey respondents strongly agreed that “to achieve the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, greater investments need to be made to promote and enable technical and scientific cooperation especially for the benefit of developing countries and countries with economies in transition”.

44. Resource mobilization for TSC and other programmes remains a major challenge across the Convention and its Protocols. There is a need to identify and mobilize resources for technical and scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives from diverse sources as part of the overall resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.<sup>5</sup>

#### **B. Criteria and modalities for the selection of entities and organizations to host the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation**

45. The third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation considered a draft set of criteria for entities and organizations that may wish to host the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation at the global, regional, and/or subregional levels. These are included in

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<sup>5</sup> Decision 15/-- on resource mobilization.



the draft decision on capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation made available for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting in document CBD/COP/15/2.<sup>6</sup>

46. In addition, during the survey for this review, respondents were invited to identify priority criteria that should be taken into consideration when selecting entities and organizations to facilitate and enhance technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The top four criteria selected by the majority of respondents are:

- (a) Engagement in regional and subregional biodiversity-related networks and partnerships;
- (b) Expertise in biodiversity-related areas of work;
- (c) Demonstrated experience in facilitating technical and scientific cooperation;
- (d) Demonstrated ability and institutional capacity to manage multiple projects.

47. The Conference of the Parties may also wish to consider adopting the following process and modalities for selecting entities and organizations to host the institutional mechanisms to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, as appropriate:

- (a) Request the Executive Secretary to:
  - (i) Issue a notification inviting entities and organizations that meet the selection criteria and wish to host the institutional mechanism(s) to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation to submit expressions of interest and a detailed proposal of their offer;
  - (ii) Provide responses to any inquiries or points of clarification from interested entities and organizations, as appropriate;
  - (iii) Convene a meeting of the informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation to conduct an objective assessment of the proposals received and provide advice on the most suitable applicants;
  - (iv) Prepare an assessment report with a ranked shortlist of up to three entities and organizations, also providing information on how the selection criteria were applied;
  - (v) Consider the top three shortlisted candidates with input from the bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and select the most suitable entity(ies) and organization(s) to host the institutional mechanism(s) to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation at the global, regional and/or subregional levels, as appropriate;
  - (vi) Communicate the final decision to the selected entity(ies) and organization(s) and invite them to confirm acceptance of their selection within a period of one month;
  - (vii) Initiate and facilitate a process to identify donors that could provide funding to the selected entity(ies) to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in support of implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
  - (viii) Initiate and facilitate the process of signing the host agreement(s) with the selected entity(ies) and organization(s) within a period of three months.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION AND POSSIBLE WAY FORWARD**

48. The review identified a number of relevant observations, good practices, and lessons learned, and made both strategic and practical operational recommendations. It revealed that many Parties consider TSC to be crucial for the successful implementation of Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity

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<sup>6</sup> Under item 13A, annex II.

framework and that greater investments are needed to renew and strengthen TSC at the global, regional and national levels.

49. The review also identified a number of major challenges, limitations and gaps currently undermining the effectiveness of technical and scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives under the Convention and its Protocols. These include limited and unpredictable funding, lack of adequate human resources, lack of a common understanding and harmonized approach to TSC, lack of a long-term perspective and approach to TSC, lack of an overarching and coherent TSC programme with a well-defined Theory of Change, and lack of a monitoring and evaluation plan for TSC with clear indicators. Those challenges, limitations and gaps need to be addressed urgently.

50. The Conference of the Parties may wish to consider and use the findings and recommendations of the review, as summarized in the present document to inform its deliberations on the draft decision contained in document CBD/COP/15/2 including, the proposals in annex II of the draft decision to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation programmes to support the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national, regional, and global levels.

*Annex*

**PROPOSED MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR TSC UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY(SAMPLE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS)**

Elements	Definition of the element	Indicative KPIs
<b>Results</b>		
New technologies co-created and deployed	The sharing of local and indigenous knowledge promoted	Number of co-created technologies
Joint technology development ventures established	Scientists paired up with local and indigenous experts to understand problems and find solutions	Percentage of stakeholder participation (by type and role) in technology development
Joint research conducted and published	New technologies are developed through a dynamic process that respects different worldviews	
	Implementation at national level benefitting from regional support and global advice	Percentage of technical and scientific cooperation initiatives coordinated at regional level
Parties' capacities strengthened through technical and scientific cooperation	Capacity strengthening goals and activities aimed for the mutual exchange of knowledge and mutual learning among participating partners	Percentage of capacity development activities led by southern partners and indigenous peoples and local communities
Awareness increased through targeted/ tailored technical and scientific cooperation activities	Capacities of grassroots organizations and those currently protecting biodiversity on the ground has been strengthened to enable them to positively participate in the realization of the CBD goals	Percentage of capacity strengthening activities offered to grass roots organizations in local languages
	Capacity strengthening activities targeted – in addition to scientific and technical knowledge and innovations - organizational development of the partnering regional and national institutions, which included governance, infrastructure, systems, procedures, financial and human resources	Percentage of capacity strengthening programmes offered on organizational management and development
	Awareness raising activities targeting indirect audiences have been expanded in order to create a welcoming and empowering environment for implementation actions	Number of virtual and face-to-face awareness raising activities and number and types of populations reached
National policies developed, revised and implemented in support of the technical and scientific cooperation	Policymakers have been contacted and connected through awareness raising activities, have discussed with the partners the needed changes, have committed to making them happen, and have demonstrated results.	Percentage of participation of policymakers in awareness raising activities at all levels.
Policymaking influenced towards changing the social, economic and finance models that lead to biodiversity loss		Number of policies modified or developed in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity at different levels

<p>Policymakers have embraced the agreed upon changes towards the sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity</p>		
<p>Technical and scientific cooperation partnerships established and expanded</p> <p>South-South and triangular cooperation enhanced</p> <p>Resources mobilized to support and expand the coverage of technical and scientific cooperation</p>	<p>Partnership in implementation included different sectors who have joined together at the levels of planning, and other representative sectors</p>	<p>Level of participation of other United Nations conventions or organizations</p> <p>Level of participation of the private sector</p> <p>Level of participation of NGOs</p>
	<p>Resources have been made available for South-South cooperation to collaboratively develop new knowledge and technologies that target the specific challenges of the South</p>	<p>Percentage of resources allocated for South-South cooperation</p> <p>Percentage of South-South cooperation agreements to North-South agreements</p>
	<p>Triangular cooperation in addition to the regular South-North cooperation has been sought</p>	<p>Percentage of resources allocated for triangular cooperation</p> <p>Percentage of triangular cooperation agreements to North-South agreements</p>
	<p>Matchmaking has been operationalized through a functionality in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism that allows countries with specific technical and scientific needs to submit requests for assistance and for countries and relevant organizations in a position to offer assistance to register online</p>	<p>Percentage of parties using the clearing-house mechanism regularly</p> <p>Percentage of agreements held as a result of the matchmaking function of the clearing-house mechanism</p>

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