



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2
3 October 2019

ENGLISH ONLY

INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CAPACITY- BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Fourth meeting
Montreal, Canada, 29-31 October 2019
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

UPDATE ON EXISTING CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES AND RESOURCES SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization entered into force on 12 October 2014, and, as of 27 August 2019, 120 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Protocol.
2. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopted a strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol ([decision NP-1/8](#), annex I) and established an informal advisory committee to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on matters of relevance to the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategic framework (decision NP-1/8, para. 2) and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare updates on the status of implementation of the strategic framework (para. 10 (e)).
3. According to its terms of reference (decision NP-1/8, annex II), among other issues the Committee is to provide advice to the Executive Secretary, regarding stock-taking of the capacity-building and development initiatives being implemented by Parties and various organizations with a view to identifying gaps in the implementation of the strategic framework.
4. An overview of measures to assist in capacity-building and development completed or initiated after the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol in 2010 was prepared for the first meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee in September 2015 ([UNEP/CBD/ABS/CB-IAC/2015/1/2](#)), updated for its second meeting, in June 2016 ([UNEP/CBD/ABS/CB-IAC/2016/1/2](#)), updated for its third meeting in March 2018 ([CBD/ABS/CB-IAC/2018/1/2](#)) and also submitted for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its second (UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/8) and third meeting ([CBD/NP/MOP/3/4](#)).
5. The purpose of the present document is to assist the Committee in its further consideration of the issue of capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Specifically, Committee members will be invited to validate the information presented and to provide updates on recent developments with respect to their access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development projects. Section II offers an updated overview of capacity-building and development initiatives supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Section III provides an updated overview of

* CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2.

capacity-building and development resources. Section IV provides an update on capacity-building and development activities undertaken by the Secretariat.

6. For the preparation of the present document, the Secretariat relied on information gathered from the following sources:

(a) Information made available by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations regarding their capacity-building initiatives and tools and resources through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;¹

(b) Project documents, identification forms (PIFs) or other information available in the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Project Database² and the GEF Small Grants Programme Project Database;³

(d) Information provided by organizations implementing and/or executing capacity-building initiatives, including members of the Informal Advisory Committee;

(e) Online searches.

II. UPDATE ON CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

7. Since the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol, different capacity-building and development initiatives have been implemented or proposed to support its ratification and implementation. These include broad global or region-wide initiatives and activities (such as training courses and information-sharing platforms) intended to benefit all countries as well as initiatives that are intended to directly support and benefit specific countries.

8. Subsection A offers an update on the capacity-building and development initiatives that have provided or are providing direct support to countries to enable them to ratify and/or implement the Nagoya Protocol.

9. For some initiatives, key information, such as the start and end dates, has not been updated, and there are cases in which information such as the budget was missing or not readily available. Due to these limitations, some of the information presented in the document may not reflect the actual situation.

A. Capacity-building and development initiatives benefiting specific countries

10. According to the information available to the Secretariat as of 20 August 2019, the total number of initiatives has grown to 99. It is important to note that 59 of these initiatives, representing 60 per cent, have been uploaded to the ABS Clearing-House. Since the last update, which was prepared for the third meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, in 2018, three projects have been added.⁴ An overview of the 99 capacity-building initiatives, including type, status, duration, funding levels, and geographic and thematic coverage, is provided below; the complete list is available in CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2/Add.1

1. *Types of capacity-building initiatives*

11. Of the 99 capacity-building and developing initiatives providing direct support to specific countries, 80 (81 per cent) are national projects, 16 (16 per cent) are regional or subregional projects and 3 (3 per cent) are global.

2. *Status of the capacity-building initiatives*

12. In terms of status, according to the information available as of 20 August 2019, 41 initiatives (41 per cent) were completed, representing a minor increase from the 39 per cent reported during the third

¹ The ABS Clearing-House can be accessed at: <https://absch.cbd.int/>

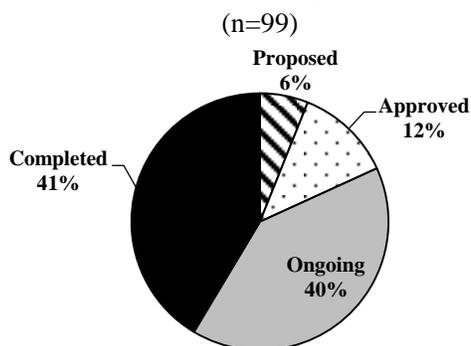
² The GEF Project Database can be accessed at: <http://www.thegef.org/projects>.

