



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General
31 March 2024

Original: English

Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Fourth meeting

Nairobi, 21–29 May 2024

Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols

Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its decision [NP-4/7](#), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with Parties, a revised strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Protocol,¹ in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework² and the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Framework,³ taking into account the findings of the evaluation of the original strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the Protocol, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fifth meeting (sect. A, para. 8), as well as to consider incorporating elements of the awareness-raising strategy when revising the strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the Protocol (sect. B, para. 6).

2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decided to extend the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol until the fifth meeting of Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol; update its terms of reference to include supporting the revision and updating of the original strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the Protocol; and expand the membership of the Committee to include representatives of the business sector, the research community and youth (sect. A, para. 5). Also in decision NP-4/7, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decided that the Informal Advisory Committee would hold one meeting, and online consultations as needed, to support the revision and updating of the strategic framework (sect. A, para. 6).

* CBD/SBI/4/1.

¹ The strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is contained in annex I of decision NP-1/8.

² Decision [15/4](#), [annex](#).

³ Decision [15/8](#), annex I.

3. In accordance with decision NP-4/7, the fifth meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee was held in Montreal from 20 to 22 June 2023.⁴ In addition, the Secretariat organized a webinar as well as online consultations prior to and following the meeting.⁵

4. The Committee considered a draft of the revised strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the Protocol⁶ and the results of its deliberations are summarized in the report of the meeting.⁷ Pursuant to the suggestion of the Committee, it is proposed that the revised strategic framework be referred to as the draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol. The draft action plan is contained in the annex to the present note.

5. Section II of the present note focuses on the elements considered in the draft capacity-building and development action plan. Section III provides elements of a recommendation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

II. Elements considered in the capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol

6. The action plan was developed on the basis of the recommendations for improvement resulting from the evaluation of the original strategic framework,⁸ as well as the advice received from the Informal Advisory Committee during the online consultations and the in-person meeting. A description of relevant elements considered in the action plan is contained in sections A to H directly below.

A. Links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals

7. The action plan supports the development of effective capacity-building measures for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, thus contributing to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The action plan therefore contributes directly to the implementation of Target 13 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Moreover, the action plan supports the attainment of Goal C of the Framework and its vision for achieving a world of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

8. The action plan has direct links to other targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, namely:

(a) Target 15, on taking legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business and to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, inter alia, report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

(b) Target 20, on strengthening capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promotion of development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation;

⁴ The meeting documentation is available at www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-CB-IAC-2023-01.

⁵ The webinar, convened for the presentation of relevant background information, took place on 9 May 2023. Two online forums were convened in 2023, from 10 to 22 May and from 1 to 31 October, on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House for the purpose of collecting comments and feedback on the draft action plan.

⁶ Document CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/1/2.

⁷ Document [CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/1/3](http://www.cbd.int/doc/2023/1/3).

⁸ The evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is contained in document [CBD/SBI/3/16](http://www.cbd.int/doc/2023/3/16). The full evaluation report has been made available as document [CBD/SBI/3/INF/1](http://www.cbd.int/doc/2023/3/INF/1).

(c) Targets 19, 21, 22 and 23 (progress towards these four targets will help in reaching Target 13).⁹

9. The action plan can help support Parties in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and directly contributes to the achievement of target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁰

10. As suggested by the Informal Advisory Committee, the action plan is to be considered one of the thematic action plans proposed under the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development. Key concepts presented in the long-term framework, including the definition of capacity-building and development, have been incorporated in the action plan, together with guiding principles and relevant approaches and strategies. Relevant information is summarized in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

B. Theory of change and results chain

11. To enable a better understanding of the changes that the action plan is expected to bring about, an overarching theory of change¹¹ has been developed, together with a results chain. Underpinning the theory of change for the action plan are several assumptions. Under those assumptions, results can be achieved only if the following conditions are met:

(a) Adequate financial, technical, technological and human resources are made available for capacity-building and development;

(b) A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is taken;

(c) Capacity-building and development for access and benefit-sharing is prioritized in national plans, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans or financial plans;

(d) Capacity-building and development interventions are designed according to the guidance provided in the present action plan;

(e) The products and services (outputs) generated in the context of the action plan are relevant and effective;

(f) Parties take the necessary steps to implement the Protocol so that it can lead to benefit-sharing. This could include establishing the conditions for accessing genetic resources and issuing permits, as appropriate;

(g) Benefit-sharing contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

12. At the same time, several factors may hinder progress on the action plan, such as:

(a) Insufficient political will, technical knowledge, commitment and support at the national, regional and global levels;

(b) Insufficient resources to support, sustain and maintain capacity-building and development at the national level;

(c) Lack of capacity-building providers with the technical expertise needed to support the action plan;

(d) Competing priorities and demands at the national level;

(e) Lack of sufficient awareness of the provisions of the Protocol;

⁹ Information on the targets is available at www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/.

¹⁰ Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.”

