Convention on Biological Diversity

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
  CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
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REVISED 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

Note by the Executive Secretary

I.   INTRODUCTION

1.   The Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries (Article 12, para. (a)). It also requires Parties to promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the Convention, and in doing so to give special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building (Article 18, paras. 1 and 2) and the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies (Article 18, para. 4). Furthermore, it calls for establishment of a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18, para. 3).

2.   At its previous meetings, the Conference of the Parties has adopted a number of decisions inviting Parties, relevant organizations and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to implement various measures to enhance capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, and the use of available mechanisms, including the clearing-house mechanism, to support and facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.[1]

3.   The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 also recognizes that reversing the current rate of biodiversity loss requires multiple actions, including the enhancement of support mechanisms for capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and access to financial and technical resources. Accordingly, it calls for the development of global and regional capacity-building programmes to provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange complementing national activities. It also calls for the enhancement of partnerships and cooperation with various organizations and major groups, the development of a

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* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

[1] Relevant decisions include: XI/2; XII/2 B; X/33, para. 8; XII/15, para. 3; XI/16, para. 5; XII/19, para. 5; XI/1 D, para. 1; XII/16, para. 9 (a-b); XI/18; IX/30; X/15; X/31, para. 7; XI/24, para. 10; and XII/3, paras. 30, 31 and 32.

biodiversity knowledge network comprising a database and networks of experts and practitioners through the clearing-house mechanism; and the strengthening of national clearing-house mechanism nodes linked to the central clearing-house mechanism to facilitate access to and exchange of information, knowledge, expertise and experience (decision X/2, annex, paras. 10 (e), 20, 22 and 24).

4.   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[2] and requested the Executive Secretary to, inter alia, continue promoting and facilitating activities to strengthen the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and in particular targets where implementation has been weak.[3] In paragraph 8 (d) of the decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to undertake (i) an evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities that the Secretariat has supported and facilitated, including recommendations on how to further integrate the needs expressed by Parties using participatory approaches; (ii) a review of related partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery; and (iii) an analysis of the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and, building on these elements, 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, and to convene an expert group to examine the proposed short-term action plan prior to its submission to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its first meeting.

5.   Pursuant to the above decision, the Executive Secretary conducted an online survey in December 2015 to evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building activities facilitated and/or supported by the Secretariat during the period 2013-2015. The Executive Secretary also reviewed existing partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery of capacity-building support to Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). He also analysed the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, based on the information provided by Parties in their fifth national reports, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs) and national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) reports.[4]

6.   On the basis of the outcomes above processes, the Secretariat prepared a 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 and made it available to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, which was held in Montreal from 2 to 6 May 2016. The draft action plan took into account the input received through the online expert group discussions[5] held from 8 to 17 February 2016 and the outcomes of consultations done for the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI)[6] as well as relevant information contained in documents prepared for the twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 20), held in Montreal from 25 to 30April 2016, and the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

7.   In its recommendation 1/5, paragraphs 1 to 3, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation took note of the draft short-term action plan[7] and requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties,

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[2] The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

[3] According to the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, Aichi Biodiversity Targets 8 (on pollution), 13 (on genetic diversity) and 12 (on threatened species), are the targets where implementation has been the weakest.

[4] The results of the survey, the existing partnerships and the gap analysis were made available to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in information document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29.

[5] Details of the online discussion are available on the clearing-house mechanism at http://www.cbd.int/mechanisms/capacitybuilding.shtml.

[6] For more details, see UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6.

[7] The draft action plan was made available in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.1 and UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/38.

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.[8]

8.   In response to the above recommendation, the Secretariat streamlined the activities in the draft action plan by merging related activities and removing activities to be completed by the end of 2016. This exercise resulted in a reduction of the number of activities in the earlier draft action plan from 129 to 107 activities. The streamlined draft action plan was made available to Parties at the four regional joint preparatory meetings for the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the meetings of the Parties to the two Protocols, which were held for Asia (Bangkok, 1-5 August 2016), Africa (Addis Ababa, 8-12 August 2016), Pacific (Apia, 15-19 August 2016) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Antigua, Guatemala 22-26 August 2016).[9] Country representatives at those meetings were invited to review the substantive activities in sections B, C and D of the annex to the draft action plan and to identify their topmost priorities.

9.   The revised short-term action plan was sent to all Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations for peer review and further input, through notification 2016-113 (Ref. no. SCBD/IMS/RS/ET/cp/85976) of 16 September 2016.[10] In response, comments were received from the following Parties: Belgium, Cameroon, European Union and its Member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mexico, Myanmar, Uganda, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also from the following organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MedPAN), Pacari Network (Brazil), Andes Chinchasuyu (Ecuador), and Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de América Latina y el Caribe (RMIB-LAC).

10.   The present document, developed through a participatory process as outlined above, describes the current situation and the rationale for intervention (section II), outlines the core principles to guide the capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation efforts (section III), lays out the overall strategic framework for the action plan (section IV), and describes the means of implementation (section V) and the proposed monitoring and evaluation process for the action plan (section VI). A list of capacity-building activities[11] to be supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with relevant organizations is presented in the annex. The priority thematic activities identified by Parties are highlighted with shading. The activities respond directly to the mandate given to the Executive Secretary in previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the two Protocols. The list may be updated in light of experience gained and further guidance that may be provided by future meetings of the Conference of the Parties or otherwise as necessary.

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[8] In the process of revising the action plan, the Executive Secretary was requested to give a particular focus on priority capacity-building needs submitted by Parties and identified in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and on activities linked to the facilitation of collaboration and coordination among Parties, other Governments and international organizations so as to avoid duplication. He was also requested to streamline the activities, to take into account activities already funded and facilitated by the Secretariat and other organizations, to take into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets with less progress and, based on input from Parties, especially developing country Parties, to identify priority activities likely to be the most effective.

[9] Details about the regional meetings are available at: Asia (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=PREPCOP-2016-01); Africa (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=PREPCOP-2016-02); Pacific (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=PREPCOP-2016-03; and GRULAC (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=PREPCOP-2016-04).

[10] The notification is available at https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2016/ntf-2016-113=CB-ActionPlan-en.pdf.

[11] In the context of this short-term action plan, capacity-building is described broadly based on the UNDP definition of capacity development (http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/capacity-building/capacity-development-practice-note.html), and technical and scientific cooperation initiatives are considered to be integral components of capacity-building.

II.   SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND BASIS FOR ACTION

11.   The fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-4), a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, concluded that while encouraging steps had been taken towards achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan and some of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, it was clear that substantially greater efforts were required to meet most targets. The report noted that this would require implementing a package of measures, including further capacity-building support, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. GBO-4 further noted that partnerships would be required at all levels to leverage broad-scale actions, to garner the necessary ownership, and to foster synergies in the national implementation of various multilateral environmental agreements.

12.   In the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), submitted to the Secretariat by the end of 2015, at least 13 countries[12] included a national capacity development plan and 50 others[13] listed several capacity-building activities (see document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.1, section IV A, subsection 3). Some of the NBSAPs, including those of Burundi, Guyana, Mali, Nigeria and Timor-Leste, highlight specific capacity needs at the individual and institutional levels.[14] Examples include the capacity need for enhancement of awareness and education; mobilization of actors; policy planning and management of protected areas; assessment of protected area effectiveness; ecosystem assessment; tools and technologies for the sustainable management of the environment; improvement of structures and institutions responsible for managing environmental issues; development of enabling legal frameworks; strengthening of biodiversity monitoring and analysis; improvement of the mainstreaming of biodiversity into development planning; and development of basic valuation capacity within key agencies.

13.   In 2013, a number of Parties submitted to the Executive Secretary information regarding key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in response to notifications 2013-005 (Ref. No. SCBD/STTM/DC/ac/81207) of 21 January 2013, and 2013-018 (Ref. No. SCBD/STTM/DC/RH/VA/81439) of 22 February 2013. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its seventeenth meeting considered the synthesis by the Executive Secretary of the information received and the additional input from the peer review of the draft synthesis (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 and Add.1 to Add.4),[15] and subsequently at its nineteenth meeting it considered possible ways and means to address those needs and to strengthen scientific and technical capacities of Parties in cooperation with relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/3). Examples of key capacity-building and scientific and technical needs related to the achievement of various Aichi Biodiversity Targets are outlined in table 1 below.

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[12] These include: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burundi, Guyana, Lebanon, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Niue, Suriname and Timor-Leste.

[13] Armenia, Austria, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

[14] It is noted that that only a few Parties provide detailed information regarding their specific needs.

[15] UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.1 (addressing needs related to the targets under Goal A of the Strategic Plan, i.e. Targets 1-4), UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.2 (addressing Goal B, i.e. Targets 5-10), UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.3 (addressing Goal C, i.e. Targets 11-13), UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.4 (addressing Targets 14 and 15 of Goal D).

Table 1. **Examples of key scientific and technical needs related to various Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

Target	Examples of key scientific and technical needs
1	• Tools and methods for monitoring or assessing levels of awareness at the national and global scales • Further guidance on how to link awareness of biodiversity generally with awareness of the values of biodiversity, including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) values, and behavioural change • Methods for translating biodiversity awareness to behavioural change • Tools for translating biodiversity awareness to mainstreaming across relevant sectors, policies and programmes
2	• Tools and methods to recognize the full range of values of biodiversity values, including its social and cultural importance • Capacity to fully utilize existing tools and methodologies for integrating the values of biodiversity into planning processes • Appropriate accounting systems to reflect/integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services in national accounts
3	• Tools or methodologies to identify and address non-economic incentives / non-monetary forms of positive incentives • Tools or methodologies to address non-economic incentives, such as the impact on incentives of institutions (e.g. land tenure), the capacity to enforce regulation, etc. • Methodologies for identifying perverse incentives to biodiversity conservation
4	• Application of social science tools or methodologies to ensure sustainable production and consumption and to keep the impacts of use of natural resources within safe ecological limits • Tools to support Parties in translating sustainable development principles into national policies • Policy support tools and methodologies culturally appropriate for indigenous peoples and local communities for effectively engaging with businesses.
5	• Access to tools and approaches for spatial planning (and related concepts such as land use planning, ecological zoning, etc.) used by Parties • Tools to facilitate the measurement of short-term and long-term changes in habitats • Tools to better account for social and economic causes and issues associated with biodiversity loss • Tools to better account for specific gender issues, associated with both biodiversity conservation and biodiversity loss, when looking at the social domain • Capacity for implementation of coherent, consistent and sustained actions to reduce habitat loss and prevent degradation and fragmentation • Tools for modelling scenarios of the social and economic consequences of biodiversity loss
6	• Tools for improved communication and cooperation between the fisheries sector and the environment sector • Enhancing the capacity of fisheries management organizations for further improvement and implementation of the ecosystem approach in fisheries management • Capacity for addressing biodiversity issues within the framework of fisheries management
7	• Tools and methodologies for improved monitoring of ecosystem services within production