³ The GEF Small Grants Programme Project Database can be accessed at: <https://sgp.undp.org/>.

⁴ Among the three projects added is one new ABS project approved under GEF 7, and two projects related to genetic resources and biotrade and the development of small enterprises that were not included in previous reports have been added as they fall under key area 4 and aim to work on developing value chains with indigenous peoples and local communities.

meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.⁵ Moreover, 40 initiatives (40 per cent) were ongoing, 12 initiatives (12 per cent) were approved, and 6 (6 per cent) new initiatives were proposed or re-proposed with a modified application (see figure 1).⁶ Since the last update presented at the third meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol there has been one new ABS project (approved under GEF 7), while two projects related to genetic resources and biotrade and the development of small enterprises that were not included in previous reports have been added as they fall under key area 4 and aim to work on developing value chains with indigenous peoples and local communities.

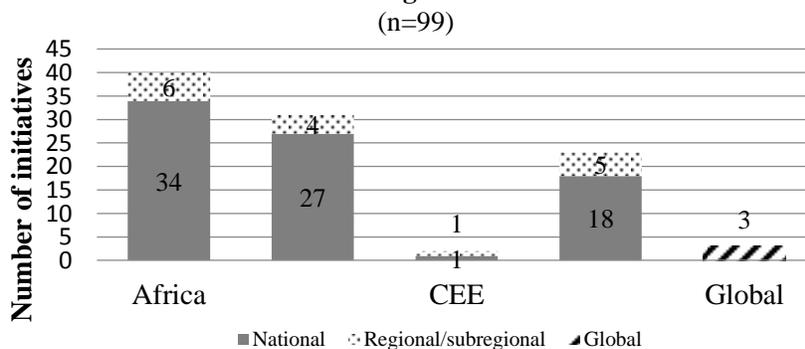
Figure 1: Status of capacity-building initiatives



3. *Geographic coverage of the initiatives*

13. In terms of geographic coverage, the African region has the largest number of initiatives, with 34 national and six regional/subregional projects. This is followed by Asia and the Pacific, with 27 national and four subregional projects. In Latin America and the Caribbean, there are 18 national and five regional/subregional projects. In Central and Eastern Europe, there is 1 national project and 1 subregional. Furthermore, there are three global initiatives that are also providing support to a number of countries from these regions (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Capacity-building initiatives by type and region



14. The geographic coverage of existing capacity-building projects continues to be uneven with CEE being the least covered region. Since the last meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, there has not been a change in the number of projects implemented in this region. Only five countries (22 per cent) —

⁵ See CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2.

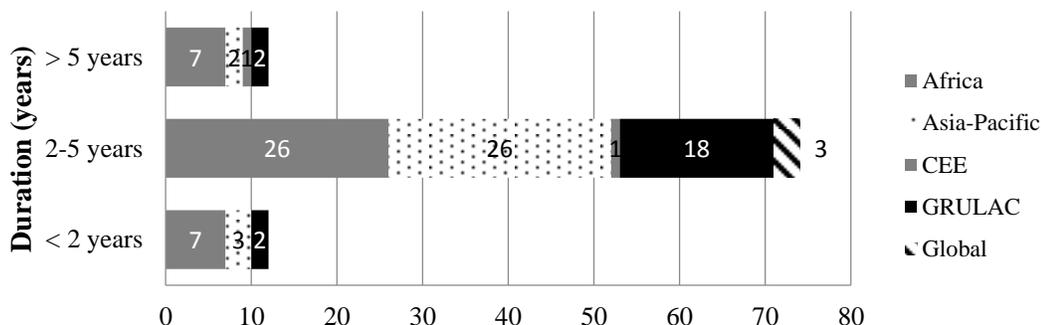
⁶ Donors use different terminology to reflect the status of projects. For the purposes of this analysis, the status of projects has been classified as follows: proposed, approved, ongoing and completed. “Proposed” refers to projects for which concepts have been developed but not yet submitted to a donor(s) or are submitted but not yet accepted/approved. “Approved” refers to projects whose concepts or documents have, in principle been accepted by the donor(s) and are being developed into full project documents. “Ongoing” refers to projects that are under implementation and “completed” refers to projects that have finalized.

Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia — have received direct support from an ABS capacity-building project.

4. *Duration of the initiatives*

15. With respect to the duration of the initiatives, information is currently available for 97 out of the 99 projects.⁷ The majority of the initiatives (76 per cent) have a planned duration of two to five years; 12 per cent have a duration of less than two years and another 12 per cent have a duration of more than five years (see figure 3).

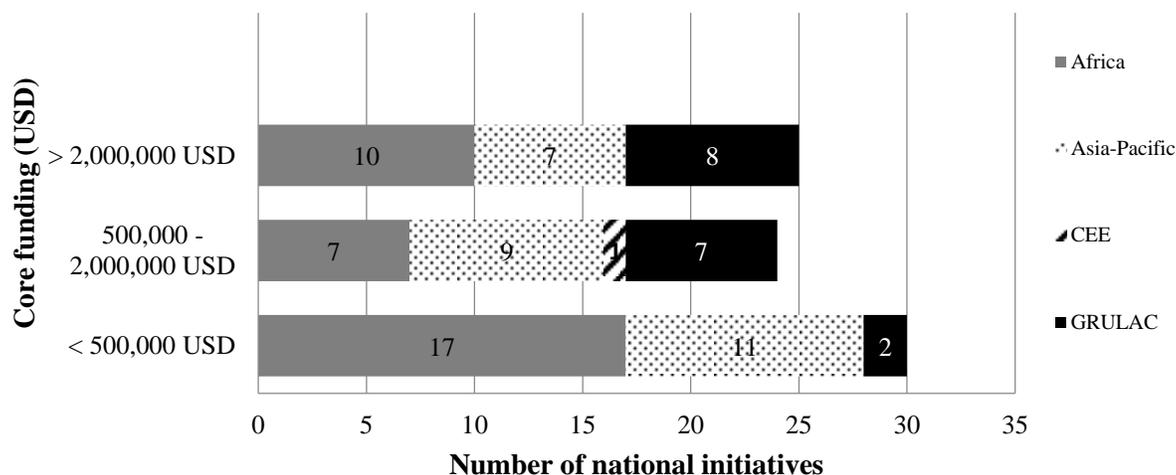
Figure 3: Capacity-building initiatives by duration
(n= 98)



5. *Level of funding*

16. Regarding the level of funding for the initiatives,⁸ information is available on the core funding for 79 out of the 80 national projects. Of these, 30 projects (38 per cent) are small-sized with funding of less than US\$ 500,000; 24 projects (30 per cent) are medium sized, with funding between US\$ 500,000 and US\$ 2,000,000; and 25 projects (32 per cent) are full sized, with funding of over US\$ 2,000,000 (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Level of core funding for national capacity-building initiatives
(n=79)