¹¹ A theory of change is a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to occur in a particular context (see United Nations Development Group, “Theory of change: UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework) companion guidance”, available at <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNDG-UNDAF-Companion-Pieces-7-Theory-of-Change.pdf>).

(f) Lack of broad stakeholder participation.

13. A results chain based on this theory of change that illustrates the causal linkages among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact is provided in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

C. Stakeholder cooperation and coordination

14. The action plan is addressed to all actors involved in capacity-building and development to support implementation of the Protocol. Different actors have specific roles to play in supporting capacity-building and development and awareness-raising efforts for the implementation of the Protocol and access and benefit-sharing more generally. An overview of general examples of some of the contributions that different actors can make is provided in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

15. Stakeholder cooperation and coordination remain a key element for the successful implementation of the Protocol. Strengthening cooperation and coordination among actors involved in capacity-building and development initiatives is important for their success. All actors are encouraged to use existing cooperation and coordination mechanisms and strategies or establish new ones to facilitate cooperation on capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Protocol.

16. A widespread constraint on the implementation of the action plan is the limited number of capacity-building providers with expertise in the domain of access and benefit-sharing. A critical mass of experts and organizations working on access and benefit-sharing needs to be developed, maintained and increased to help ramp up efforts and meet growing demand. An emphasis should be placed on leveraging and fostering local expertise and collaboration.

17. In line with the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework, subregional support networks or centres of excellence are being established that could provide, upon request, capacity-building and development support to national government institutions, subnational governments, local authorities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth as well as other stakeholders within their respective regions or subregions. Not only would such support centres foster cooperation, collaboration and synergy but they could contribute to building individual and organizational expertise, skill and know-how on access and benefit-sharing at the regional and subregional levels as well as providing guidance towards the harmonization of national access and benefit-sharing approaches and networks within regions. An overview of the process establishing the subregional support network as part of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism¹² is provided in document CBD/SBI/4/7.

D. Priorities for capacity-building and development

18. At its third meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted decision [NP-3/1](#) on the first assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol four years after its entry into force. In that decision, Parties identified priority areas where further work was needed (sect. A, para. 5), challenges in the implementation of the Protocol and possible mechanisms for addressing those challenges in accordance with national circumstances. The relevant outcomes from the first assessment and review, including its key findings, as contained in annex I of decision NP-3/1, were considered during the development of the action plan.

19. In line with decision [15/11](#), the Gender Plan of Action has been used as a guidance document in the development of the action plan with the objective of supporting a coherent gender-responsive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

¹² See decision 15/8.

E. Relevant awareness-raising elements

20. The awareness-raising strategy for the Nagoya Protocol¹³ aims towards providing a systematic and coherent approach to assisting Parties in the implementation of [Article 21](#) of the Protocol. The strategy recognizes the need to link activities identified in Article 21 to other capacity-development activities under the Protocol. Awareness-raising and strategic communication have been identified as a cross-cutting issue relevant for the success of various outcome areas of the action plan. Consequently, elements of the awareness-raising strategy have been integrated into the action plan in a new outcome area 6 as well as in other outputs, where appropriate.

21. The capacity-building and development activities integrated in the action plan aim towards increasing:

(a) Knowledge on how to use strategic communication and raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues;

(b) Knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities on how to develop and promote community protocols, procedures and customary laws;

(c) Knowledge and awareness of users and providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge on access and benefit-sharing obligations and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(d) The amount of information available in and the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(e) Opportunities for the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices.

22. Countries are encouraged to develop national awareness-raising plans to effectively implement awareness-raising measures. In line with the awareness-raising strategy, the Secretariat developed the *CEPA* [communication, education and public awareness] *Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-Sharing* (Montreal, 2018) to support countries and stakeholders in designing and implementing their communications and awareness-raising plans.

F. Financial resources for capacity-building and development

23. Both international and national funding sources are required to support capacity-building and development efforts for implementing the Protocol.

24. In decision [15/7](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted a strategy for resource mobilization for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁴ as guidance to facilitate the immediate mobilization of resources. In decision [NP-4/8](#), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol welcomed decision 15/7 and encouraged Parties to consider resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization and, in particular, to include provisions for the implementation of the Protocol in national biodiversity finance plans.

25. Also in decision 15/7, the Conference of the Parties established an advisory committee on resource mobilization¹⁵ to support the strengthening of the strategy for resource mobilization and to further operationalize that decision. An overview of the work undertaken, including recommendations by the advisory committee on resource mobilization, is provided in document CBD/SBI/4/5.

26. In accordance with [Article 25](#) (2) of the Protocol, the financial mechanism of the Convention is the financial mechanism of the Protocol. The action plan could serve as a source of strategic direction and guidance for the financial mechanism.

¹³ Decision NP-1/9.

¹⁴ Decision 15/7, annex I.

¹⁵ Decision 15/7, para. 43.

