



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/8
12 October 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY SERVING AS THE
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA
PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES
AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF
BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION

Second meeting

Cancun, Mexico, 4–17 December 2016

Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 22 of the Nagoya Protocol provides that Parties shall cooperate in the capacity-building, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the Protocol in developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. In doing so, Parties are required to fully take into account the needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for financial resources and facilitate the involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders.

2. In decision NP-1/8, the meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol adopted a strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (para. 1 and annex I to the decision) and established an informal advisory committee to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on matters of relevance to the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategic framework (para. 2).

3. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol requested the Executive Secretary to prepare updates on the status of implementation of the strategic framework and its contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties at its regular meetings, with the first update made available at the second meeting, taking into account the information submitted to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABS Clearing-House) by Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations (decision NP-1/8,

* UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/2

para. 10 (e)). The purpose of those updates is to enable the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to review progress and provide guidance on measures for improvement (decision NP-1/8, annex I, para. 43).

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to compile information on existing tools that assist Parties and indigenous and local communities, in particular women within those communities, to assess their capacity-building and development needs and priorities and to make the resulting information available through the ABS Clearing-House, and to report to the second meeting of the Parties on the need for the development of new tools (decision NP-1/8, para. 10 (c)).

5. In addition to the above requests, which call for reporting to the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties, the Executive Secretary is also requested to, inter alia: promote and facilitate coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the strategic framework; ensure that information on capacity-building and development needs, opportunities and activities can be submitted to and accessed from all platforms under the Convention; and compile information on capacity-building and development needs and priorities and make it available to relevant organizations (decision NP-1/8, para. 10). Furthermore, the Executive Secretary is tasked to: collect and disseminate through the ABS Clearing-House information about existing capacity-building initiatives and areas where there are gaps; organize train-the-trainers courses and workshops, identify and map institutions and expertise that could assist in the implementation of the strategic framework, develop and disseminate training materials, set up online expert networks, facilitate communication and exchange of experiences among Parties and relevant organizations, and initiate cooperation with key partners to ensure mutual supportiveness in their capacity development efforts (decision NP-1/8, annex I, paras. 27 and 39 to 41).

6. The present note provides a progress report on the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Section II outlines the intersessional activities undertaken by the Secretariat and the Informal Advisory Committee to facilitate the implementation of the capacity-building framework as well as actions taken in response to the requests and tasks referred to in paragraph 5 above. Section III provides an update on the status of capacity-building and development initiatives undertaken in support of the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol since its adoption, and the key experiences and emerging lessons learned. Section IV provides an overview of existing access and benefit-sharing capacity-building tools and resources. Section V provides information on the revised draft short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Finally, section VI contains elements for a draft decision for consideration by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

7. A detailed list of recently completed, ongoing and planned access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives is made available in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/6 and the list of existing capacity-building tools and resources supporting the implementation of the Protocol is made available in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/7. Reports of the two meetings of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol held during the intersessional period are also made available as documents UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/4 and UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5. Finally, UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/8 provides information on the capacity-building programme entitled “Establishing Legal Frameworks to Implement the Nagoya Protocol”, jointly implemented by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and the Secretariat.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARIAT AND THE INFORMAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

8. During the biennium 2015-2016, the Secretariat implemented, facilitated and supported various capacity-building and development activities to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Framework and assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in their efforts to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol. The following subsections provide an overview of these activities.

A. Establishment of databases for capacity-building initiatives and resources

9. Pursuant to requests made in paragraphs 10(a) and 10(b) of decision NP-1/8 and paragraph 12 of decision NP-1/2, and on the basis of advice provided by the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Secretariat established the following two capacity-building databases in the ABS Clearing-House:

(a) A database for capacity-building initiatives, which is meant to provide up-to-date information on ongoing, planned and completed initiatives. The database may be used to get an overview of the status and trends of capacity-building initiatives, the geographic and thematic coverage of those initiatives, and gaps and overlaps in their coverage. It may also be used to obtain information on activities and outputs of specific initiatives in a given country or region, view best practices and lessons learned across various initiatives, find out organizations implementing and/or funding the initiatives and identify opportunities for synergy, coordination and collaboration;

(b) A database for capacity-building resources, accessible through the Virtual Library of the ABS Clearing-House, which is meant to display existing ABS tools and resources (including training materials, toolkits/guidelines, good practice case studies, etc.) and help those involved in developing new ones to avoid duplication. The database may also be used to determine the need to develop new, or adapt existing resources to support the implementation of the Protocol.

10. Through notification 2016-071 of 3 June 2016 Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders were invited to share information on capacity-building initiatives and resources through the ABS Clearing-House. As part of the outreach and engagement campaign undertaken by the Secretariat to encourage participation in the ABS Clearing-House, support was provided through a CBD help desk to assist Parties and organizations in making capacity-building initiatives and resources available.¹ As of 16 September 2016, 37 initiatives out of the 87 identified in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/6 and 18 capacity-building resources out of the 57 included in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/7 had been made available through the ABS Clearing-House.

B. Capacity-building and development activities carried out

11. With support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund and other donors, the Secretariat, in collaboration with partner organizations, facilitated and supported a number of capacity-building and development activities to assist Parties in their efforts towards the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including the following:

(a) The Secretariat and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) implemented a collaborative capacity-building programme to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.² The programme includes the following three components:

¹ Further information can be found in UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/3.

² For further information on the programme, see UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/8.

- (i) Development of eight e-learning modules on: national ABS strategy/policy options, institutional arrangements, access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, compliance, legal reform processes, and measures to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;
 - (ii) Organization of a course entitled “Establishing Legal Frameworks to Implement the Nagoya Protocol”, which was delivered through a blended approach involving e-learning/online discussion sessions and face-to-face regional workshops. The workshops were held for Anglophone Africa and the Caribbean in The Hague, Netherlands (11 to 15 July 2016), Asia-Pacific in Bali, Indonesia (18 to 22 July 2016); and Latin America and the Caribbean (5 to 9 September 2016). A fourth workshop for Francophone Africa is planned for 2017;
 - (iii) Establishment of an online global network of legal experts on ABS to foster further peer-to-peer learning, knowledge-sharing and exchange of resources and experiences on ABS legal issues through online discussions.
- (b) The Secretariat is also developing two e-learning modules to increase understanding of the basic concepts of access and benefit-sharing and promote ratification of the Nagoya Protocol;³
- (c) Furthermore, the Secretariat contributed to a joint capacity-building programme with the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and Bioversity International to promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA. This included the organization of a workshop for African countries on embedding mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and the ITPGRFA in the context of broader national policy goals on climate change adaptation, poverty reduction, national economic development and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.⁴ A tandem workshop for Asia that will bring together ABS and ITPGRFA focal points to increase their understanding of the interface between the two instruments is planned for March 2017;
- (d) The Secretariat, with additional support from the European Union, also facilitated capacity-building for the use of the ABS Clearing-House through the development of training and guidance materials, including an e-learning module, the organization of hands-on trainings and provision of technical support/backstopping to Parties via webinars, the CBD help desk support, one-on-one online Skype sessions, a dedicated training website and other online learning tools.⁵ Detailed information on these activities can be found in annex I to document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/3;
- (e) Finally, the Secretariat is implementing various activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of Parties and relevant actors for raising awareness about the Protocol and implementing the awareness-raising strategy for the Nagoya Protocol. These include the development of an ABS awareness-raising toolkit containing templates, guidelines and examples of methodologies for creation of national awareness raising strategies and dissemination of existing awareness-raising materials through the ABS Clearing-House. Details on these activities are provided in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/9.