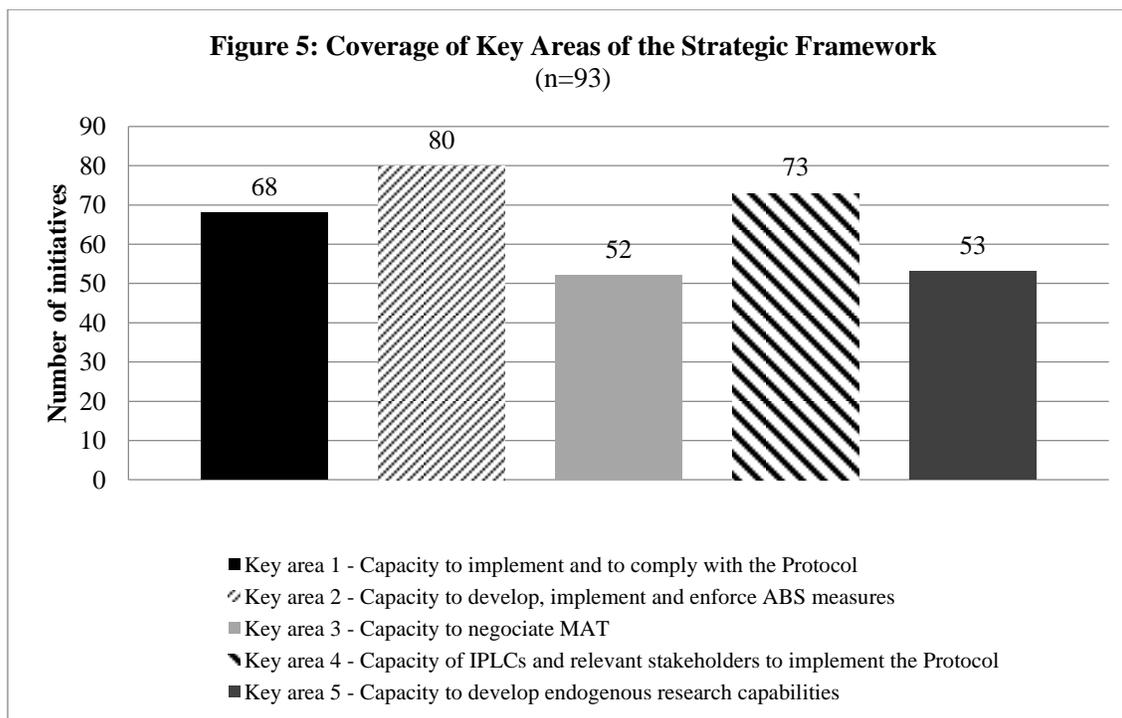


⁷ Information is unavailable for one initiative which is still at the proposal stage.

⁸ For the purposes of the present document, the analysis is based on information available on core funding; it does not include co-financing or in-kind contributions. It is important to note that co-financing in some cases may equal or surpass core funding.

6. Thematic coverage by existing initiatives

17. In terms of the key thematic areas⁹ being covered by the capacity-building initiatives, information is available for 93 of the 99 projects (see figure 5).



18. The majority of the projects (86 per cent) focus on key area 2 (capacity to develop, implement and enforce ABS measures) followed by 79 per cent key area 4 (capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders to implement the Protocol) and 73 per cent on key area 1 (capacity to implement and to comply with the Protocol). Approximately 56 per cent of the projects have focused on key area 3 (capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms) and 57 per cent on key area 5 (capacity to develop endogenous research capabilities). The main focus on key areas 1 and 2 is in line with efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, which calls for the Nagoya Protocol to be in force and operational, consistent with national legislation by 2015.

7. Organizations supporting ABS capacity-building initiatives

19. Of the 99 capacity-building initiatives, 60 (61 per cent) have or are being funded by the [Global Environmental Facility \(GEF\)](#). Based on the information compiled by the Secretariat for the present report, the GEF has allocated more than US\$ 127 million in core funding for capacity-building initiatives on ABS and leveraged more than \$290 million in co-financing in over 100 countries.¹⁰

20. As can be seen in Table 1 below, the [United Nations Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#) carried out the greatest number of ABS capacity-building initiatives, followed by the [ABS Capacity Development Initiative \(ABS Initiative\)](#) and the [United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#). The ABS Initiative is providing support for national-level capacity-building activities in 15 countries and collaborating with the [German Agency for International Cooperation \(GIZ\)](#) in supporting an additional seven projects.

⁹ In [decision NP-1/8](#), the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopted a strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (para. 1 and annex I to the decision). The framework identifies five key areas for capacity-building and development.

¹⁰ Estimate made based on available information published in the following documents: Building Capacity to Implement the Nagoya Protocol: A Review of GEF Support (2014); and the Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2018).

Table 1. Number and proportion of projects implemented/executed by international organizations

Organization	Africa	Asia-Pacific	GRULAC	CEE	Global	No. of projects	Percentage
ABS Initiative ¹¹	10	6	3	-	-	19	19 %
ABS Initiative/GIZ	5	-	-	-	-	5	5 %
Biodiversity International/ ABS Initiative	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 %
Botanic Gardens Conservation International	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 %
GIZ	1	3	4	1	-	9	9 %
IADB	-	-	2	-	-	2	1 %
IUCN	-	1	-	-	-	1	1 %
JICA/COMIFAC	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 %
UNCTAD	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 %
UNDP	12	13	8	-	1	34	34 %
UNEP ¹²	8	3	4	1	1	17	20 %
UNEP/ABS Initiative	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 %
UNEP/ACB	-	3	-	-	-	3	3 %
UNEP/IUCN	-	1	2	-	-	3	3 %
UNEP/SPREP	-	1	-	-	-	1	1 %
Total	40	31	23	2	3	99	100 %