Target	Examples of key scientific and technical needs

landscapes, such as pollinators and those services underpinned by soil biodiversity

- Examples of appropriate models for global sustainable agricultural development
- Improved policy guidance to support the sustainable intensification of agriculture in practice
- Tools to balance the competing goals of sustainable agriculture with short-term food security
- Better understanding of the linkages between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, especially in agriculture, agro-forests and marine trophic systems
- Better understanding of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and opportunities to address these impacts through sustainable agriculture
- Guidance, tools and mechanisms to scale up good practice

8
- Data and information related to critical loads, safe ecological limits and thresholds for different pollutants in different ecosystems
- Additional guidance to address the drivers of nutrient pollution
- Tools to address gaps in knowledge on the impacts of different pollutants on biodiversity; information on quantities deposited and their impacts on natural ecosystems
- Capacity to utilize tools and methodologies for minimizing impacts of pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem services

9
- Learning material to explain how the implementation of international standards related to animals introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and live food, and introductions resulting from international web-based market places, can be undertaken
- Strategies to prevent introduction of alien species with high risk of biological invasion
- Tools to assess the potential social and economic impact of alien species
- Methodology for cost-benefit analysis of eradication or control of invasive alien species
- Tools/capacity for controlling entry of invasive alien species at border posts/ports of entry

10
- Tools for identifying ecosystems particularly vulnerable to climate change or ocean acidification and for monitoring the pressures on them
- Tools to amalgamate the existing guidance in various fields, at the landscape level

11
- Additional guidance and tools on:
  - Steps that can be taken to assess the effectiveness of terrestrial, inland and marine protected areas
  - Tools for integration of indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and private reserves in national protected area systems
  - Equitable management of protected areas, including management by indigenous peoples and local communities
  - Integration of protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape
  - Effective protection of inland waters ecosystems
  - Designation and management of protected areas in the open oceans and deep seas
  - Design and management of protected areas and protected area networks under scenarios of climate change
  - Capacity to utilize tools for assessing effectiveness of protected areas

Target	Examples of key scientific and technical needs

12
- Coordination of development and/or implementation of existing species management approaches and plans to better address extinction pressures associated with illegal harvest and trade
- Assessment methodologies for species that are not currently reflected in red lists, such as fungi and invertebrates, and use of that information to develop recovery plans
- Tools to support species recovery and conservation programmes to supplement those developed under other conventions and organizations, e.g. the Convention on Migratory Species and CITES
- Tools for the gathering of information on the threat status of species at population levels
- Capacity for enforcement to protect endangered/threatened species

13
- Additional tools to enhance the protection of crop wild relatives in protected areas and to promote on-farm conservation at the landscape level
- Tools and guidance related to the identification of wild relatives as well as species and varieties of socioeconomic and cultural importance
- Further development of mechanisms for monitoring genetic changes at global level
- Tools to support the in situ conservation of wild relatives in protected areas
- Capacity for effective ex situ conservation of wild relatives

14
- Tools and methodologies for identifying and prioritizing ecosystems particularly crucial for the provision of goods and services important for human well-being, particularly of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable
- Add guidance on governance systems that allow women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and the vulnerable to manage ecosystems
- Guidance for managing ecosystems for the delivery of multiple ecosystem services
- Tools for developing and implementing gender-responsive actions plans for restoration and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, health and livelihoods

15
- Tools and methodologies to help in identifying potential areas for restoration, including through assessments of costs and benefits
- Methodological for the identification and prioritization of those lands in need of restoration
- Guidance to assist countries in prioritizing their restoration activities and clarifying the desired outcomes of those activities
- Tools for assessing impacts and outcomes of restoration activities/programmes

Source: Documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 and Add.1 to Add.4.

14.   In the national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs), which were conducted between 2003 and 2010 with support from UNDP-GEF,[16] many countries noted that effective implementation of the Convention was hindered mostly by a lack of capacity, limited financial and technical resources and a lack of relevant data and information.[17] Over 45 per cent of the 119 countries whose NCSA reports were analysed called for capacity-building support to deal with the following issues as a priority: deforestation, habitat damage, endangered species, invasive alien species, biosafety, sustainable use, and access and

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[16] The funding was provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

[17] See the NCSA synthesis report and the individual country NCSAs at https://www.thegef.org/gef/ncsa.

benefit-sharing (ABS). A total of 95 countries (80 per cent) identified the following cross-cutting issues as their highest priorities: public awareness, environmental education, and information management and exchange; development and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks; strengthening of institutional mandates, structures and frameworks; incorporation of the Convention obligations into national legislation, policy and institutions; sustainable financing; cross-sectoral coordination; and capacity for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

15.   The analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 conducted by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of decision XII/2 B, shows that currently Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 19 are the least supported by existing capacity-building activities and materials.[18]

16.   In terms of capacity-building delivery, a report prepared for the Secretariat in 2014 by Globaltronique, Inc., noted that capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat consisted of many small, discrete short-term activities, many of which were implemented in an uncoordinated and non-complementary manner. The report observed that the approach had undermined the impact of the Secretariat's capacity-building efforts. The Secretariat has since implemented a number of measures to address the identified gaps and weaknesses. Some of the measures taken include establishment of a capacity development unit to coordinate and facilitate the planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation, and follow-up of the capacity-building activities facilitated and supported by the Secretariat in collaboration with relevant organizations, in order to foster a coherent, integrated and coordinated approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific approach across the Secretariat.

17.   The present action plan seeks to address the capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation needs and gaps highlighted above. It includes a set of core capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner over the period 2017-2020 in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020. The action plan underlines the importance of collaborative partnerships at the national, regional and international levels.

18.   The action plan complements capacity-building strategic frameworks and action plans developed under the Convention and its Protocols; namely, 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, and the Capacity-building Strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative.[19] It also seeks to contribute, as appropriate, to the implementation of other global initiatives and plans, such as the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,[20] the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development (GAP),[21] and the Sustainable Development Goals (targets 4.7 and 17.9).[22]

III.   GUIDING PRINCIPLES

19.   The capacity-building activities set out in this action plan should, as appropriate:

        (a)   Be demand-driven and responsive to specific needs and priorities identified by Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities;

        (b)   Complement, and not duplicate, other ongoing or previous efforts;

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[18] The gap analysis is presented in documents UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29.

[19] Decisions related to these strategic frameworks and action plans are to be taken by the governing bodies for the Nagoya Protocol, the Cartagena Protocol and the Convention, respectively. The purpose of the short-term action plan is therefore to assist in coordinating activities across the Secretariat but not to determine the priorities or scope of the capacity-building activities required under the respective Protocols.

[20] The Bali Strategic Plan, adopted by the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in 2004, contains various actions related to biodiversity: http://www.unep.org/GC/GC23/documents/GC23-6-add-1.pdf.

[21] See details about GAP at http://en.unesco.org/gap and http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002305/230514e.pdf.

[22] See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300 and https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/capacity-building.

(c)   Be aligned with broader programmatic initiatives and not be implemented as one-off activities;

(d)   Optimize the use of available financial, human and technical resources to increase efficiency and mobilize additional resources to address funding gaps;

(e)   Ensure broad and timely participation of relevant stakeholders in their design, implementation and evaluation and take into account gender considerations;

(f)   Be flexible and adaptive, emphasizing a learning-by-doing approach and the scaling up of good practices;

(g)   Be results-oriented, focusing on demonstrable results and outcomes;

(h)   Be planned and delivered in such a way as to ensure their sustainability, including through institutionalizing them at appropriate scales;

(i)   Apply a train-the-trainer approach, wherever feasible;

(j)   Promote collaboration, networking and partnerships in their delivery at all levels.

IV.   STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

A. Strategic priorities

20.   In accordance with decisions XII/2 B and XI/2, the capacity-building activities to be facilitated and supported by the Secretariat in collaboration with relevant organizations for the period 2017-2020 will focus on strengthening the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In implementing the action plan, the Secretariat and relevant organizations will take into account the needs expressed by Parties to help them implement the Strategic Plan, and will also give due consideration to Aichi Biodiversity Targets where implementation progress has been weak (such as Targets 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12). The Secretariat will also take into account targets that are least supported by the capacity-building activities and materials facilitated by the Secretariat (Targets 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 19); some targets have not been covered by the capacity-building activities facilitated by the Secretariat in any region (Targets 4, 7, 8 and 13). Furthermore, key scientific and technical needs related to the achievement of various Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including those identified in table 1, will be addressed, as appropriate, through relevant technical and scientific cooperation activities.

21.   With regard to the Protocols, emphasis will be given to priorities for supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020, taking into account the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and priorities for promoting the universal ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and the development of measures to ensure that it is fully operational, consistent with national legislation (Aichi Target 16) as well as supporting the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

22.   It is noted that the action plan covers capacity-building activities under both the Convention and its two Protocols for the purpose of providing a comprehensive overview of all activities to be facilitated and supported by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations. However, priority activities in the action plan relating to the Convention and the two Protocols are decided by their respective governing bodies, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

23.   In terms of functional priorities, the Secretariat will collaborate with relevant organizations in (a) establishing/strengthening capacity-building support tools and services, including capacity-building databases, an e-learning platform and an interactive matchmaking web portal (through the Bio-Bridge Initiative); (b) developing and implementing a quality assurance system; (c) maintaining a global coordination network of partners involved in capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols; and (d) monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of capacity-building, tools and materials supported or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations.

B. Target audience

24.   The primary target audience of the capacity-building activities in this action plan are developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities.

25.   Where feasible, the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations will broaden the reach of the activities to other key stakeholders outside government who are involved in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols or are playing a major catalytic role at the regional, national and local levels (including civil society, women's and youth groups, the private sector, trade unions, the academic and scientific community, and regional and thematic networks related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets).

C. Strategic approaches

26.   In line with decision XII/2B, the implementation of this action plan will emphasize coherent, integrated and mutually supportive approaches to capacity-building, exchange of information, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention and its Protocols. In this regard, as part of the functional review, the core functions of the Secretariat with respect to capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and the clearing-house mechanism have been placed under one division (the Implementation Support Division), and all will contribute to functional objective 3.1 of the Secretariat's medium-term operational results framework[23] (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/22). The Secretariat will also encourage partner organizations to promote such integrated and mutually supportive approaches to capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and knowledge-sharing, including through the clearing-house mechanism.

