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Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation

Progress report in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. By its decision [15/8](#), the Conference of the Parties adopted the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).
2. In subparagraph 16 (h) of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to undertake, in collaboration with other biodiversity-related conventions and partners, a review of the long-term strategic framework, in conjunction with the global review of the Framework, including the means of implementation, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting, to assess its use by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders and, if necessary, propose updates to ensure its effectiveness in assisting Parties.
3. Pursuant to the above request, the Secretariat, through [notification No. 2026-020](#), commissioned a survey on the use of the long-term strategic framework, including its relevance and effectiveness, as well as the support available to facilitate its awareness, uptake and use. The survey, contained in Annex I, was conducted from 18 February to 1 April 2026.
4. A total of seventy-four (74) responses were received from various actors, including 46 responses from 35 national Governments, 11 responses from 9 United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations and responses from 17 non-government actors including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and the private sector. The list of national governments, UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and non-government actors who completed the survey is provided in annex II.¹

* [CBD/SBI/7/1](#).

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ As the survey targeted a range of capacity-building stakeholders, more than one response was received from some national governments and intergovernmental organizations.

5. Responses were received from all the five regional groups². Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions had the highest number of responses from national governments as illustrated in the table below. The UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations that responded were predominantly based in Asia-Pacific, Western Europe and other States, while non-government actors were predominately from Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Table: Number of responses by region

<i>Region</i>	<i>National governments</i>	<i>UN agencies, Intergovernmental organizations</i>	<i>Non-government actors (IPLCs, women, youth, private sector)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Africa	16	1	5	22
Asia-Pacific	8	4	1	13
Eastern Europe	2	0	0	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	2	9	25
Western Europe and Other States	6	4	2	12
Total	46	11	17	74

6. This document presents the results of the survey, providing a progress report on the use of the long-term strategic framework and the lessons learned in its application, for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its seventh meeting.

II. Summary of findings

A. Use of the long-term strategic framework in guiding capacity-building under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

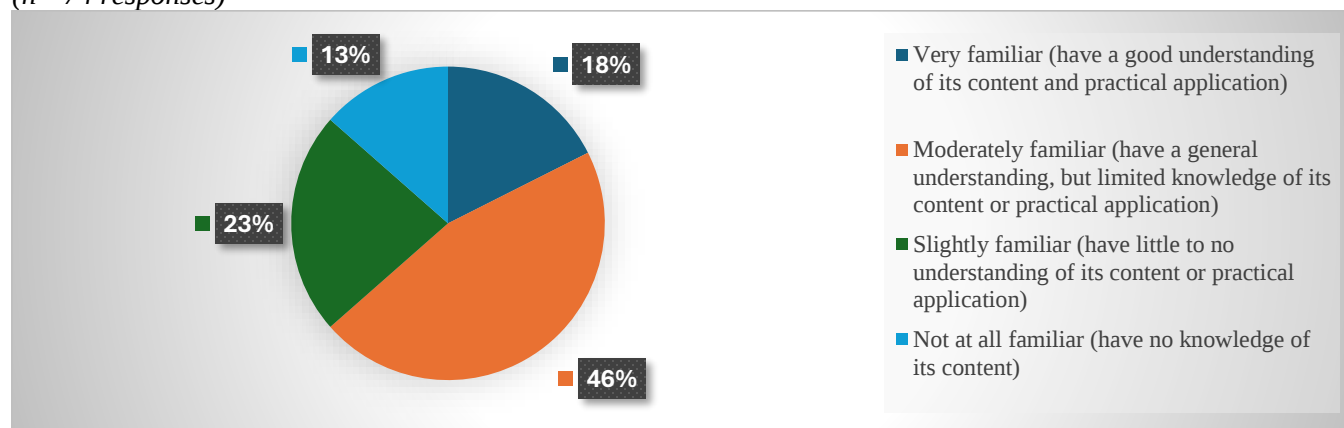
7. Section A of the survey assessed the respondents' familiarity with the long-term strategic framework and how it had been used in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Respondents who had not used it were requested to state the reasons for non-use, providing insights into some of the barriers affecting its uptake and practical application.

Familiarity with the long-term strategic framework

8. Most respondents (46 per cent) stated that they were moderately familiar with the strategic framework and 18 per cent were very familiar with it. Among these respondents, 27 were from national governments, 8 from intergovernmental organizations and 12 non-government actors. At the same time, a notable number (13 per cent) was not familiar with it at all (see Figure 1).

