

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Third meeting

Online, 16 May-13 June 2021

Item 5 of the provisional agenda\*

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN FOR THE  
CARTAGENA PROTOCOL**

**Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair**

*The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,*

1. *Notes* the divergent views on the need to adopt the implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan in two separate decisions or in one joint decision including both plans;
2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, at its tenth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Period 2011-2020<sup>1</sup> to support national implementation, and of the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol,<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling* decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recalling* decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the contribution to the development of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity--building Action Plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Protocol, its Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan [as interlinked but separate Plans] to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan,

1. *[Adopts* the Implementation Plan as contained in annex I to the present decision;]
2. *[Adopts* the Capacity-building Action Plan, as contained in annex II to the present decision;]

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\* CBD/SBI/3/1.

<sup>1</sup> Decision [BS-V/16](#).

<sup>2</sup> Decision [BS-VI/3](#), annex I.

3. [Welcomes the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/-- and the long-term strategic framework for capacity development adopted in decision 15/--;]

4. [Recognizes the complementarity of the Implementation Plan to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that the Implementation Plan can contribute to the achievement of the biosafety target in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, especially for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;]

5. [Recognizes the complementarity of the Capacity-building Action Plan with the long-term strategic framework for capacity development;]

6. Urges Parties and invites other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan];

7. Also urges Parties and invites other Governments and donors to allocate adequate resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan],[and provide new financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the Plans in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol] and recognizes in particular the role [of] the Global Environment Facility [plays in supporting capacity-building to implement][in operating the financial mechanism for] the Protocol;

8. [Further urges Parties to mobilize resources from all sources, including through international cooperation and the private sector, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol;]

9. Decides that the baseline for the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan] shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;<sup>3</sup>

10. Decides to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan] in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Protocol;

11. Requests the Executive Secretary (a) to include in the reporting format for the fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety questions designed to elicit information on the indicators of the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan]; (b) to analyse and synthesize that information to facilitate the midterm evaluation in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol, and make this information available to the Liaison Group and, as appropriate, the Compliance Committee;

12. Requests the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Compliance Committee, as appropriate, working in a complementary and non-duplicative manner, to contribute to the mid-term evaluation of the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan], and to submit its conclusions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

13. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its [5]th meeting to consider the information provided and conclusions reached by the Liaison Group and the Compliance Committee, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its [X]th meeting with a view to facilitating the mid-term evaluation of the Implementation Plan [and the Capacity-building Action Plan].

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<sup>3</sup> SBI/3/3/Add.1.

*Annex I*

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL(2021-2030)**

**I. PURPOSE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

1. The Implementation Plan has been developed as a framework of broad desirable achievements and accomplishments to help guide Parties in their implementation of the Protocol and measure progress in this regard for the period 2021-2030.
2. The Implementation Plan is complemented by the Capacity-building Action Plan with the purpose of facilitating the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol, including by facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors and by promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.
3. The Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties. Nonetheless, it is recognized that non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the implementation of the Protocol.

**II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

4. The Implementation Plan is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as its goals, objectives and outcomes contribute to achieving the framework's 2050 vision — “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people” — and its mission — “To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people”. The Implementation Plan is intended to facilitate the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and is addressed to Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The Implementation Plan can also support and guide Parties in meeting goals and targets relevant to biosafety within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, in particular the specific biosafety target of the global biodiversity framework].
5. The Implementation Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

**III. STRUCTURE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

6. In the appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, objectives, indicators and outcomes of the Implementation Plan is presented.
7. The Implementation Plan outlines goals, representing broad desirable achievements by Parties. The goals of the Implementation Plan are organized according to “areas of implementation” and “enabling environment”. The “areas of implementation” consist of goals concerning key elements for the implementation of the Protocol. The “enabling environment” comprises cross-cutting goals related to providing support for implementation, i.e. capacity-building, resource mobilization, cooperation, and public awareness, education and participation. The goals under the “enabling environment” represent cross-cutting achievements that benefit a variety of implementation-related goals and can be read in conjunction with the goals related to “areas for implementation”. Each goal includes corresponding objectives, outcomes and indicators.
8. The objectives describe key accomplishments to achieve the goal to which they relate. The objectives are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of accomplishments that may be relevant for the goal. The objectives follow the provisions in the Protocol, including both obligations and

other provisions, and guidance provided through decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Most goals include multiple objectives.