8. *Analysis of information on capacity-building initiatives published in the ABS Clearing-House*

21. As of 23 August 2019, 79 records in the ABS Clearing-House have been published under “capacity-building initiatives”. With regard to projects or programmes exclusively dedicated to ABS, there are 48 records in the ABS Clearing-House. Of these, 34 have been classified as national projects, 9 as regional/subregional and 4 are global. Finally, there are 30 records that are classified as an ABS component or activity of a broader capacity-building initiative and another 2 as standalone activities. It is worth noting that almost 94 per cent of the national projects report they are being co-funded using national budget allocations.

22. The analysis of the information recorded in the ABS Clearing-House has limitations due to missing information and the lack of timely updates.

23. During the third meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee meeting these challenges were discussed and several suggestions were made to address the situation. In addition to sending regular reminders to the users of the ABS Clearing-House to update information the following recommendations continue to be relevant:

(a) To examine with donors, including the GEF Secretariat, the possibility of incorporating in their project templates fields to specify the key strategic areas of capacity-building as well as a requirement to submit the project information to the ABS Clearing-House;

(b) Continue to pursue opportunities to make databases interoperable with the ABS Clearing-House so that capacity-building information can be automatically updated.

¹¹ The ABS Capacity-Development Initiative through its global project is providing direct national support to 15 countries.

¹² This refers only to projects implemented by UNEP and directly executed by national Government agencies.

24. Committee members will be invited to review the above suggestions and offer additional recommendations taking into consideration that the Secretariat intends to rely solely on the information published in the ABS Clearing-House for future reporting on measures to implement capacity-building and development.

25. Furthermore, committee members will be invited to review the table on capacity-building initiatives listed in CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2/Add.1 to verify accuracy and assess whether any information is missing.

III. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND AWARENESS RAISING RESOURCES

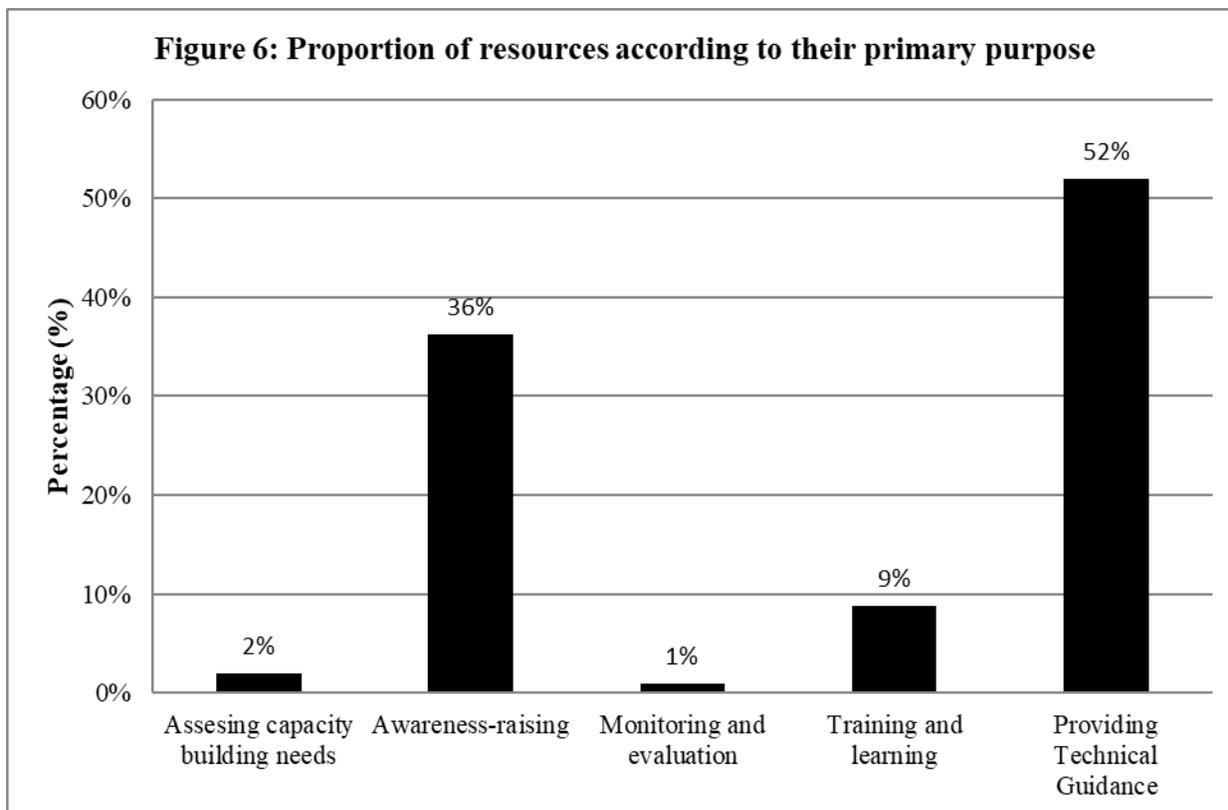
26. Pursuant to requests made in paragraphs 10(a) and 10(b) of [decision NP-1/8](#) and paragraph 12 of [decision NP-1/2](#), and on the basis of advice provided by the Informal Advisory Committee, the Secretariat established a database for capacity-building resources, accessible through the Virtual Library of the [ABS Clearing-House](#), which is meant to display existing ABS tools and resources (including awareness-raising and training materials, toolkits, guidelines, etc.).