27. An overview of other available international funding opportunities to support capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Protocol is contained in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

G. Development of national plans

28. In order to advance the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Conference of the Parties requested Parties to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including their national targets.¹⁶ In decision [NP-4/5](#) (para. 3), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol invited Parties, and encouraged other Governments, to make use of the approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review set out in decision [15/6](#) to enhance the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the integration of access and benefit-sharing in revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

29. The action plan can serve as guidance in assisting Parties as they revise or update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and establish national targets towards Goal C and Target 13, as well as actions, policies and programmes to achieve these targets. The development of these actions should go hand in hand with the identification of financing and capacity gaps and the development of national finance plans, or similar instruments, as well as capacity-building and development plans based on needs and priorities, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders.

H. Role of the Secretariat and mechanism for providing advice to the Executive Secretary

1. Role of the Secretariat

30. The Secretariat will continue to support efforts to implement the Protocol. This support includes the operation and administration of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and undertaking and facilitating activities, including capacity-building and development activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

31. The Secretariat will disseminate and promote the use of the action plan by its target audiences. Additional support may be provided upon request by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Such support could include compiling experiences and good practices and bringing together Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to share experiences and good practices at the global level.

2. Mechanism for providing advice to the Executive Secretary

32. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol established an Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Protocol. The Informal Advisory Committee was to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on matters related to the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building. The Committee had a time-limited mandate which was extended by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at both its third and fourth meetings. In decision NP-4/7, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decided to update the terms of reference of the Committee and expanded its membership to include representatives of the business sector, the research community and youth, in addition to the 15 experts from Parties, three representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and representatives of relevant organizations.

33. As the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building expires at the time of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, a decision needs to be taken on the way forward. At its most recent meeting, in June 2023,

¹⁶ Decision 15/6, para. 6.

the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building suggested expanding the mandate of the Committee to include providing advice on issues more generally related to the implementation of the Protocol, while keeping the current expanded membership.¹⁷

34. A proposal for a mechanism for providing advice to the Executive Secretary on issues related to implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is included in document CBD/SBI/4/12 on assessment and review of the Protocol. In this regard, it is proposed that the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building be expanded to include providing advice to the Executive Secretary on issues related to the implementation of the Protocol. This could include, as necessary, advice on issues related to capacity-building and development, awareness-raising, and the assessment and review process under the Protocol, with flexibility with respect to adapting its tasks as the need arises.

III. Suggested issues for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

35. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to review the proposed capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol, as contained in annex II to the present document, taking into account the following considerations:

(a) Different outcome areas have different target groups, which are identified in the explanatory text under each outcome area;

(b) The drafting of outputs and indicative activities contained in the action plan is meant to be as general as possible to allow for Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders and organizations to adapt them to their specific needs, priorities and circumstances;

(c) The drafting of outputs and indicative activities aims towards avoiding repetition and duplication of information.

36. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, at its fifth meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, Recalling [Articles 21](#) and [22](#) of the Nagoya Protocol,

Recalling also decision [15/4](#) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference of the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and specifically Goal C and Target 13 of the Framework, as well as decision [15/8 of the Conference of the Parties](#), in particular the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (annex I),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on its fifth meeting;¹⁸

2. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee to include providing advice on issues more generally related to the implementation of the Protocol, including, as necessary, advice on issues related to capacity-building and development, awareness-raising and assessment and review under the Protocol, with flexibility to adapt its tasks as needed, and to keep the expanded membership to include representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, the business sector, the research community, women and youth;

3. *Adopts* the capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol, contained in the annex to the present decision;

¹⁷ [CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/1/3](#), para. 69.

¹⁸ [CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/1/3](#).

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to use the action plan to assess capacity-building and development needs and priorities, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including women and youth, in the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as national finance plans to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders and organizations to develop and implement capacity-building and development activities consistent with the action plan and to publish relevant information and resources on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

6. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders and organizations to continue using and promoting the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*¹⁹ as part of their awareness-raising and capacity-building and development activities;

7. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, international organizations, regional development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to provide financial resources to support implementation of the action plan;

8. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance for the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, invite the Global Environment Facility to support implementation of the action plan;

9. *Decides* to assess implementation of the action plan as part of the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol and to consider, at its eighth meeting, the need for its review or revision;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Disseminate and promote the action plan;

(b) Continue facilitating capacity-building and development activities as well as coordination and cooperation among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders and organizations, with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(c) Support opportunities for compiling, sharing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and good practices among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders at the global level and make them available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(d) Make available supporting guidance material relevant to the Action Plan,²⁰ including an overview of available international funding sources to support capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, an overview of examples of roles and contributions of different stakeholders and a results chain for the action plan, and to review and update that material as necessary.

