



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General

22 June 2026

Original: English

Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Seventh meeting

Nairobi, 4–12 August 2026

Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation

Progress report on the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism**

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its decision [15/8](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested the Executive Secretary to convene a forum to facilitate networking and sharing of experiences, good practices and lessons learned in capacity-building and development and to organize events to showcase capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation initiatives, technologies and opportunities (subpara. 16 (g)). It also requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a review of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, in conjunction with the global review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to assess its use and, if necessary, propose updates to ensure its effectiveness to assist Parties in implementing the Framework (subpara. 16 (h)).
2. In decision [16/3](#), the Conference of the Parties further decided that the monitoring and reporting of progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework and the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism would be conducted in line with decisions 15/8 and 15/6 (para. 5). It also requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, based on the activity reports of the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (subpara. 25 (e)).
3. Pursuant to the above requests, the present document contains a summary progress report on capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Framework, including outcomes of the 2024 Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum and progress in the use of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, and the implementation of Target 20 of the Framework (sect. II). It also contains a summary of the progress report in the implementation of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism (sect. III) and elements of a draft recommendation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body (sect. IV).

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

** The present document is being issued without formal editing, with the exception of the draft recommendation in section IV.

II. Progress report on capacity-building and development

A. Outcomes of the 2024 Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum

4. In response to the request in subparagraph 16 (g) of decision [15/8](#), the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Government of Colombia, the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and other partners, organized the first Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum on 19 October 2024 in Cali, Colombia, under the theme “Strengthening capacities for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans”. More than 150 participants attended the Forum. A summary of the main outcomes, including the key messages and recommendations, are available on the Convention’s website.¹

5. The Forum identified common capacity needs and challenges limiting efforts to effectively implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans. These included lack of access to adequate biodiversity finance, limited technical skills in specific areas, such as monitoring and reporting, data management, ecosystem accounting as well limited institutional capacity for policy alignment and mainstreaming, coordination and collaboration, planning, implementation and enforcement, and mobilizing resources to ensure the sustainability of national biodiversity systems.

6. The Forum also proposed key recommendations, including the need for more systematic and inclusive country-led capacity needs assessments to inform the capacity actions and formulating capacity-building programmes with medium to long-term objectives, institutionalizing capacity-building efforts, implementing measures to retain the capacities developed, and strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building initiatives. Participants called for a paradigm shift towards a more programmatic approach involving the strengthening of institutions and the enabling environment, leveraging partnerships and joint initiatives, adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, fostering North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and mobilizing predictable funding for capacity-building programmes. Last, the Forum observed that the establishment of subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres was a potential gamechanger in delivering support to Parties.

B. Progress in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development

7. In response to the requests contained in paragraph 16 (h) of decision [15/8](#) and paragraph 5 of decision [16/3](#) to undertake a review of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, the Secretariat, through notification No. [2026-020](#), commissioned a survey on the use of the strategic framework by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, as well as its relevance and effectiveness in assisting Parties to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the support received or provided to facilitate the uptake and use of the strategic framework.

8. The survey was conducted from 18 February to 1 April 2026. A total of 74 responses were received, 46 of which were from Parties, 11 from United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and 17 from non-government actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and the private sector. The full results of the survey have been made available as information document [CBD/SBI/7/INF/8](#).

9. The main findings of the survey are divided into four sections: (a) use of the long-term strategic framework in guiding capacity-building and development to support the Framework; (b) relevance of the strategic framework; (c) effectiveness of the strategic framework; and (d) support provided or received to facilitate the use of the long-term strategic framework.

10. In terms of the use of the strategic framework, 38 per cent of respondents confirmed that they had used the guidance provided in the framework. Among these respondents, a majority applied it in

¹ The report is available at: www.cbd.int/cb/forum.

designing capacity development programmes and projects. Some also used it to guide the integration of capacity development into institutional processes and systems supporting the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in the creation or revision of national biodiversity strategies, and the design of capacity development action plans at various levels.