27. The following subsection provides an update on existing capacity-building tools and resources¹³ on access and benefit-sharing that the Secretariat has compiled, including their primary purpose and thematic coverage. An overview of all the resources is contained in CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2/Add.2.

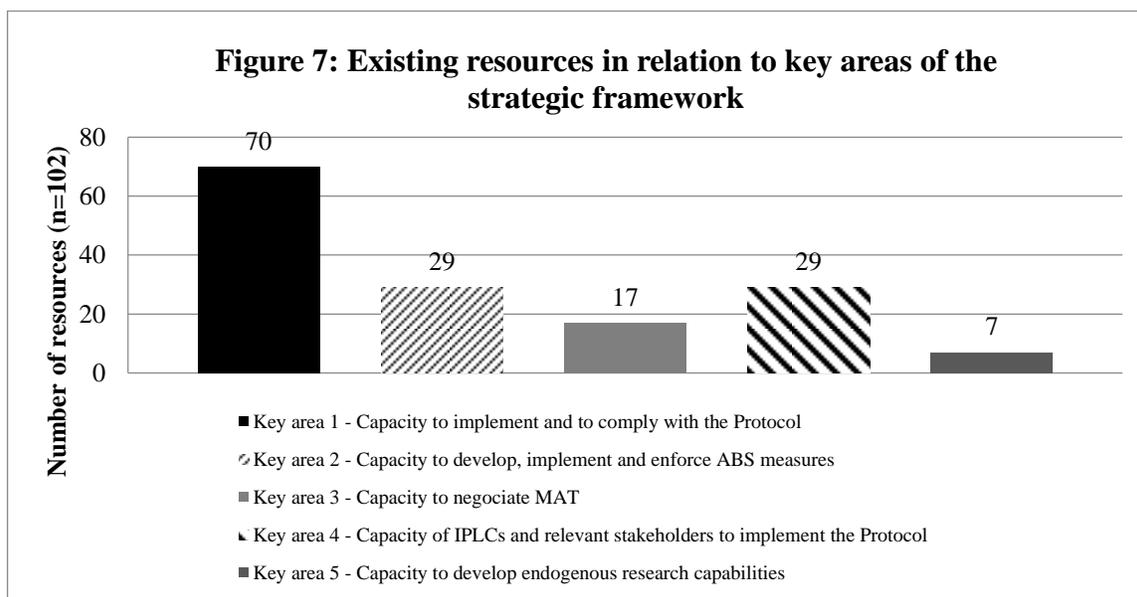
28. According to information gathered by the Secretariat by 24 September 2019, there are 102 resources related to capacity-building and awareness-raising on access and benefit-sharing. An additional 14 resources have been added to the list since the latest update prepared for the third meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in November 2018. It is important to note that only 60 resources or 59 per cent of these resources have actually been published in the ABS-Clearing House.