27.   The implementation of the action plan will be facilitated and supported by the Secretariat in collaboration with relevant partner organizations. The Secretariat will focus on strategic coordination and facilitation roles. This will include overall planning and design of capacity-building activities; facilitation of knowledge-sharing and peer-to-peer learning; matching Parties' needs with available support; facilitation of coordination among partner organizations; and monitoring, evaluation and assessment of the impact of capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities. Where possible these tasks will also be delegated to relevant partner organizations. The Secretariat will, through an open and transparent process, broaden and strengthen partnerships with organizations that have comparative advantages in terms of expertise, resources, networks and ability to add value to the capacity-building efforts. Furthermore, the Secretariat will foster synergy and complementarity with relevant activities of other conventions, processes and initiatives, including the capacity-building programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA), the UNDP-managed Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net), and others.[24]

28.   The Secretariat, in collaboration with partner organizations, will adopt strategies to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the capacity-building efforts, including through scaling up of approaches that have proved to be effective and diversifying the capacity-building delivery methods and modalities beyond workshops. Wherever possible, e-learning (including online modules and tailored webinars) will be promoted, with a view to widening the availability of biodiversity-related learning opportunities to broader audiences. Other delivery modalities may include more formal training courses; provision of technical support through virtual help desks and matchmaking services; provision of training and guidance materials to Parties; facilitation of peer-to-peer exchanges, internships and shadowing opportunities; facilitating learning through expert networks, discussion fora, and knowledge fairs; facilitation of access to relevant case studies and best practices (including "bright spots"); maintenance of interactive web portals and databases; and providing technical support for pilot and demonstration projects. The Secretariat will encourage and support partner organizations to tailor

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[23] Functional objective 3.1 is to "Facilitate capacity-building, and promote technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, to collectively achieve the goals of the Strategic Plans for Biodiversity and Biosafety; and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets".

[24] Further information about partnership initiatives that the Secretariat is engaged in is presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29.

capacity-building interventions more closely to the countries' needs, priorities and circumstances, and to promote a more programmatic approach. Furthermore, the Secretariat will underline the importance of strengthening the capacity of Parties at the institutional and systems levels.

29.   Furthermore, the Secretariat will establish a dedicated capacity-building web portal under the clearing-house mechanism to provide a one-stop window for information on capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation relevant to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including information on the Parties' capacity-building needs and priorities, ongoing and completed capacity-building initiatives, available opportunities for funding and technical support, a calendar of capacity-building events, and links to relevant websites, databases and networks.

V.   MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

30.   The action plan will be implemented through various means, including:

(a)   Technical cooperation with regional and international partners: The Secretariat will establish and/or strengthen strategic partnerships with various regional and multilateral organizations and centres of excellence to leverage technical resources and expertise;

(b)   Joint initiatives: The Secretariat will collaborate with partner organizations in designing and implementing specific joint activities and programmes, such as delivery of training workshops/courses, design of e-learning activities, including Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), and development of training and guidance materials for Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities. These could be stand-alone interventions or part of broader projects and institutionalized programmes;

(c)   Targeted pilot projects: The Secretariat will collaborate with partner organizations to assist partners to progressively develop and implement targeted pilot projects to facilitate experiential learning through practical hands-on activities, peer-to-peer learning mechanisms and the sharing of knowledge based on experience. The Secretariat will also identify, in coordination with partner organizations, successful country projects or programmes that can provide on-site practical experience-sharing and learning by participants from other countries;

(d)   Implementation of interoperability with websites and databases of Parties and partner organizations to facilitate access to information on capacity-building and scientific and technical support tools and activities, including information on capacity-building initiatives, materials, e-learning modules, calendars of capacity-building events, and other information available on the respective sites;

(e)   Bilateral and multilateral funding: Parties and development partners in a position to do so will be invited to provide voluntary funding to support the implementation of specific activities or groups of activities in the action plan. The activities will also be more closely linked to relevant broader capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation initiatives supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies in order to promote synergies at national and regional levels. Cooperation between the different donors and organizations will be crucial to enhancing the impact and sustainability of capacity-building activities and outputs.

VI.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

31.   The implementation of the action plan will be monitored using the indicators identified for each activity in the annex. The indicators presented in the annex will be further refined as part of the process of developing the monitoring and evaluation framework/mechanism proposed in activity 8 below to define key performance indicators that will reflect the impacts of the proposed capacity-building activities and not just their inputs. The Secretariat will prepare progress reports and make them available to Parties ahead of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The updates will highlight the main activities undertaken, the results achieved and the challenges encountered.

32.   For capacity-building programmes, follow-up surveys of participants (for example through online questionnaires) will be conducted six months to a year after each activity in order to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the activities, including the degree to which the participants share, utilize and apply the knowledge and skills learned from the capacity-building programmes. Such surveys

will be mandatory for the participants taking part in the activities, and participants will be informed of this requirement in advance of their participation.

33.   An independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the action plan in facilitating and supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be carried out in 2020, and the report, including recommendations for improvement, will be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting for its consideration.

Annex

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD 2017-2020[25]

A: CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES, TOOLS AND SERVICES

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators[26]	Responsibility/partners[27]	Resources Needed (US$)[28]
1. Develop tools to enable Parties and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to assess and communicate their capacity-building (CB) and technical and scientific cooperation (TSC) needs through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM)	XII/2 B, para. 8 (f); XI/2	2017-2020	Common formats for capacity needs assessment and TSC assistance request forms are available online through the CHM A repository/database of articulated CB and TSC needs and requests for assistance from Parties and IPLCs established Capacity-building needs of Parties regarding NBSAP revision and implementation articulated and maintained in the database in in an organized and searchable manner	Trends in the number of Parties using the common format to assess and register their CB and TSC needs in the CHM Trends in the number of Parties submitting requests for assistance Number of articulated needs in the database matched with available support	SCBD, BBI, IPBES, UNDP/ BES-Net, SCBD, NBSAP Forum (UNDP, UNEP-WCMC), CTCN	SCBD staff time
2. Develop and maintain a capacity development web portal and online searchable databases for CB and TSC initiatives, resources and opportunities (including CB and technical support providers) in the CHM	XII/2 B, paras. 8 (f) and 9 (b); XI/2	2017-2020	Parties easily providing and accessing information on existing CB and TSC initiatives, tools/resources and opportunities through an interactive and user-friendly web portal and online databases Partner organizations sharing information about their CB and TSC support and resources through the CHM	Trends in the number of records of CB and TSC initiatives, resources and opportunities shared through the capacity development web portal and databases Trends in the number of Parties and partner organizations registering and maintaining their records in the databases	SCBD, CSPB and others	50,000[29] and staff time (SCBD)

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[25] This list includes general cross-cutting and substantive capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation activities to be implemented by relevant organizations in collaboration with the Secretariat to enable Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to effectively implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020.

[26] The outputs/outcomes and indicators presented in this action plan will be refined as part of the process of developing the monitoring and evaluation framework/mechanism proposed in activity 8 below.

[27] The full names and abbreviations of the organizations and initiatives are provided at the end of the annex.

[28] The amounts in this column are only indicative at this stage.

[29] This amount will be used to engage consultants to provide expert services not available within the Secretariat.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators[26]	Responsibility/partners[27]	Resources Needed (US$)[28]
3. Maintain the SCBD e-learning platform (Learning Management System) to facilitate the hosting and delivery of e-learning courses/ modules with input from Parties and IPLCs	XII/2 B, para. 8(e); XI/2	2017-2020	A fully functional SCBD e-learning platform in place and actively used by Parties, IPLCs and relevant stakeholders	Number of e-learning courses/ modules hosted on the platform Trends in the number of government officials, IPLC representatives and other persons undertaking and completing e-learning modules/courses through the platform	SCBD, UNSSC	Staff time[30]
4. Establish a help desk to support Parties in articulating their CB/TSC needs and elaborating their requests for assistance and coordinate the matching of requests for assistance received with available support (resources, expertise and support tools)	XII/2 B, paras. 8(g), 9(b) and (c); XI/2	2017-2020	A help desk established at the Secretariat and is assisting Parties Regional help desks established in strategic partner institutions to assist Parties, in collaboration with the central help desk, to articulate their needs and identify technical support opportunities at the regional level	Trends in the number of Parties assisted by the help desks to articulate their needs and elaborate requests for assistance Number of TSC initiatives launched after successful matches made with the help desk support Trends in the level of support regional help desks actively supporting Parties	SCBD, BBI partners, QCBS, CSPB	600,000[31]
5. Conduct matchmaking roundtables in the margins of CBD meetings / workshops to link Parties that have technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide assistance to meet those needs through mutual partnerships,	XI/2; XII/2 B, paras. 8(g), 9(b) and (c); and Article 18 of the CBD	2017-2020	Parties are facilitated to find potential technical suppor providers that may address their TSC needs Parties and other stakeholders in a position to do so proactively offering to provide technical support to other countries Parties, other governments, and other potential donors and initiatives, co-	Trends in the number of offers to support TSC activities Trends in the number of active partnerships between Parties and relevant institutions and networks Amount of co-financing for TSC initiatives raised	SCBD, BBI partners, CSPB and stakeholders	500,000 and staff time (SCBD and BBI)

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[30] The Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) provided funding for the establishment and maintenance of a SCBD e-Learning platform/Learning Management System (LMS) to host the e-learning courses/modules until 2020. This was part of a larger project, which also supported the development of two e-learning modules on biosafety and three e-learning modules on access and benefit sharing. The platform is hosted by the United Nations Systems Staff College (UNSSC) at: https://scbd.unssc.org. The Secretariat staff will manage and maintain the platform in collaboration with UNSSC staff. No additional funding is required.

[31] The Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), has already pledged to cover costs for a BBI Programme Manager (at P-4 level) and a BBI Programme Assistant (at G-6 level) to oversee the operations of a help desk, associated travel and communication costs, and seed funding to support a few BBI pilot/demonstration projects to test and validate various TSC approaches. The amount shown above ($600,000) represents additional resources needed to support more pilot/demonstration projects and the establishment of regional help desks.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators[26]	Responsibility/partners[27]	Resources Needed (US$)[28]
including IPLCs' full and effective participation.			financing TSC projects			
6. Establish/strengthen partnerships with education and training institutions and networks, including those from IPLCs, to enhance research and training for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	XII/2 B; XI/2; and SBI recommendation 1/5, paras. 3, 11 (c) and (d)	2018-2020	Education and training institutions and networks at all levels are actively integrating academic and research activities related to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols High quality learning materials and methods relevant to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols are developed and used by Parties	Trends in the number of active partnerships between Parties and education and training institutions and networks on biodiversity Number and scope of new biodiversity-related education and training materials developed for self-paced learning and academic instruction	SCBD, various education and training institutions and networks[32]	100,000[33] and staff time (SCBD and BBI)
7. Develop and apply quality assurance systems for the CB and TSC activities, materials and tools developed or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations	XII/2 B; XI/2; and SBI recommendation 1/5, para. 11 (e)	2018-2020	Quality standards for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools established Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed and applied The quality of CB and TSC activities, materials and tools enhanced Capacity-building and TSC activities, materials and tools are effective and responsive to the Parties' evolving needs and circumstances	Number of activities, materials and tools examined against the set quality standards and improved Percentage of participants rating highly the quality of CB and TSC activities, materials and tools	SCBD, UNDP, UNEP	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)
8. Establish monitoring and	XII/2 B; XI/2;	2018-2020	A monitoring and evaluation system	Extent to which the M&E	SCBD, BBI	50,000[34]

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[32] Examples include the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES), the Alliance of Iberoamerican University Networks for Sustainability and the Environment (ARIUSA), the Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific (NETTLAP), the Regional MPA networks (MedPAN, CaMPAM, RAMPAO, WIOMSA), IOC-UNESCO's Ocean Teacher Global Academy and WESTPAC's Regional Training and Research Centres, and IOC-UNESCO's Harmful Algal Bloom training centre, the UNDP-managed Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network, and others.