11. The 20 survey respondents (27 per cent) that reported not having used the strategic framework cited lack of practical guidance on how to apply the framework, and insufficient financial resources to apply the guidance as the main reasons why. Only a few respondents indicated that using the strategic framework was not a priority (2 respondents) and that it was not relevant to national or organizational circumstances (1 respondent). These findings point to the potential increased uptake of the framework if clear, user-friendly and context specific guidance, with supporting practical case studies and examples of good practices, was made available. In general, the findings suggest that the main reasons for not using the framework relate to capacity and resource constraints and not because it is not considered relevant or important.

12. Regarding the relevance of the long-term strategic framework, 84 per cent of respondents found the guidance highly relevant to their national needs and priorities for capacity development in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. They identified section IV of the strategic framework (key strategies to improve capacity-building and development) as the most relevant for steering capacity-building efforts, followed by section III on guiding principles, especially on the inclusion of gender, indigenous peoples and local communities and country-driven approaches, and section V on mechanisms for implementation.

13. Many respondents reiterated the value of the strategic framework as a planning tool and the relevance and importance of the key strategies. They particularly found them useful in identifying priority areas for action, such as integrating capacity-building into national biodiversity planning processes, promoting partnerships and cooperation (including South-South collaboration), and aligning biodiversity capacity development with broader cross-sectoral policies.

14. Regarding the effectiveness of the strategic framework, respondents were asked to identify which of the key strategies under section IV of the framework had been most effective in guiding capacity-building interventions and how their application had contributed to tangible changes in capacity. Among the 27 respondents who answered this question, 25 (93 per cent) identified “promoting partnerships and networks for implementation” as the most effective strategy. This was followed by aligning capacity development efforts with broader cross-sectoral plans and programmes, institutionalizing capacity-building, and integrating long-term capacity-building into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

15. Several respondents reported that the key strategies outlined in the strategic framework had contributed to influencing positive capacity development outcomes in a meaningful way but noted that other factors also played a significant role. On the other hand, a significant number of respondents indicated that it was too early to assess the framework contribution and impact in enhancing coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of capacity-building efforts.

16. Survey results revealed that limited support had been made available to facilitate the uptake and use of the long-term strategic framework by Parties and relevant stakeholders. Of the 74 respondents, only 9 confirmed having participated in dedicated training on the use of the strategic framework, including sessions that were provided as part of the dialogues on national biodiversity strategies and action plans held by the Secretariat. The majority (41 respondents) had not participated in any such training or received technical support or guidance on how to use the strategic framework.

17. Respondents identified the following priority areas 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;

(b) Targeted support for the practical application of the strategic framework, including follow-up workshops, training-of-trainers' courses, peer-to-peer learning, and tailored 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-based funding and donor misalignment limit sustained and predictable capacity development efforts;

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

C. Progress in the implementation of Target 20 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

18. As part of the process for preparing the global report on the collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including the means of implementation, the Secretariat analysed progress in the implementation of Target 20 based on information provided in 122 seventh national reports submitted by the deadline of 28 February 2026. The analysis highlights areas where Parties have reported significant progress, major challenges encountered and gaps, and the key strategic considerations and actions suggested to further address the structural challenges and translate the actions and investments into effective and sustainable capacities. More information is provided in the draft global report contained in document [CBD/SBSTTA/28/2/Add.1](#).

19. It is noted in the draft global report that the world is not yet on track to achieve the targets and 2030 mission of the Framework. With regard to Target 20, Parties in their self-assessments report that nearly half of national targets highly aligned to Target 20 are on track for achievement, while just around half show no significant change or insufficient progress. The report also notes that the elements of Target 20 are addressed unevenly by Parties in their national targets with 63 per cent of Parties addressing capacity-building and development and only 17 per cent addressing technical and scientific cooperation. Parties reporting on binary indicator 20.b noted greatest progress in establishing measures to address capacity-building and development needs.

