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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
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Agenda item 12

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

XIII/23. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention as well as decisions XII/2 B, XI/2, X/5, VII/29, VIII/12, IX/14, X/16 and XI/13,

Recognizing the need for a more integrated and coherent approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation in supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements,

Noting with appreciation efforts by various national, regional and international organizations and initiatives, and the support provided by the Global Environment Facility, to support Parties in the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

Taking note of the evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat and the analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹

Noting with concern that a number of capacity-building activities which the Conference of the Parties requested in its previous decisions have not been implemented for a number of reasons, such as the difficulty of mobilizing resources from all sources,

Taking into account the special and diverse needs of 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 their limitations in accessing online tools,

Recalling the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,²

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of paragraphs 8, 9 and 18 of decision XII/2 B, including the progress on capacity-building, on technical and

¹ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBI/INF/29](#).

² [UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31](#).

scientific cooperation, including the further development of the Bio-Bridge Initiative, and the further development of the central clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanisms,³

Taking note of the background information provided in the note by the Executive Secretary entitled “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”,⁴

1. *Adopts* the Short-term Action Plan (2017-2020) to Enhance and Support Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, as contained in the annex to the present decision

2. *Takes note* of the budget allocations for the implementation of the Short-term Action Plan (2017-2020) to Enhance and Support Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, contained in decision XIII/32 on the budget for the integrated programme of work of the Convention, decision CP-VIII/7, and decision NP-2/13;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to support, facilitate or coordinate with other partners, as appropriate, the implementation of activities contained in the annex;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute to the implementation of the action plan referred to in paragraph 1 above;

5. *Also invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to consider taking the following complementary measures to enhance the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention:

(a) Encourage and support relevant educational and training institutions to play a key role in organizing and delivering education and training programmes in order to assist Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and their respective programmes of work;

(b) Encourage relevant institutions to develop new or update existing courses and programmes to address specific education and training needs for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related conventions where possible, prioritizing topics that have not been adequately covered to date and considering, as appropriate, national circumstances and Parties with similar needs and a common language;

(c) Organize targeted training courses and workshops, tailored to the needs of specific countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other target groups;

(d) Provide short-term fellowships and on-the-job training opportunities to enable participants from developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition to acquire specialized skills and gain exposure to new scientific and technological innovations;

(e) Develop and exchange additional relevant education and training materials at the national, regional and international levels and make them available through the clearing-house mechanism;

(f) Incorporate biodiversity-related education in their broader education, professional training and capacity-building programmes;

(g) Set up mechanisms to facilitate networking and sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned in promoting biodiversity-related education and training at all levels;

(h) Promote partnerships between Governments and academic institutions, as well as relevant organizations and centres of excellence to deliver tailored training programmes for government officials, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders;

³ [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6](#), [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/19](#), [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/29](#), [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/21](#), and [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/15](#).

⁴ [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/13](#).

(i) Further implement relevant activities under components 1 (education) and 3 (training) of the implementation plan for the programme of work on communication, education and public awareness;⁵

(j) Develop online courses, as appropriate, and taking into account national circumstances, and consider inviting participants from other Parties with similar needs to enhance South-South and other forms of cooperation;

(k) Share relevant information and lessons learned through the clearing-house mechanism, national reports and other relevant means and mechanisms;

6. *Invites* Parties to contribute to technical and scientific cooperation by, inter alia, providing information on priority needs, offering examples of effective practices/bright spots for replication, identifying synergies with their plans, programmes and activities on science, technology, and technical and scientific cooperation, and facilitating the linking of the needs of Parties with available support for technical and scientific cooperation and share this information through the central clearing-house mechanism, and through national clearing-house mechanisms, as appropriate, and national reports;

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to encourage and support the engagement of relevant national or regional institutions, including scientific, technical and policy institutes, the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity, and indigenous peoples and local communities to contribute to technical and scientific cooperation;

8. *Encourages* Parties to foster collaboration with the private sector to mainstream biodiversity in their work to develop specific capacity-building programmes;