C. Participation in capacity-building and development activities of partner organizations

12. The Secretariat participated in various meetings and capacity-building workshops organized by partner organizations. Staff from the Secretariat:

³ The modules will be made available through the Secretariat's E-Learning Platform hosted by the United Nations Systems Staff College (<https://scbd.unssc.org>) and through the ABS Clearing-House.

⁴ The workshop for Africa took place in November 2015 in Addis Ababa and was organized in collaboration with the African Union Commission.

⁵ All materials and tools are made available through the ABS Clearing-House: <https://absch.cbd.int>.

(a) Facilitated national workshops on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol held between 27 September and 2 October 2015 in Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and were organized by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and UNEP;

(b) Facilitated the inception workshop for the IUCN/UNEP-GEF project on Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in Countries of the Caribbean Region, and participated in the first steering committee meeting for the project, from 25 to 26 April 2016 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago;

(c) Participated in meetings of the Steering Committee of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative held in Addis Ababa in March 2015 and in Paris, in March 2016;

(d) Facilitated and participated in a capacity-building workshop on the ABS Clearing House organized as part of the IUCN/UNEP-GEF project "Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in Countries of the Caribbean Region", held on 21 and 22 July 2016 in Kingston;

(e) Participated in meetings of the expert guidance group for the project on "Mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty" which is led by Bioversity International and is working in Benin and Madagascar;

(f) Served on the steering committee for the project in Ethiopia on "Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development" implemented by Botanic Gardens Conservation International and funded by the Darwin Initiative.

D. Organizing and servicing the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building

13. Pursuant to paragraph 2 and annex II to decision NP-1/8, the Secretariat with financial support from the European Union, convened two meetings of the Informal Advisory Committee (IAC) on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Montreal, Canada, from 15 to 17 September 2015 and 15 to 17 June 2016. The Informal Advisory Committee was established to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on matters of relevance to the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development. The IAC also plays a key role in facilitating coordination and cooperation among representatives from Governments, indigenous and local communities and organizations involved in the implementation of the strategic framework. Specifically, the mandate of the IAC is to provide advice regarding:

(a) Stocktaking of the capacity-building and development initiatives being implemented by Parties and various organizations with a view to identifying gaps in the implementation of the strategic framework;

(b) The need for the development of new tools, guidelines and training materials, including e-learning modules, to facilitate capacity-building and development initiatives of Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders;

(c) Facilitation of coordination, synergy, coherence and complementarity among capacity-building and development activities, taking into account information on capacity-building and development needs and activities available in the ABS Clearing-House and from other sources;

(d) Facilitation for matching the capacity-building and development needs identified by Parties with potential opportunities and resources to support the implementation of the strategic framework (decision NP-1/8, annex II, para. 1).

14. At its first meeting, held in September 2015, the IAC reviewed the status and scope of the existing capacity-building and development initiatives and the available tools and resources supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Participants also exchanged general views on how the documentation and sharing of information on experiences and lessons learned from capacity-building and development initiatives for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol could be improved. The IAC also reviewed and proposed improvements to the common formats developed by the Secretariat to enable Parties and relevant organizations to make information on their capacity-building and development

initiatives and resources available through the ABS Clearing-House. It was noted that the ABS Clearing-House is a valuable tool for actors involved in the design and implementation of ABS capacity-building and development initiatives to identify opportunities for collaboration to promote synergy and coordination and avoid duplication of effort.⁶

15. At its second meeting held in July 2016, the IAC considered an update on the status and scope of existing capacity-building initiatives and reviewed a compilation of emerging experiences and lessons learned from completed or ongoing capacity-building initiatives. The IAC also considered a preliminary analysis of existing ABS capacity-building and development tools and resources, as compiled by the Secretariat from various sources, including submissions received from members of the IAC and resources made available in the ABS Clearing-House. Participants also shared information on resources currently under development. Finally, the IAC considered the possible role of the Bio-Bridge Initiative as a means for matching capacity-building and development needs identified by Parties.⁷ Other key outcomes of the work carried out by the IAC during the intersessional period are highlighted in sections III and IV below.

III. UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

16. In accordance with paragraph 10(e) of decision NP-1/8, the present section provides an update on capacity-building and development initiatives implemented in support of the strategic framework for capacity-building and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 which provides that “by 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation”.

17. Subsection A provides an overview of the known capacity-building initiatives contributing to the implementation of the strategic framework, drawing attention to capacity-building initiatives providing direct support for country-level activities related to the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. It also provides an analysis of the status, duration, funding level as well as the geographic and thematic coverage of existing initiatives (including a review of gaps and overlaps in covering). Subsection B highlights emerging experiences, best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the strategic framework.

18. A detailed overview of capacity-building and development initiatives providing direct support for country-level activities in various countries is made available in information document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/6.

A. Capacity-building initiatives undertaken in support of the strategic framework

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

⁶ For the summary of outcomes of the first meeting, see UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/4,

⁷ For the summary of outcomes of the second meeting, see UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5.

1. Global and regional capacity-building and development initiatives benefiting all countries

20. As described in section II above, the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations has supported and facilitated a number of global or region-wide activities, which have broadly assisted countries in their efforts to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol.

21. The ABS Capacity Development Initiative (ABS Initiative), a multi-donor programme hosted by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), has also supported a number of global activities on ABS⁸ as well as region-wide activities in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, including training courses and workshops on various topics, and development of ABS capacity-building tools and resources. A key focus of its new programme 2015-2020 is to provide direct support to a few countries in the implementation of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol as further examined below.

22. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has supported various global or region-wide activities, including the development and dissemination of the IUCN Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol and other tools and materials on access and benefit-sharing.

23. Furthermore, there are a number of initiatives focused on building the capacity of specific stakeholder groups to ensure that their activities are consistent with, and supportive of, the Nagoya Protocol. Examples of such initiatives include the following:

(a) Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has created a number of learning modules on access and benefit-sharing, targeted to those working in botanic gardens;⁹

(b) The European Commission conducted a series of basic training workshops on the European Union's ABS Regulation (Regulation (EU) no 511/2014) for senior academics and researchers to enhance their knowledge about the obligations under the Regulation. Workshops were held in five European cities in 2015 and four cities in 2016;

(c) The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme, implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has supported a number local communities and civil society organizations in various countries, including Benin, Cameroon, Niger, and Vanuatu, to build their awareness and capacity to contribute to the implementation of the Protocol, including through activities such as the development of biocultural community protocols, documentation of traditional knowledge and training in the negotiation of ABS agreements. Similar proposals are under discussion in Cook Islands, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Saint Lucia, Samoa and South Africa;

(d) The proposed project entitled: "Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol", will support small and medium enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean engaged with nature-based products to sustainably valorize genetic resources.¹⁰ The project will be implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), in collaboration with the EcoEnterprises Fund and the Union of Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) with non-grant funding from the GEF and co-financing from other sources.

⁸ Some of the global activities included: (i) South-South dialogues on ABS implementation such as those organized in Cape Town, South Africa (August 2014) and in Goa, India (January 2014); (ii) ABS Business Dialogue Forums such as the one organized in Copenhagen in 2012; (iii) tandem workshops for national focal points of the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA); (iv) the development of tools, such as the Conceptual Guide and Toolkit for Practitioners on Strategic Communication for ABS and the "ABS Simply Explained" film; and (v) dissemination of ABS resources and news and on ABS. See further information at: <http://www.abs-initiative.info>

⁹ See details at: https://www.bgci.org/resources/abs_learning/.

¹⁰ This project will potentially cover the 19 Latin American countries: Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; and Venezuela.

2. *Capacity-building and development initiatives benefiting specific countries*

24. According to information available to the Secretariat,¹¹ since 2010 at least 87 capacity-building and development initiatives have directly supported countries in their efforts towards the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. An analysis of those initiatives, including their types, status, duration, funding levels, as well as their geographic and thematic coverage (including the gaps and overlaps in coverage), is provided below.

(a) *Types of capacity-building initiatives*

25. Of the 87 capacity-building and development initiatives providing direct support to specific countries, 73 (84%) are national projects, 12 (14%) are regional or subregional projects and 2 (2%) are global projects.

(b) *Status of the capacity-building initiatives*

26. In terms of status as of 16 September 2016, 13 initiatives (15 %) were completed, 53 initiatives (61 %) were ongoing, 11 initiatives (13 %) were approved, and 10 new initiatives (11 %) were proposed.¹²

(c) *Duration of the initiatives*

27. Regarding the duration of initiatives, information is currently available for 79 out of 87 initiatives.¹³ Most of the initiatives (63 initiatives or 81%) have a duration of 2 to 5 years; 10 initiatives (13%) are less than 2 years and 6 initiatives (8%) have a duration of 5 years or more.

(d) *Level of funding*

28. In terms of the level of core funding for the initiatives,¹⁴ information is available for 70 out of 73 national projects. Of these, 26 projects (37%) are small-sized with funding of less than US\$ 500,000; 23 projects (33%) are medium-sized, with funding between US\$ 500,000 and 2,000,000; and 21 projects (30%) are full-sized, with funding of over US\$ 2,000,000 (see figure 1). For the 12 regional and subregional initiatives where information is available, 2 are small-sized, 7 are medium-sized and 3 are full-sized projects. For the 2 global initiatives, one is full-sized, with US\$ 12,000,000 in core funding, and one is medium-sized, with US\$ 1,000,000 in core funding.¹⁵

¹¹ This includes information made available by Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations regarding their capacity-building and development initiatives in response to paragraph 5 of decision NP-1/8 and to notifications issued by the Secretariat in relation to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, as well as information gathered by the Secretariat from various sources, including project documents or project identification forms (PIFs) available in the Global Environment Facility's project database (https://www.thegef.org/gef/project_list).

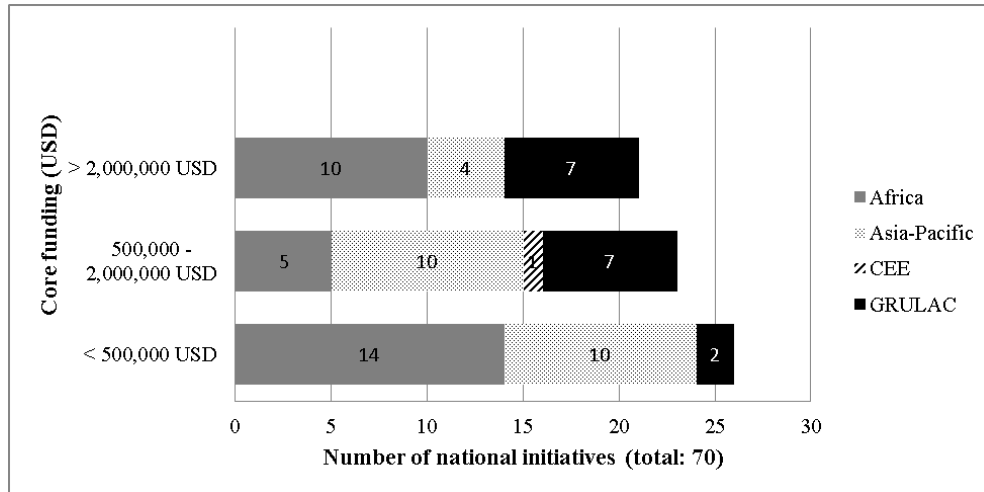
¹² It is noted that donors use different terminology to reflect the status of projects. For the purposes of this analysis, status has been categorized as: proposed, approved, ongoing or completed. "Proposed" refers to projects for which concepts have been developed but not yet submitted to a donor(s) or are submitted but not yet accepted/approved. "Approved" refers to projects whose concepts or documents have, in principle, been accepted by the donor(s) and are under being elaborated into full project documents. "Ongoing" refers to projects that are under implementation.

¹³ The duration of 8 initiatives is unavailable mainly due to the fact they only proposed at this stage or their PIFs are not yet finalized. Also some initiatives have faced delays in the implementation phase and as a result their closing dates are unknown.