[33] This will cover the convening of networking and coordination meetings for academic institutions offering biodiversity-related academic courses or programmes back-to-back with other relevant meetings/events.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators[26]	Responsibility/ partners[27]	Resources Needed (US$)[28]
evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations	and SBI recommendation 1/5, para. 11 (e)		and impact assessment framework for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools in place Biennial reports outlining progress made, remaining gaps and lessons learned prepared and considered by SBI and COP meetings Capacity-building and TSC activities, materials and tools are assessed regularly for improvement	framework is consistently used by the Secretariat and partners to assess the effectiveness of the activities Level of improvement of capacity-building based on feedback received Extent to which the Parties' expressed needs are monitored, matched and addressed by available CB and TSC support	partners	and staff time (SCBD and BBI)
9. Develop and maintain a follow-up support mechanism for beneficiaries (alumni) of CB and TSC activities supported or facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partners to foster peer-to-peer learning and experience-sharing among practitioners from Parties	XII/2 B; XI/2; and SBI recommendation 1/5, para. 11 (e)	2017-2020	A database of beneficiaries (alumni) of past CB and TSC activities supported by the Secretariat established An online alumni support network established through the CHM to facilitate networking and peer-to-peer exchanges and backstopping Communities of practice on different thematic areas in place	Trends in the number of persons (alumni) actively participating in the alumni support network and peer-to-peer exchanges Number of active communities of practice on different thematic areas	SCBD, IDLO, BBI, UNDP, UNEP and interested organizations	Staff time (SCBD and BBI)
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR CROSS-CUTTING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (US$)						**1,300,000**

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[34] This amount will be used to hire a consultant to conduct an independent evaluation of the CB and TSC support programme at the end of the four-year period.

B: **SUBSTANTIVE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, INCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO DIFFERENT AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS[35]**

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
Aichi Biodiversity Target 1						
10. * Develop tools and guidelines on CEPA and NBSAPs and encourage their use	XI/15, para. 5; XII/2 C	2017-2018	Guidance and best practices for communication are prepared and disseminated to and used by stakeholders	Quality of the guidance materials (based on feedback from users) Number of Parties/stakeholders using the tools and guidelines	SCBD and several partners[36]	Staff time
11. * Organize workshops on messaging within the framework of CEPA and the UN Decade on Biodiversity	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; IX/32, para. 12; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2018	Parties have the necessary skills to communicate effectively with key target audiences Parties are making use of the global communications strategy	Number of trained government officials and other stakeholders applying the acquired messaging skills in their their national communications campaigns	Same as 10 above	225,000[37]
12. * Building on the outputs of activities that took place in 2015-2016, support the Global Youth Biodiversity Network in organizing and delivering three follow-up regional capacity-building workshops for youth (including preparatory webinars); preparing a supportive capacity-building toolkit on the basis of guidelines prepared in 2016, in facilitating the participation of youths in relevant CBD	XII/5, paras. 1 and 3 of annex; XII/9, paras. 3 and 5; XI/6, para. 26	2017-2020	Youth contributing effectively to Party-led efforts on implementation of the CBD and its Protocols, including the NBSAPs, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets. Youth effectively participating in CBD processes and meetings, including SBSTTA 21 and 22 and COP 14 A global youth and biodiversity summit successfully organized	Number of youth trained through the workshops and webinars Number of youth effectively collaborating with Parties Number of the toolkits developed for youth capacity-building activities disseminated and used Level of participation of the youth in SBSTTA 21 and 22 and COP 14 Quality and relevance of the workshops and the toolkit determined based on feedback from	SCBD, Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), DIVERSITAS, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung/ DNR[38]	250,000

[35] The priority activities are marked with shading and an asterisk (see paragraphs 7-9 above). The list will be updated in light of experience gained and any further guidance that may be provided by future meetings of the Conference of the Parties or otherwise as necessary.

[36] UNEP-DCPI, UN-DPI, UNESCO, IUCN, Biodiversity Liaison Group, Aichi Biodiversity Targets Task Force, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, GLISPA, Media Impact, Rare Conservation, WAZA, UEBT, United Nations University-Institute for Advanced Studies, NBSAP Forum, Informal Advisory Committee for CEPA, and others mentioned in paragraph 3 of decision XII/2 C.

[37] For supporting three regional workshops in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

[38] Partnership will also be sought with other relevant organizations and Parties.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
meetings, and organizing a global youth and biodiversity summit				participating youths		
13. Develop a revised CEPA toolkit and make it available through the CHM	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; IX/32, para. 12; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C; para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to design and implement effective CEPA activities enhanced National CEPA strategies and messaging for different target groups improved using the CEPA toolkit	Number of Parties using the CEPA toolkit to develop their communications activities/tools Quality of CEPA materials produced using the CEPA toolkit (based on feedback from the target audiences)	Same as above	80,000[39]
14. Develop and make available technical tools and guidance on implementation of surveys to assess levels of public awareness	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9	2017-2020	Parties and stakeholders have access to guidance on surveys to assess levels of public awareness	Trends in the number of Parties and stakeholders using the guidance Positive feedback received	SCBD, UNESCO, IUCN-CEC, UNEP, ACB	Staff time
15. Facilitate the development of generic (model) K-university biodiversity-related curricula for use at the national and regional levels with full and effective participation of IPLCs.	XI/15, para. 5; VII/6; IX/32	2017-2020	Generic K-university biodiversity-related curricula prepared and used at the national and regional levels	Trends in the number of institutions using the model biodiversity-related curricula	Same as above	Staff time
Aichi Biodiversity Target 2						
16. * Support capacity-building for mainstreaming biodiversity into development processes, poverty eradication and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	XII/4, para. 3; XII/5, para. 15	2017-2018	Subregional pilot workshops in 2017-2018 Improved capacity of Parties to better plan and integrate biodiversity into planning and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, national development plans, sectoral policies and programmes	Trends in the number of countries engaged in mainstreaming biodiversity into the development and planning processes, sectoral and cross sectoral plans, policies and programmes Number of workshops and training activities organized Number of capacity development materials made available through the	SCBD, UNEP, UNDP and others, as appropriate	328,000 and staff time

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[39] This funding is required for development of an online platform for the CEPA toolkit already under revision.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
				CHM Level of positive feedback from stakeholders		
17. * Develop a toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into public urban infrastructure development	XII/23; XI/15; XII/1; XII/2; XII/5; XI/30; XII/9; XI/6	2017-2018	Toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into infrastructural development is developed and being used	Trends in the number of public officials accessing and using the toolkit Number of public urban infrastructure policies and plans that integrate biodiversity considerations	SCBD, ICLEI, cities and other subnational governments, and GPLSAB[40]	60,000
18. * Organize introductory capacity-building workshops on ecosystem accounting (in the margins of CBD meetings)	XII/4	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to integrate ecosystem accounting into their national development policies and strategies and fiscal and sectoral plans enhanced	Trends in the number of countries that integrated biodiversity and ecosystem values into their national development policies and strategies and fiscal and sectoral plans	SCBD, UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, and others	40,000
19. * Develop e-learning material on ecosystem accounting	XII/4	2017-2020	An e-learning module on biodiversity valuation and accounting is available on the CBD E-Learning Platform and being used by Parties and stakeholders	Trends in the number of participants that have completed the e-learning module on biodiversity valuation and accounting	SCBD, UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, FAO and others	15,000
20. Compile and make available examples of case studies or success stories of mainstreaming biodiversity across key sectors and subnational and local governments, including IPLC stories, through a platform with the CHM.	XII/23; XI/15; XII/1; XII/2; XII/5; XI/30; XII/9; XI/6	2017-2020	Examples of success stories on mainstreaming biodiversity across subnational governments available through the CHM	Number of examples of success stories compiled; Number of persons accessing the success stories	SCBD, ICLEI, nrg4SD, GPLSAB cities and other subnational governments	Staff time

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[40] Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity (GPLSAB).

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
Aichi Biodiversity Target 3						
21. * Develop guidance and learning materials on the full implementation of Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures, including a set of good practice cases studies and lessons learned.	XI/30; and SBI recommendation 1/6, para. 4	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 is increased	Number of countries implementing the milestones for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3	SCBD, UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN, FAO	100,000
22. Develop an e-learning tool on the full implementation of Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures and the milestones for its adoption, including a set of good practice cases and lessons learned	XI/30; and SBI recommendation 1/6, para. 4	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 is increased	Number of subscribers to the e-learning tool (output), countries implementing the milestones for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (outcome/impact)	SCBD, UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN, FAO	15,000
Aichi Biodiversity Target 4						
23. * Develop guidance and learning materials for business on options to contribute to the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	XII/10, para. 3(c) and (d)	2017-2018	Guidance document; business' capacity to contribute to the implementation of the Aichi Targets is increased	Number of businesses referencing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the strategies and plans	SCBD, Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WBCSD, Natural Capital Coalition, BirdLife, WWF, FAO, etc.	10,000
24. * Organize technical workshops on business and biodiversity reporting.	XII/10, para. 3 (b)	2017-2018	Businesses are equipped and are preparing reports on the progress of biodiversity mainstreaming Greater uptake of reporting by businesses	Number businesses preparing reports on biodiversity mainstreaming Quality of reports on business and biodiversity produced by businesses	SCBD, Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD	138,000
25. * Develop a good practice guide on identifying and assessing biodiversity and ecosystem services values for businesses	XII/10, para. 3(f)	2017-2018	Good practice guide available Greater awareness of biodiversity values and how to harness them by business entities	Trends in number of businesses applying tools for biodiversity and ecosystem valuation.	SCBD, Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD	10,000

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
			Biodiversity issues better reflected in procurement policies and other business practices			
26. Develop guidelines and capacity-building materials for urban-based biodiversity and ecosystems		2017-2020	Practical guidelines for assessment and design of urban based biodiversity conservation made available through the CHM and other means.	Number of people using the guidelines	SCBD, CLEI, local authorities associations, GEF, AIIB, WB	120,000
Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 and others (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18 and 20)						
27. * Promote technical and scientific cooperation among Parties on tourism development in sensitive coastal and marine ecosystems	XII/11, para. 4(b)	2017-2020	Technical and scientific cooperation on tourism development enhanced	Level of technical and scientific cooperation	SCBD, UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA,[41] BBI	100,000
28. * Organize training activities (seminars and online courses) on sustainable tourism with partners.	XII/11, para. 1(d) and 4(c)	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to promote sustainable tourism enhanced	Number of relevant government officials trained and promoting sustainable tourism

Effectiveness of the trainings (based on feedback from the trainees) | SCBD, UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA | 150,000 |
29. Review, publish and promote the new "User's Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development"	XII/11, para. 4(b) and 4(c)	2017-2020	User's guidelines reviewed and published	Number of downloads of the manual from the CHM	SCBD, UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA, BBI	50,000
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 14 and 15 (and indirectly Targets 7, 11, 12 and 13)						
30. * Organize and facilitate regional capacity-building workshops on the design of	XII/19, para. 5; XI/16, para. 2; XII/1, paras. 13, 18	2017-2020	Five regional workshops organized; FERI work plan 2017-2018	Number of Parties and persons participating and receiving technical	SCBD, GPFLR[42] and CPF members[43]	300,000[44]

[41] Sustainable Tourism Certification Alliance (STCA)

[42] GPFLR members currently include: SCBD, ARC, CARE International, CIFOR, FAO, FORIG, UNCCD-GM, ICRAF, IMFN, IUCN, IUFRO, ITTO, PROFOR, Tropenbos International, UNCCD, UNFF, UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, World Bank, WRI, Wageningen University and WWF (see: http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org).