9. *Recalling* paragraph 7 of decision XII/2 B, *urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and *invites* other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to support the establishment and maintenance of programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components and support such education and training to address specific priority needs identified by developing countries;

10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism, as defined by its operational guidelines, and to undertake a further review of that mandate at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Takes note* of the Web Strategy for the Convention and its Protocols prepared by the Executive Secretary⁶ and the Framework for a Communications Strategy adopted in decision XIII/22;

12. *Encourages* Parties to continue their efforts to establish, sustain and further develop effective national clearing-house mechanisms in support of the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

13. *Recalls* decision IX/30, paragraph 2(a), inviting Parties to designate a national focal point for the clearing-house mechanism, *encourages* duly designated national focal points for the clearing-house mechanism to work with relevant national authorized users to provide an effective system of quality assurance for the clearing-house mechanism, following the guidance on target audiences and user groups in the Web Strategy for the Convention and its Protocols;

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide financial, technical and human resources to support capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation for developing country Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities, and the further development of national clearing-house mechanisms;

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

⁵ Decision VIII/6, annex III.

⁶ UNEP/CBD/COP/13/14/Add.1.

(a) To continue work to promote a more integrated and coordinated approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation, through multiple partnerships, including with biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant conventions;

(b) To invite relevant international organizations, including United Nations bodies, to strengthen coherent action on capacity-building and through an integrated support platform of the clearing-houses of the Convention for identifying the needs of Parties and of indigenous peoples and local communities and linking them with available expertise and knowledge, using the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) To continue efforts to take a more strategic approach in identifying and establishing partnerships with organizations and other entities that have comparative advantages in terms of expertise, resources and networks and ability to add considerable value to capacity-building efforts;

(d) To catalyse and facilitate, in collaboration with Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, other relevant conventions, international organizations, universities, women's and youth organizations and other relevant organizations, the implementation of the short-term action plan referred to in paragraph 1 above;

(e) To invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations that may wish to contribute to the implementation of specific activities in the short-term action plan to submit their expressions of interest to the Executive Secretary;

(f) To undertake monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of ongoing capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat, with a view to better targeting and improving future capacity-building activities, and to report on the results to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its second meeting;

(g) To commission an independent evaluation of the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including recommendations for improvement, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration at its third meeting;

(h) To continue efforts to facilitate capacity development activities for indigenous peoples and local communities;

(i) To implement the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols, in line with the Framework for a Communications Strategy;

(j) To update the web strategy with priority actions to be taken before 2018 based on decisions emanating from the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the second meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and the eighth meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in particular with actions mentioned in the short-term action plan for capacity building;

(k) To further develop the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the web strategy and with the work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(l) To submit a progress report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting on the above elements, taking into account information provided through the national reports, the clearing-house mechanism and the Traditional Knowledge Portal;

(m) To initiate the process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the work of the Protocols, and ensuring its coordination with the time table for the development of this framework, with a view to the timely identification of the priority capacity-building actions, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and for subsequent consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

(n) To prepare, in the context of the process referred to in paragraph 15(m) above, terms of reference for a study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation of the long-term strategic framework for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting and subsequently by the

Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, ensuring that the study takes into account, inter alia, the implementation of the short-term action plan for capacity-building referred to in paragraph 1 above and relevant experiences reported by Parties in their national reports;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, *urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to promote synergies in accordance with decision XIII/24 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations, when facilitating and implementing capacity-building activities.

Annex

SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS⁷

A. Cross-cutting capacity-building support activities, tools and services to be implemented /coordinated by the Secretariat

Activity⁸	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators⁹	Possible partners¹⁰
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) (S)	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 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	BBI, IPBES, UNDP/ BES-Net, NBSAP Forum (UNDP, UNEP-WCMC), CTCN

⁷ The global priority activities which may be undertaken by Parties, other Governments and relevant partner organizations, are marked with shading and an asterisk. 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 and the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Protocols or otherwise as necessary.