¹⁴ For the purposes of this document, the analysis of budget is made based on information available on core funding, not including co-financing contributions (in-kind or cash). In some cases, co-financing funding may equal or surpass core funding.

¹⁵ For further information on core funding of global, regional/subregional and national projects, see UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/6.

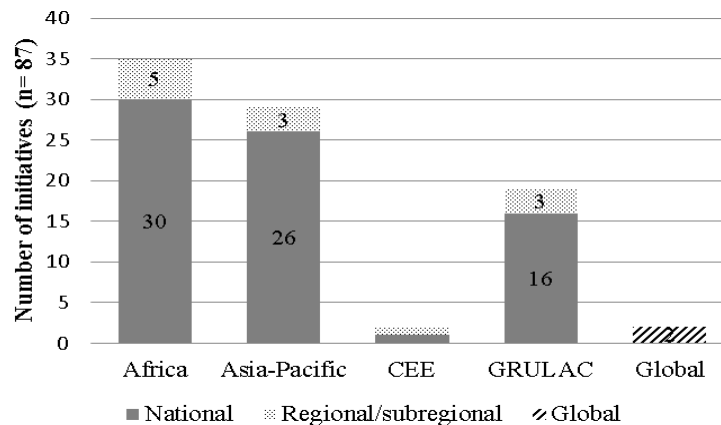
Figure 1. Level of core funding for national capacity-building initiatives (as of 16 September 2016)



(e) *Geographic coverage of the initiatives*

29. In terms of geographic coverage, the African region has the largest number of initiatives (35 projects, including 30 national projects and 5 regional / subregional projects), followed by Asia-Pacific with 29 projects (26 national projects and 3 subregional projects), then Latin American and the Caribbean with 19 projects (16 national projects and 3 regional/subregional projects), and lastly the Central and Eastern Europe with one national and one regional project¹⁶ (see figure 2). The 2 global initiatives also provide support to a number of countries from these regions.

Figure 2. Capacity-building initiatives in the UN regional groups (as of 16 September 2016)



(f) *Gaps in the geographic coverage of the capacity-building initiatives*

30. Overall, based on available information, the geographic coverage of existing capacity-building projects appears uneven. For example:

(a) 41 countries of the African region (76%) received direct support for country-level activities through one or more national, regional/subregional, or global projects. 13 countries are not yet

¹⁶ This GIZ project, entitled "Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in the South Caucasus" covers Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/20319.html>). Under the project Georgia has requested support for ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

covered by any capacity-building project.¹⁷ However, some of these countries may have benefited from activities, such as training workshops, carried out at the regional or global levels;

(b) 25 countries of the GRULAC (76% percent) receive direct support for country-level activities through one or more of the national, regional/subregional, or global projects. 8 countries¹⁸ are not yet covered;

(c) 34 countries (61%) of the Asia-Pacific region receive direct support for country-level activities through one or more of the national, regional/subregional, or global projects. The remaining 22 countries, mostly from the Asian subregion, are not covered;¹⁹

(d) Only 5 countries (22%) of the CEE region – Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Georgia – have received direct support from an ABS capacity-building project.²⁰

31. Although a number of countries have not benefited from direct support at the country level, they may have benefited from activities, such as training workshops, carried out at the regional or global levels. Also, as noted by the IAC, gaps in geographical coverage could be due to a number of factors, including the possibility that some countries may not be requesting support because ABS is not a national priority or because they lack capacity to develop good project proposals. This could also be due to the fact that some countries, for example those in the Central and Eastern Europe, which are European Union Member States, are not eligible for GEF funding support.²¹

32. The IAC also noted that an analysis of gaps in coverage based on the number of projects reported in a given country or region per se may not be sufficient to provide a true reflection of the actual situation as some countries may not be receiving support for projects but still be carrying out capacity-building activities on their own.

(g) *Overlaps in the geographic coverage*

33. The information available suggests that some countries may be receiving support from multiple projects implemented by various capacity-building partners while others have little or no support. For example, several countries in Africa (including Cameroon, Kenya, and South Africa), Asia and the Pacific (Cook Islands, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), and the GRULAC (Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama and Peru) have received or are receiving support from at least three projects.

34. However, as noted by the IAC, having multiple ABS projects in a given country does not necessarily mean that there are overlaps. It is important to examine closely the various projects to identify actual areas of overlaps, for example, in terms of the focus, timing, location and target audience of the different activities. In this regard, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may wish to invite Governments and relevant organizations with multiple projects to examine those projects with a view to ensuring complementarity among them and fostering

¹⁷ The 13 African countries not yet covered are: Cabo Verde; Eritrea; Gambia; Ghana; Libya; Mali; Mauritius; Somalia; South Sudan; Swaziland; Tunisia; United Republic of Tanzania; and Zambia.

¹⁸ The eight GRULAC countries not yet covered are: Bolivia; Chile; Dominica; Haiti; Paraguay; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹⁹ The 20 Asia-Pacific countries not yet covered are: Afghanistan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cyprus; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Kuwait; Maldives; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Syrian Arab Republic; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; and Yemen. The other 2 countries in the region (Japan and the Republic of Korea) are not developing countries.

²⁰ A total of 19 CEE countries have not yet received direct support from an ABS capacity-building project.

²¹ The following CEE countries, which are States Members of the European Union may not be eligible for funding support: Bulgaria; Czechia; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; and Slovenia (see para. 23 of the report of the first IAC meeting (UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/4)).

collaboration between the actors involved in their implementation in order to avoid duplication, taking into account the following measures proposed by the IAC:²²

- (a) Ensure effective communication between projects, which could include taking joint decisions about their implementation and improving donor coordination;
- (b) Define the niche of different organizations involved on the basis of comparative advantage;
- (c) Allow for flexibility in the implementation of projects (for example, applying an adaptive management approach);
- (d) Establish mechanisms for coordination and collaboration at the national, regional and international levels.