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
national restoration assessments and plans to achieve Targets 5, 14 and 15	and 20 (c)		Country dossiers addressing gaps and opportunities Capacity is built for integrating biodiversity concepts into restoration practices	support at workshops Feedback/ evaluations received from participants, and follow up actions undertaken		
31. * Develop a training package for the restoration workshops	XII/19, para. 5; XI/16, para. 2; XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c)	2017-2018	E-learning modules on ecosystem restoration developed Training materials produced, translated and delivered	Number of training materials produced, translated and delivered at relevant meetings; feedback on the materials from users	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members, BirdLife, Bioversity	Funding secured (FERI, UNDP)
32. * Provide technical support to enable Parties to implement pilot projects in the context of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)	XI/16, para. 5; XII/19, para. 5	2017-2020	Technical assistance is provided to at least six country-level projects in support of the implementation of the FERI	Number of pilot ecosystem restoration projects successfully implemented Number of pilot restoration projects aligning national commitments on restoration with the Rio Conventions objectives	SCBD, Parties, GPFLR and CPF members	Funding secured (FERI)
33. Identify and make available best practices and lessons learned in the design of national restoration plans	XII/19, para. 5; XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c); XI/16, para. 2	2017-2020	Country experiences and best practices made available through joint publications with partners Capacity of government officials for designing national restoration plans enhanced through increased access to and use of best practices and lessons learned	Number of best practices on forest and landscape restoration identified and shared; Number of countries and national experts accessing and using best practices and lessons learned in designing national restoration plans	SCBD, GPFLR and CPF members	Funding secured (FERI)
34. Conduct/compile and disseminate case studies showcasing how countries are practically working towards	XII/1	2017-2020	At least four case studies prepared Parties and partners have a better idea of how countries are practically working towards reaching targets 5,	Number of case studies compiled and made available through the CHM	SCBD, GPFLR members, SER, BES-Net	100,000

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[43] Members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) are: SCBD, CIFOR, FAO, GEF, ITTO, IUCN, IUFRO, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFF, UNFCCC, ICRAF and World Bank (see: http://www.cpfweb.org/en/).

[44] This amount is required to supplement $200,000 already secured from FERI.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
reaching targets 5, 11, 14 and 15 in a coordinated manner			11, 14 and 15			
35. Support the efforts of the Parties in implementing the short-term action plan on ecosystem restoration by facilitating capacity-building activities (including south-south cooperation workshops) and updating the information on guidance, tools and initiatives relating to ecosystem restoration and making it available through the clearing-house mechanism.	SBSTTA recommendation XX/12, paras. 10 (a) and 10 (b)	2017-2020	Parties' capacity and understanding of how to apply the elements of the short-term action plan on ecosystem restoration enhanced Parties capacity to report on the progress made to advance their national targets related to Aichi target 5 and target 15 are reflected in their sixth national reports	Number of Parties that make reference to ecosystem restoration activities in their sixth national reports and other national reports and fora Number of Parties that make reference to the short-term action plan on ecosystem restoration in their national reports	SCBD, Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	90,000
Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 and other forest-related targets (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20)						
36. Develop and implement targeted capacity-building activities to support the implementation of forest related Aichi Biodiversity Targets and streamline forest-related reporting and linkages to SDGs	XII/6; XI/6; IX/5; X/36; XII/31	2017-2020	Joint training and guidance materials developed and disseminated Capacities on forest biodiversity conservation, monitoring and reporting enhanced within the International Arrangement on Forests 2017-2030	Number of joint learning tools and technical guidance materials produced Number of capacity-building activities on reporting jointly organized	SCBD, UNFF and other GPFLR and CPF members, MFIs and UN agencies	25,000 Some funding secured (FERI)
37. Organize two (2) regional workshops, in collaboration with relevant partners, on sustainable wildlife management, including legal reforms, regional collaboration, involvement of local communities, law enforcement techniques and transnational enforcement operations.	SBSTTA recommendation XX/11, para. 5 (d)	2017-2020	Parties' awareness and understanding about sustainable wildlife management, including legal reforms, regional collaboration, involvement of local communities, law enforcement techniques and transnational enforcement operations, enhanced. Parties' institutional capacity on wildlife conservation and law enforcement enhanced.	Number of Parties in attendance and aware of law enforcement techniques and transnational enforcement operations on sustainable wildlife management.	SCBD, relevant partners (members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime)	120,000

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, 11						
38. * Conduct regional capacity-building workshops on various marine issues through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI)[45]	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020[46]	At least two SOI regional capacity-building workshops are convened Capacity of relevant government officials in marine issues enhanced	Number of stakeholders engaged in the regional workshops Number of government officials trained	SCBD, IOC-UNESCO, other SOI partners[47]	150,000 (funding needed for one workshop)[48]
39. * Conduct national level training and learning exchange workshops through the SOI	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020	National training and exchange workshops convened in selected countries per year	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the national-level workshops	SCBD, SOI partners	100,000 (secured from RoK)
40. Conduct global training of trainers workshops through SOI	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020	At least one SOI training-of-trainers workshop convened	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the training of trainers workshops	SCBD, SOI partners	200,000[49] (secured from RoK)
41. Further develop and refine the SOI knowledge-sharing mechanism and make it accessible through the clearing-house mechanism	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020	A fully functional and robust SOI knowledge-sharing platform (www.cbd.int/soi) being used by Parties.	Number of scientific and technical information materials related to the achievement of marine biodiversity-related Aichi Targets shared through the platform	SCBD, SOI partners	30,000
42. Organize training to facilitate the use of the training manual on using traditional knowledge	SBSTTA recommendation XX/3, para. 9	2017-2020	Training implemented through a capacity-building workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the training	SCBD, SOI partners	100,000

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[45] See www.cbd.int/soi, and further details can be found at the Action Plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (2015-2020) (https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/soiom-2014-02/official/soiom-2014-02-actionplan-en.pdf).

[46] Regional workshops have so far been organized for West Africa, East/West/South East Asia, South America, East Africa, and South Pacific.

[47] SOI partners comprise a wide range of global, regional or national institutions/programmes/initiatives, which share the vision of SOI and support or take part in various SOI activities. Previous financial support for SOI has been provided by the Government of Japan, through Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Government of France, through the French MPA Agency, and the Government of the Republic of Korea. In-kind contributions have been provided by China, Madagascar, Namibia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Samoa, and Senegal, through hosting the workshops/meetings; technical support provided by Australia (through Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation: CSIRO), Germany (through Blue Solutions – GIZ, GRID-Arendal, IUCN, UNEP), Monaco (through Monaco Blue Initiative), Republic of Korea (Korea Maritime Institute, Korea Environment Management Corporation), UNEP, FAO, UNDOALOS, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission-UNESCO, regional seas organizations/regional fisheries management organizations/other relevant regional initiatives (such as Abidjan Convention, Northwest Pacific Action Plan, Partnership for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme), IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management-Fisheries Expert Group, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, LifeWeb Initiative, Global Island Partnership, MedPAN as well as other Regional MPA networks (CaMPAM, RAMPAO, WIOMSA, NAMPAN, NEAMPAN), Brest-Metropole Oceane, and many other partner organizations.

[48] Funding for the Wider Caribbean and Central America regional workshop and French MPA Agency (50,000 euro); Partial funding secured for Mediterranean regional workshop from French MPA Agency (50,000 Euro).

[49] This funding also includes part of the P2 Marine Officer salary.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
in the application of the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas						
43. Facilitate capacity-building to facilitate the implementation of the voluntary specific work plan for biodiversity in cold-water areas within the jurisdictional scope of the Convention	SBSTTA recommendation XX/4, para. 6	2017-2020	Capacity-building implemented through a workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the workshop	SCBD, SOI partners	100,000
44. Facilitate capacity-building to facilitate the implementation of the voluntary practical guidance on preventing and mitigating the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats	SBSTTA recommendation XX/5, para. 9 (b)	2017-2020	Capacity-building implemented through a workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the workshop	SCBD, SOI partners	100,000
Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 (also Targets 8, 13, 14, 15)						
45. * Conduct joint training and capacity-building workshops on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into sustainable food and agricultural production in collaboration with FAO and other partners.	XII/6, para. 17; X/34, paras. 5 and 18	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/ integrate ecosystem service solutions for sustainable agriculture	Number of persons trained Quality of the workshops based on feedback received from participants	SCBD, FAO, Bioversity and other CGIAR partners, IFPRI, IFAD	300,000[50]
46. * Develop joint training materials and guidelines, including e-learning modules, on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into	XII/6, para. 17; X/34, paras. 5 and 18	2017-2020	Joint training and guidance materials developed and disseminated	Number of capacity-building tools developed and made available	SCBD, FAO, Bioversity and other CGIAR partners, IFPRI, IFAD	150,000[51]

[50] This amount also includes a consultant to conduct the capacity-building activities and support the programme.