20. In general, analysis of the national reports shows that while there has been some progress in the implementation of Target 20, many Parties primarily reported planned or aspirational actions and few confirmed implementation achievements. Parties reported progress mostly with respect to the following areas and implementation modalities:

(a) *Biodiversity research and monitoring programmes*: including investments in strengthening scientific research capacity and data platforms and knowledge-sharing systems to support improved information accessibility for decision-making;

(b) *Technology transfer*: Parties reported that technology development and transfer had expanded but that more support was required. Some Parties shared country and regional level examples of cooperation in the deployment and use of modern technologies for monitoring species and habitats, such as geographic information systems, remote sensing, drones, eDNA metabarcoding, camera traps, acoustic sensors, and citizen science platforms to inform policy and management decisions;

(c) *Training and education*: including workshops, targeted specialist courses, professional development programmes, environmental education and citizen science activities, public awareness campaigns, knowledge dissemination and establishment of knowledge platforms, and the integration of biodiversity into school and university curricula;

(d) *International cooperation*: national reports also demonstrate that knowledge-sharing and cooperation are increasing through South-South and triangular partnerships and exchanges, North-South technology development and technology transfer and technical assistance programmes,

participation in multilateral platforms and regional frameworks, international education and research cooperation programmes and/or transboundary conservation;

(e) *Institutional and enabling environment capacity development*: including putting in place policy, legal and institutional frameworks, integration of biodiversity into national strategies and sectoral policies, strengthening governance systems, establishing and reinforcing high-level intersectoral coordination mechanisms, establishing partnerships, and mobilizing financial resources through various financing mechanisms.

21. Parties highlighted various initiatives and actions they considered innovative or distinctive achievements. Examples include: (a) technology-for-conservation initiatives; (b) technology needs assessments, technology transfer plans, and the networks aimed at enhancing the use of technology and innovation for biodiversity; (c) the subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership with its dedicated Matchmaking Mechanism and in-country Facilitator Programme as distinctive delivery models; (d) the integration of natural capital accounting into national economic frameworks; and (e) other enablers of change, such as making data, information and knowledge widely accessible to support decision-making.

22. Despite the progress reported, implementation in developing country Parties is generally weak, uneven, ad hoc and largely based on short-term interventions. The progress and effectiveness of capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation initiatives are constrained by various challenges and structural barriers. These include:

(a) *Limited technical, human resource and institutional capacity*: many Parties reported a lack of sufficient technical and legal expertise and institutional capacity in specialized areas, including geospatial planning and the use of modern technologies for biodiversity monitoring;

(b) *Institutional fragmentation* including challenges related to dispersed and sometimes overlapping mandates and responsibilities for biodiversity governance, fragmented capacity-building, scientific research, and biodiversity monitoring efforts, as well as information and knowledge management systems characterized by scattered data sets and inconsistent standards across institutions. These have resulted in siloed initiatives, governance and operational inefficiencies, misalignments, duplication of efforts and inefficient use of resources, hindering effective capacity-building and technology transfer;

(c) *Lack of coherent national strategies and action plans* make it difficult to define clear goals and results, align priorities, optimize the use of resources and avoid duplication of efforts;

(d) *Limited integration and institutionalization of capacity development efforts* including failure to imbed capacity-building initiatives into existing institutional structures and processes, development cooperation programmes and into formal education. Several Parties noted that capacity-building efforts were often delivered as discrete, ad hoc, short-term activities not anchored in national development plans and long-term programmes, risking their sustainability;

(e) *Weak inter-institutional coordination mechanisms* including limited coordination and collaboration among entities responsible for biodiversity management, scientific research, technology development and innovation; limited institutional capacity and staffing, and lack of incentives to foster coordination. Some Parties noted that coordination mechanisms remained weak, leading to duplication of efforts and overlapping mandates, uncoordinated governance, multiple agencies with overlapping mandates and lack of a unified framework for biodiversity action;