⁸ Activities in which the Secretariat could play a role are indicated with “(S)”.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The full names and abbreviations of the organizations and initiatives are provided at the end of the annex.

Activity ⁸	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators ⁹	Possible partners ¹⁰
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 (S)	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	CSP and others
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 (S)	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	UNSSC
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) (S)	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	BBI partners, QCBS, CSP

Activity ⁸	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators ⁹	Possible partners ¹⁰
				actively supporting Parties	
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, including IPLCs' full and effective participation. (S)	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 support 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-financing TSC projects	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	BBI partners, CSP and stakeholders
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. (S)	XII/2 B; XI/2; and XIII/23, para. 5 and paras 15(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	various education and training institutions and networks ¹¹

¹¹ 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, RAMPAN, 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.

Activity ⁸	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators ⁹	Possible partners ¹⁰
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. (S)	XII/2 B; XI/2; and XIII/23	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	UNDP, UNEP
8. * Establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms for CB and TSC activities, materials and tools supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with partner organizations. (S)	XII/2 B; XI/2; and XIII/23, para. 15(f)	2018-2020	A monitoring and evaluation system 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	Extent to which the M&E 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	BBI partners
9. * Develop and maintain a follow-up support mechanism for beneficiaries (alumni) of CB and TSC activities supported or facilitated by the Secretariat in	XII/2 B; XI/2; and XIII/23, para. 15(f)	2017-2020	A database of beneficiaries (alumni) of past CB and TSC activities supported by the Secretariat established	Trends in the number of persons (alumni) actively participating in the alumni support network and peer-	IDLO, BBI partners, UNDP, UNEP and interested organizations

Activity ⁸	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators ⁹	Possible partners ¹⁰
collaboration with partners to foster peer-to-peer learning and experience-sharing among practitioners from Parties. (S)			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	to-peer exchanges Number of active communities of practice on different thematic areas	

B. Substantive capacity-building activities for the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including those relating to different Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹²

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
Aichi Biodiversity Target 1					
10. * Develop tools and guidelines on CEPA and NBSAPs and encourage their use (S)	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	Several partners ¹³
11. * Organize workshops on messaging within the framework of CEPA and the	XII/2 C; XII/10; VIII/6; IX/32, para. 12;	2017-2018	Parties have the necessary skills to communicate effectively with key target audiences	Number of trained government officials and other stakeholders applying the acquired	Same as 10 above

¹² The priority activities are marked with shading and an asterisk. 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.

¹³ 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.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
UN Decade on Biodiversity (S)	VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9		Parties are making use of the global communications strategy	messaging skills in their national communications campaigns	
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 meetings, and organizing a global youth and biodiversity summit	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 participating youths	Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), DIVERSITAS, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung/ DNR ¹⁴
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
14. Develop and make available	XII/2 C;	2017-2020	Parties and stakeholders have	Trends in the number of	UNESCO, IUCN-CEC,

¹⁴ Partnership will also be sought with other relevant organizations and Parties.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
technical tools and guidance on implementation of surveys to assess levels of public awareness	XII/10; VIII/6; VII/24; IX/32, para. 10; XII/2 C, para. 3; NP-1/9		access to guidance on surveys to assess levels of public awareness	Parties and stakeholders using the guidance Positive feedback received	UNEP, ACB
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
Aichi Biodiversity Target 2					
16. * Support capacity-building for mainstreaming biodiversity into development processes, poverty eradication and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (S)	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 CHM Level of positive feedback from stakeholders	UNEP, UNDP and others, as appropriate
17. * Develop a toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity	XII/23; XI/15; XII/1; XII/2;	2017-2018	Toolkit to guide the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem	Trends in the number of public officials accessing and using	SCBD, ICLEI, cities and other subnational

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
and ecosystem services into public urban infrastructure development (S)	XII/5; XI/30; XII/9; XI/6		services into infrastructural development is developed and being used	the toolkit Number of public urban infrastructure policies and plans that integrate biodiversity considerations	governments, and GPLSAB ¹⁵
18. * Organize capacity-building workshops on ecosystem accounting	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	UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, and others
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	UN-Stat, World Bank and the WAVES Global Partnership, EU, UNECE, FAO and others
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	ICLEI, nrg4SD, GPLSAB cities and other subnational governments
Aichi Biodiversity Target 3					
21. * Develop guidance and learning materials on the full	XI/30; and XIII/20	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to implement Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 is	Number of countries implementing the milestones	SCBD, UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World

¹⁵ Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity (GPLSAB).