² <http://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups>

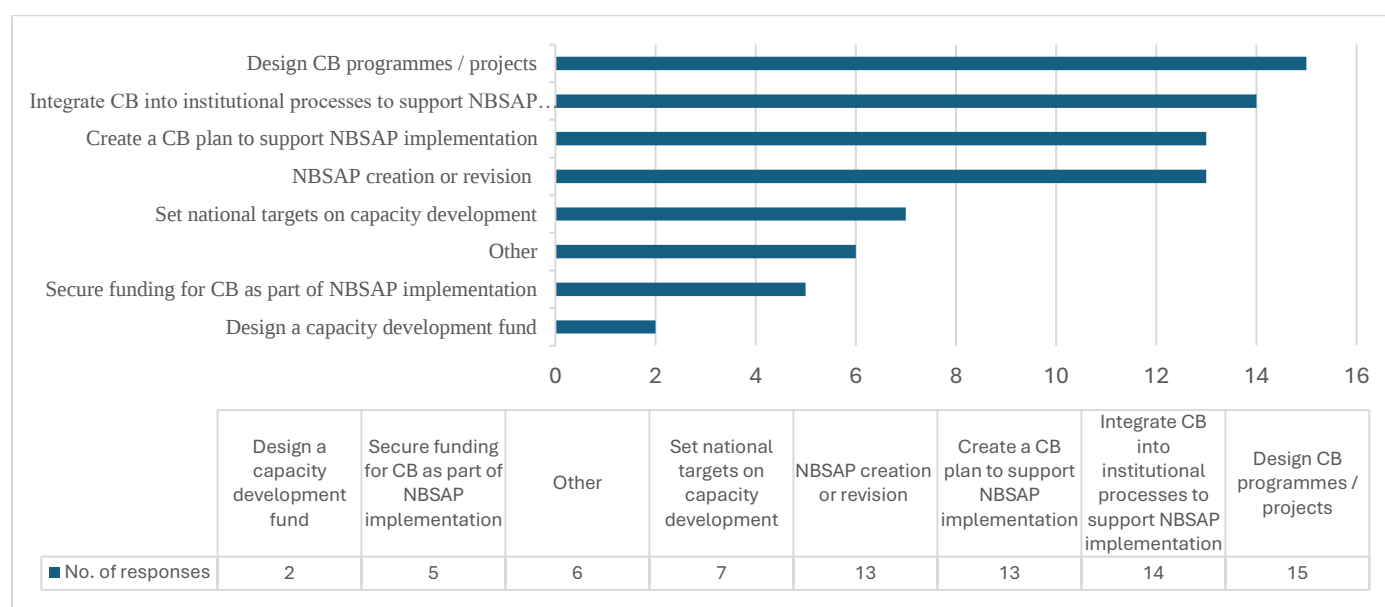
Figure 1. Levels of familiarity with the long-term strategic framework
(n= 74 responses)



Use and application of the long-term strategic framework

9. Of the 74 survey respondents, 28 (approximately 38%) confirmed that they had used the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework. Among the 28 respondents, a majority applied it in designing capacity development programmes and projects (15 responses). It was also commonly used to guide the integration of capacity development into institutional processes and systems supporting the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) (14 responses). Furthermore, many respondents used it in the creation or revision of NBSAPs, and the design of capacity development action plans at various levels (13 responses for each) (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Use of the long-term strategic framework
(NB: respondents could select all applicable options)



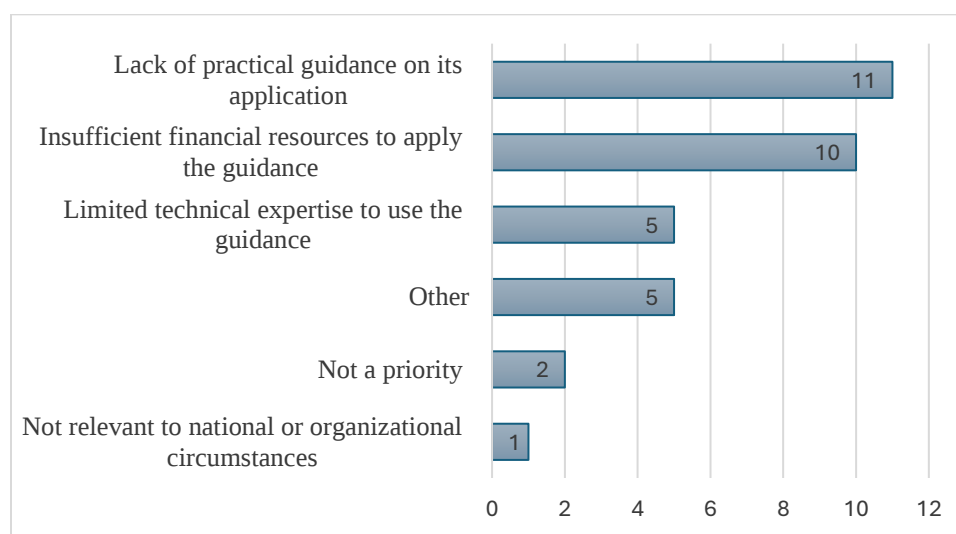
Case study: Use of the long-term strategic framework in Colombia

1. Colombia provided an example of how the application of the long-term strategic framework in the update and implementation of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan supported a systemic and institutional approach to capacity-building and development aligned with the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Capacity-building was embedded across national and subnational biodiversity governance structures, strengthening institutional capacities within government agencies, research institutions, and local authorities. The long-term strategic framework also supported the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into climate change, land-use planning, and sustainable development policies, reinforcing policy coherence and cross-sectoral action. In addition, it informed project design and resource mobilization efforts, helping ensure that external funding contributes not only to conservation outcomes but also to long-term institutional strengthening and sustained implementation capacity.