[51] This amount also includes a consultant to conduct the activities to prepare the material.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
sustainable food and agricultural production with FAO and other partners, such as IPLCs.						
Aichi Biodiversity Target 9						
47. * Organize capacity-building workshops on management of invasive alien species (IAS), including pests and diseases	XII/17, para. 9	2017-2020	Coordination of implementation of IAS (including pests and diseases) management plans improved Improved national and regional capacity to implement phytosanitary measures	Quality of the workshops based on feedback received from participants Number of individuals trained	SCBD, IPPC, FAO, OIE, WTO, STDF, CITES, IUCN-ISSG, CABI, and IMO	300,000[52]
48. * Organize workshops to support implementation of Aichi Target 9 and operational objective 2.3 of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020	XII/17, para. 9; and all BS COP-MOP 7 decisions	2017-2020	Improved capacity in SIDS to conduct appropriate border controls for IAS and living modified organisms (LMOs) and take appropriate emergency measures	Number of individuals trained	SCBD, SPREP, CABI, IUCN-ISSG, FAO, IPPC, OIE, WTO, STDF IMO, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation	300,000
49. Develop, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership, an IAS surveillance tool to enable Parties to access and use global IAS data resources for national IAS management planning, monitoring and reporting and organize a series of webinars on how to use the tool	XII/17, para. 9; XI/28, para. 22	2017-2020	Parties easily accessing and utilizing data and information (on IAS occurrences, impacts and possible management measures) made available through the surveillance tool for effective IAS management planning, monitoring and reporting Parties have the skills to effectively use the surveillance tool for national IAS management planning, monitoring and reporting.	Number of Parties utilizing the surveillance tool to improve their IAS management systems and border controls Number of IAS management officers and other stakeholders trained and effectively utilizing the IAS surveillance tool	SCBD, GIASIP	260,000

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[52] Five workshops for Africa (Fr), Africa (En), Asia Arab region, CEE and GRULAC

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
50. Organize, in collaboration with regional partners, training workshops to build capacity of key actors in SIDS to design and submit good quality project proposals on IAS	XII/11, paras. 2, 4 (a) and 4 (c); XI/15, paras. 5 and 8	2017-2020	Capacity of relevant stakeholders (CBD and GEF focal points, NPPOs, etc.) enhanced	Number of GEF projects on IAS submitted by SIDS; Amount of funds mobilized from GEF and other sources for IAS management; Technical resources mobilized	SCBD, SPREP, SPC, CABI, IOC-UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation, IUCN-ISSG, WTO, IMO, CITES	300,000[53]
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 11						
51. * Develop and promote the use of marine spatial planning tools and guidance materials, in collaboration with relevant partner organizations	XI/18; XII/23	2017-2020	Practical planning tools and guidance materials compiled and shared to enhance the capacity of Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in marine spatial planning and ICZM at national, subregional and regional scales	Number of SOI partners contributing to the sharing of planning tools and guidance materials on marine spatial planning	SCBD, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative	To be undertaken as part of the above SOI regional and national workshops and global training of trainers
52. * Conduct regional or subregional workshops to facilitate the description of areas meeting the ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA) criteria and identification of biologically significant wetlands and mangroves	X/29; XI/17; XII/22	2017-2020	Regional EBSA training convened to support the organization of a regional workshop on EBSA description in Black Sea/Caspian Sea	Number of Parties trained and able to describe areas meeting the EBSA criteria, number of areas described as meeting the EBSA criteria, and quality of the EBSA descriptions	SCBD, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, IOC-UNESCO	To be undertaken as part of the EBSA regional workshop
Aichi Biodiversity Target 11						
53. * Develop technical tools and guidance on the use of the term "other effective area-based conservation measures" and how to achieve elements	XI/24	2017-2018	Parties provided with specific information and guidance on how to define "other effective area-based conservation measures" and able to apply it towards achieving Target 11	Number of Parties using the guidance provided, and report accordingly in sixth national reports	SCBD, PoWPA Friends Consortium, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, IUCN-	75,000

[53] This includes US$ 100,000 for SIDS workshop on AISM (top priority) and US$ 120,000 and 60,000 for Pacific and Caribbean workshops respectively.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
of Target 11 (through meetings and consultations with partners)					WCPA, EU-JRC, UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife, AZE, IPSI, WCS, regional partners, including Regional MPA networks	
54. * Produce and disseminate technical tools and guidance materials on protected areas and integration of protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape and relevant sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture, mining and infrastructure)	XI/24; X/31; IX/18; VIII/24	2017-2018	Parties using technical guidance on protected areas and ecosystem services, governance, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape and relevant sectors	Number of countries using the technical information provided	Same as above	30,000
55. * Conduct regional workshops in the context of the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (PBDI) to establish priorities for transboundary conservation, including participation of IPLCs.	VII/28 PoWPA Goal 1.3	2017-2020	Parties cooperating across international borders for the conservation of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in shared ecosystems	Number of regional PBDI priority-setting workshops conducted Number of transboundary cooperative arrangements in transboundary ecosystems established or strengthened	SCBD, MoE/RoK	Funding secured (RoK)
56. Provide online learning courses on the elements of Target 11 (tailored to specific regions and gaps in implementation)	XI/24; X/31	2017-2020	Online learning courses provided; National capacities for achieving Target 11 strengthened	Number of online courses provided; Number of participants completing the online courses	Same as above	Staff time
Aichi Biodiversity Target 14						
57. * Co-convene targeted regional and subregional technical workshops on biodiversity and health, including health systems of IPLCs and indigenous women.	XII/21, para. 9 (d); XI/6, para. 29; X/20, para. 17	2017-2020	National capacities for integrating the biodiversity-health nexus are enhanced Parties are provided with technical and scientific advice on the biodiversity-health nexus	Number of workshops on biodiversity and health conducted Number of people from the health and conservation sectors trained Number of capacity-building support tools developed Number of countries adopting cross-	SCBD, WHO, EcoHealth Alliance, ESP, Future Earth, FAO, OIE, Bioversity, WCS HEAL, UNU-IAS, UNU-IIGH,	380,200

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
				sectoral biodiversity-health strategies and programmes	IUCN, FIOCRUZ, Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative (BaCH)	
58. Develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations including indigenous women organizations, training materials and tools to mainstream and raise awareness of biodiversity and health linkages	XII/21; XI/6, para. 29; X/20, para. 17	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/ integrate biodiversity into health strategies/ programmes and investments (and vice versa)	Number of capacity-building support tools and awareness raising materials developed and made available through the CHM Number of partnerships and new collaborative activities established	SCBD, WHO, EcoHealth Alliance, ESP, Future Earth, OIE, UNU-IIGH, and Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative	80,000
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14, 8						
59. Develop training materials and guidelines to improve the contribution of inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services to natural disaster risk reduction (DRR)	X/28; XI/23	2017-2020	Training materials and guidelines developed and made available Capacity built to mainstream/ integrate ecosystem service solutions into water resources management/investments	Number of capacity-building support tools and e-learning modules developed and made available through the CHM.	SCBD, FAO, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, UNEP, UNESCO, WMO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, TNC, CI, Oxfam, Ramsar	50,000
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 15, 14, 7						
60. * Facilitate capacity-building activities for Parties to promote ecosystem-based solutions/ approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR)	XII/33, para. 9 (e)	2017-2020	Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation integrated into NBSAP implementation NBSAP implementation is responsive to impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods.	Number of NBSAPs integrating climate change impacts and ecosystem-based approaches	SCBD, UNFCCC, WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, TNC, CI, Oxfam, Regional MPA networks	450,000
61. * Continue to collaborate with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on organizing training	X/33, para. 9(e); and SBSTTA recommendation XX/10	2017-2020	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integrated into national adaptation plans, and conversely climate change mitigation and adaptation are integrated into NBSAPs, and	Number of NBSAPs integrating climate change concerns Proportion of NAPs that integrate biodiversity, ecosystem services and synergies	SCBD, UNFCCC, WRI, Cl, IUCN, BirdLife International and SPREP, Regional MPA networks,	150,000

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
workshops for the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into national adaptation plans (NAPs)			relevant actions are being implemented		MFIs and UN agencies	
62. Provide helpdesk support to enable countries to integrate dry and sub-humid lands concerns into NBSAPs and national development planning	X/35	2017-2020	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity concerns integrated into NBSAPs, and national development plans, and relevant actions are being implemented	Number of NBSAPs effectively integrating dry and sub-humid lands concerns	SCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, WRI, Cl, IUCN, BirdLife International	25,000 and staff time
Aichi Biodiversity Target 17						
63. * Assist Parties in their NBSAP implementation efforts by providing technical and capacity-building support	X/2	2017-2020	Parties provided with necessary technical support and effectively implementing their NBSAP	Number of countries assisted by SCBD in planning NBSAP implementation Number of detailed action plans for implementing NBSAPs developed	SCBD, UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, BirdLife, NBSAP Forum members	Staff time
64. * Implement a pilot project and develop capacity-building materials/ tools (including guidelines and good practice toolkits) on incorporation of spatial biodiversity data, and socioeconomic data, into the biodiversity planning process and NBSAPs implementation, drawing on results from the pilot project	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity of Parties for incorporation of spatial biodiversity data and socioeconomic data into biodiversity planning processes and NBSAPs implementation enhanced Capacity-building materials on incorporation of spatial data and of socioeconomic data in biodiversity planning and implementation processes developed and disseminated	Number of countries participating in the pilot project Number of capacity-building materials on incorporation of spatial data and of socioeconomic data in biodiversity planning and implementation processes disseminated	SCBD, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	500,000
65. * Enhance the capacity of local governments to adopt and implement NBSAPs	X/2; XII/9; and SBI recommendation 1/4	2017-2020	Pilot projects demonstrating how local governments can adapt and implement NBSAPs	Number of local governments that have adapted and implemented NBSAPs	SCBD, ICLEI, UCLG, nrg4SD	135,000
66. Provide technical support to a second group of 5 to 10 pilot national projects to enable Parties to document and share	X/2	2017-2020	Capacity-building materials on NBSAP process developed and disseminated; Experiential learning and technical	Number of countries participating in phase 2 of NBSAP pilot projects sharing their good practices and lessons learned;	SCBD, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	250,000

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
experiences and lessons learned in their NBSAP development and revision processes			exchanges on NBSAP process promoted	Country monographs on NBSAP processes are completed		
67. Prepare capacity-building materials/tools on the NBSAP revision and implementation (based on outcomes of the second phase of pilot projects on NBSAP processes)	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials/tools on NBSAP revision and implementation made available	Number of capacity-building materials produced	SCBD, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC	Staff time[54]
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 18 and 16						
68. * Organize training of trainers' programmes on traditional knowledge (TK), including ABS mechanisms for the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and national focal points for TK	XII/12 A, para. 7; XII/12 B, para. 8; NP-1/2; NP-1/8; NP-1/9; X/40, para. 5; XI/14 B, para. 1; and WG8J recommendation. 9/1 para. 9	2017-2020	One global and four regional training of trainers capacity-building programmes facilitated; Participants have access to ongoing support from the Secretariat Improved capacity of Parties and IPLCs to develop measures to implement Article 8 (j) and related provisions under CBD, as well as, the TK associated with genetic resource provisions under the Nagoya Protocol.	Number of trained trainers providing high quality capacity-building to others Number of measures developed to implement Article 8 (j) and related provisions under CBD, as well as, the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resource provisions under the Nagoya Protocol.	SCBD and several partners[55]	600,000
69. * Develop and make available culturally appropriate capacity-building materials including in local languages	XI/14 B, para. 2; XI/14 B, para. 10; XI/14 B, para. 5; NP-1/8	2017-2018	Culturally appropriate training materials in local languages are available and being used by the participants trained	Number of training materials developed and made available through the CHM	Same as above	100,000
70. Provide grants and further technical support to indigenous and local	XII/12 A, para. 7; XI/14 B, para. 1	2017-2020	Up to 20 subnational workshops facilitated by the participants trained;	Number of participants trained, including indigenous women, delivering subnational capacity-	Same as above	100,000

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[54] Costs associated with this activity are included in the budget for the second phase of the pilot project on NBSAP documentation (activity 66).