(f) *Insufficient and unpredictable financing* is the primary barrier limiting capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and access to technology. Many Parties reported that they relied on external short-term, project-based funding and lack stable, long-term domestic financing mechanisms. Some Parties noted that innovative financing instruments, such as biodiversity taxes, green bonds, or payment-for-ecosystem-services schemes linked to supporting Target 20 were rare;

(g) *Limited access to modern technology and infrastructure*: a number of Parties reported difficulties in accessing, deploying and leveraging technology due to high costs and lack of skilled personnel to manage those technologies which hinders effective data collection and analysis, evidence-based decision-making and innovation in biodiversity management;

(h) *Limited needs assessments*: some Parties have not yet systematically conducted national capacity needs assessment linked to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to facilitate the identification of priority gaps, and the development of strategic capacity-building plans and programmes;

(i) *Limited monitoring of capacity-building outcomes*: many Parties and actors other than national Governments do not systematically track the outcomes and effectiveness of their capacity-building initiatives. Progress is often measured by activities delivered rather than changes in practice or performance.

23. The draft global report notes that addressing the gaps in the collective progress will require addressing the underlying reasons for the gaps, including those related to the means of implementation, governance and policy coherence, whole-of-society engagement and data and knowledge.

24. The draft report underlines the need to prioritize areas where capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation could have the greatest benefit. This includes enhancing capacity around resource mobilization and monitoring. In their national reports, Parties also proposed other actions and approaches that enhance the implementation of Target 20 and foster effectiveness and impact of the ongoing and planned actions. These include:

(a) Establishing and strengthening inter-institutional coordination and collaboration mechanisms to enhance cross-sectoral alignment and integration, reduce fragmentation and duplication of efforts, and ensure complementarity and efficiency across various initiatives;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of Parties, including the ministries of finance, economic planning, and national development programming, to mobilize domestic resources and access international financing for capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, including through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative;

(c) Adapting technologies, methodologies and scientific approaches to the environmental, socioeconomic and institutional contexts of countries and institutions;

(d) Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer initiatives to enhance the operational and scientific capabilities of institutions and maintain the sustainability of capacity outcomes;

(e) Aligning capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer efforts with national biodiversity priorities, strategies and plans, so that those efforts effectively support the achievement of the national targets and contribute to the global goals and targets.

25. As noted in the draft global report, there is a need to upscale capacity-building and development, technology transfer and technical and scientific cooperation, including through regional initiatives and mechanisms. The regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres established under the Convention could play a pivotal role in this respect.

III. Progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism

26. Pursuant to subparagraph 29 (e) of decision [16/3](#), the Secretariat has prepared a progress report on the operationalization of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism.² The report is based

² CBD/SBI/7/INF/10.

on the biennial activity reports of the technical and scientific cooperation support centres,³ and the report of the Global Coordination Entity.

27. The present section provides a summary of the progress report, highlighting the main achievements and the key constraints encountered by the support centres and the Entity. It also outlines recommendations to strengthen the delivery of support to Parties through the mechanism.

28. During the biennium, progress has been made in operationalizing the Global Coordination Entity with the staff support provided by the Bio-Bridge Initiative and the Republic of Korea and funding from the European Union. In particular, the Entity has delivered the following key results:

(a) With support of a consultant, facilitated the operationalization of the support centres, including by assessing their institutional readiness to deliver on their mandates, providing strategic guidance on the establishment and functioning of the centres, including their governance structures, and providing technical advice in the development of their first biennial workplans;

(b) Organized seven monthly coordination meetings of the support centres, established digital collaboration platforms to facilitate communication, information exchange and joint planning and operationalized a global help desk for the centres;