Reasons for not using the long-term strategic framework

10. Among the 20 survey respondents (27%) who reported not having used the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework, the most frequently cited reasons were a lack of practical guidance on how to apply the strategic framework (11 responses) and insufficient financial resources to apply the guidance (10 responses). Only a few respondents indicated that using the strategic framework was not a priority (2 responses) or not relevant to their national or organizational circumstances (1 response) (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Reasons for not using the guidance in the long-term strategic framework
(NB: respondents could select all applicable options)



11. In the qualitative section, several respondents cited the absence of financial and human resources as a major constraint in their ability to engage with and apply the strategic framework. Others noted that the guidance remains too general or theoretical, with insufficient practical direction on how to apply it at the national, subnational or sectoral levels (such as fisheries), and called for more operational, contextualized examples or pilot applications. Non-government actors observed that the long-term strategic framework is primarily oriented toward government-led processes and

does not always reflect the realities of grassroots, non-formal or community-based capacity development, including work with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

B. Relevance of the long-term strategic framework

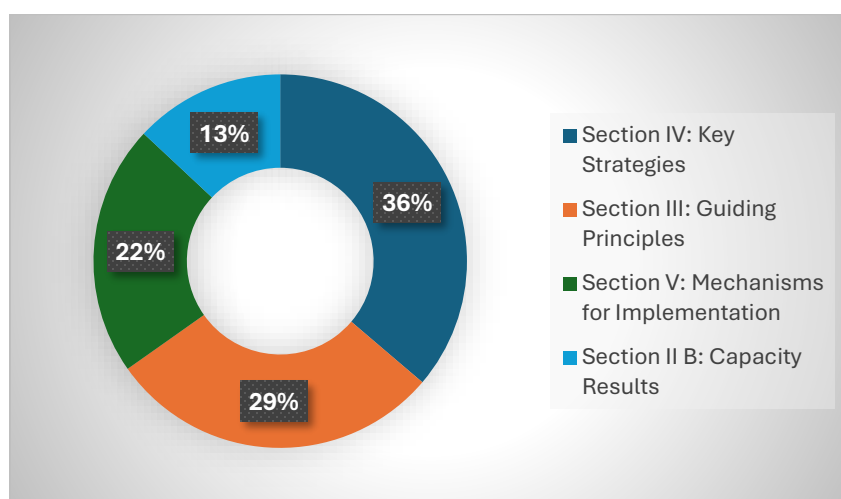
12. The survey examined whether respondents considered the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework to be relevant to their needs and priorities for capacity-building and development in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Respondents were asked to identify which components of the strategic framework they considered most relevant in guiding capacity development efforts.

13. Fifty of the 74 survey respondents answered the question on the relevance of the strategic framework. Among those who responded, a majority (42 respondents, or 84%) indicated that they found the guidance relevant to their needs and priorities for capacity development. Only 8 respondents (16%) reported that the strategic framework was not relevant to their needs.

14. The respondents who indicated that the long-term strategic framework was relevant to their needs identified Section IV: Key strategies to improve capacity-building and development (36%) as the most relevant, followed by Section III: Guiding Principles (29%) and Section V: Mechanisms for Implementation (22%). Section II B: Capacity Results was considered the least relevant component (13%).

Figure 4: Level of relevance of the different sections of the long-term strategic framework for guiding capacity development efforts

(NB: respondents were asked to select up to two sections)



15. In the qualitative comments, many respondents reiterated the value of the long-term strategic framework as a strategic planning tool and the relevance and importance of the key strategies to improve capacity-building and development, and the mechanisms for implementation in translating the strategic framework into actionable guidance, including setting priorities, integrating capacity development into NBSAPs and sectoral planning, strengthening coordination, and mobilizing resources. They also emphasized the importance of guiding principles for promoting inclusive, rights-based, and country-driven approaches. The component on capacity results was less emphasized.

16. The qualitative responses from respondents who did not find the long-term strategic framework relevant to their capacity development efforts once again cited resource constraints, including limited financial and human capacity to coordinate the use of the strategic framework within government institutions as a key limitation. Others described the guidance as providing

general biodiversity recommendations that do not address sector-specific challenges, and uncertainty regarding alignment with KMGBF-related processes with limited details on its use. Responses from indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, emphasized that the strategic framework is oriented towards government actors and insufficiently adapted to non-formal, community-based, or grassroots capacity development contexts, prompting calls for more inclusive and context-specific guidance that reflects their institutional realities and modes of engagement.

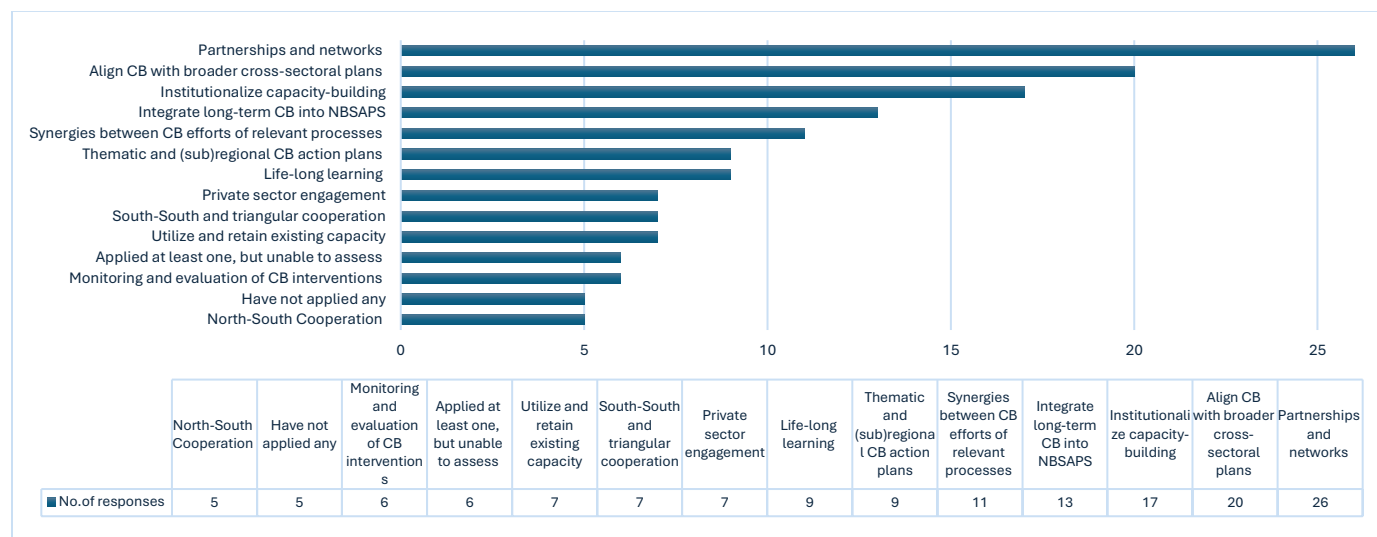
C. Effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework

17. Section C of the survey assessed the effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework in terms of guiding capacity development interventions in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Respondents were asked to identify which of the key strategies under section IV of the strategic framework had been most effective in practice and how their application had contributed to tangible changes in capacity. Respondents were also invited to indicate the extent to which the guidance provided in the strategic framework had contributed to improving the coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of capacity development efforts. Furthermore, respondents were asked to share lessons learned, including successes and challenges, in using the strategic framework to guide capacity development.

Effectiveness of the key strategies under section IV of the long-term strategic framework

18. Out of the 27 respondents who answered the questions on the effectiveness of the strategic framework, 26 identified “Promoting partnerships and networks for implementation” as the most effective key strategy for guiding capacity development interventions. This was followed by “Aligning capacity development efforts with broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes” (20 responses), “institutionalizing capacity-building and development” (17 responses) and “Integrating long-term capacity development into NBSAPs” (13 responses) and “Enhancing synergies between capacity development efforts of relevant processes (11 responses) (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Key strategies from the long-term strategic framework perceived as most effective (NB: respondents were asked to select a maximum of four key strategies)



19. The qualitative responses provided examples illustrating how the key strategies were applied and what made those strategies effective in guiding capacity development:

- a) *Promoting partnerships and networks for implementation*: most respondents described this key strategy as the most effective, applying it through inter-ministerial collaboration, multi-stakeholder networks, and regional and international networks facilitating peer exchange and

regulatory cooperation. It was considered effective because it enabled pooling of expertise and resources, strengthened coordination across actors and sectors, supported continuity where institutional capacity was limited, and grounded capacity development in practical implementation contexts.

- b) *Aligning capacity development with broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes:* many respondents cited alignment with climate change, gender equality, livelihoods, education and private sector engagement. This alignment was reported to have increased the relevance of capacity-building interventions to implementing institutions and stakeholders, facilitated the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies and practices, and helped address competing national priorities by positioning capacity development as a cross-cutting enabler rather than a stand-alone activity.
- c) *Institutionalizing capacity development:* a number of respondents described applying this strategy by embedding capacity-building functions within institutional mandates, planning processes, human resource systems, and governance arrangements. It was considered effective because it shifted capacity development away from ad-hoc or project-based activities toward more sustained, system-wide approaches, supporting continuity, institutional ownership, and the retention and utilization of knowledge and skills over time.
- d) *Integrating long-term capacity development into NBSAPs:* a smaller but notable number of respondents applied this strategy by embedding capacity development priorities, actions and timelines within NBSAPs. It was considered effective because it anchored capacity-building within core national planning and implementation processes; supported systematic identification of capacity gaps and priorities; and strengthened links to resource mobilization, monitoring and policy implementation.

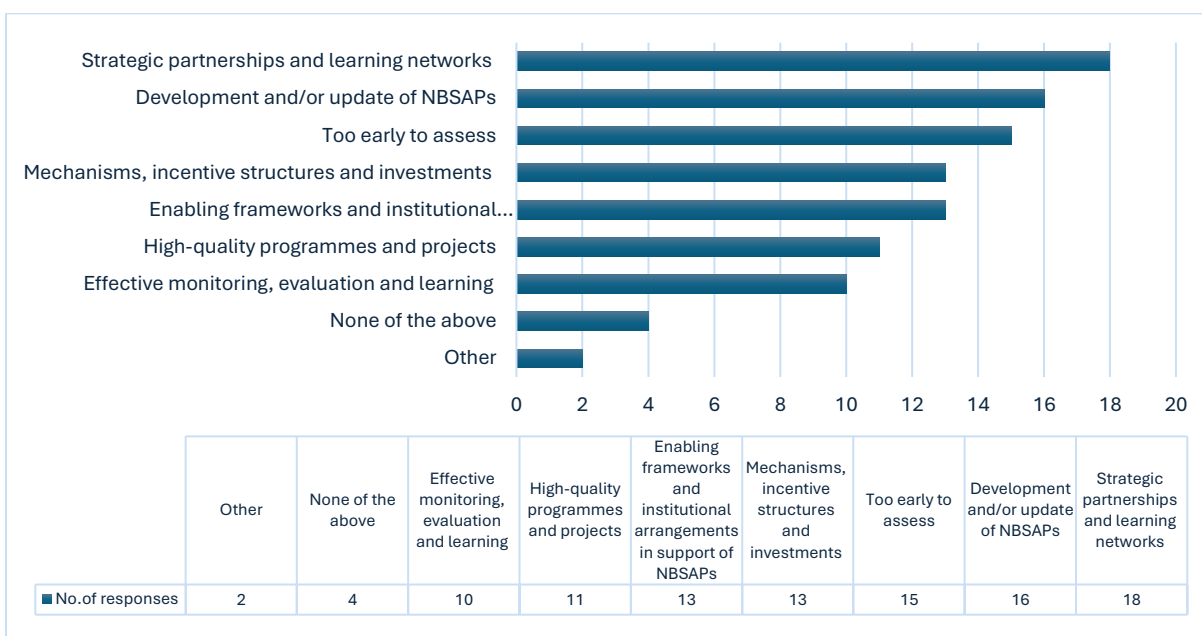
20. In their qualitative responses, several respondents noted that the key strategies outlined in the long-term strategic framework were not new and were not being implemented explicitly because of the strategic framework. Rather, the strategic framework was recognized as reflecting established good practice and adding value primarily by systematizing, legitimizing, and connecting existing capacity-building practices and approaches.

Effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework in influencing medium-term capacity development outcomes

21. A number of respondents noted that the long-term strategic framework had contributed most positively to the following medium-term capacity development outcomes: strengthening of strategic partnerships and learning networks (18 responses), successful development and update of NBSAPs (16 responses), establishment of enabling frameworks and institutional arrangements (13 responses) and reinforced mechanisms, incentives, and investments that ensure the utilization and retention of capacity (13 responses).

22. On the other hand, a significant proportion of the respondents indicated that it was too early to assess the effect of the long-term strategic framework on the medium-term capacity development outcomes (15 responses), noting that it was only adopted in 2022 and that changes in capacity typically happen over a long period of time (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Perceived medium-term capacity development outcomes catalyzed by the long-term strategic framework (NB: respondents could select all applicable options)



Effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework in enhancing the coherence, efficiency, and sustainability of capacity development efforts

23. Among the 48 respondents who answered the question regarding the extent to which the guidance provided in the strategic framework had enhanced the coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of capacity development efforts, 15 reported that the strategic framework had done so to a moderate extent, 7 indicated it had done so to a great extent and an equal number reported that it had done so to a limited extent (7 responses). Only a few noted that it had no influence at all (3 responses).

24. In their qualitative feedback respondents frequently described the long-term strategic framework as contributing most clearly to improved coherence and alignment of capacity development efforts. Examples include aligning capacity-building activities with Target 3 and Target 20 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was seen to improve consistency across initiatives and reduce fragmentation.

25. Several responses also noted that the strategic framework has helped legitimize and structure ongoing capacity development efforts, providing a common reference point and conceptual clarity, particularly where principles such as inclusiveness, participation and recognition of local traditional knowledge were already embedded in practice. For many, the strategic framework reinforced approaches they were already undertaking, helping to systematize and clarify them rather than replacing existing strategies.

26. At the same time, respondents consistently pointed out that the effectiveness and sustainability of capacity development efforts are shaped by factors beyond the strategic framework itself. National strategies (e.g., NBSAP update); existing institutional mechanisms and international support programmes (e.g., the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and GEF funded projects); and pre-existing country-specific institutional mechanisms were often cited as more influential. As a result, several respondents described the strategic framework's contribution as indirect and complementary, and noted that it was difficult to isolate its specific impact.

27. The largest number of respondents (16) indicated that it was too early to assess the extent of the strategic framework's contribution in enhancing the coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and

sustainability of their capacity development efforts, noting the fact that longer timeframes are required for capacity development outcomes to materialize.

Experience and lessons learned in using the long-term strategic framework

28. In sharing lessons learned, respondents consistently highlighted the following aspects of using the long-term strategic framework to guide capacity development:

a) What has worked well: respondents most frequently cited the framework's value as a strategic reference for strengthening coherence and shared direction in capacity development. Its emphasis on partnerships, networks and peer learning was seen as particularly effective in enabling knowledge exchange, cross-sector collaboration, and more inclusive engagement, including with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth. The strategic framework was also valued for supporting alignment with national priorities and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, especially when embedded in NBSAP updates or institutional and regional coordination mechanisms.

b) What has not worked well: many respondents noted that the strategic framework has been difficult to apply, with guidance often perceived as too high-level to translate into concrete, context-specific actions, particularly at national, subnational or grassroots levels. Capacity-building efforts were also widely described as continuing to be driven by project-based funding and donor priorities, rather than by fully institutionalized programmes aligned with the strategic framework. In addition, non-government actors, frequently noted the limitations of the applicability of the strategic framework to their work.

c) Challenges and obstacles encountered: respondents repeatedly cited limited and unpredictable funding, insufficient human and technical capacity, and reliance on voluntary contributions as key constraints to sustained capacity development implementation. Coordination difficulties across institutions and sectors, and uneven awareness of the strategic framework were other common challenges. Respondents also noted gaps in indicators and monitoring systems for the strategic framework, challenges in aligning it with existing national or sectoral frameworks, and difficulties applying a general framework across diverse local and cultural contexts, emphasizing that effective implementation depends on enabling conditions, such as sustained financing, operational tools, and ongoing technical support.