35. The IAC also noted that the ABS Clearing-House and the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-Building had a key role to play in coordination at the international level and highlighted the importance of maintaining a regular exchange of information and experiences among capacity-building partners.²³

(h) Thematic coverage by existing initiatives

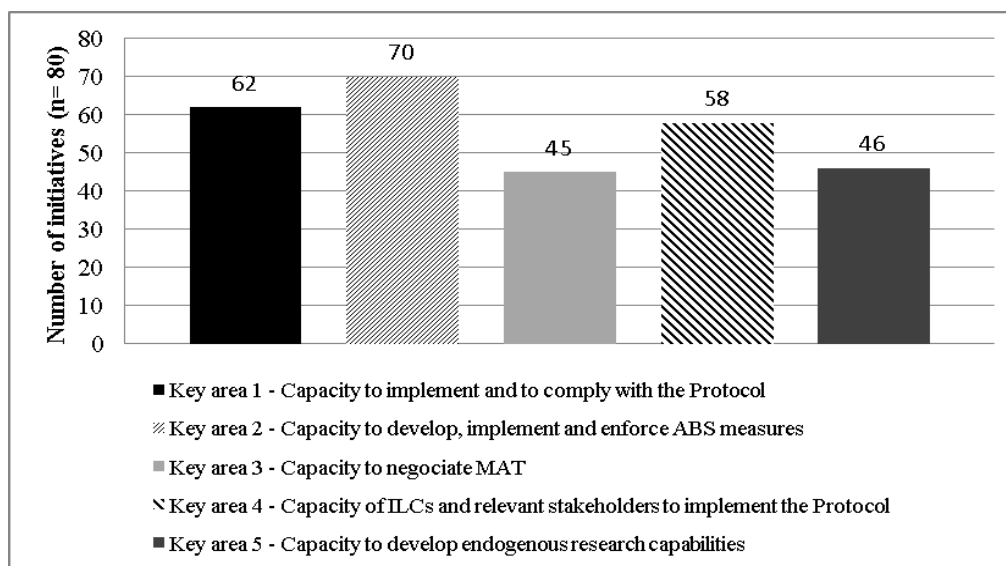
36. With regard to the coverage of different key thematic areas by existing capacity-building initiatives, information is currently available for 80 out of 87 initiatives.²⁴ An analysis of those initiatives shows that the five key areas of the strategic framework are addressed as follows: the majority of projects (70 projects, 88%) provide support to activities under key area 2; 62 projects (78%) provide support to activities under key area 1; 58 projects (73%) provide support to activities under key area 4; 46 projects (58%) provide support to activities under key area 5; and 45 projects (56%) provide support to activities under key area 3 (see figure 3).

²² See paragraph 30 of document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/4

²³ See paragraphs 29 and 30 of document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/4 and paragraph 35 of document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5.

²⁴ The remaining 7 initiatives are new initiatives currently being proposed for which no information is available on thematic coverage.

Figure 3. Coverage of the key areas of the strategic framework by existing ABS capacity-building initiatives (as of 16 September 2016)



37. Therefore, while capacity-building and development initiatives cover all five key areas of the strategic framework, the main focus has been on key areas 1 and 2. This is consistent with efforts made to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, which provides that “By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation”.

38. An analysis of project documents and/or project identification forms (PIFs) available for 41 initiatives shows that most measures/activities implemented are among the short-term (2014-2017) priorities listed in appendix 1 of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development. Examples of measures/activities in the strategic framework supported by a large number of initiatives include the following:

- (a) Development or amendment of ABS legal/regulatory frameworks (32 out of 41);
- (b) Raising awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related ABS issues (31 out of 41);
- (c) Establishment of institutional arrangements and administrative systems (26 out of 41);
- (d) Implementation and enforcement ABS measures/compliance (20 out of 41);
- (e) Undertaking research and development on genetic resources (19 out of 41).

39. Furthermore, the following measures were covered by the smallest proportion of initiatives for which documents or PIFs were available:

- (a) Developing the capacity for valuation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (2 initiatives out of 41);
 - (b) Mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Protocol (2 initiatives out of 41).
- (i) *Organizations supporting the various initiatives*

40. Currently, of 87 known capacity-building initiatives, 45 (52%) are or have been funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). To date, GEF has invested more than \$60 million and leveraged

\$120 million in co-financing in over 100 countries for capacity-building initiatives on ABS.²⁵ Most GEF-funded initiatives are implemented by UNDP (22 initiatives out of 45) or UNEP (14 initiatives out of 45). In addition, 7 GEF-funded initiatives are also implemented by UNEP in collaboration with other partners, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative (ABS Initiative).

41. The ABS Capacity Development Initiative is providing support for national-level capacity-building activities in 15 countries (17%), mainly in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, with funding from its donors. In addition, the ABS Initiative is collaborating with the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), supporting the implementation of the ABS components of 7 projects funded by BMZ (8%).

42. Furthermore, 7 ABS capacity-building initiatives (8%) are funded by the GEF Small Grants Programme; these initiatives are implemented by UNDP.

43. Finally, the remaining 12 initiatives are funded by: BMZ for 8 initiatives (10%), implemented by the GIZ (7 initiatives) and the German Development Bank (KfW) (1 initiative); the Darwin Initiative for 2 initiatives (2%); and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for one subregional initiative (1%).

B. Emerging experiences and lessons from capacity-building initiatives

44. During the intersessional period, the Secretariat conducted a desk review of emerging experiences and lessons learned from capacity-building and development initiatives relevant to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and also invited submissions from various organizations involved in capacity-building on access and benefit-sharing. Common elements emerging from the lessons learned included the following:²⁶

(a) The importance of effective coordination at the country level, including coordination between different ministries and institutions involved in regulating ABS and coordination of different capacity-building projects;

(b) The importance of involving key stakeholders in capacity-building initiatives including indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations and different actors along the value chain;

(c) The need to take full account of the costs involved and the time required to effectively design and elaborate projects, including the development of detailed and well-coordinated annual work plans and procurement plans as an integral part of the project design and implementation process;

(d) The need to adapt projects in the light of changing circumstances in a country or new information gathered during the capacity assessment process and inception phase of a project.

45. Experiences and lessons learned highlighted by the Informal Advisory Committee included the following:²⁷

²⁵ Global Environment Facility (GEF), 2014. *Building Capacity to Implement the Nagoya Protocol: A Review of GEF Support*: <https://www.thegef.org/publications/building-capacity-implement-nagoya-protocol-review-gef-support>

²⁶ See UNEP/CBD/ABS/CB-IAC/2016/1/2, para. 13.

²⁷ A detailed list of the key emerging experiences and lessons learned identified by the IAC is presented in paragraph 26 of the report of its second meeting (UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5).