¹⁹ The [CEPA Toolkit](#) is available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

²⁰ Such as the guidance material included in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

Annex

Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. In its decision 15/8, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted a long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development¹ to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol² is a thematic action plan aimed at supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of its [Article 22](#). As such, it contributes to the implementation of Targets 13 and 20 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the attainment of Goal C of the Framework³ and the vision presented in the Framework of living in harmony with nature by 2050. Furthermore, the action plan supports the implementation of [Article 21](#) of the Protocol on awareness-raising.

2. The action plan aims towards supporting Parties in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to the achievement of target 15.6 under the Goals.⁴

3. The theoretical foundation for this action plan is based on key concepts presented in the long-term framework, including the definition of capacity-building and development, guiding principles and relevant approaches and strategies. The action plan:

(a) Emphasizes the importance of integrating access and benefit-sharing as part of broader biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, such as those that have been incorporated in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) Promotes a set of concepts and principles that foster strategic and longer-term capacity-building and development based on a theory of change (sect. II);

(c) Fosters cooperation, synergies and coordination at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels, as well as the sharing among stakeholders of good practices and lessons learned (sect. III);

(d) Identifies key outcome areas for capacity-building and development, the main target group along with indicative priority outputs and activities (see enclosure below).

B. Target audience of the action plan

4. The target audience includes all actors involved in capacity-building and development initiatives aimed towards support of the implementation of the Protocol, such as Parties and other Governments at all levels and including ministries and agencies of relevant sectors; indigenous peoples and local communities; international, regional and national organizations; donors and funding

¹ The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development will be referred to hereinafter as the long-term framework.

² The capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol will be referred to hereinafter as the action plan.

³ Other targets with direct links to the action plan are Targets 15 and 19 to 23. Information on Goal C and the Targets is available at www.cbd.int/gbf/goals/ and www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/.

⁴ Target 15.6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.”

agencies, including regional development banks; and relevant stakeholders, including the business sector, the research community and groups representing women and youth.^{5,6}

5. In each country, the target group will vary depending on national circumstances, capacity needs and priorities. In accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol, the needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition shall be taken fully into account. Actors should facilitate the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, the business sector, the research community and women and youth, in capacity-building and development initiatives.⁷

C. How to use the capacity-building and development action plan

6. The action plan can be used for various purposes, including:

- (a) To support the assessment of capacity-building and development needs and priorities;
- (b) To inform the design of capacity-building and development initiatives at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support the effective implementation of the Protocol, including the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (c) As a reference for guiding the capacity-building and development programmatic directions of the financial mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols, the Global Environmental Facility, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and other donors;
- (d) As a tool for fostering the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, such as the business sector, the research community and organizations representing women and youth.

7. The action plan is structured around six key outcome areas for capacity-building and development.⁸ For each outcome area, an explanation of scope and target group is provided. A list of indicative outputs and activities to be considered in the design of capacity-building and development initiatives has been developed based on results-based management principles. As the relevance of those outputs and activities will depend on national circumstances, current capacities and needs, they should be approached in a flexible and adaptive manner.

II. Key concepts, guiding principles and theory of change

A. Key concepts

8. In line with decision 15/8, capacity-building and development are understood as the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt, sustain and maintain capacity over time to achieve positive biodiversity results.⁹

⁵ The target audience also includes subnational Governments and relevant line ministries, as part of “Governments”; organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples and local communities, as part of “indigenous peoples and local communities”; ex situ collections, databases, databanks and universities, as part of the “research community”; and businesses of all sizes with activities relevant to access and benefit-sharing and the finance sector, as part of the “business sector”, as well as the general public, funding agencies, journal publishers, journalists and the media.

⁶ An overview of general examples of some of the contributions that different actors can make is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

⁷ These include activities, projects, programmes or plans and other types of “stand-alone” interventions, such as workshops.

⁸ The outcome areas are based on the key areas identified for capacity-building and development in Article 22 (4) of the Nagoya Protocol; however, an outcome area 6 has been added to cover different cross-cutting issues which are important for the implementation of the Protocol and have so far not been addressed in any of the key areas. Such cross-cutting capacities underpin success in the other outcome areas and contribute to the implementation of, for example, Article 21 of the Protocol and the Gender Plan of Action (decision [15/11, annex](#)).

⁹ Decision 15/8, annex I, para. 3.

9. Another important conception is that effective change is dependent on securing the relevant capacities at all levels within systems and societies. In the context of this action plan, three levels are considered: the enabling environment level, the organizational level and the individual level.¹⁰ When designing capacity-building and development initiatives, careful consideration needs to be given to all three interconnected levels.

10. Equally important in designing effective interventions is the need to consider the various types of capacities, which comprise technical, technological and functional capacities, that individuals and organizations must possess in order to function effectively and efficiently¹¹ and for enabling conditions to be in place.