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
implementation of Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures, including a set of good practice cases studies and lessons learned. (S)			increased	for the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3	Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN, FAO
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 XIII/20	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)	UNCCD/GM, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank, WTO, OECD, IUCN, FAO
Aichi Biodiversity Target 4					
23. * Develop guidance and learning materials for business on options to contribute to the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (S)	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	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WBCSD, Natural Capital Coalition, BirdLife, WWF, FAO, etc.
24. * Organize technical workshops on business and biodiversity reporting. (S)	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	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD
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 Biodiversity issues better reflected	Trends in number of businesses applying tools for biodiversity and ecosystem valuation.	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, WBCSD

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
			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	CLEI, local authorities associations, GEF, AIIB, WB
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	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA, ¹⁶ BBI
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)	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA
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	UNWTO, UNEP, UNESCO, SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN, GPST, STCA, BBI
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 14 and 15 (and indirectly Targets 7, 11, 12 and 13)					
30. * Organize and facilitate regional capacity-building	XII/19, para. 5; XI/16, para. 2;	2017-2020	Five regional workshops organized; FERI work plan 2017-	Number of Parties and persons participating and receiving	GPFLR ¹⁷ and CPF members ¹⁸

¹⁶ Sustainable Tourism Certification Alliance (STCA).

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
workshops on the design of national restoration assessments and plans to achieve Targets 5, 14 and 15 (S)	XII/1, paras. 13, 18 and 20 (c)		2018 Country dossiers addressing gaps and opportunities Capacity is built for integrating biodiversity concepts into restoration practices	technical 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	GPFLR and CPF members, BirdLife, Bioversity
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	Parties, GPFLR and CPF members
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	Number of best practices on forest and landscape restoration identified and shared; Number of countries and national experts accessing and using best practices and	GPFLR and CPF members

¹⁷ 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>).

¹⁸ 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/>).

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
			and lessons learned	lessons learned in designing national restoration plans	
34. Conduct/compile and disseminate case studies showcasing how countries are practically working towards reaching targets 5, 11, 14 and 15 in a coordinated manner	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, 11, 14 and 15	Number of case studies compiled and made available through the CHM	GPFLR members, SER, BES-Net
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	XIII/5, para. 11	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	Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
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	UNFF and other GPFLR and CPF members, MFIs and UN agencies
37. Organize two (2) regional workshops, in collaboration	XIII/8, paras. 4 & 5	2017-2020	Parties' awareness and understanding about sustainable	Number of Parties in attendance and aware of law	Relevant partners (members of the International

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
with relevant partners, on sustainable wildlife management, including legal reforms, regional collaboration, involvement of local communities, law enforcement techniques and transnational enforcement operations.			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.	enforcement techniques and transnational enforcement operations on sustainable wildlife management.	Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime)
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, 11					
38. * Conduct regional capacity-building workshops and dialogues on various marine issues through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) ¹⁹	X/29; XI/17; XI/18; XII/22; XII/23	2017-2020 ²⁰	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	IOC-UNESCO, other SOI partners ²¹
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	SOI partners
40. Conduct global training of	X/29; XI/17;	2017-2020	At least one SOI	Number of participants and	SOI partners

¹⁹ 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>).

²⁰ Regional workshops have so far been organized for West Africa, East/West/South East Asia, South America, East Africa, and South Pacific.

²¹ 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, RAMPAN, WIOMSA, NAMPAN, NEAMPAN), Brest-Metropole Océane, and many other partner organizations.