Awareness-raising

(a) Lack of awareness and understanding of the Nagoya Protocol and ABS by policymakers in general is significant in some countries and, in those countries, further awareness-raising activities to ensure a common understanding of the Nagoya Protocol and its requirements are needed for Parties, indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

Mainstreaming access and benefit-sharing

(b) It is important to clarify the linkages between national policies for science and technology development and national ABS policies and regulations and to integrate ABS into broader national development policies;

(c) Complementarity between ABS and other projects/programmes on relevant issues (such as protected areas and forest programmes) needs to be explored and promoted, for example through the inclusion of ABS components in multi-focal projects;

(d) Consideration should be given to the harmonization of policies that regulate collection permits with national ABS measures;

(e) It is important to integrate ABS in educational curricula at all levels;

Project design and implementation

(f) Detailed and well-coordinated annual work plans and procurement plans should be an integral part of the project design and implementation process;

(g) An in-depth analysis of capacity-building needs identified during the project design stage is crucial in order to develop well-tailored capacity-building approaches and initiatives;

(h) Private and public sector organizations that develop products derived from genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge need a better understanding of the requirements and costs related to the approval of these products by government agencies;

(i) It is important to involve national lawyers familiar with the local context to develop national ABS frameworks in close collaboration with regional and international experts on ABS;

(j) It is advisable for project designers to include a critical review of the project design at the inception phase, including an assessment of the proposed timelines and funding for implementation against actual national capacity to deliver;

(k) A sectoral approach may be useful to build the capacity of user groups;

(l) The training of trainers approach used by the CBD Secretariat to build the capacity of indigenous and local communities has proven to be a useful model to support capacity-building at the local level;

(m) It is also important to involve indigenous and local communities in the design and implementation of capacity-building projects and activities and in the development of national ABS frameworks, especially where they have established rights over genetic resources in accordance with domestic legislation;

(n) It is important to encourage collaboration, under clear terms, on ABS related research between researchers from indigenous and local communities and academic institutions;

Coordination

(o) Replicability of methodology (and products), through exchange of experiences, is crucial;

(p) Setting up of dialogue and exchange forums for ABS stakeholders and cooperation partners is necessary;

(q) Communication and experience-sharing between all the partners involved in the implementation of projects are very important to avoid duplication and improve effectiveness in capacity-building;

(r) At the national level, it is important to clarify the different responsibilities and coordination roles of ABS and CBD national focal points, where these are separate, and between ABS national focal points and competent national authorities;

(s) It is important to ensure continuous sharing of information and experiences between projects to ensure synergies and foster timely peer-to-peer learning.

46. The IAC further noted that, to be useful, the experiences and lessons learned from various initiatives need to be systematically compiled, packaged and shared with relevant actors, including GEF and its agencies, other funding agencies and capacity-building providers, as well as specific target audiences for use at different levels.²⁸ In that regard, participants noted that the experiences and lessons learned could be synthesized into guidance material for the design and implementation of future capacity-building projects and activities, such as toolkits. That information could also be taken into account when formulating recommendations for consideration by the Parties to the Protocol and/or guidance to GEF. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may wish to invite the IAC to further consider how best to package and disseminate information on experiences and lessons learned with a view to informing the design and implementation of future capacity-building initiatives.

47. It was noted during the second meeting of the IAC that, while the common format for capacity-building and development initiatives in the ABS Clearing-House includes space for providing information on experiences and lessons learned, limited information has been made available to the ABS Clearing-House to date. This may be due to the fact that many initiatives are still under implementation and as such experiences and lessons learned are yet to be documented and shared through the ABS Clearing-House. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may also wish to further invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to share information on emerging best practices and lessons learned from their initiatives through the ABS Clearing-House, using the common format on capacity-building initiatives.

IV. OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOLS AND RESOURCES ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

48. Subsection A provides information related to the request made to Executive Secretary in decision NP-1/8, paragraph 10(c) regarding existing tools that assist Parties in assessing capacity-building and development needs and priorities. Subsection B provides a preliminary analysis of other existing capacity-building tools and resources on access and benefit-sharing developed or used by Parties, other governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders.

A. Tools for assessing capacity-building needs and priorities

49. In decision NP-1/8, paragraph 10 (c), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol requested the Executive Secretary to compile information on existing tools that assist Parties and indigenous and local communities, in particular women within those communities, to assess their capacity-building and development needs and priorities and to make the resulting information

²⁸ See paragraph 28 of the report of the second meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee (UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5).

available through the ABS Clearing-House, and to report to the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on the need for the development of new tools.

50. The Secretariat has identified the following two existing tools currently being used to assist Parties and indigenous and local communities to assess their capacity-building and development needs and priorities:

(a) The Capacity Development Scorecard, a tool used by UNDP to assess national institutional capacity, and can be adapted and used by any project to measure increases in capacity, through appropriate indicators and their corresponding ratings;²⁹

(b) The Concept for Gap Analysis of National ABS Systems, a forthcoming tool developed by the ABS Initiative to conduct a diagnostic of the implementation of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol.

51. Through the Bio-Bridge Initiative on Technical and Scientific Cooperation (BBI), the Secretariat is in the process of developing tools and mechanisms that would assist Parties to identify and articulate their needs.³⁰ Among other things, a simple online common format for submitting needs and requests for assistance is being developed and will be made available through the BBI interactive web portal. A help desk based at the Secretariat will assist Parties in articulating their needs and elaborating their requests for assistance and facilitate the matching of the expressed needs and requests for assistance with the available support.

52. The meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to invite Parties and indigenous and local communities to make use of the tools to be developed under the Bio-Bridge Initiative to submit capacity-building and development needs and priorities for which they require assistance.

B. Other existing capacity-building tools and resources on access and benefit-sharing

53. The present subsection provides a preliminary analysis of existing capacity-building tools and resources³¹ on access and benefit-sharing, including their primary purpose and thematic coverage. A more detailed description of the existing resources is made available as information document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/7.

1. Primary purpose of existing capacity-building resources

54. According to the information gathered by the Secretariat by 16 September 2016, nearly half of the ABS capacity-building resources (25 resources, 44%) are devoted to providing technical guidance.³² Additionally, 20 resources (35%) are focused on raising awareness about ABS, 9 resources (16%) are designed as training or self-paced learning materials, 2 resources are intended to assist Parties and stakeholders in assessing capacity-building needs, and 1 resource is intended to monitor and evaluate

²⁹ See: <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/mainstreaming/monitoring-guidelines-of-capacity-development-in-gef-operations/Monitoring%20Capacity%20Development-design-01.pdf>