D. Support for the use of the long-term strategic framework

29. Section D of the survey explored the training and technical support made available for the use of the long-term strategic framework. Respondents were also asked to elaborate on how the knowledge acquired from the training and technical sessions was applied and to identify the additional support required to enhance the uptake and use of the strategic framework.

30. The respondents reported limited participation in dedicated training sessions on capacity-building and development, including the long-term strategic framework. Of the 74 survey respondents, only 9 confirmed having participated in the NBSAP dialogues that were organized by the Secretariat. The majority (41 respondents) had not participated in such dedicated trainings or were uncertain whether they or colleagues had participated (29 respondents).

31. Among respondents who did participate, a few reported that they used the knowledge gained from the trainings to align capacity development efforts with the structure and priorities of the strategic framework, including integration into NBSAP processes, to strengthen institutional coordination, and to design regional and national capacity-building interventions.

32. Beyond the NBSAP dialogues, most respondents reported that they had received no additional training or technical support, and some indicated that any additional support received was not explicitly focused on applying the long-term strategic framework. Where support was reported, it was primarily related to broader KMGBF implementation, NBSAP processes, or sector-specific

capacity development activities delivered through partner-led initiatives and engagement with the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres (TSCCs).

33. Respondents identified the following critical actions and enabling conditions for which support is required to enhance the uptake and effective use of the long-term strategic framework:

a) Practical and operational guidance, including user-friendly tools, such as step-by-step guidance, templates and case examples, to translate the long-term framework's strategic orientation into concrete, context-specific capacity development actions that speak to government and non-government actors;

b) Targeted capacity-building support to facilitate the practical use of the strategic framework, including follow-up workshops, training-of-trainers' courses, peer-to-peer learning, and tailored learning sessions for non-government actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

c) Sustainable financial and technical support to enable long-term implementation, noting that short-term project funding and donor misalignment limit sustained and predictable capacity development efforts.

d) Stronger coordination, communication and institutional support, particularly through the TSCCs and national institutions, to embed the strategic framework within existing systems and support mechanisms and to scale its use by relevant stakeholders.

E. Conclusions and the way forward

34. Overall, the long-term strategic framework is an important tool guiding the capacity-building and development efforts of Parties and stakeholders. It is providing conceptual clarity and a common reference point and is helping to structure and systematize good practices and approaches. As noted in the survey results, more than 84 per cent of the respondents found the guidance provided in the strategic framework highly relevant to their national needs and priorities, especially the key strategies to improve capacity-building and development and the guiding principles. However, its uptake and use remain low, with only 38% of survey respondents reported having used it. The strategic framework has most commonly been applied in processes related to updating or revising NBSAPs and integrating capacity development into national planning, coordination and reporting systems.

35. To date, governments and intergovernmental organizations have been the main users of the strategic framework. In contrast, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women organizations, and other non-governmental actors have not effectively used the strategic framework. The limited use of the framework is largely due to practical capacity and resource constraints, such as limited financing, lack of operational guidance on how to use it and align the strategic framework with existing national planning and policy processes, and difficulties applying it across different institutional and stakeholder-specific contexts, rather than lack of relevance or disengagement. This points to a potential increased use of the strategic framework if resources and practical context-specific guidance, with supporting practical case studies and examples of good practice, were made available.

36. In terms of catalyzing desired change, the strategic framework has contributed most strongly to strengthened partnerships and learning networks, successful NBSAP development, establishment of enabling frameworks and institutional arrangements, and the reinforcement of mechanisms, incentive structures, and investments that ensure the utilization and retention of capacity. However, many respondents noted that it was too early to assess the extent to which these outcomes can be directly attributed to the strategic framework.

37. The strategic framework is perceived primarily as an enabling and coherence-building framework, complementing existing strategies rather than acting as an independent driver of change. Also, its effectiveness is context-specific and closely linked to the availability of resources and the strength of existing national institutional structures and systems.

38. In general, there has been very limited support available to facilitate the use of the strategic framework. Beyond the NBSAP dialogues, no additional dedicated training or technical support focused on applying the long-term strategic framework was provided. The survey respondents identified the following as priority enabling support interventions required: practical and operational guidance on the use of the long-term strategic framework; targeted training and capacity-building activities; sustained financing and technical support for long-term capacity development; and stronger coordination, dissemination and institutional support.

39. In summary, there is a need to implement the following key targeted actions to enhance the use, relevance and effectiveness of the strategic framework as suggested by the survey respondents:

a) Develop practical, user-friendly guidance to translate the framework's strategic orientation into action, including toolkits, step-by-step methodologies, templates, and illustrative case studies covering different application contexts;

b) Provide targeted capacity-building, including training sessions on how to apply the strategic framework with context-specific adaptation, follow-up training-of-trainers workshops, peer-to-peer learning, and context-specific application support at various levels;

c) Systematically embed the long-term strategic framework elements within relevant processes, such as NBSAP development and implementation, national reporting and planning and project cycle management, including capacity needs assessments, project design and implementation support, and monitoring, reporting and learning, so that its use becomes routine and institutionalised rather than optional or ad-hoc;

d) Promote inclusive, differentiated pathways for application of the strategic framework elements, building on the development of practical guidance referred to under paragraph 39 (a) above, to adapt and tailor the guidance for diverse actors, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, recognising their distinct mandates, capacities and operating contexts;

e) Strengthen existing regional and subregional support mechanisms, platforms and learning networks, including the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres, women and youth networks, and community-based organizations. These platforms are well positioned to act as bridges between global guidance and local action, support small-scale pilots, facilitate translation and peer-to-peer learning, and capture lessons learned from applying the strategic framework in diverse contexts, enabling continuous learning and iterative refinement of the guidance.