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
trainers workshops through SOI	XI/18; XII/22; XII/23		training-of-trainers workshop convened	stakeholders engaged in the training of trainers workshops	
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	SOI partners
42. Organize training to facilitate the use of the training manual on using traditional knowledge in the application of the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas	XIII/12, para. 12	2017-2020	Training implemented through a capacity-building workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the training	SOI partners
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	XIII/11, para. 6	2017-2020	Capacity-building implemented through a workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the workshop	SOI partners
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	XIII/10, paras. 9 & 10	2017-2020	Capacity-building implemented through a workshop format	Number of participants and stakeholders engaged in the workshop	SOI partners
Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 (also Targets 8, 13, 14, 15)					
45. * Conduct joint training and	XII/6, para. 17;	2017-2020	Capacity built to mainstream/	Number of persons trained	FAO, Bioversity and other

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
capacity-building workshops on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into sustainable food and agricultural production in collaboration with FAO and other partners	X/34, paras. 5 and 18		integrate ecosystem service solutions for sustainable agriculture	Quality of the workshops based on feedback received from participants	CGIAR partners, IFPRI, IFAD
46. * Develop joint training materials and guidelines, including e-learning modules, on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into sustainable food and agricultural production with FAO and other partners, such as IPLCs. (S)	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	FAO, Bioversity and other CGIAR partners, IFPRI, IFAD
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	IPPC, FAO, OIE, WTO, STDF, CITES, IUCN-ISSG, CABI, and IMO
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	SPREP, CABI, IUCN-ISSG, FAO, IPPC, OIE, WTO, STDF IMO, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation
49. Develop, in collaboration with the Global Invasive	XII/17, para. 9; XI/28, para. 22	2017-2020	Parties easily accessing and utilizing data and information (on	Number of Parties utilizing the surveillance tool to improve	GIASIP

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
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			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	their IAS management systems and border controls Number of IAS management officers and other stakeholders trained and effectively utilizing the IAS surveillance tool	
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	SPREP, SPC, CABI, IOC-UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, GLISPA, Island Conservation, IUCN-ISSG, WTO, IMO, CITES
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 (S)	XI/18; XII/23; XIII/9, para. 4	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	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
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	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	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, IOC-UNESCO

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
biologically significant wetlands and mangroves (S)					
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 of Target 11 (through meetings and consultations with partners) (S)	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	PoWPA Friends Consortium, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, IUCN-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) (S)	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
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. (S)	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	IUCN and other partners
56. Provide online learning courses on the elements of	XI/24; X/31	2017-2020	Online learning courses provided; National capacities for achieving	Number of online courses provided;	Same as above

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
Target 11 (tailored to specific regions and gaps in implementation)			Target 11 strengthened	Number of participants completing the online courses	
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-sectoral biodiversity-health strategies and programmes	WHO, EcoHealth Alliance, ESP, Future Earth, FAO, OIE, Bioversity, WCS HEAL, UNU-IAS, UNU-IIGH, 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	WHO, EcoHealth Alliance, ESP, Future Earth, OIE, UNU-IIGH, and Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative
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	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	Number of capacity-building support tools and e-learning modules developed and made available through the CHM	FAO, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, UNEP, UNESCO, WMO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, TNC, CI, Oxfam, Ramsar

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
risk reduction (DRR)			management/investments		
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) (S)	X/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	UNFCCC, WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, IWMI, WWF, IUCN, CGIAR centres, IFPRI, TNC, CI, Oxfam, Regional MPA networks
61. Continue to collaborate with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on organizing training workshops for the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into national adaptation plans (NAPs)	X/33, para. 9(e); and XIII/4, para. 13 and 14	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 relevant actions are being implemented	Number of NBSAPs integrating climate change concerns Proportion of NAPs that integrate biodiversity, ecosystem services and synergies	UNFCCC, WRI, CI, IUCN, BirdLife International and SPREP, Regional MPA networks, 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	UNFCCC, UNCCD, WRI, CI, IUCN, BirdLife International
Aichi Biodiversity Target 17					
63. * Assist Parties in their NBSAP implementation efforts by providing technical	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	UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, BirdLife, NBSAP Forum members