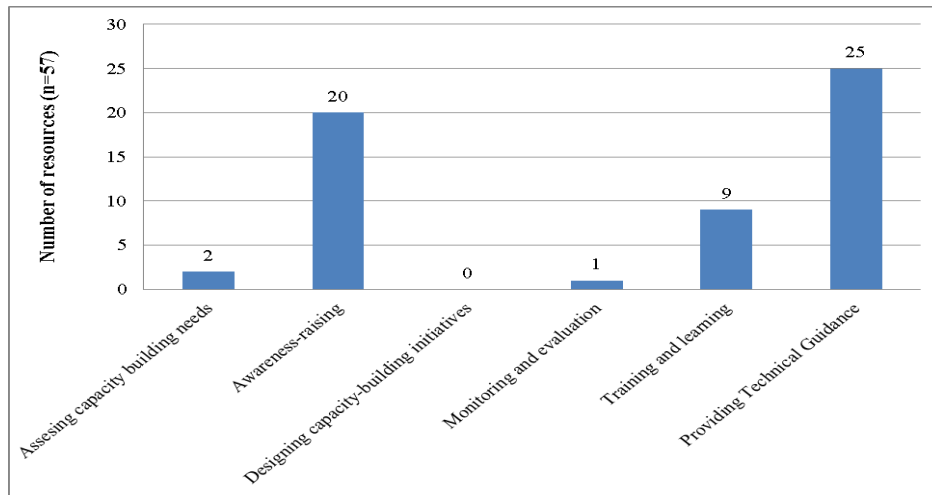
³⁰ The Bio-Bridge Initiative is a new programme launched by the Government of the Republic of Korea at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2014 to enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and to its Protocols. More information about the Bio-Bridge Initiative is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/default.shtml>.

³¹ In preparing the analysis, capacity-building tools and resources were considered to be those whose primary intent was to facilitate structured learning, to impart new knowledge and skills through systematic instructive steps and/or to provide guidance on how to perform specific tasks related to access and benefit-sharing.

³² Guidance resources provide practical advice and support to users, including explanations/illustrations, instructions and/or advice for performing certain types of tasks and/or approaches. Examples include how-to's, guidelines, toolkits, manuals and handbooks.

capacity-building initiatives and products (see figure 4 below). However, as recognized by the IAC, some of the resources could be serving more than one purpose.

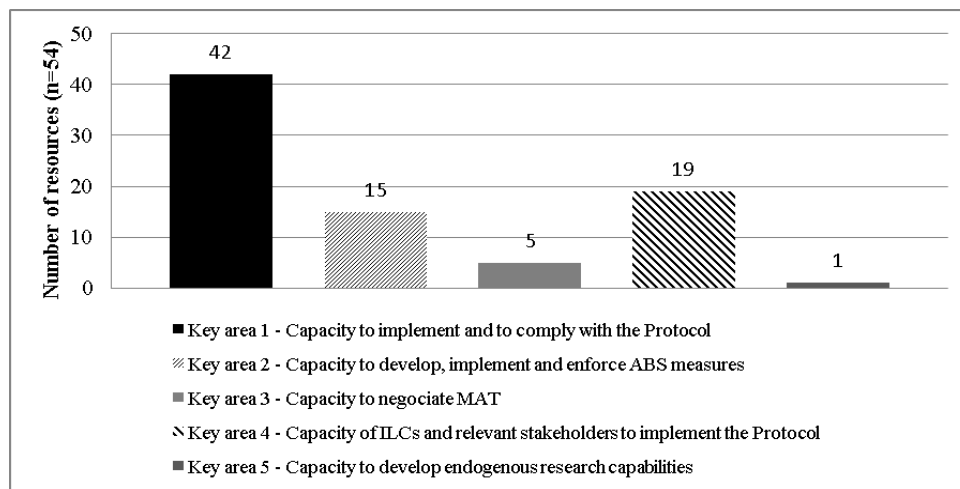
Figure 4. Capacity-building resources by primary purpose (16 September 2016)



2. *Thematic coverage of existing capacity-building resources*

55. With regard to thematic coverage, key areas 1, 2 and 4 of the strategic framework are relatively well covered by existing capacity-building resources, while few resources have been developed with respect to key areas 3 and 5. Analysis of the resources shows that: the majority of resources (42 resources, 74%) cover key area 1; 19 resources (33 %) support key area 4; 15 resources (26%) cover key area 2; 5 resources (9%) cover key area 3; and one resource covers key area 5 (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Number of existing resources relating to key areas of the strategic framework



56. The above analysis is preliminary in nature due to the lack of comprehensive information about existing capacity-building resources, and may thus not lead to a conclusive assessment of the need for the development of new and additional capacity-building resources. Nevertheless, it provides a general picture of the different types of existing access and benefit-sharing capacity-building resources and their coverage of the key areas of the strategic framework.

57. At the second meeting of the IAC, when considering the need for the development of new resources, participants agreed that further information on available capacity-building resources and on those under development should be further analysed with a view to assessing the need for the development of new and additional capacity-building resources. In that regard, it was suggested that efforts should first be directed towards collecting and organizing existing resources and making them available on the ABS Clearing-House.³³

58. The meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may wish to invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make available through the ABS Clearing-House, information about their access and benefit-sharing capacity-building tools and resources using the common format developed by the Secretariat.

V. ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING ACTIVITIES IN THE SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ITS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

59. In its decision XII/2 B, the Conference of the Parties underlined the importance of a coherent and mutually supportive approach to capacity-building, exchange of information, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention and its Protocols. In this regard, the Executive Secretary was requested to, inter alia, develop a short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition.

60. Pursuant to the above decision, the Executive Secretary prepared a draft short-term action plan and made it available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting which was held from 2 to 6 May 2016 in Montreal. The short-term action plan was based on previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing requesting the Executive Secretary undertake, coordinate and facilitate capacity-building on various issues and also took into account the results of processes outlined in decision XII/2 B, paragraph 8.

61. In its recommendation 1/5, paragraphs 1 to 3, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation took note of the draft short-term action plan and requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to further streamline and focus it, and submit a revised draft for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting. The revised draft was sent to all Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations for peer-review through notification 85976 of 16 September 2016.

62. The final revised draft short-term action plan has been made available as document in UNEP/CBD/COP/13/13. In order to provide a comprehensive overview of all capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be facilitated and supported by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations, the draft short-term action plan includes, in the annex, activities in support of both the Convention and its two Protocols to be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner.³⁴ Capacity-building activities to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol are

³³ See paragraph 41 of the report of the second meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee (UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/5).

³⁴ The short-term action plan complements other capacity-building strategic frameworks and action plans developed under the Convention and its Protocols, including: the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) Action Plan 2017-2020.

listed under part C of the annex. For ease of reference, those activities are copied and presented in the annex to the present document.