Annex I

Survey on the use of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development

Background

In its decision [15/8](#), the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (LTSF) to guide the capacity-building and development efforts of government and non-government actors including indigenous people and local communities in support of priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). In the same decision, the COP requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a review of the long-term strategic framework, in conjunction with the global review of the KMGBF, including the means of implementation, to assess its use and, if necessary, propose updates to ensure its effectiveness in assisting Parties. For reference, please see Annex I of document [CBD/COP/DEC/15/8](#).

Pursuant to that request, you are cordially invited to complete this survey as soon as possible but no later than 1 April 2026. The results of the survey will enable the CBD Secretariat to prepare a progress report on the use of the long-term strategic framework, and the lessons learned in its application, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its seventh meeting and by the COP at its seventeenth meeting.

Introductory Information

** Required*

1.	Name: *	
2.	Organization/institution: *	
3.	Country: *	
4.	Functional Title: *	
5.	Role in your organization (Please describe your role and responsibility with respect to capacity-building and development): *	

A. Use of the long-term strategic framework in guiding capacity-building and development

When responding please refer to Annex I of document [CBD/COP/DEC/15/8](#).

** Required*

6. Did you participate in the development and negotiation of the [long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development](#) before and during COP15 (2019-2022)? *

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

7. How familiar are you with the [long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development](#) (LTSF)? *

Please select one:

- ☐ **Very familiar** (*I have a good understanding of the LTSF and am familiar with its content and practical application*)
- ☐ **Moderately familiar** (*I am aware of the LTSF and have a general understanding of its purpose, but limited knowledge of its details or how to apply it in practice*)
- ☐ **Slightly familiar** (*I have heard of the LTSF, but have little or no understanding of its content or practical application*) (go to Q23)
- ☐ **Not at all familiar** (*I am not aware of the LTSF and do not have knowledge of its content or purpose*) (go to Q23)

8. Have you used the guidance provided in [long-term strategic framework](#) in designing your capacity development intervention(s) in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)? *

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **No** (go to Q11)

9. If yes, how have you used the [long-term strategic framework](#) to guide capacity development intervention(s) in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? *

Please select all that apply:

- ☐ Creation or revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);
- ☐ Creation of a capacity development plan (at entity, subnational, national, regional, level) to support implementation of the NBSAP;
- ☐ Setting national targets on capacity development;
- ☐ Designing capacity development programmes and projects (including but not limited to projects submitted to the Global Environment Facility, Kunming Biodiversity Fund and/or other sources of funding);
- ☐ Designing a capacity development fund (including but not limited to the funding streams under the Global Environment Facility, Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and/or other sources of funding);
- ☐ To secure a budget or external funding support for capacity development as part of NBSAP implementation at the national level;
- ☐ Integrating capacity development into institutional processes and systems supporting NBSAP implementation (e.g. planning, human resources development, knowledge management, and learning processes);
- ☐ Other. Please explain:

10. For the category(ies) selected above (Q9), please provide at least one example of how the [long-term strategic framework](#) was used to guide the capacity development intervention(s)? *

(go to Q13)

11. If **no**, please explain why you have not used the guidance provided in the [long-term strategic framework](#) in your capacity development interventions in support of the KMGBF? *

Please select all that apply:

- ☐ Not a priority
- ☐ Not relevant to national or organizational circumstances
- ☐ Lack of practical guidance on its application
- ☐ Insufficient financial resources to apply the guidance
- ☐ Limited technical expertise to use the guidance
- ☐ Other

12. Please provide more details for at least one of the reasons for not using the guidance indicated above (Q11): *

B. Relevance of the long-term strategic framework

When responding please refer to Annex I of document [CBD/COP/DEC/15/8](#).

* Required

13. Have you found the guidance provided in the [long-term strategic framework](#) (LTSF) relevant to your needs and priorities for capacity development in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity (KMGBF)? *

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **No** (go to Q16)

14. If **yes**, which component(s) of the [long-term strategic framework](#) have you found **most relevant** in guiding your capacity development efforts? *
- Please select at most two options:

- ☐ Capacity Results (section II B)
- ☐ Guiding Principles (section III)
- ☐ Key Strategies (section IV)
- ☐ Mechanisms for Implementation (section V)

15. For the component(s) selected above (Q14), please briefly explain why you found it most relevant? *

16. If **no**, please explain why it is not relevant and propose what could be done to make it more relevant? *

C. Effectiveness of the long-term strategic framework

When responding please refer to Annex I of document [CBD/COP/DEC/15/8](#).