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
and capacity-building support (S)				Number of detailed action plans for implementing NBSAPs developed	
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 (S)	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	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC
65. * Enhance the capacity of local governments to adopt and implement NBSAPs (S)	X/2; XII/9; and XIII/1, para. 14	2017-2020	Pilot projects demonstrating how local governments can adapt and implement NBSAPs	Number of local governments that have adapted and implemented NBSAPs	ICLEI, UCLG, nrg4SD
66. Provide technical support to a second group of 5 to 10 pilot national projects to enable Parties to document and share experiences and lessons learned in their NBSAP development and revision processes	X/2	2017-2020	Capacity-building materials on NBSAP process developed and disseminated; Experiential learning and technical exchanges on NBSAP process promoted	Number of countries participating in phase 2 of NBSAP pilot projects sharing their good practices and lessons learned; Country monographs on NBSAP processes are completed	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC
67. Prepare capacity-building materials/tools on the NBSAP revision and implementation (based on outcomes of the second phase of pilot projects	X/2	2017-2018	Capacity-building materials/tools on NBSAP revision and implementation made available	Number of capacity-building materials produced	IUCN, UNEP-WCMC

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
on NBSAP processes)					
Aichi Biodiversity Targets 18 and 16					
68. * Organize training of trainers' programmes on traditional knowledge (TK), associated with genetic resources for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and national focal points for TK (S)	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; XIII/1, para. 23, and XIII/23, para. 15(h)	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	Several partners ²²
69. * Develop and make available culturally appropriate capacity-building materials including in local languages (S)	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
70. Provide grants and further technical support to indigenous and local community organizations to organize subnational workshops and continue to support them in these workshops (see activity 65	XII/12 A, para. 7; XI/14 B, para. 1	2017-2020	Up to 20 subnational workshops facilitated by the participants trained; Ongoing support provided by SCBD to the trainers	Number of participants trained, including indigenous women, delivering subnational capacity-building workshops	Same as above

²² 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	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
above)					
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
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 (S)	X/15; XII/2 B, para. 18; and XIII/23, paras. 12 and 15(k)	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	EEA, Belgium and others
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	CSP, QCBS, ²³ SPREP, ACB, FAS/SDSN for the Amazon, BES-Net
74. Develop guidebooks and pilot online courses on technical	XII/2 B, para. 9	2017-2020	Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders have ready access to	Number of guidebooks developed and disseminated	CSP, QCBS, UNDP/BES-Net

²³ 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	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
and scientific matters based on the countries' priority needs			guidebooks and online courses on biodiversity-related technical and scientific matters	through the CHM; Number of online courses offered through the CHM	
Aichi Biodiversity Target 20					
75. * Update the practical guidance on national financial reporting and implementation of the resource mobilization targets (S)	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	OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others
76. * Cooperate with UNDP to leverage technical support and capacity-building provided the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to assist non-BIOFIN countries and IPLCs. (S)	XII/3; XIII/20, para. 10 & 11	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.	UNDP-BIOFIN, OECD-DAC, others
77. Cooperate with GEF Secretariat to leverage capacity-building and synergy among conventions through the GEF expanded constituency workshops	XII/3; XII/30; XIII/21,	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	GEF Secretariat
78. Operate help desk providing tailored technical support and capacity-building for financial	XII/3; XIII/20, para. 17(b)	2017-2018	Parties' capacity to complete financial reports is increased	Number of financial reports	OECD DAC, UNDP-BIOFIN, others

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
reporting to Parties					
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 Conservation (GSPC) (S)	XII/15 para. 3; X/17	2017-2020	Technical and scientific capacity to carry out plant conservation activities built Workshops organized and training materials produced; Plant conservation considerations integrated in national development processes	Number of participants trained; Number of training materials produced	BGCI, GPPC, Missouri Botanical Garden
Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) - Global Taxonomy 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	International Barcode of Life, GBIF, Encyclopaedia of Life, GTI-CM, CSP, SANBI, University of Johannesburg
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 (S)	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	IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN
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 (S)	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	IUCN, UNEP, UNDP, IWBN