[55] International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network; Indigenous Information Network (IIN); Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC); Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP); Tribal Link Inc.; national indigenous organizations; universities and capacity-building centres.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
community organizations to organize subnational workshops and continue to support them in these workshops (see activity 65 above)			Ongoing support provided by SCBD to the trainers	building workshops		
71. Provide online and other support to the trainers trained	XII/12 A, para. 7; NP-1/8	2017-2020	Participants (trained at the workshops) have access to ongoing SCBD support	Number of trained trainers accessing ongoing SCBD support	Same as above	Staff time
Aichi Biodiversity Target 19						
72. * Organize regional capacity-building workshops to provide support to Parties in the establishment and maintenance of their national clearing-house mechanism (CHM) in line with the web strategy and the work programme for the CHM in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	X/15; XII/2 B, para. 18; and SBI 1/5, recommendation to COP, para. 11(i)	2017-2020	Improved capacity of Parties for developing their national CHMs; Learning tools and guidance materials are available and assisting Parties in establishing and maintaining their national CHMs CHM further developed in line with web strategy and in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Number of Parties with operational national CHMs; Quality of the learning tools and guidance provided (based on feedback received); Number of capacity-building workshops and participants Frequency of Parties' access to CHM	SCBD, partners (EEA, Belgium and others)	240,000
73. * Organize science-policy interface workshops and "biodiversity knowledge fairs/Expos" to facilitate exchange of the latest scientific knowledge and technological developments relevant to biodiversity and foster exchanges between scientists, policy-makers and practitioners	XII/2 B, para. 9	2017-2020	"Biodiversity knowledge fairs/Expos" are organized Cutting edge biodiversity science and knowledge is made available to Parties by partners, universities and relevant stakeholders Parties' understanding of technical and scientific issues, challenges and opportunities enhanced	Number and quality of Expos and other activities organized; Feedback from stakeholders Number of CBD focal points and policymakers trained on relevant issues related to technical and scientific cooperation	SCBD/BBI, CSP, QCBS,[56] SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN for the Amazon, BES-Net	65,000
74. Develop guidebooks and pilot	XII/2 B, para. 9	2017-2020	Parties, relevant organizations and	Number of guidebooks developed	SCBD/BBI, CSP,	50,000

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[56] See details about the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity (CSP) at: https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/csp/ and the Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science (QCBS) at: http://qcbs.ca.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
online courses on technical and scientific matters based on the countries' priority needs			stakeholders have ready access to guidebooks and online courses on biodiversity-related technical and scientific matters	and disseminated through the CHM; Number of online courses offered through the CHM	QCBS, UNDP/BES-Net	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 20						
75. * Update the practical guidance on national financial reporting and implementation of the resource mobilization targets	XII/3, paras. 27, 32 (b) and 33; XII/3, paras. 30, 31 and 32; XI/4, para. 11	2017-2018	An updated practical guidance document on resource mobilization made available through the CHM	Number of downloads of the guidance from the CHM	SCBD, OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others	Staff time
76. * Cooperate with UNDP to leverage technical support and capacity-building provided the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to assist non-BIOFIN countries and IPLCs.	XII/3; anticipated decision by COP 13 on resource mobilization	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to undertake resource mobilization and to develop national finance plans is increased	Number of resource mobilization activities Trends in the number of countries utilizing the BIOFIN methodology for assessing country biodiversity finance needs Trends in the number of national biodiversity finance plans developed.	SCBD, UNDP-BIOFIN, OECD-DAC, others	40,000
77. Cooperate with GEF Secretariat to leverage capacity-building and synergy among conventions through the GEF expanded constituency workshops	XII/3; XII/30; anticipated COP 13 decisions on financial mechanism	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to develop pertinent activities exploiting practical synergies among conventions	Number of projects that address objectives of various MEAs / multifocal GEF projects	SCBD, GEF Secretariat	200,000
78. Operate help desk providing tailored technical support and capacity-building for financial reporting to Parties	XII/3; anticipated decision by COP 13 on resource mobilization	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to complete financial reports is increased	Number of financial reports	SCBD, OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others	300,000
Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) - Global Strategy for Plant Conservation						
79. * Organize targeted capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant	XII/15 para. 3; X/17	2017-2020	Technical and scientific capacity to carry out plant conservation activities built	Number of participants trained; Number of training materials produced	SCBD, BGCI, GPPC, Missouri Botanical Garden	Staff time

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
Conservation (GSPC)			Workshops organized and training materials produced;

Plant conservation considerations integrated in national development processes | | | |
Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) - Global Taxonomic Initiative						
80. * Organize training of trainers courses on the application of molecular technology for species identification	XII/16; XI/28	2017-2020	National officials trained in the application of molecular technology for species identification	Number of persons trained	SCBD, International Barcode of Life, GBIF, Encyclopaedia of Life, GTI-CM, CSPB, SANBI, University of Johannesburg	400,000
Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) - Gender mainstreaming						
81. * Collect and disseminate relevant information and tools, including on gender and biodiversity, with a view to establishing a knowledge base to inform Parties' actions	XII/7 para.7 and annex para. 23	2017-2020	Information on gender and biodiversity made available through the CHM	Number of Parties and other users accessing information on gender and biodiversity	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN	50,000 and staff time
82. * Organize further global, regional and subregional capacity-building activities for the exchange of experiences on issues relevant to the Gender Plan of Action, including indigenous women	XI/9, para. 8	2017-2020	Capacity-building activities and information shared at the global, regional and subregional levels related to the Gender Plan of Action	Number and gender balance of participants, number of different roles represented

Range of experiences shared

Number of follow-on activities generated to advance gender mainstreaming objectives | SCBD, IUCN, UNEP, UNDP, IWBN | 145,000 |
| 83. * Organize preparatory meetings and training for | XII/7, annex para. 46 | 2017-2020 | Improved ability of women, particularly indigenous women, to | Number of preparatory meetings and | SCBD, IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, | Staff time[57] |

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[57] This activity is dependent on the continued funding for the Gender Programme Officer post.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
women, particularly indigenous women leaders prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties			engage in processes and decision-making under the Convention Decisions that integrate gender considerations	trainings held Trends in the number of women participants Number of processes and decisions that reflect gender considerations	IUCN	
84. Further develop and make available to Parties learning tools and guidance materials on gender mainstreaming (including the CBD Technical Series No. 49), in collaboration with relevant organizations	XII/7, para.6; annex para. 29; XI/9, para. 3; X/2	2017-2020	Methodologies and guidelines on mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs and biodiversity-related activities developed/ improved and made available to Parties Capacity of Parties to integrate gender into NBSAPs enhanced	Number and type of tools produced and disseminated; Feedback received from Parties and stakeholders	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)	Staff time[58]
85. Establish partnerships and networks to engage national actors (women's groups and others) in the promotion of gender mainstreaming under the Convention	XII/7, annex para.32	2017-2020	Collaboration on mainstreaming of gender into biodiversity-related activities improved	Trends in the number of partners promoting the mainstreaming / integration of gender into their NBSAPs and other biodiversity-related activities	SCBD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN, women's groups and others	5,000
86. Conduct a capacity needs assessment in collaboration with gender experts and women, particularly indigenous women	XII/7, annex para. 45	2017-2020	Improved understanding of and ability to plan for assessment of capacity-building needs for women and particularly indigenous women to participate in processes and decision-making under the Convention	Types and extent of capacity-building identified	SCBD, IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN	35,000
87. Collaborate with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to seek country-level information to develop and finalize a set of indicators on gender and biodiversity preliminarily identified by the	XII/7, para. 14	2017-2020	Indicators developed to monitor integration of gender considerations in implementation of the Aichi Targets; Parties' capacity to monitor gender integration in the implementation of	Number and range of indicators developed	SCBD, BIP, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP	25,000

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[58] This activity is dependent on the continued funding for the Gender Programme Officer post.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
Partnership and suitable for application at national and subnational levels.			the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets enhanced			
Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) – National reporting						
88. Organize capacity-building workshops to support Parties in the preparation of their sixth national reports, including the use of the voluntary online reporting tool	SBI 1/10, recommendation to COP, para. 6	2017-2020	Capacity of Parties to prepare their sixth national reports enhanced.	Number of capacity-building workshops organized Number of Parties in attendance Number of Parties using the voluntary online reporting tool Number of sixth national reports prepared and sent to SCBD	SCBD, relevant partners	450,000
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR CBD ACTIVITIES (US$)						**9,646,200**

C: CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING (INCLUDING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 16)[59]

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

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[59] The priority activities are marked with shading and an asterisk.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
			about ABS capacity-building, initiatives, opportunities, needs and gaps, through the ABS Clearing-Houses (ABS-CH) Parties and organizations actively sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS capacity-building activities	building needs and gaps communicated		
90. * 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 of 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
91. * 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
92. * Continue to contribute to capacity-building activities for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in a mutually supportive manner with the ITPGRFA, including through workshops and 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

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
93. * 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[60]
94. * 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
95. * Train communicators and promote use of the ABS awareness-raising toolkit developed during 2015-2016, including by participating in relevant subregional and regional workshops	NP-1/9	2017-2020	ABS communicators trained in the effective use of 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/download from the ABS Clearing-House Number of communicators trained	SCBD, ABS-CDI, and others as appropriate	30,000
96. 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

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

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR NAGOYA PROTOCOL ACTIVITIES (US$)						**1,260,000**

D: CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY[61]

	Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
97.	* Further develop capacity-building materials and guidelines on mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAPs and national development plans	BS-VII/5, para. 10; BS-VII/1, para. 5	2017-2018	An e-learning module and a toolkit on mainstreaming biosafety developed and mad available in English, French and Spanish Parties' capacity to integrate biosafety issues into NBSAPs and national development plans and sectoral policies and programmes enhanced	Trends in the number of Parties accessing and using e-learning module and toolkit to promote the integration of biosafety into their NBSAPs	SCBD, Strathclyde University	35,000
98.	* Organize subregional trainings on mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAP and development plans, making use of the above e-learning module and toolkit (activity 97), in collaboration with partners	BS-VII/5, para. 10; BS-VII/1, para. 5	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to integrate biosafety issues into NBSAPs and national development plans and programmes enhanced	Number persons participating in the trainings and using materials to promote the integration of biosafety into their NBSAPs; Trends in the number of countries with biosafety integrated in their NBSAPs	SCBD, UNEP, UNDP, FAO	420,000[62]
99.	* Support selected developing countries to implement pilot projects to develop and apply practical measures and approaches for integrated implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and the CBD at the national level	XII/29, paras. 9-11; BS-VII/5 paras. 12 and 18; BS-VI/3, para. 9	2017-2020	At least 20 countries develop practical actions to promote integrated national implementation of the CPB and the CBD and prepare case studies on their experiences and lessons learned	Number of country case studies on the integrated implementation of the CPB and the CBD available Number of countries sharing their experiences and lessons learned	SCBD, UNEP, UNDP, FAO	350,000

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[61] The priority activities are marked with shading and an asterisk.