(c) Organized a workshop on the operationalization of the support centres in Montreal, Canada, from 13 to 15 January 2026. During the workshop, representatives of the support centres refined their biennial workplans for 2025–2026, engaged in peer-to-peer exchange and learning, and provided ideas for the development of the mechanism’s communications strategy;

(d) Embarked on the development of the mechanism’s communication strategy and branding, and the elaboration of a strategic plan to mobilize resources for the support centres;

(e) Facilitated strategic partnerships between the support centres and relevant organizations, including collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the Target 2 Road Map to develop country capacity for planning, monitoring and reporting on effective ecosystem restoration, and with the Secretariat of the Convention on capacity-building and development of regional strategies to implement Target 3. The Entity also connected the support centres with the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and the GEF 8 Umbrella Programme to support updates to national biodiversity strategies and action plans and preparation of the seventh national report.

29. Progress has also been achieved in operationalizing the support centres. Some of the main achievements made, as at 15 May 2026, include the following:

(a) Ten support centres signed host agreements with the Secretariat, and the remaining five were near completion;⁴

(b) All the support centres with which the Secretariat is signing host agreements submitted their biennial workplans for 2025–2026, and 12 of them submitted their biennial activity reports;⁵

(c) The centres initiated the process of setting up their governance and institutional arrangements, including the establishment of steering committees or equivalent bodies to provide strategic guidance and oversight of the centres;

(d) The centres embarked on delivering technical support to the respective Parties that chose to work with them, including the activities outlined below;

(e) All the centres carried out rapid capacity needs assessments to identify the needs and priorities of the Parties they serve, including constraints hindering the effective implementation of

³ As at 15 May 2026, 12 reports had been submitted to the Global Coordination Entity.

⁴ Only 15 of the 18 support centres that were selected by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties are signing host agreements with the Secretariat and are expected to submit biennial activity reports and workplans. See notification No. [2025-016](#).

⁵ See www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm/subregionalcentres.

the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Framework, as basis for preparing their first biennial workplans;

(f) Some centres embarked on providing technical assistance in response to requests from the Parties they serve, including delivering capacity-building activities, providing help desk support, developing national technical assistance plans, supporting implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and providing targeted support on biodiversity monitoring and reporting and on other priority thematic areas, such as protected areas, ecosystem restoration and data systems;

(g) Some centres also built partnerships with international, regional and national organizations and initiatives;

(h) A few centres embarked on developing communication strategies to enhance their strategic visibility and outreach, and participated in international events to strengthen their institutional presence and profile;

(i) All the centres have embarked on resource mobilization, including developing their resource mobilization strategies, developing project pipelines and engaging with development partners. Two centres successfully mobilized funding through various initiatives.

30. While notable progress has been achieved, the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity are facing several systemic challenges, limiting their operations and the effectiveness and scalability of the Mechanism. The most critical challenge is the lack of predictable and sustained funding. The Entity and most centres do not yet have resources to hire full-time personnel dedicated to performing the core mandated functions. The operations of some of the centres are also affected by institutional and governance challenges, including delays in constituting the steering committees, as well as challenges related to multi-country engagement and coordination. Last, the mismatch between the growing demand for technical support and the capacity and resource constraints are putting enormous pressure on the centres, stretching their resources and affecting their effectiveness.

31. There is a need to take measures to address the above constraints and to further strengthen the effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the support centres and the Entity. Some of the possible strategic actions to consider include the following:

(a) Increased and predictable financial support is needed to enable the support centres and Entity to carry out their mandated functions. Parties, other Governments, development partners and multilateral and bilateral financing mechanisms are encouraged to provide financial and in-kind contributions, including multi-year core support, to ensure sustained operations of the support centres and the Entity. Multilateral and bilateral financing mechanisms are also encouraged to consider establishing dedicated funding windows that could be accessed by the support centres;

(b) Enhanced engagement of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders is essential to the facilitate effective functioning of the Mechanism and ensure ownership and relevance of the centres' work. Parties are encouraged to actively participate in the governance arrangements and the activities of the centres, including in identifying the needs, setting priorities and co-designing activities;