11. Capacity-building and development constitute an ongoing iterative process which requires consistency and continuous feedback loops and flexibility for revising, updating and adapting strategies. The process encompasses interventions not only for capacity analysis (analysing existing capacity and identifying needs, gaps and priorities) and development (enhancing capacities or creating new ones), but also for capacity utilization (mobilizing, deploying and utilizing existing capacities) and retention (nurturing, maintaining and sustaining the capacity created over time).¹²

B. Guiding principles

12. To ensure that interventions are relevant and effective, the design and implementation of capacity-building and development initiatives in support of the implementation of the Protocol should be guided by the following principles:¹³

(a) Design and implementation should be based on an inclusive analysis and assessment of the national context, actors, existing capacities and needs;

(b) There should be adequate political and technical will, ownership and support by countries;

(c) A long-term programmatic and iterative approach should be taken, with an emphasis on sustainability and the retention of capacities;

(d) Strategic and integrated system-wide approaches to capacity-building and development should be promoted;

(e) Design and implementation should be built upon recognized good practices and lessons learned;

(f) There should be an integration of the perspectives and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(g) The perspectives of women and youth should be integrated and the use of the Gender Plan of Action as guidance should be supported;

(h) Monitoring, review, evaluation and adaptive management and learning should be included as integral parts of design and implementation;

¹⁰ The enabling environment level encompasses the broad system and set of conditions needed in order for organizations and individuals to function in pursuit of their goals. These may be policies, laws, agreements, conventions, protocols or social norms. The organizational level covers internal structures, processes and procedures and includes leadership, management systems, frameworks and other elements that influence the ability of any institution to operate and fulfil its mission. The individual level encompasses the knowledge, skills, expertise, attitudes, competencies and experience of the people within organizations or communities that enable them to perform their work effectively.

¹¹ Technical capacities include specialized knowledge, know-how, skills and organizational structures and systems, which are tangible or visible. Functional capacities are the intangible characteristics, values, behaviours, skills and competencies at all levels that allow functioning, adaptation and development within societies and systems. See document CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1 for additional information in this regard.

¹² A results chain based on this theory of change and showing the causal linkages among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

¹³ Adapted from the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (decision 15/8, annex I).

(i) Synergies, mainstreaming, integration and mutually supportive implementation with other international access and benefit-sharing instruments, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, should be encouraged.

C. Theory of change

13. The theory of change under the action plan holds that, if adequate human, financial, material and technological resources are invested, then activities encompassing analysis of context and needs, mapping and engagement of stakeholders, design of effective capacity-building and development interventions and strengthening of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the national level can be carried out. If those activities are carried out, then high-quality long-term plans or programmes and strategic partnerships dedicated to capacity-building and development for the Protocol will be created. If those outputs are produced, then knowledge and capacities will be developed, used and retained at all levels to implement the Protocol effectively. If capacities are built, developed, used and retained at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to implement the Protocol effectively, then benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources will be shared fairly and equitably, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

III. Cooperation and coordination

14. Strengthening the cooperation and coordination among actors involved in capacity-building and development initiatives is an important determinant for their success. Specific mechanisms are available at different levels. In particular:

(a) At the national level, coordination can be fostered through the inter-institutional and cross-sectoral arrangements set up for the revision and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets to assess contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The United Nations resident coordinator office can also play a role by supporting national institutions in setting up and coordinating the multi-stakeholder processes and strengthening local expertise;

(b) At the regional and subregional levels, organizations, including regional and/or subregional support centres,¹⁴ can play a role in bringing together various actors to identify needs and opportunities for cooperation, synergy and collaboration and to foster the sharing of best practices and lessons learned. For example, the future mechanism to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework could play such a role.¹⁵ Collaboration and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels can also contribute to the harmonization of access and benefit-sharing approaches and frameworks;

(c) At the global level, coordination can be fostered through the Convention and Protocol processes, including the meetings of the informal advisory committees established to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on issues related to the implementation of the Protocol and the capacity-building and development forum¹⁶ to facilitate networking and the sharing of experiences.

IV. Review of implementation of the action plan

15. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol will undertake a review of the implementation of the action plan as part of the assessment and review process under the Protocol pursuant to Article 31 and on the basis of information submitted through national reports

¹⁴ In line with the guidance provided in the long-term framework, regional and subregional support networks or centres of excellence can be established to provide, upon request, capacity-building and development and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Such support centres not only foster cooperation, collaboration and synergy but also contribute to building individual and organizational expertise, skill and know-how on access and benefit-sharing at the regional and subregional levels.

¹⁵ Decision 15/8, annex II.

¹⁶ Decision 15/8, para. 16 (g).

and in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in 2030 and thereafter at intervals to be determined.