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
				mainstreaming objectives	
83. * Organize preparatory meetings and training for women, particularly indigenous women leaders prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (S)	XII/7, annex para. 46	2017-2020	Improved ability of women, particularly indigenous women, to engage in processes and decision-making under the Convention Decisions that integrate gender considerations	Number of preparatory meetings and trainings held Trends in the number of women participants Number of processes and decisions that reflect gender considerations	IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, 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	IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)
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	IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, IWBN, women's groups and others
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	IWBN, UNEP, UNDP, IUCN
87. Collaborate with the Biodiversity Indicators	XII/7, para. 14	2017-2020	Indicators developed to monitor integration of gender	Number and range of indicators developed	BIP, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP

Activity	COP or COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
Partnership to seek country-level information to develop and finalize a set of indicators on gender and biodiversity preliminarily identified by the Partnership and suitable for application at national and subnational levels			considerations in implementation of the Aichi Targets; Parties' capacity to monitor gender integration in the implementation of 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	XIII/27, 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	relevant partners

C. Capacity-building activities for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (including Aichi Biodiversity Target 16)²⁴

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
89. * Support implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building for the effective implementation of the	NP-1/8	2017-2020 Ongoing	Capacity for ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol enhanced Organizations assisting Parties and IPLCs to build their	Number of additional ratifications or accessions to the Nagoya Protocol by countries that have engaged in capacity-building under this plan	GEF, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, ITPGRFA, ABS-I, IUCN, Bioversity International, IDLO, SPREP, ACB, CARICOM, COMIFAC, UNCTAD, IPLC

²⁴ As approved by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in decision NP-2/8.

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
Nagoya Protocol			<p>capacity to implement the Protocol identified and interlinked</p> <p>Collaboration and coordination with organizations in the implementation of the strategic framework enhanced</p> <p>Parties and organizations informed about ABS capacity-building, initiatives, opportunities, needs and gaps, through the ABS Clearing-Houses (ABS-CH)</p> <p>Parties and organizations actively sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS capacity-building activities</p> <p>Capacity²⁵ of non-commercial research institutions and actors increased</p>	<p>Number of countries that have made national information available on the ABS-CH</p> <p>Number of organizations involved in ABS capacity-building identified and linked up</p> <p>Feedback collected to measure satisfaction of the participants in the activities conducted by relevant organizations and capacity-building providers</p> <p>Number of capacity-building initiatives and capacity-building resources made available through the ABS-CH</p> <p>Number of countries who have submitted their national reports identifying needs and gaps</p> <p>Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance and checkpoint communiqués made available in the ABS-CH for non-commercial purposes</p>	organizations and others
90. * Extend the training workshops organized jointly with IDLO on establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya	NP-1/8	2017-2020	<p>regional and/or subregional training workshops organized</p> <p>Government officials trained in the development/amendment ABS measures to implement the</p>	Number of participating countries that have in place, or initiated a process to put in place or revise their ABS frameworks and institutional structures	IDLO, ABS-I, and others, as appropriate

²⁵ Capacity to comply with the Nagoya Protocol.

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
Protocol to more Parties			Protocol	<p>Eight regional and/or subregional training workshops organized</p> <p>At least 160 government officials trained in the development/amendment ABS measures to implement the Protocol</p>	
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	<p>Follow-up support provided to Parties through Global Network on Biodiversity Law of ABS legal experts</p> <p>Parties and relevant organizations are sharing information, experiences and lessons learned from ABS implementation</p>	<p>Number of participants making use of the Global Network on Biodiversity Law of ABS legal experts</p> <p>Number of resources regarding lessons learned or experiences shared through the Global Network on Biodiversity Law of ABS legal experts</p>	IDLO, and others, as appropriate
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 the development of materials	NP-1/8	2017-2020	Capacity of NP and ITPGRFA national focal points to coordinate implementation of the two instruments is built	<p>Number of Parties with mutually supportive ABS measures to implement both treaties</p> <p>Number of exchanges (workshops, studies, experiences) enhancing mutually supportive implementation</p>	ITPGRFA, Bioversity International, ABS-I and others as appropriate
93. * Continue to provide on-demand technical support to Parties and organize capacity-building and outreach activities, including	NP-1/2	2017-2020	Parties, in particular, as well as non-Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other stakeholders are able to publish information and effectively use the ABS-CH;	<p>Number and type capacity-building activities conducted;</p> <p>Number of participating countries;</p> <p>Number of individuals participating therein;</p>	Other partners as appropriate