9. The indicators are designed to measure progress towards the objectives. The indicators are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the associated objective.

10. The outcomes describe what the effect will be of achieving the goal.

11. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

12. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

#### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a mid-term evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished.

14. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan.

#### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

15. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Implementation Plan. This could include identifying milestones that lead to the achievement of the goals of the Implementation Plan.

16. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Implementation Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

#### **VI. RESOURCES**

17. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Implementation Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

#### **VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

18. While the Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts to implement the Protocol, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and

Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

Appendix

<b>Implementation Plan</b>			
<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>A. Areas for implementation</b>			
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	<p>A.1.1. Parties have adopted and implemented legal, administrative and other measures to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol;</p> <p>A.1.2. Parties have designated competent national authorities and national focal points for the Protocol and emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point;</p> <p>A.1.3. Competent national authorities have adequately trained staff to carry out their tasks.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to implement the provisions of the Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that have designated a national focal point, competent national authorities for the Protocol and an emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point and have notified the Secretariat accordingly;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have qualified staff to operationalize their national biosafety frameworks.</p>	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	<p>A.2.1. Parties provide accurate and complete mandatory information in the BCH in accordance with their obligations under the Protocol;</p> <p>A.2.2. Parties publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties making mandatory information available to the BCH;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH;</p> <p>(c) Number of active users of and visits to the BCH;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of decisions in the BCH with associated reports on risk assessment.</p>	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	A.3.1. Parties submit complete national reports within the established deadline.	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have submitted a complete national report within the established deadline;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of eligible Parties that have accessed GEF funding for the preparation of their national report in a timely manner.</p>	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol</b>	<p>A.4.1. Parties comply with their obligations under the Protocol;</p> <p>A.4.2. Parties resolve issues of non-compliance identified</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that comply with their obligations under the Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that have resolved non-compliance issues</p>	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates implementation of the Protocol

### Implementation Plan

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
	by the Compliance Committee.	identified by the Compliance Committee.	
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health</b>	A.5.1. Parties apply scientifically sound and appropriate procedures for risk assessment and risk management of LMOs, in accordance with Annex III of the Protocol; A.5.2. Parties develop (as necessary), have access to and use appropriate resource materials for carrying out scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management [with the consideration of traditional knowledge];	(a) Percentage of Parties that undertake risk assessment for decision-making on LMOs [including those [LMOs] developed through synthetic biology as well as gene drives], where required under the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use relevant risk assessment and risk management resource materials; (c) Percentage of Parties carrying out risk assessments, considering other available scientific evidence, referred to in Article 15 [and relevant traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, provided it is considered in a scientifically sound and transparent manner]; (d) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to identify LMOs or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and adopt risk mitigation measures.	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	A.6.1. Parties have adopted appropriate measures to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under</b>	A.7.1. Parties have adopted the necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant	(a) Percentage of Parties that have taken necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards, as appropriate;	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	international rules and standards, as appropriate; A.7.2. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, LMOs destined for contained use, LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment, and other LMOs.	(b) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing; (c) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs destined for contained use; (d) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment and other LMOs;	
<b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b>	A.8.1. Parties have access to the necessary technical infrastructure and expertise for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.2. Parties have access to and use appropriate resource materials for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.3. Parties have access to and use the necessary information to detect and identify LMOs, including detection methods and certified reference materials.	(a) Percentage of LMOs on the BCH for which detection methods are available; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use resource materials and detection methods to detect and identify LMOs; (c) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use certified reference materials necessary to detect and identify LMOs; (d) Percentage of Parties that have access to the technical infrastructure needed to detect and identify LMOs.	By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol
<b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</b>	A.9.1. Parties that choose to do so, take socioeconomic considerations into account in decision-making- in accordance with Article 26; A.9.2. Parties that choose to take into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 have access to and are able to use resource materials; A.9.3. Parties cooperate on research and information exchange on [any]socio-economic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and	(a) Percentage of Parties that take into account socioeconomic considerations in decision-making in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol; [(b) Percentage of Parties that use [technical guidance and other resource] [guidance][resource] materials for taking socio-economic considerations into account] (c) Percentage of Parties that cooperate on research and information exchange on [any] socioeconomic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,] especially [with regard to the value of	[Taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 enables Parties that choose to do so to consider a range of issues in decision--making on imports of LMOs] [Parties that choose to do so, take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision-making on imports of LMOs.]