[62] Cost for six workshops, including travel and DSA for participants and resource persons from external partners and SCBD staff.

	Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
	and share emerging good practices and lessons learned						
100.	* Organize training courses in risk assessment using the latest version of the manual on risk assessment of LMOs	BS-VII/12, paras. 11 to 14	2017-2020	Improved capacity of Parties to conduct risk assessment of LMOs in accordance with the Protocol	Number of regional training courses successfully carried out; Number of people trained in risk assessment	SCBD, AHTEG on risk assessment	300,000
101.	* Develop e-learning modules based on the latest version of the manual on risk assessment of LMOs and the experience learned from activity 104 below	BS-V/12, para. 9 (d)	2017-2020	Interactive e-learning modules made available to Parties as a more cost-effective way of delivering training	Number of e-learning modules available; Number of downloads and use of the e-learning modules	AHTEG on risk assessment	80,000
102.	* Organize regional and subregional capacity-building activities to enable Parties to implement the LMO identification requirements of paragraph 2 (a) of Article 18 and related decisions	BS-III/10	2017-2020	Parties are better equipped to take measures to ensure that shipments of LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed or processing (LMOs-FFP) are identified through accompanying documentation and to prevent and penalize illegal transboundary movements of LMOs	Number of Parties taking domestic measures to ensure that all LMOs-FFP shipments are identified in accompanying documentation Number of Parties with domestic measures to prevent and penalize illegal transboundary movements	SCBD	420,000
103.	* Organize capacity-building workshops on sampling, detection and identification of LMOs	BS-VII/10, para. 5 (d); and UNEP/CBD/BS/ COP-MOP/8/9, para. 29	2017-2020	Parties are trained and equipped for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs Parties are assisted in fulfilling the requirements under Article 17 of the Cartagena Protocol	Number of regional capacity-building workshops successfully organized Number of participants taking part in the workshops	SCBD, EU-JRC, and reference laboratories in each region	300,000
104.	* Develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations, training materials on sampling, detection and identification of LMOs	BS-VII/10, para. 5 (d)	2017-2020	Parties are trained in LMO sampling, detection and identification	Number of collaborations established on the development of capacity-building curricula	SCBD, Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories, UNEP	80,000
105.	* Organize online discussions and knowledge-sharing sessions through the Network of Laboratories on	BS-V/9, para. 5	2017-2020	Technical tools for the detection of illegal/ unauthorized LMOs are compiled and made available to Parties	Number of Parties using tools for detecting unauthorized LMOs Number of downloads from BCH	SCBD, Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories,	Staff time

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Indicators	Responsibility/ partners	Resources needed (US$)
the detection and identification of LMOs					UNEP	
106. * Organize subregional workshops on public awareness and education concerning LMOs	BS-V/13	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning LMOs enhanced	Number of workshops successfully conducted Number of individuals participating in the workshops	SCBD, UNEP, Aarhus Convention	300,000
107. * Organize training courses on public participation and public access to information, to advance the implementation of the Programme of Work on public awareness, education, and public participation concerning LMOs	UNEP/CBD/BS/ COP-MOP/8/15, para. 26 (h) (i)	2017-2020	Parties' capacity to promote and facilitate access to biosafety information and public participation concerning LMOs enhanced	Number of training courses successfully conducted; Number of Parties participating in the training courses and having access to information.	SCBD, the Aarhus Convention	200,000
108. Develop learning materials on public awareness and education concerning LMOs	BS-V/12, BS-V/13	2017-2020	Learning materials readily and widely accessed and used by Parties to improve their capacity to raise public awareness and education concerning LMOs	Number of toolkits and best practices handbooks produced Number of downloads of the materials made through the BCH	SCBD, the Aarhus Convention, UNEP	50,000
109. Support online networks and communities of practice to facilitate exchange of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned on PAEP	BS-V/13	2017-2020	Parties are sharing experience and lessons learned on public awareness, education and participation	Trends in the number of individuals participating in discussion forums and communities of practice	SCBD, the Aarhus Convention, UNEP	Staff time
110. Organize capacity-building workshops to raise awareness of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	UNEP/CBD/BS/ COP-MOP/8/14, para. 12 (d)	2017-2020	Parties' awareness and understanding of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress enhanced	Number of capacity-building workshop organized Number of Parties in attendance	SCBD	300,000
TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR BIOSAFETY ACTIVITIES						**2,835,000**
OVERALL TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN						**15,041,200**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

ABS-CDI – Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative (www.abs-initiative.info)
ACB – ASEAN Biodiversity Centre (www.aseanbiodiversity.org)
AIIB – Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (www.aiib.org)
ARC – Alliance of Religions and Conservation (www.arcworld.org)
AZE – Alliance for Zero Extinction (www.zeroextinction.org)
BBI – Bio-Bridge Initiative (http://www.cbd.int/biobridge)
BES-Net – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (http://www.besnet.world)
BIOFIN – Biodiversity Finance Initiative
(http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/projects_and_initiatives/biodiversity-finance-initiative/)
CGIAR – Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (www.cgiar.org)
CI – Conservation International (www.conservation.org)
CIFOR – Center for International Forestry Research (www.cifor.org)
CIRAD – Agricultural Research for Development (http://www.cirad.fr/en)
CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (http://www.cites.org)
CPF – Collaborative Partnership on Forests (http://www.cpfweb.org/en)
CSPB – Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity (http://www.cbd.int/cooperation/csp)
CTCN – Climate Technology Centre and Network (http://www.ctc-n.org)
EEA – European Environment Agency (www.eea.europa.eu)
ESP – Ecosystem Services Partnership (http://es-partnership.org/community/workings-groups/thematic-working-groups/6b-ecosystem-services-public-health)
EU – European Union (http://europa.eu/index_en.htm)
EU-JRC – European Union Joint Research Centre (https://ec.europa.eu/jrc)
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (www.fao.org)
FAS/SDSN – Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (http://fas-amazonas.org)
FIOCRUZ – Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (http://portal.fiocruz.br/en)
GBIF – Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.gbif.org)
GEF – Global Environment Facility (http://www.thegef.org)
GEO BON – Group of Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (http://geobon.org)
GIASIP – Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/en)
GLISPA – Global Island Partnership (https://www.cbd.int/island/glispa.shtml)
GPFLR – Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org)
GPLSAB – Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity (http://www.cbd.int/subnational/partners-and-initiatives)
GPST – Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism (www.gpstourism.org)
GTI-CM – Global Taxonomy Initiative Coordination Mechanism (http://www.cbd.int/gti/partner.shtml)
GUPES – Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (http://gupes.org)
GYBN – Global Youth Biodiversity Network: (https://gybn.org)
HEAL – Health & Ecosystems: Analysis of Linkages (www.wcs-heal.org)
ICLEI – International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (http://cbc.iclei.org)
ICRAF – World Agroforestry Centre (www.worldagroforestry.org)

IDLO – International Development Law Organization (http://www.idlo.int)
IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute (http://www.ifpri.org)
IMO – International Maritime Organization (www.imo.org)
IOC-UNESCO – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (www.ioc-unesco.org)
IPBES – Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (http://www.ipbes.net)
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature (www.iucn.org)
IUCN-CEC – IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cec)
IUCN-WCPA – IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (www.iucn.org/wcpa)
IMFN – International Model Forest Network (www.imfn.net)
IPSI – International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (www.satoyama-initiative.org)
IPPC – International Plant Protection Convention (http://www.ippc.int)
ITPGRFA – International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (www.planttreaty.org)
ITTO – International Tropical Timber Organization (www.itto.int)
IUFRO – Global Network for Forest Science (www.iufro.org)
IWBN – Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
IWMI – International Water Management Institute (www.iwmi.cgiar.org)
MEDPAN – Mediterranean Protected Areas Network
NBSAP – National biodiversity strategy and action plan
nrg4SD – Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (http://www.nrg4sd.org)
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (http://www.oecd.org)
OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health (www.oie.int)
PROFOR – Program on Forests (www.profor.info)
QCBS – Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science (http://qcbs.ca)
RoK – Republic of Korea
SANBI – South African National Biodiversity Institute (www.sanbi.org)
SBI – Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SBSTTA – Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SCBD – Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (www.cbd.int)
SDSN – UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (http://unsdsn.org)
SOI – Sustainable Ocean Initiative (http://www.cbd.int/soi)
SPC – Secretariat of the Pacific Community (www.spc.int)
SPREP – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (http://www.sprep.org)
TNC – The Nature Conservancy (www.nature.org)
UCLG – United Cities and Local Governments (www.uclg.org)
UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (www.unccd.int)
UNCCD/GM – The Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (http://global-mechanism.org)
UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (http://unctad.org)
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme (http://www.undp.org)
UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (http://www.unece.org/info/ece-homepage.html)
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (http://www.unep.org)

UNEP-WCMC – United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (www.unep-wcmc.org)
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (http://www.unesco.org)
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (http://unfccc.int)
UNFF – United Nations Forum on Forests (www.un.org/esa/forests)
UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research (http://www.unitar.org)
UNSSC – United Nations Systems Staff College (http://www.unssc.org)
UN-Stat – United Nations Statistics Division (http://unstats.un.org)
UNU-IAS – United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies (http://ias.unu.edu)
UNU-IIGH – United Nations University International Institute for Global Health (http://iigh.unu.edu)
UNWTO – World Tourism Organization (www.unwto.org)
WAVES – Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (www.wavespartnership.org)
WB – World Bank Group (www.worldbank.org)
WBCSD – World Business Council for Sustainable Development (www.wbcsd.org)
WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society (http://www.wcs.org)
WG8J – Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity
WHO – World Health Organization (www.who.int)
WRI – World Resources Institute (http://www.wri.org)
WTO – World Trade Organization (https://www.wto.org)
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (www.panda.org)

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