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
through webinars, videos and presentations to increase participation in the ABS-CH			The level of publication of national information in the ABS-CH increased	<p>Number of visitors to the ABSCH</p> <p>Feedback collected to measure satisfaction of participants in the capacity-building and outreach activities c</p> <p>Number and types of records made available on the ABS-CH</p>	
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 peoples and local communities and other stakeholders are able to effectively participate in and use the ABS-CH	<p>Number of training materials on ABS-CH developed and made available;</p> <p>Availability of ABS-CH training materials in the six official languages of the United Nations</p> <p>Number and type of records made available on the ABS-CH</p>	
95. * Train communicators and disseminate the ABS awareness-raising toolkit developed during 2015-2016, including by participating in ABS awareness-raising activities at subregional and regional levels	NP-1/9	2017-2020	<p>ABS communicators trained in using the ABS awareness-raising toolkit</p> <p>Parties and relevant actors are accessing and using toolkit to implement the awareness-raising strategy for the NP.</p>	<p>Number of copies of the toolkit disseminated</p> <p>Number of communicators trained</p>	ABS-I, and others as appropriate
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	<p>The e-learning modules developed during 2015-2016 are up-to-date and reflect the latest developments on ABS measures and country experiences</p> <p>Capacity of Parties to develop/amend ABS measures to implement the Protocol</p>	Number e-learning modules updated	IDLO, and others as appropriate

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
			enhanced		

D. Capacity-building activities for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety²⁶

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
97. * 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 made 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	Strathclyde University
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	UNEP, UNDP, FAO

²⁶ As approved by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in decision CP-VIII/3.

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
				NBSAPs	
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 and share emerging good practices and lessons learned	XII/29 para 9-11, BS-VII/5 para 12, 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	UNEP, UNDP, FAO
100.* Organize training courses in risk assessment of LMOs	BS-VII/12, paras. 11-14	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	To be determined
101.* Develop e-learning modules on risk assessment of LMOs	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	To be determined
102.* Organize regional and subregional training courses 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	To be determined
103.* Organize workshops on sampling, detection and identification of LMOs	BS-VII/10, para. 5 (d); CP-VIII/16, para.10 (b)	2017-2020	Parties are trained and equipped for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;	Number of regional capacity-building workshops successfully	EU-JRC, and reference laboratories in each region

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
			Parties are assisted in fulfilling the requirements under Article 17 of the Cartagena Protocol	organized; Number of participants taking part in the workshops	
104.* Organize online discussions and knowledge-sharing sessions through the Network of Laboratories on the detection and identification of LMOs	BS-V/9, para. 5; CP-VIII/16, para.10 (a)	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	Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories, and reference laboratories in each region, UNEP
105.* 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	UNEP, Aarhus Convention
106.* 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	CP-VIII/18, para. 6	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.	Aarhus Convention
107. 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	Network of LMO Detection and Identification Laboratories, and reference laboratories in each region, UNEP
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	Number of toolkits and best practices handbooks produced	UNEP, Aarhus Convention

Activity	COP-MOP decisions	Timeline	Expected output/outcome	Possible set of indicators	Possible partners
			awareness and education concerning LMOs	Number of downloads of the materials made through the BCH	
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	UNEP, Aarhus Convention
110.Organize workshops to raise awareness of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress	CP-VIII/11, para. 4	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	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES

ABS-I – 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>)
CSP – 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>)
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.wbcd.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)