29. The majority of the capacity-building resources are devoted to providing technical guidance (52%) and raising awareness (36%). Only 9 per cent of resources are designed as training or self-paced materials, while 2 per cent is intended to assist Parties and stakeholders in assessing capacity-building needs and/or designing capacity-building initiatives and 1 per cent for monitoring and evaluating capacity-building initiatives and products (see figure 6). There has only been a minor change in the composition of the collection of resources since the latest update provided for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, with the new resources also falling into technical guidance and raising awareness categories.

¹³ Capacity-building tools and resources are considered those whose primary intent is to facilitate structured learning, to impart new knowledge and skills through systematic instructive steps and/or to provide guidance on how to perform specific tasks related to access and benefit-sharing.



30. With regard to thematic coverage, key areas 1, 2 and 4 of the strategic framework continue to be well covered by existing capacity-building and awareness-raising resources, while key areas 3 and 5 remain underrepresented (see figure 7). It is important to recognize that, in several cases, one resource may be covering more than one area.



31. In the light of this stock-taking, committee members will be invited to share information on additional existing capacity-building resources that are not currently listed in the table provided in CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2019/1/2/Add.2 and will be invited to upload the missing information or new resources to the ABS Clearing-House.

32. Similarly, with the capacity-building initiatives, the Secretariat intends to base its future reporting on measures to support capacity-building and development on the information available in the ABS

Clearing-House, therefore Committee members will be invited to provide recommendations to enhance the publication of these resources into the ABS Clearing-House.

33. It is important to note that the above analysis is based on the information compiled by the Secretariat and is not an exhaustive list of all the ABS capacity-building and awareness material that may be in existence.

IV. UPDATE ON CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARIAT

34. Since the third meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, the Secretariat has continued to support capacity-building and development through various initiatives and activities. A brief overview of these is provided in the following subsections.

A. Capacity-building and development activities

35. As requested in decision NP-2/8, paragraph 9, the Secretariat continues to carry out a number of capacity-building activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol during the current biennium (2019-2020), as follows:

(a) Following six regional courses that took place in 2018 on establishing measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol, the SCBD in partnership with the [International Development Law Organization](#) (IDLO) organized a training-of-trainer workshop pilot project based on the methodology and materials developed under the IDLO-SCBD Capacity-building Programme.¹⁴ The 3-day workshop was organized with the support of the United Nations Development Program and was held in Casablanca, Morocco from June 11-13, 2019, in French. The workshop was made possible with the continued support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund. The goal of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of participants to use and adapt the methods and training materials to design national ABS training activities with a view to support the development of national frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(b) In addition to the in-person training-of-trainer workshop, and in response to a request made by the regional workshop participants, IDLO also elaborated a training package and trainers manual based on the materials and methodology utilized in the IDLO-SCBD Capacity-building Programme. These materials were piloted during the workshop in Morocco in collaboration with the network of Francophone African ABS legal experts. The final versions of the training materials and manual will be made available on the CBD Website and the ABS Clearing-House;

(c) The need for capacity-building for the use of the ABS Clearing-House was stressed by Parties in a number of decisions adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the third meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. These decisions underscore the crucial relationship between Parties' information-sharing obligations through the ABS Clearing-House and the successful implementation of the Protocol. In this regard, the Secretariat continues to carry out capacity-building in the following ways:

- (i) *A proactive outreach campaign to build awareness and increase engagement.* Ongoing outreach provides cost-effective, personalized (by email and phone) and consistent follow-up to support Parties in understanding and complying with their information-sharing obligations under Article 14 of the Protocol. The outreach conducted is tailored to specific needs of countries and current progress in the implementation of the Protocol. Outreach campaigns may also include the organization of a live webinar to provide step-by-step guidance on the publication of ABS procedures;
- (ii) *On-demand technical support.* The ABS Clearing-House help desk has been set up to provide immediate technical support to users of the ABS Clearing-House. The live chat application is accessed through the question mark icon available on the lower right corner of every page. When the icon is clicked, users are prompted to chat with a person based

¹⁴ Document CBD/NP/MOP/3/INF/6 provides further details on the implementation of this programme, including the workshops carried out.

at the Secretariat who can answer questions and provide technical assistance on the ABS Clearing-House or Nagoya Protocol. Between November 2018 and September 2019, the Secretariat responded to 63 information requests received through the live chat application;