Enclosure

Outputs and indicative capacity-building and development activities to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

The matrix below provides a list of outputs and indicative activities for each key outcome area following results-based management principles¹ which can be included in initiatives aimed at capacity-building and development for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement, and comply with the obligations under, the Nagoya Protocol	
<i>Outcome area 1 addresses the enabling environment needed for the implementation of, and compliance with the obligations under, the Protocol by Parties. Expected outputs relate to ratification, multi-stakeholder and inter-agency cooperation, needs assessment, financial resources and reporting requirements.</i>	
Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
1.1. Ratification of or accession to the Protocol is enabled	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to designated human resources to advance the ratification/accession process and facilitate coordination within the government and among relevant ministries; (b) Organize workshops, trainings and awareness-raising activities on the provisions of the Protocol and the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues.
1.2. Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder and inter-agency coordination at the national level are established	(a) Map relevant actors; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on facilitating and establishing multi-stakeholder and inter-agency mechanisms to support access and benefit-sharing and mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol with other international access and benefit-sharing instruments; (c) Support the development of national mechanisms for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
1.3. Capacity needs and priorities for implementing the Protocol are assessed	(a) Take stock and assess expertise and needs of actors for the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance in carrying out assessment of capacity needs and priorities, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, and emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women and youth.

¹ Results are changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship. Outcomes represent changes that can be attributed to the completion of outputs. Outputs are direct products or services stemming from the activities of an organization, programme or initiative. Activities are actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce outputs. See United Nations Development Group, *Results-based Management Handbook: Harmonizing RBM Concepts and Approaches for Improved Development Results at Country Level* (October 2011), available at <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/unsdg-results-based-management-handbook>.

<p>1.4. New and innovative financial resources for implementing the Protocol are mobilized</p>	<p>(a) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, project development, fundraising and resource recovery); (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development of national resource mobilization strategies.</p>
<p>1.5. Reporting obligations under the Protocol and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are fulfilled</p>	<p>(a) Support the collection of national information to measure progress on the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits in accordance with internationally agreed methodologies to monitor and report on Target 13 and Goal C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the development of information systems; (b) Support the preparation of national reports and publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (c) Support the regular collection and analysis of national data on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to monitor progress, identify challenges and lessons learned and good practices to advance implementation.</p>

Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

Outcome area 2 aims towards strengthening the capacities of Parties to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol at the national level through the development, implementation, revision and enforcement of domestic policy frameworks and legislative, administrative or policy measures. Expected outputs relate to measures, institutional arrangements, procedures, permitting systems, checkpoints and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Indicative capacity-building and development activities</p>
<p>2.1. A domestic policy framework on access and benefit-sharing is in place and has been published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House</p>	<p>(a) Support the development of national targets and plans to meet Target 13 and Goal C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the national biodiversity strategy and action plan revision process; (b) Take stock of existing policy frameworks relevant to access and benefit-sharing with a view to ensuring consistency, legal clarity and mutual supportiveness; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development or revision of an access and benefit-sharing policy framework; (d) Develop, disseminate and promote use of tools (for example, guidelines and case studies) to facilitate the integration of access and benefit-sharing considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and plans.</p>
<p>2.2. Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing are in place and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</p>	<p>(a) Take stock and support the evaluation of effectiveness, efficiency and completeness of existing access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative or policy measures against the provisions of the Protocol, taking into account the mutually supportive implementation of relevant international access and benefit-sharing instruments, in consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;</p>

	<p>(b) Provide guidance, training or technical and legal assistance on reviewing, updating or developing domestic measures, taking into account identified gaps, including the consideration of establishing interim measures;</p> <p>(c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for establishing and implementing measures related to compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements (Articles 15 and 16), monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17), indigenous peoples and local communities (Articles 5, 6, 7 and 12) and special considerations (Article 8).²</p>
2.3. Implementation of the obligations of Parties related to indigenous peoples and local communities is enhanced	<p>(a) Take stock and analyse how the concept of indigenous peoples and local communities applies at the national and subnational levels, clarifying the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, identifying the different groups of indigenous peoples and local communities, understanding how they are organized and linking traditional knowledge with the holder(s) of such knowledge;³</p> <p>(b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>(c) Support and provide guidance on how to consider community protocols, procedures and customary laws in national and subnational access and benefit-sharing measures and/or implementation.</p>
2.4. Institutional arrangements are established and operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<p>(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for designating relevant roles and responsibilities for fulfilment of the roles of access and benefit-sharing national focal points, competent national authorities, checkpoints and publishing authorities for the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;</p> <p>(b) Support the establishment of a unit or units with sufficient staff and terms of reference for operating the national access and benefit-sharing system;</p> <p>(c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to relevant staff and plan for how to retain and transfer institutional knowledge;</p> <p>(d) Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for operating the access and benefit-sharing system.</p>
2.5. Access and benefit-sharing procedures are operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<p>(a) Support the development or improvement of procedures (enhance clarity, transparency and user-friendliness), especially through multi-stakeholder consultations (for example, with the business and research community) and ensure that procedures are mutually supportive with respect to other international agreements and take into account the special considerations included in Article 8;</p> <p>(b) Support the development or improvement of access and benefit-sharing information systems, such as permitting systems, including by sharing information on good practices and information technology solutions;</p> <p>(c) Provide training for staff in the application of the procedures and how to respond to requests from users.</p>
2.6. Mechanisms to monitor the utilization of genetic resources,	<p>(a) Support the designation of effective checkpoints, including through the development of guidelines on their roles and functioning;</p>

² Decision NP-3/1 on assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol, para. 5.