63. It is noted that activities in the short-term action plan relating to the two Protocols are to be decided by respective meetings of the Parties to those Protocols. In this regard, the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol is invited to consider the draft short-term action plan and, in particular the proposed activities in support of the Nagoya Protocol (see annex).

VI. ELEMENTS FOR A DRAFT DECISION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

64. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its second meeting may wish:

(a) To take note of the progress made in the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;³⁵

(b) To invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to expand their efforts to implement the strategic framework and further share information about their capacity-building initiatives, including emerging experiences, best practices and lessons learned, and capacity-building resources through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, using the relevant common formats;

(c) To take note of the reports of the meetings of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol organized during the intersessional period;

(d) To decide that the Informal Advisory Committee will hold at least one meeting, and online consultations as needed, to complete its mandate and report on the outcomes of its work to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting;

(e) To invite Parties and other Governments with multiple ongoing initiatives on access and benefit-sharing to review them, in collaboration with relevant development partners and organizations, in order to ensure their complementarity and avoid unnecessary overlaps among them;

(f) To invite Parties and relevant organizations to, among other measures, establish mechanisms to enhance communication, coordination and collaboration among existing capacity-building initiatives on access and benefit-sharing to avoid or minimize duplication;

(g) To invite Parties and indigenous and local communities to make use of the tools developed under the Bio-Bridge Initiative in order to assess their capacity-building and development needs and priorities and submit related requests for assistance, for possible matching with existing opportunities for support relating to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(h) To request the Executive Secretary to continue to gather and compile information on experiences and lessons learned and invite the advice of the Informal Advisory Committee on how they could best be packaged and disseminated in order to assist in improving the design and implementation of future capacity-building initiatives;

³⁵ See UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/8.

(i) To also request the Executive Secretary to further carry out and facilitate capacity-building activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol as set out in the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Annex

REVISED DRAFT SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ITS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

C: CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING (INCLUDING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 16)

<i>Activity</i>	<i>COP-MOP decisions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected output/outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Responsibility/partners</i>	<i>Resources Needed (USD)</i>
1. Support implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	<p>Capacity for ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol enhanced</p> <p>Organizations assisting Parties and IPLCs to build their capacity to implement the Protocol identified and interlinked</p> <p>Collaboration and coordination with organisations in the implementation of the strategic framework enhanced</p> <p>Parties and organizations informed about ABS capacity-building, initiatives, opportunities, needs and gaps, through the ABS Clearing-Houses (ABS-CH)</p> <p>Parties and organizations actively sharing information,</p>	<p>Number of organizations involved in ABS capacity-building identified and linked up</p> <p>Feedback received from relevant organisations and capacity-building providers</p> <p>Number and types of records of capacity-building initiatives and resources made available through the ABS-CH</p> <p>Level of information about capacity-building needs and gaps communicated</p>	SCBD, GEF, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, ITPGRFA, ABS-CDI, IUCN, Bioversity International, IDLO, SPREP, ACB, CARICOM, COMIFAC, ILC organizations and others	Staff time

<i>Activity</i>	<i>COP-MOP decisions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected output/outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Responsibility/partners</i>	<i>Resources Needed (USD)</i>
			experiences and lessons learned from ABS capacity-building activities			
2. Extend the training workshops organized jointly with IDLO on establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol to more Parties	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Eight regional training workshops organized At least 160 government officials trained in the development/amendment ABS measures to implement the Protocol	Trends in the number of countries that have in place, or initiated a process to put in place or revise their ABS frameworks and institutional structures	IDLO, ABS-CDI, and others, as appropriate	840,000
3. Continue to support the online Global Network on Biodiversity Law where participants in the trainings on establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol can access updated resources, latest news and continue peer-to-peer learning.	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Follow-up support provided to Parties through Global Network on Biodiversity Law of ABS legal experts Parties and relevant organizations are sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS implementation	Trends in the number of participants making use of the Network	SCBD, IDLO, and others, as appropriate	40,000
4. Continue to contribute to capacity-building activities for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in a mutually supportive manner with the ITPGRFA, including through workshops and the development of materials.	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Capacity of NP and ITPGRFA national focal points to coordinate implementation of the two instruments is built	Level of understanding of the interface of the NP and the ITPGRFA Level of coordination in the implementation of the two instruments	ITPGRFA, Bioversity International, ABS CDI and others as appropriate	150,000

<i>Activity</i>	<i>COP-MOP decisions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected output/outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Responsibility/partners</i>	<i>Resources Needed (USD)</i>
5. Continue to provide on-demand technical support to Parties and organize capacity-building and outreach activities, including through webinars, videos and presentations to increase participation in the ABS-CH	NP-1/2	2017-2020	Parties, in particular, as well as non-Parties, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders are able to publish information and effectively use the ABS-CH; The level of publication of national information in the ABS-CH increased	Number of activities conducted and number of countries and individuals participating therein; Feedback from participants and users of the ABS-CH Number and types of records made available on the ABS-CH	SCBD, and others as appropriate	Staff time ³⁶
6. Continue to support capacity-building in the use of the ABS-CH by organizing trainings and side events, facilitating ABS-CH sessions in meetings organized by partners, and translating and updating ABS-CH training materials	NP-1/2	2017-2020	Parties, non-Parties, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders are able to effectively participate in and use the ABS-CH	Number and quality of training materials on ABS-CH developed; Availability of ABS-CH training materials in languages Number and type of records made available on the ABS-CH	SCBD	100,000
7. Train communicators and disseminate the ABS awareness-raising toolkit developed during 2015-2016, including by participating in ABS awareness-raising activities at subregional and regional levels	NP-1/9	2017-2020	ABS communicators trained in using the ABS awareness-raising toolkit Parties and relevant actors are accessing and using toolkit to implement the awareness-raising strategy for the NP.	Number of copies of the toolkit disseminated Number of communicators trained.	SCBD, ABS-CDI, and others as appropriate	30,000

³⁶ The establishment of a G-6 post to support the implementation of these activities has been included in the proposed core budget for the biennium 2017-2018.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>COP-MOP decisions</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Expected output/outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Responsibility/partners</i>	<i>Resources Needed (USD)</i>
8. Update the eight e-learning modules developed jointly with IDLO to support Parties in establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol	NP-1/8	2019-2020	The e-learning modules developed during 2015-2016 are up-to-date and reflect the latest developments on ABS measures and country experiences Capacity of Parties to develop/amend ABS measures to implement the Protocol enhanced	Number of government representatives that have taken and completed the e-learning modules	SCBD, IDLO, and others as appropriate	100,000
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR NAGOYA PROTOCOL ACTIVITIES (USD)						1,260,000