- (iii) *Organization of workshops and trainings at relevant regional meetings.* The Secretariat of the Convention has provided 10 one-on-one capacity-building trainings for the use of the ABS Clearing-House. In general, these trainings are provided remotely (via webinar, email or Skype). In addition, the Secretariat is also organizing a global capacity-building workshop on monitoring the utilization of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS), through the generous financial support provided by the Governments of Japan, Germany and the European Commission, to be held from 30 September to 2 October 2019 in Bonn, Germany. The workshop will provide face-to-face training to representatives of more than 53 countries. Since the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, the Secretariat has participated in four face-to-face capacity-building trainings;
- (iv) *Development and dissemination of materials:* The Secretariat has developed various materials to support users of the ABS Clearing-House. This includes the development of tutorials and two new “step-by-step guides” to support countries in publishing information on the ABS-CH using the common formats, as well as an offline manual “About the ABS Clearing-House” in both English and French. The Secretariat is also finalizing the translation of the e-learning module “Introduction to the ABS Clearing-House” into all UN languages, which will be made available shortly;

(e) Of specific relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, the Secretariat has continued the implementation of the “capacity development programme on national arrangements for achieving traditional knowledge elements of Targets 18 and 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”. The programme aims to strengthen the capacities of Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to develop national action plans for traditional knowledge to implement obligations arising from Article 8(j) of the Convention and to achieve Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge. Moreover, the programme was designed to contribute to the national implementation of articles of the Nagoya Protocol that are most relevant to the indigenous peoples and local communities, especially Articles 5, 6, 7, 12, and 16. Following from the online forum and four regional face-to-face workshops¹⁵ that were held in 2018 and with support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, activities in 2019 have included:

- (i) Webinar on the Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols, 19 February 2019;
- (ii) Online Forum on the integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols, 19 February to 12 March 2019;

(f) With the support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations Staff College has developed an introductory e-learning course on ABS in English, French and Spanish. The course provides participants with an introduction to the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources or access and benefit-sharing. The course is currently available on the Secretariat’s e-learning platform¹⁶ and consists of six lessons. The course introduces the basic concepts associated with access and benefit-sharing and provides an overview of the main policy milestones on

¹⁵ Regional workshops were held in: Latin America and the Caribbean (Tepoztlan, Mexico, 2-6 April 2018), the Pacific (Whangārai, New Zealand, 21-25 May 2018), Asia (Kandy, Sri Lanka, 27-31 July 2018) and Africa (Marrakesh, Morocco, 8-12 October 2018).

¹⁶ <https://scbd.unssc.org/course/index.php?categoryid=4>

ABS under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Another e-learning course on the use of the ABS-Clearing House is forthcoming.

V. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

36. The previous sections highlight the status quo of capacity-building initiatives as well as tools and resources that have been implemented or compiled to date. One of the ongoing challenges faced by the Secretariat in taking stock, monitoring progress and identifying limitations is that many initiatives and resources continue not to be uploaded to the ABS-Clearing House, or, for the ones available, information is missing and/or not updated. As a result, the Secretariat may not be capturing all the relevant initiatives and resources.

37. This limitation has a direct impact on the quality of the information available for reporting to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on measures to assist in capacity-building and capacity development (Article 22) and the analysis related to the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building. It also limits the ability of the Committee to identify neglected key areas or regions where a more proactive and strategic approach may be needed or to coordinate in countries which benefit from multiple projects.

38. Given that for future reporting the Secretariat is planning to utilize only the information published in the ABS Clearing-House, the Committee in addition to considering relevant recommendations that emerged during the third meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee,¹⁷ will be invited to share additional recommendations that could increase publishing records in the ABS Clearing-House and enhance the quality of the information on capacity-building initiatives and resources published.

39. Another recurring limitation is the low number of projects being carried out in the CEE region. To address capacity-building gaps in certain regions, one suggestion has been to consider developing regional projects as a way forward to support regional cooperation. The Committee may wish to discuss additional options for addressing this.

40. Finally, the Committee may wish to further discuss ways of enhancing synergies and coordination among initiatives, as well as ways of addressing gaps in the coverage of existing capacity-building initiatives.

¹⁷ See <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/66b5/df36/4a44fd08dedc4e555c35295/abs-cbiac-2018-01-04-en.pdf>