³ Decision NP-3/1, annex I, para. 10.

including through the designation of effective checkpoints, are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Develop or improve national systems for the collection of information from users at designated checkpoints, making use of checkpoint communiqués; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for staff responsible for managing checkpoints on the collection of information through the checkpoint communiqué; (d) Support the development of national information systems and databases to monitor the utilization of genetic resources.
2.7. Compliance with domestic legislation and regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing is enabled and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support awareness-raising and training activities on compliance with domestic legislation for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (b) Support the development of procedures and measures to address non-compliance based on good practices; (c) Support the development of mechanisms to enhance cooperation among government authorities between different countries in cases of non-compliance.
2.8. Mandatory and relevant information is made available on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide training to publishing authorities on how to publish mandatory information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House, in accordance with Article 14 of the Protocol; (b) Foster interoperability of national access and benefit-sharing information systems with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in order to improve efficiency in the publication and update of information related to permits and checkpoint communiqués.
2.9. Regional approaches are promoted to support streamlining, harmonization and transboundary cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Take stock of successful regional approaches in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; (b) Support regional approaches in the implementation of the Protocol, including, for example, through the development of regional model legislation, guidelines, procedures, monitoring utilization and information systems and sharing of lessons learned and good practice; (c) Strengthen and support existing regional organizations in facilitating regional approaches to drafting model regional legislation and regulations which can be adapted to national circumstances.

Outcome area 3: Strengthened capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms

Outcome area 3 aims towards strengthening the capacities of providers and users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to negotiate mutually agreed terms. Expected outputs relate to improved negotiation skills, the development of access and benefit-sharing agreements and increased skills in monitoring monetary and non-monetary benefits.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
3.1. Negotiation skills are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on research and development processes and potential value chains of access and benefit-sharing-related products in different sectors and possible trigger points for the sharing of benefits; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to enhance negotiation skills for access and benefit-sharing agreements.

<p>3.2. Access and benefit-sharing agreements are developed and monitored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Take stock of successful access and benefit-sharing agreements which lead to increased benefit-sharing and use lessons learned and good practices in the design of future agreements; (b) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing training materials on mutually agreed terms based on good practices; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to develop access and benefit-sharing agreements that lead to increased benefit-sharing; (d) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to monitor monetary and non-monetary benefits.
<p>3.3. Model sectoral and cross-sectoral contractual clauses are developed and used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing model contractual clauses (sectoral and cross-sectoral) and publish them on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to use and adapt model contractual clauses based on good practices.

Outcome area 4: Strengthened capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Outcome area 4 aims towards strengthening the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, developing community protocols, procedures and customary laws; minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms; and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
<p>4.1. The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular of the women and youth among them, in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels has increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support awareness-raising and understanding of access and benefit-sharing issues and the Nagoya Protocol; (b) Support the development of approaches for addressing the issue of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources shared by more than one indigenous peoples and local communities, including for transboundary situations; (c) Support for coordination and institution-building within and among indigenous peoples and local communities in addressing access and benefit-sharing issues; (d) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, project development and fundraising); (e) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to engage with Governments and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (f) Support for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in regional and international forums related to access and benefit-sharing; (g) Develop, disseminate and promote use of culturally appropriate relevant materials in local languages, as appropriate; (h) Support the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (for example, through sui generis systems, databases and registries);

	(i) Provide training on how to use the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.2. Community protocols, procedures and customary laws are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on mapping and managing traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on creating governance structures for giving access and receiving benefits; (c) Take stock of lessons learned and good practices to inform the design or revision of community protocols and procedures; (d) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools on relevant community protocols and procedures and customary laws; (e) Support the development of community protocols and procedures and their publication on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.3. Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools on free prior informed consent and model contractual clauses; (b) Support the development of model contractual clauses and minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on free prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.
4.4. Equitable, fair and mutually agreed terms are negotiated and benefits shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for assessing and understanding the commercial value of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and different uses by different sectors; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements which lead to increased benefit-sharing for indigenous peoples and local communities; (a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to implement the terms of the agreement and ensure the sharing of fair and equitable benefits.

Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources

Outcome area 5 aims towards strengthening the capacities of countries to utilize and add value to their own genetic resources. Expected outputs relate to increased endogenous biodiversity-based research and education as well as development of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
5.1. Research opportunities, capacities and needs related to genetic resources are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support assessments of genetic resources to identify existing and potential non-commercial and commercial value; (b) Support assessments to identify existing research capacities, priorities, needs and gaps; (c) Support the development of strategies and solutions to address the needs and gaps identified in the assessments.