(c) Stronger and broader engagement of partner organizations, including United Nations entities, development agencies, research institutions and academia, and the private sector, is critical to addressing some of the challenges and gaps identified above, enhancing and aligning the delivery of their programmes, contributing expertise, tools, and innovative solutions, and establishing strategic partnerships to support demand-driven cooperation;

(d) Resource mobilization efforts should be strengthened and coordinated to reduce fragmentation, improve efficiency, enhance effectiveness and foster sustainability. The Global Coordination Entity and the support centres are encouraged to collaborate in developing joint project pipelines, strengthen donor engagement, explore innovative financing solutions and enhance communication and outreach;

(e) The priority for the Entity and the support centres should focus on accelerating the establishment of governance and operational arrangements, strengthening coordination and knowledge exchange among centres and promoting synergies and collaboration with relevant initiatives, programmes and partnerships to enhance complementarity and maximize impact.

32. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation is invited to consider the above progress report and the suggested strategic actions to strengthen the effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism in its deliberations and recommendations.

IV. Recommendation

33. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt elements of a decision⁶ along the following lines:⁷

The Conference of the Parties

I

Capacity-building and development

1. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the first meeting of the Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum, convened in Cali, Colombia, on 19 October 2024;⁸

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant organizations to consider, as appropriate, the key messages and recommendations from the Forum⁹ in the design and implementation of their capacity-building and development actions;

3. *Invites* the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and other regional bodies and relevant organizations to hold, as appropriate, regional capacity-building and development forums to facilitate the sharing of experiences, good practices and lessons learned in capacity-building and development in support of national and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;¹⁰

4. *Takes note* of the progress report¹¹ in the implementation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development;¹²

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant organizations to use the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their capacity-building and development initiatives and programmes, as appropriate, and share the experiences and lessons learned with the Secretariat and through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism;

6. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide and facilitate access to financial and technical support for capacity-building and

⁶ The estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities outlined in the draft decision are shown in the annex to the present document.

⁷ If adopted, the present elements will be consolidated with those in recommendation 6/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation into a single draft decision.

⁸ See www.cbd.int/cb/2024-cbd-forum-report.pdf.

⁹ www.cbd.int/cb/cbd-2024-forum-key-messages.pdf.

¹⁰ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹¹ [CBD/SBI/7/INF/8](http://www.cbd.int/cb/cbd-2024-forum-key-messages.pdf).

¹² Decision 15/8, annex I.

development activities to facilitate the further uptake and use of the long-term strategic framework;

7. *Invites* the support centres and relevant organizations to hold capacity-building and development activities to promote and facilitate the further uptake and use of the long-term strategic framework;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To develop, in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, practical and user-friendly guidance and learning materials, including a step-by-step guide and e-learning modules with examples of good practices for increasing the use of the long-term strategic framework, and to make such materials available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) To organize, in collaboration with the support centres and relevant organizations, capacity-building and development activities, including training-of-trainers workshops and peer-to-peer learning exchanges, to promote and facilitate the context-specific application of the long-term strategic framework;

(c) To collaborate with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and relevant organizations in order to organize capacity-building activities for Parties, including their ministries of finance, economic planning and national development, on ways to mobilize domestic resources and gain access to international financing for capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer;

(d) To convene, in collaboration with partners, a meeting of the Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum to facilitate the sharing of experiences, good practices and lessons learned in capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To monitor, in collaboration with partners, initiatives aimed at supporting the implementation of Target 20 of the Framework, compile emerging lessons and good practices and make them available through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism;

(f) To submit a progress report on the activities outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (e) above to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.