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
	sustainable use of biological diversity], especially [with regard to the value of biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.	biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.	
<b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b>	A.10.1. Increased number of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol; A.10.2. Parties to the Supplementary Protocol have adopted and implemented appropriate measures to give effect to the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol; A.10.3 Parties to the Supplementary Protocol report on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have become Parties to the Supplementary Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that have the necessary measures in place to implement the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol; (c) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol reporting on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement
<b>B. Enabling environment</b>			
<b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b>	B.1.1. Parties have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs B.1.2. Parties undertake capacity-building activities, as set out in the Capacity-Building Action Plan B.1.3. Parties use capacity-building materials, including online resources; B.1.4. Parties cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs; (b) Percentage of Parties undertaking capacity-building activities; (c) Percentage of Parties with capacity-building needs that use capacity-building materials, including online resources; (d) Percentage of Parties that cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.	Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol
<b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol</b>	B.2.1. Adequate resources are allocated to biosafety through national budgets; B.2.2. Parties allocate a share of national biodiversity STAR	(a) Percentage of Parties that have adequate resources for biosafety from national budgets; (b) Percentage of eligible Parties that use national STAR allocations for biosafety activities;	Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>[in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b>	allocations to biosafety activities.	(c) Percentage of Parties having accessed additional resources.	
<b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b>	B.3.1. Parties have developed mechanisms to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation in biosafety; B.3.2. Parties have access to resource materials for promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in biosafety; B.3.3. Parties consult the public in making decisions on LMOs, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, and make the results of decisions available to the public; B.3.4. Parties inform the public about the means of public access to the BCH.	(a) Percentage of Parties accessing resource materials for facilitating and promoting public awareness, education and participation in biosafety; (b) Percentage of Parties mainstreaming biosafety in relevant educational and training programmes; (c) Percentage of Parties having in place a mechanism facilitating and promoting public participation in decision-making regarding LMOs [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (d) Percentage of Parties informing the public about means for participation in decision-making [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (e) Percentage of Parties having consulted the public in the decision-making process [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations]; (f) Percentage of Parties making the results of decisions available to the public; (g) Percentage of Parties that have informed the public about the means of public access to the BCH.	Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs
<b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</b>	B.4.1. Parties cooperate to support implementation of the Protocol, including through the exchange of scientific, technical and institutional knowledge; B.4.2. Parties have put in place effective mechanisms to involve indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different	(a) Percentage of Parties cooperating in exchanging scientific, technical and institutional knowledge; (b) Percentage of Parties engaging in bilateral, regional or multilateral activities for the implementation of the Protocol; (c) Percentage of Parties that have mechanisms for involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant	Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective

**Implementation Plan**

<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
	sectors in the implementation of the Protocol; B.4.3. Parties facilitate sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation at the national level to mainstream biosafety.	stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol; (d) Percentage of Parties that have integrated biosafety in national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, action plans, programmes, policies or legislation.	

*Annex II*

**CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL  
ON BIOSAFETY (2021-2030)**

**I. PURPOSE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

1. The purpose of the Capacity-building Action Plan is to facilitate the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol by: (a) identifying key areas for capacity-building related to the different goals of the Implementation Plan; (b) facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors; (c) fostering a coherent and coordinated approach to capacity-building for the implementation of the Protocol; and (d) promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

2. Parties, non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the undertaking of capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan.