<p>5.2. Policies and/or measures promoting endogenous biodiversity-based research and development are in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Take stock of existing research and development policies and measures and their impact on biodiversity-based research and development; (b) Support the updating or development of policies and measures promoting biodiversity-based research and product development, taking into account identified needs, gaps and priorities, for example, by creating financial incentives (tax credits, subsidies and grants).
<p>5.3. Research and education capacities for the utilization of genetic resources are in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop or strengthen academic programmes related to the utilization of genetic resources, omics (genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics and metabolomics) and bioinformatics; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on the basic facilities needed (physical and institutional infrastructure); (c) Facilitate and provide technical assistance for access to and transfer and development of relevant and appropriate technology to address the needs, priorities and gaps identified in the assessments; (d) Support the establishment or improvement of research facilities and networks, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Support the establishment of joint research and scientific cooperation and multilateral networking among public-private research institutions, academia, indigenous peoples and local communities, business and civil society.
<p>5.4. Research and development related to utilization of genetic resources are promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establish national and international grant schemes to support domestic research and development of genetic resources; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for various sectors on research and development models in relation to the utilization of genetic resources; (c) Develop, disseminate and promote use of relevant training material; (d) Increase effective access to international databases and enable their use by researchers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Foster and strengthen research partnerships between user and provider countries; (f) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on intellectual property rights related to the research.
<p>5.5 Development of commercial products arising from the utilization of genetic resources is supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on issues related to access to markets and commercialization of products from the utilization of genetic resources, indicating costs and potential commercial and non-commercial benefits along the value chain and the timelines for the generation of benefits; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on a sustainable bioeconomy, biodiversity supply chains, value chains, value addition, certification schemes, branding, traceability and commercialization of products; (c) Support small and medium-sized enterprises in the development of biodiversity-based products; (d) Support public-private partnerships for research and development and commercialization of products from the utilization of genetic resources.

Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Protocol	
<i>Outcome area 6 covers a range of cross-cutting issues of importance for the implementation of the Protocol and aims towards strengthening capacities, including strategic communication, multi-stakeholder engagement and gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches, as well as the capacity of users to comply with the obligations of the Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, increased knowledge on strategic communication and awareness-raising, multi-stakeholder engagement, women's and youth's participation and awareness of users on how to comply with the Nagoya Protocol.</i>	
Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
6.1. Knowledge on how to use strategic communication and raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of strategic and culturally appropriate communication and awareness-raising materials for journalists and other media and communication experts on the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the development of awareness-raising strategies adapted to various audiences, including government officials, indigenous peoples and local communities, the research community, the business sector, civil society, women and youth; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of training materials, practical guidance and tools to ensure that the training meets the needs of the relevant target group; (c) Provide training or technical assistance on strategic communication and the development of awareness-raising strategies using existing materials;⁴ (d) Publish relevant strategic communication and awareness-raising materials and share examples of their use on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.2. Knowledge on how to conduct multi-stakeholder engagement processes has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of practical guidance and tools on the integration of multi-stakeholder engagement processes, as well as practical whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to conduct intercultural dialogues including indigenous peoples and local communities, Parties and Governments, women, youth, the business sector and the research community; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches relevant for multistakeholder engagement processes useful for the implementation of the Protocol.
6.3. Women's and youth's participation in the implementation of the Protocol has increased at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Take stock on the level of participation of women, men and youth in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and identify gaps; (b) Support the informed and effective participation of youth and women's organizations, networks and gender experts in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels.

⁴ For example, the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*, developed by the Secretariat.

<p>6.4. Knowledge and awareness of users of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on access and benefit-sharing obligations under the Nagoya Protocol have increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop or revise, as needed, codes of conduct, guidelines and good practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing for different types of users and sectors and publish them in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, and disseminate training materials, practical guidance and tools for different types of users on how to comply with access and benefit-sharing rules and procedures and community protocols, including with the support of business associations and academic institutions; (c) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and national legislation and procedures; (d) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with community protocols and customary laws and procedures of indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) Provide training on the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
<p>6.5. Lessons learned, experiences and good practices in the implementation of the Protocol or related to capacity-building and development to supports its implementation are shared with relevant target groups and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise, good practices and peer-to-peer learning as well as relevant guidance and training materials through regional forums, exchange programmes and support networks and learning communities; (b) Support the development or improvement of relevant guidance and tools and their publication on the Clearing-House; (c) Share lessons learned, experience and good practices related to capacity-building and development on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
<p>6.6. Access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives are gender-responsive and youth responsive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Raise awareness on the Gender Plan of Action, contained in the annex to decision 15/11, as a resource for the design of capacity-building and development activities; (b) Develop or update, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools to mainstream gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches in access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives.
<p>6.7. Access and benefit-sharing are integrated into relevant post-secondary school and university curricula</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop and facilitate access and benefit-sharing programmes and courses or integrate access and benefit-sharing issues into relevant post-secondary school curricula, universities, and other formal and informal education programmes.