II

Technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer

9. *Welcomes* the progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism;¹³

10. *Notes with concern* the financial, institutional and capacity constraints limiting the full operationalization of the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity;

11. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretariat for initiating the operations of the Global Coordination Entity and providing staff to support the Entity's work until such time as the Entity becomes fully operational;

12. *Also expresses appreciation* in that regard for the support provided by the Republic of Korea, through the Bio-Bridge Initiative and a Junior Professional Officer post in

¹³ CBD/SBI/7/INF/10.

the Secretariat, and the financial contribution made by the European Union to facilitate the initial operationalization of the Global Coordination Entity;

13. *Approves* the workplan and budget of the Global Coordination Entity for the biennium 2027–2028, as contained in the annex to the present decision;

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, United Nations entities, relevant international organizations, development agencies, research institutions, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders in a position to do so to provide predictable multi-year financial and in-kind contributions to support the programmes and operations of the Global Coordination Entity and the support centres;

15. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral financial mechanisms to support, upon request, projects and programmes of the support centres designed to provide, in accordance with their mandate, technical support to Parties;

16. *Urges* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, to engage actively with the support centres and utilize effectively the support that the centres provide;

17. *Invites* United Nations entities, relevant international organizations, development agencies, research institutions, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders to work actively with and support the support centres and the Global Coordination Entity;

18. *Requests* the support centres, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To accelerate the establishment and operationalization of their governance structures and institutional frameworks;

(b) To develop and progressively scale up demand-driven support packages for Parties on their identified priority needs and use appropriate delivery modalities, including regional expert rosters, help desks and matchmaking mechanisms, to respond to the growing demand for assistance;

(c) To further mobilize resources from all sources, including by developing joint project pipelines for donor support and leveraging innovative financing solutions;

(d) To submit to the Global Coordination Entity their workplans for the biennium 2027–2028 based on the needs and priorities of the Parties that they support;

(e) To submit to the Global Coordination Entity activity reports for the biennium 2027–2028, with a view to facilitating the preparation of a progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting;

19. *Requests* the Global Coordination Entity, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To increase resource mobilization efforts and helps the support centres to do the same, including by supporting project proposal development, identifying and engaging potential donors and convening round tables for donors, and to develop a multi-year resource mobilization strategy with concrete funding targets and timelines;

(b) To enhance coordination, collaboration and knowledge exchange among the support centres through, inter alia, the holding of regular coordination meetings, including at least one in-person meeting of their senior representatives in each biennium, to facilitate experience sharing, peer-to-peer learning and the development of joint initiatives;

(c) To strengthen corporate communications, with a view to increasing the profile and visibility of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and promoting awareness

of its value and strategic importance in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(d) To develop, in consultation with the support centres and with assistance from the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, a common monitoring and evaluation framework and reporting templates for the centres, with a view to ensuring the consistent tracking of outcomes and the effectiveness of technical and scientific cooperation support and to facilitating the review of progress by the Subsidiary Body of Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To submit to the Secretariat a progress report on its work and, on the basis of the biennial activity reports of the support centres, on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism for the biennium 2027–2028, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting

(f) To submit a proposed workplan and budget for the biennium 2029–2030, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To further facilitate the full and effective operationalization of the Global Coordination Entity;

(b) To increase resource mobilization efforts to support the work of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, including by actively engaging with multilateral funding mechanisms, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, with a view to securing dedicated funding accessible by the Global Coordination Entity and the support centres;

(c) To strengthen collaboration with other biodiversity-related conventions, United Nations entities and relevant partners, with a view to enhancing synergies and complementarity, reducing fragmentation and maximizing the collective impact of capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

(d) To transmit the progress report on the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism, as prepared by the Global Coordination Entity further to subparagraph 19 (e) above, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.