**II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY  
FRAMEWORK THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR  
CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS  
AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

3. The Capacity-building Action Plan has been developed in alignment with the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol as requested in decision CP-9/3, outlining examples of capacity-building activities for each goal of the Implementation Plan. The Action Plan is complementary to the Implementation Plan as the capacity-building activities can support the achievement of the goals and outcomes of the Implementation Plan. In addition, in order to ensure alignment and avoid possible duplication, goal B.1. of the Implementation Plan addresses capacity-building in general and refers to the specific capacity-building activities outlined throughout the capacity-Building action plan.

4. The Capacity-building Action Plan is complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development. The general principles, approaches and strategies for enhancing capacity-building, which are elaborated in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-development, shall be taken into consideration when planning capacity-building activities based on the Capacity-building Action Plan.

5. The Capacity-Building Action Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

**III. STRUCTURE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

6. In the Appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, key areas for capacity-building and examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors of the Capacity-building Action Plan is presented.

7. The Capacity-building Action Plan is aligned with the goals of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol. The goals represent broad desirable achievements by Parties. For each goal, key areas for capacity-building, examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors are provided.

8. The *key areas for capacity-building* relate to each goal of the Implementation Plan. The key areas for capacity-building are aligned with the objectives of the Implementation Plan and include areas for which capacity-building activities are suggested.

9. The Action Plan also provides a list of *examples of capacity-building activities*, which were developed taking into consideration the capacity-building activities of continuing relevance included in, among others, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol (2012-2020), and the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation.<sup>13</sup> The capacity-building activities are meant to support the successful implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Activities may contribute to one or several outcomes.

10. The key areas and capacity-building activities outlined in the Capacity-Building Action Plan are not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The key areas for capacity-building are meant as indicative areas in which capacities may be needed, and on which capacity-building interventions may focus, depending on national circumstances and needs. The capacity-building activities are examples and not an exhaustive list since each country should adapt the activities to their reality and needs. Additionally, lessons learned in previous capacity-building activities can support the identification of the most suitable activities to be developed in each country. It is recognized that national and regional needs and circumstances should ultimately determine the design and delivery of capacity-building activities, taking also into consideration the strategic guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building, as appropriate.

11. [The Action Plan also provides a set of indicators designed to measure the success of the activities and/or the contribution of the activities to the outcome. They are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the outcome. Each indicator refers to an activity and/or the outcome.]

12. [The Action Plan also identifies actors, which represent a non-exhaustive, indicative list of actors involved in the activities (including by funding) as well as target groups/audiences as addressees of the activities.]

13. Information on capacity-building activities undertaken or capacity-building resources or materials developed in the context of the Capacity-Building Action Plan should be shared through the Biosafety Clearing-House.

#### *Capacity-building providers and target audiences*

14. The capacity-building activities can be carried out at various levels, including at the national, regional and global levels.

15. A range of actors may be involved in facilitating the delivery of capacity-building activities, including governments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the Secretariat. The identification of actors in this respect depends largely on national circumstances, needs and priorities.

16. Similarly, a range of target audiences may benefit from specific capacity-building activities, depending on national circumstances, needs and priorities. These audiences could include policymakers, administrative authorities, laboratory technicians and customs officers, among others.

17. When designing capacity-building interventions within the areas for capacity-building or based on the examples of activities outlined in the Capacity-Building Action Plan, actors and target audiences should be identified. As set out in the goals under the “enabling environment” of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan, cooperation and collaboration as well as the provision of adequate resources are prerequisites for undertaking capacity-building activities in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

18. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

19. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support capacity building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

#### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

20. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a mid-term evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan and Capacity-building Action Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports, information on capacity-building activities and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished, including through capacity-building activities.

21. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan.

#### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

22. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Capacity-building Action Plan. This might lead to the need for adjustments to the Capacity-building Action Plan.

23. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Capacity-building Action Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

#### **VI. RESOURCES**

24. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation [in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Capacity-building Action Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

#### **VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

25. While the Capacity-building Action Plan is directed at Parties and other stakeholders, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

Appendix

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b> <i>(Key areas where capacities may be needed)</i>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b> <i>(Examples of suggested capacity-building activities within the key areas for capacity-building)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measures whether activity took place)</i>	<b>Outcome</b> <i>(The effect of successfully completed activities)</i>	<b>[Actors]</b> <i>[(Actors involved in activities/ target groups)]</i>
<b>A. Areas for implementation</b>					
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	(1) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (2) Strengthening capacities of competent national authorities.	(i) Provide training on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (ii) Train personnel of competent national authorities on administering their national biosafety regulatory system.	(a) Percentage of Parties with training needs on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol that successfully executed adequate training activities; (b) Percentage of Parties that have sufficient and trained staff to administer the national biosafety system.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol	[National authorities/ personnel of national authorities]
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	(1) Publishing information on the BCH; (2) Accessing and using information on the BCH.	(i) Develop, update and maintain interactive support tools, following the migration of the BCH to the new platform; (ii) Provide training on the use of the BCH.	(a) Percentage of interactive support tools that are updated to the features of the new BCH platform; (b) Number of users that make use of the training material on the use of the BCH;	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders CBD Secretariat]

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
			(c) Percentage of Parties that have pertinent and updated information on the BCH.	BCH is used as the reference information platform for biosafety-related information	
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	(1) Establishing and strengthening national coordination systems to gather biosafety information; (2) Preparing a national report.	(i) Provide training on information gathering and data management to relevant national authorities for national reporting; (ii) Develop tools to assist Parties in preparing and submitting their national reports; (iii) Support cooperation among Parties to assist parties with inadequate resources in the preparation and submission of their national reports[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].	(a) Percentage of Parties that identify their training needs on national reporting and develop the adequate training to relevant national authorities; (b) Percentage of Parties with needs for assistance that, with the use of assistance tools, prepared and submitted their reports in a timely manner; (c) Percentage of Parties requiring support, benefiting from cooperative activities to assist them in preparing and submitting their national report.	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed.	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders CBD Secretariat]
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol</b>	(1) Address non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	[(i) Provide support for Parties concerned to carry out activities set out in compliance action plans, to address identified	(a) Percentage of non-compliant Parties whose successfully executed compliance action plan resulted in full compliance.	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities

Capacity-Building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
		issues of non-compliance.]		implementation of the Protocol	Compliance Committee]
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity taking also into account risks to human health</b>	(1) Conducting and reviewing scientifically sound risk assessments; (2) Regulating, managing and controlling identified risks; (3) Access to infrastructure and technical expertise for risk assessment and risk management; (4) Access to scientific data relevant for risk assessment and risk management; (5) Parties have qualified staff to undertake case-by-case risk assessment and risk management.	(i) Develop or update, as necessary, and disseminate training materials on risk assessment and risk management; (ii) Provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessments, including use of resource documents and gathering and analysis of scientific information; (iii) Facilitate access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for risk assessment and risk management; (iv) Provide training to conduct scientific research, review and acquire data on biodiversity for specific ecological areas relevant to risk assessment and risk management; (v) Establish relations with academia and/or specific research entities	[(a) Percentage of Parties that updated their training material as needed on scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management; (b) Percentage of Parties that provide adequate training on conducting and reviewing risk assessment; (b bis) Percentage of Parties that have qualified staff on case-by-case risk assessment, and risk management; (c) Percentage of Parties that have access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for assessing and managing risks; (d) Percentage of Parties that provide training to conduct scientific research, review and data acquisition relevant to risk assessment and risk management; (e) Percentage of Parties with established relations with academia and/or specific research entities for	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health  Increased involvement of academia and specialized research institutes strengthens scientific support for risk assessment and risk management	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia, and/or specific research entities]