* Required

17. Which key strategy(ies) to improve capacity-building and development in the [long-term strategic framework](#) have been the **most effective** in guiding your capacity development interventions? *

Please select a maximum of four:

- ☐ Institutionalize capacity-building and development
- ☐ Integrate long-term capacity-building and development into national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- ☐ Increase focus on life-long learning
- ☐ Align biodiversity capacity-building and development with broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes
- ☐ Undertake measures to not only develop but fully utilize and retain existing capacity
- ☐ Develop thematic and regional and/or subregional capacity-building and development action plans and programmes
- ☐ Promote partnerships and networks for implementation
- ☐ Enhance synergies between capacity-building and development efforts of relevant processes
- ☐ Promote North-South cooperation
- ☐ Promote South-South and triangular cooperation
- ☐ Engage the private sector
- ☐ Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building and development interventions
- ☐ I have applied at least one key strategy from the long-term strategic framework, but I am unable to assess which strategy has been most effective
- ☐ I have not applied any of the key strategies from the long-term strategic framework

18. Please provide one or two examples to illustrate how the key strategy(ies) (selected above in Q17) were applied and what made them effective? *

19. Which of the following medium-term outcomes (desired changes) outlined in Section II B of the [long-term strategic framework](#), have been positively catalyzed by the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework? *

Select all that apply:

- ☐ Successful development and update of the NBSAPs;
- ☐ Sound enabling frameworks and institutional arrangements that support achievement of NBSAPs;
- ☐ Strategic partnerships and learning networks that enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts along with the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
- ☐ High-quality programmes and projects that are technically sound and have realistic and achievable plans, address gender and youth considerations, and embed monitoring;
- ☐ Effective monitoring and evaluation and learning processes that are embedded into projects and programmes from the start, to support evidence-based decision-making at all levels;
- ☐ Reinforced mechanisms, incentive structures and investments that ensure utilization and retention of capacity of all types at all levels;
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Too early to assess
- ☐ Other. Please describe:

20. To what extent has the guidance provided in the [long-term strategic framework](#) resulted in enhanced coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of your capacity development efforts? *

- ☐ **To a great extent** (*the LTSF has substantially influenced and clearly strengthened the coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and/or sustainability of our capacity development efforts.*)
- ☐ **To a moderate extent** (*the LTSF has contributed in a meaningful way, though other factors have also played a significant role.*)
- ☐ **To a limited extent** (*the LTSF has barely influenced and its contribution has been minor or indirect.*)
- ☐ **Not at all**
- ☐ **Too early to assess** (go to Q22)

21. Please explain and give examples, where possible, for your answer provided in Q20? *

22. Please share lessons learned from your experience in using the [long-term strategic framework](#) to guide capacity development, including: a) what worked well; and b) what has not work well; and c) any challenges or obstacles encountered? Please provide concrete example(s), where possible: *

D. Support for the use of the long-term strategic framework

When responding please refer to Annex I of document [CBD/COP/DEC/15/8](#).

* Required

23. Did you (or any colleague from your country/organization) participate in the dedicated training sessions on capacity-building and development (including the [long-term strategic framework](#)) organized by the CBD Secretariat as part of the NBSAP dialogues in 2023-2025?*

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **No** (go to Q25)
- ☐ **Don't know** (go to Q25)

24. If yes, please explain using examples how you used the knowledge acquired from the training sessions to apply the [long-term strategic framework](#) in your capacity development interventions?

25. Besides the NBSAP dialogues, what additional training or technical support have you received from partners, including the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres (TSCCs), on how to apply the [long-term strategic framework](#)?

26. What additional support would your country/organization need to enhance the uptake and use of the [long-term strategic framework](#)? *

27. Please share any other feedback you may have on the [long-term strategic framework](#) and its application and how its use could be improved? *You are invited to attach any relevant documents (e.g. strategies, action plans, project documents, evaluations, guidance materials or other supporting evidence) that illustrate how the LTSF has been applied or has informed capacity development efforts.*

Annex II

Actors who completed the survey

National Governments per region

Africa	Asia-Pacific	Eastern Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Europe and Other States
1. Benin	1. Jordan	1. Albania	1. Brazil ¹	1. Austria
2. Botswana	2. Kuwait	2. Belarus	2. Colombia	2. Belgium
3. Comoros	3. Malaysia		3. Ecuador	3. European Union
4. Guinea	4. Pakistan		4. Mexico ¹	4. Germany ¹
5. Liberia	5. Philippines ¹		5. Peru ¹	5. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
6. Madagascar	6. Republic of Korea		6. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
7. Malawi	7. Timor-Leste		7. Trinidad and Tobago	
8. Mauritius	¹ Submitted more than one response.			
9. Morocco				
10. Mozambique				
11. Rwanda				
12. Senegal ¹				
13. South Africa				
14. United Republic of Tanzania				

UN Agencies and Intergovernmental Organizations

1. Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)
2. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
3. Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)
4. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
5. Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD)
6. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)*
7. IUCN Asia Regional Office
8. IUCN Comisión de Política Ambiental, Económica y Social (CPAES or CEESP in English)
9. Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA)
10. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
2. *Submitted more than one response.

Non-Government Actors

1. Association Jeunesse Verte du Cameroun (AJVI – GIBBS)
2. Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos / Red Ecofeminista LAC
3. Barnes Hill Community Development Organization
4. CBD Women's Caucus
5. Centre for Integrated Community Development (CICD-Uganda)
6. Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN)
7. Go Green Restore Africa Action (GGRAA)
8. Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)

9. Kaaijaya – Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN -Bolivia)
 10. MUNYB – Mujeres, Niñas y Biodiversidad A.C.
 11. Perth NRM (Natural Resources Management)
 12. Private Sector
 13. Programa Diálogo Regional Rural Centroamérica y República Dominicana (PDRR)
 14. Pronaturaleza
 15. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)
 16. Third Millennium Alliance
 17. Village Farmers Initiative (VFI)
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