Annex

Workplan and budget of the Global Coordination Entity for the biennium 2027–2028

Table 1

Biennial workplan

<i>Strategic priorities and outcomes</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
1. Institutional and operational capacity of the Global Coordination Entity strengthened	1.1 Permanent staff of the Entity recruited	Second quarter of 2027
	1.2 Workplans and operational modalities implemented	First quarter of 2027

<i>Strategic priorities and outcomes</i>	<i>Main activities and outputs</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
2. Coordination, collaboration and knowledge exchange improved among the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres	2.1 Monthly coordination meetings held	Ongoing
	2.2 Annual in-person coordination meeting held	First quarter of 2027
	2.3 Ongoing communication and exchange of information facilitated	Ongoing
	2.4 Workplan and reporting templates further developed	First quarter of 2027
	2.5 Progress reports prepared for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and of the Conference of the Parties	Third quarter of 2028
3. Capacity of the support centres strengthened	3.1 Global help desk fully operationalized	Second quarter of 2027
	3.2 Technical assistance and guidance provided to the support centres	Ongoing
	3.3 Technical information and tools delivered	Ongoing
	3.4 Capacity-building activities, including peer-to-peer learning, facilitated (on demand)	Ongoing
4. New partnerships leveraged and resources mobilized	4.1 Resource mobilization strategy prepared and implemented	First quarter of 2027
	4.2 Support centres linked to various funding sources	Ongoing
	4.3 Key global partners mapped and additional strategic partnerships established	Ongoing
	4.4 In-kind support, including secondments, mobilized	Ongoing
5. Communications and visibility of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism enhanced	5.1 Branding for the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism completed and additional promotional materials developed	First quarter of 2027
	5.2 Events organized to promote and showcase the work and achievements of the Global Coordination Entity and the support centres	Fourth quarter of 2028
	5.3 Social media posts prepared and disseminated	Ongoing
	5.4 Web pages of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and of the support centres improved	Second quarter of 2027

Table 2
Biennial budget
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Staff	
1 P-4	537 800
1 P-2	361 800
1 G-7	225 800
Consultants	80 000
Staff travel ^a	60 000
Activities	
Annual coordination meetings ^b	80 832
Operating costs ^c	6 000
Subtotal	1 352 232
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	175 790
Total	1 528 022

^a Including missions to the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and other related travel.

^b Including airfare and daily subsistence allowance for representatives of the support centres to attend at least one in-person meeting by biennium.

^c Operational costs specially required by the Global Coordination Entity, such as software licences. Other core operating costs, including office space, computers and other office equipment, office supplies, Internet connection and communication support, will be provided by the Secretariat of the Convention.

Annex

Estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements

1. The table below has been prepared to show the estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities requested of the Secretariat, as outlined in the draft decision, in support of its consideration. The present annex is not part of the draft decision submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body.

2. Resource requirements linked to the requests to the Executive Secretary found in subparagraphs 20 (a) and (b) of the draft decision are addressed in the proposed biennial budget of the Global Coordination Entity (see table 2 of the annex to the draft decision).

Extrabudgetary resource requirements

(United States dollars)

<i>OP</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Meeting costs^a</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Staff costs^b</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>PSC (13 per cent)</i>	<i>Total</i>
8 (a)	Develop a step-by-step guide and an e-learning modules based on the elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development	—	—	54 000	54 000	7 020	61 020
8 (b)	Hold four regional training-of-trainers workshops to facilitate the further understanding and uptake of the long-term strategic framework	339 600	38 000	—	377 600	49 088	426 688
8 (c)	Participate in capacity-building activities organized by the Biodiversity Finance Initiative and relevant organizations	—	21 000	—	21 000	2 730	23 730
8 (d)	Convene a meeting of the Biodiversity Capacity-Building and Development Forum	—	—	18 000	18 000	2 340	20 340
8 (e)	Compile and synthesize lessons and good practices emerging from initiatives supporting the implementation of Target 20 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	—	—	54 000	54 000	7 020	61 020
Total					524 600	68 198	592 798

Abbreviations: PSC, programme support costs; OP, operative paragraph of the draft decision.

^a Including participants' travel.

^b Consultants, partners and additional staff.