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		to develop specific educational programs on risk assessment and risk management.	the development of specific educational programs on risk assessment and risk management.]		
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for detection, notification and appropriate responses to unintentional transboundary movements, in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol;  (2) Establishment of functional domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with [national legislation] [Article 25 of the Protocol].	(i) Provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders;  (ii) Provide training on domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with Article 25 of the Protocol.	[(a) Number of cases of uncovered unintentional or illegal transboundary movements;  (b) Percentage of Parties that provide training with functional domestic measures to prevent and manage unintentional and illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.]	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities.  Customs and border officials]

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for handling, transport, packaging and identification, including in relation to documentation.	(i) Provide training to relevant competent national authorities on verification of the documentation related to handling, transport, packaging, and identification of LMOs.	[(a) Percentage of Parties with personnel enabled in verification of documents accompanying LMOs shipments; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to adequate training on documentation related handling, transport and packaging and identification of LMOs.]	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities]

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b>	<p>(1) Development, as necessary, and access to resource materials, procedures and information for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;</p> <p>(2) Strengthening sampling, detection and identification capacities of officials and laboratory staff;</p> <p>(3) Access to technical infrastructure for detection and identification, including certified reference materials;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening collaboration, including through networks of laboratories.</p>	<p>(i) Disseminate and provide training on methodologies and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate access to infrastructure for detection and identification of LMOs, including accredited laboratories, certified reference materials and consumables;</p> <p>(iii) Establish, strengthen and maintain networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.</p>	<p>[(a) Percentage of Parties that have access to sufficient and adequate training on methods and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;</p> <p>(a bis) Percentage of Parties that have qualified staff and technologies to detect and identify LMOs;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties with adequate access to infrastructure for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that are members of networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.]</p>	<p>By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol</p> <p>By sharing information and quality assurance programmes in laboratory networks, accurate, robust and reliable analytical results and efficient procedures are promoted.</p>	<p>[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia, networks of laboratories with support of CBD Secretariat]</p>

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</b>	(1) Strengthening capacities for taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (2) Development and access to resource materials on socioeconomic considerations.	(i) Provide training to relevant national authorities on taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (ii) Develop, as necessary, update and disseminate training materials on socioeconomic considerations; (iii) Share experiences with and approaches for taking into account socioeconomic considerations; (iv) Establish collaborations with academia that have relevant expertise [and with indigenous peoples and local communities[, bearing in mind the special considerations for IPLCS in Article 26.]]	[(a) Percentage of competent national authorities in Parties that have access to adequate training for taking into account socioeconomic considerations; (b) Number of developed, updated and disseminated training materials on socioeconomic considerations; (c) Percentage of Parties that share their experiences with and approaches for taking into account socioeconomic considerations; (d) Percentage of Parties that established collaborations with academia that have the experience needed in socioeconomic evaluations.]	Parties that choose to do so take into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision -making on imports of LMOs  Parties share experiences in conducting socioeconomic considerations	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia]
<b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya –</b>	(1) Supporting Parties to the Cartagena Protocol in ratifying the	(i) Provide training in awareness raising of the Supplementary Protocol to support ratification and implementation;	[(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that ratified and implemented the Supplementary Protocol;	Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<p><b>Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b></p>	<p>Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p><b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b></p> <p>(2) Development of national legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(3) Development and access to resource materials, experiences and lessons learned regarding implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening capacities of competent authorities of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to discharge their functions;</p>	<p><b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b></p> <p>(ii) Provide training on the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks to determine how they address the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iii) Provide training on the development or amendment of domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iv) Develop resource materials to assist competent authorities in discharging their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(v) Provide competent authorities with training to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to evaluate damage, establish causal links and determine appropriate response measures;</p>	<p>(b) Percentage of Parties with personnel trained in the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks in relation to the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have adequately trained personnel for developing or amending domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that use resource materials to fulfil their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of those competent authorities that expressed their needs that received adequate training to evaluate damage and determine appropriate response measures;</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties that compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the</p>	<p>Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement</p>	<p>CBD Secretariat]</p>

Capacity-Building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
	(5) Development or identification of baselines of the status of biodiversity.	(vi) Compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.]		
<b>B. Enabling environment</b>					
<b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b>	<p>(1) Self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities;</p> <p>(2) Provision of support for capacity-building activities;</p> <p>(3) Access to capacity-building materials;</p> <p>(4) Cooperation in capacity-building activities.</p>	<p>(i) Carry out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities;</p> <p>(ii) Provide technical, financial or other support for capacity -building activities, including those outlined in this Capacity-Building Action Plan;</p> <p>(iii) Develop and disseminate, capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages;</p> <p>(iv) Cooperate at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.</p>	<p>[(a) Percentage of Parties that have carried out a self-assessment of capacity--building needs and priorities; (b) Percentage of Parties that provide technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having developed and disseminated capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that establish partnerships at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.]</p>	<p>Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol</p> <p>[Parties have the capacity to identify their needs for capacity building and to recognize and put in place the appropriate actions to solve them[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].]</p>	<p>[National authorities, academia/person nel of national authorities                      CBD Secretariat                      GEF, other international funding organizations,                      The Green Fund]</p>

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol [in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b>	<p>(1) Establishment of a national budget allocation mechanism for biosafety;</p> <p>(2) Coordination with authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level;</p> <p>(3) Access to additional resources through cooperation with other Parties and donors, including the private sector, and through international cooperation programmes .</p>	<p>(i) [Develop mechanisms to leverage] [Raise awareness at the national level on the need for] adequate resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(ii) Establish/strengthen coordination at the national level among competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors;</p> <p>(iii) Establish/strengthen cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>[(a) Percentage of Parties that allocated adequate resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that strengthened adequate coordination between competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that strengthened adequate cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties having contributed resources to other Parties to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Protocol.]</p>	<p>Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources</p> <p>Public and private resources are mobilized and provide regular and sustained support for the actions needed[, in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol.]</p>	<p>[National authorities/public and private sector including banks, funds, corporations, investors and Global Environment Facility.]</p>
<b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public</b>	<p>(1) Establishment of national systems for</p>	<p>(i) Develop[, as necessary,] and disseminate capacity-</p>	<p>[(a) Percentage of Parties that developed and disseminated adequate</p>	<p>Through public awareness, education and</p>	<p>[National authorities, international</p>

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<p><b>awareness, education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b></p>	<p>promoting public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(2) Development and dissemination of resource and training materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(3) Provision of education on biosafety;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening mechanisms for participation in decision-making;</p> <p>(5) Development of public awareness programmes.</p>	<p>building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(ii) Develop[, as necessary,] or update biosafety education programmes and strengthen institutional capacities;</p> <p>(iii) Integrate biosafety in relevant educational programmes;</p> <p>(iv) Establish academic exchange and fellowship programmes, including on modern biotechnology and biosafety research;</p> <p>(v) Provide training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation;</p> <p>(vi) Provide training on the development and implementation of</p>	<p>capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that adequately developed or updated biosafety education programs and strengthened institutional capacities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that adequately integrated biosafety in relevant educational programs;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that adequately established academic exchange and fellowship programs;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties that adequately provided training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation;</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties that adequately provided training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programs;</p>	<p>participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs</p>	<p>agencies/the public CBD Secretariat]</p>

<b>Capacity-Building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
		biosafety public awareness programmes; (vii) Provide training on biosafety communication.	(g) Percentage of Parties that adequately provided training on biosafety communication.]		
<b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</b>	(1) Cooperation among and within Parties; (2) Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders from relevant sectors; (3) Mainstreaming of biosafety in sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plans.	(i) Organize activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels, [including exchange of biosafety experiences and to promote technology transfer, access to technology in particular for developing countries]; (ii) Organize joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.	[(a) Percentage of Parties that organized adequate activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels; (b) Percentage of Parties that organized adequate joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.]	Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective  Increased awareness on the importance of biosafety across government and relevant stakeholders	[Parties, national authorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, other stakeholders/the public.]