



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO
THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Tenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 7B

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

CP-10/4. Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

Recognizing the usefulness of the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,¹

Recalling decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Recalling also decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of a capacity-building action plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

Acknowledging the relevance of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety² and the Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, as interlinked but separate plans, to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Capacity-building Action Plan,

Noting decision CP-10/6 on matters related to the financial mechanism and resources,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 16 November 2023.

¹ Decision [BS-VI/3](#), annex I.

² Decision CP-10/3, annex.

1. *Adopts* the Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, as contained in the annex to the present decision;
2. *Welcomes* the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development adopted in decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties;
3. *Recognizes* the complementarity of the Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety with the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development adopted in decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the Capacity-building Action Plan;
5. *Decides* that the baseline for the Capacity-building Action Plan shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;³
6. *Also decides* to conduct a midterm evaluation of the Capacity-building Action Plan in conjunction with the midterm evaluation of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
7. *Encourages* Parties, through their competent national authorities, to identify relevant actors to support the implementation of the Capacity-building Action Plan, as appropriate, noting the importance of avoiding and managing conflicts of interest, in accordance with national legislation.

³ CBD/SBI/3/3/Add.1.

*Annex***CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY****I. PURPOSE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

1. The purpose of the Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (hereinafter “Capacity-building Action Plan”) is to facilitate the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol by (a) identifying key areas for capacity-building related to the different goals of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁴ (hereinafter “Implementation Plan”); (b) facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors; (c) fostering a coherent and coordinated approach to capacity-building for the implementation of the Protocol; and (d) promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, up to 2030.

2. Parties, non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the undertaking of capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan.

II. LINKAGE WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT, AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3. The Capacity-building Action Plan has been developed in alignment with the Implementation Plan, as requested in decision CP-9/3, outlining examples of capacity-building activities for each goal of the Implementation Plan. The Capacity-building Action Plan is complementary to the Implementation Plan as the capacity-building activities can support the achievement of the goals and outcomes of the Implementation Plan. In addition, in order to ensure alignment and avoid possible duplication, goal B.1 of the Implementation Plan addresses capacity-building in general and refers to the specific capacity-building activities outlined throughout the Capacity-building Action Plan.

4. The Capacity-building Action Plan is complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development.⁵ The general principles, approaches and strategies for enhancing capacity-building, which are elaborated in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, shall be taken into consideration when planning capacity-building activities based on the Capacity-building Action Plan.

5. The Capacity-building Action Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

III. STRUCTURE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN

6. A table containing the goals, key areas for capacity-building and examples of capacity-building activities, indicators and outcomes of the Capacity-building Action Plan is presented in the appendix below.

7. The Capacity-building Action Plan is aligned with the goals of the Implementation Plan. The goals represent broad desirable achievements by Parties. For each goal, key areas for capacity-building, examples of capacity-building activities, indicators and outcomes are provided.

⁴ Decision CP-10/3, annex.

⁵ Annex I to decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

8. The *key areas for capacity-building* relate to each goal of the Implementation Plan. The key areas for capacity-building are aligned with the objectives of the Implementation Plan and include areas for which capacity-building activities are suggested.

9. The Capacity-building Action Plan also provides a list of examples of *capacity-building activities*, which were developed taking into consideration the capacity-building activities of continuing relevance included in, among others, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol for Biosafety adopted in 2012, and the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation. The capacity-building activities are meant to support the successful implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Activities may contribute to one or several outcomes.

10. The key areas and capacity-building activities outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan are not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The key areas for capacity-building are meant as indicative areas in which capacities may be needed, and on which capacity-building interventions may focus, depending on national circumstances and needs. The capacity-building activities are examples and not an exhaustive list since each country should adapt the activities to their reality and needs. Additionally, lessons learned in previous capacity-building activities can support the identification of the most suitable activities to be developed in each country. It is recognized that national and regional needs and circumstances should ultimately determine the design and delivery of capacity-building activities, taking also into consideration the strategic guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, as appropriate.

11. The Capacity-building Action Plan also provides a set of indicators designed to measure the success of the activities and/or the contribution of the activities to the outcome. They are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the outcome. Each indicator refers to an activity and/or the outcome.

12. Information on capacity-building activities undertaken or capacity-building resources or materials developed in the context of the Capacity-building Action Plan should be shared through the Biosafety Clearing-House.

Capacity-building providers and target audiences

13. The capacity-building activities can be carried out at various levels, including at the national, regional and global levels.

14. The implementation of capacity-building activities may involve a range of actors. The identification of actors in this respect depends largely on national circumstances, needs and priorities. The actors may include, among others, relevant national authorities and institutions, customs and border officials, other Governments, academia, research institutions, networks of laboratories, indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, the public and other relevant stakeholders, the Global Environment Facility and other international funding organizations, private sector, including banks, corporations and investors, United Nations agencies, and the Secretariat.

15. Similarly, a range of target audiences may benefit from specific capacity-building activities, depending on national circumstances, needs and priorities. These audiences could include policymakers, administrative authorities, laboratory technicians and customs officers, among others.

16. When designing capacity-building interventions within the areas for capacity-building or based on the examples of activities outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan, actors and target audiences should be identified. As set out in the goals under the “enabling environment” of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan, cooperation and collaboration as well as the provision of adequate resources are prerequisites for undertaking capacity-building activities in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

17. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011–2020, also adopted in 2010,

included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

18. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support capacity-building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW

19. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a midterm evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports, information on capacity-building activities, and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished, including through capacity-building activities.

20. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011–2020⁶ will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan.

V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING

21. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Capacity-building Action Plan. This might lead to the need for adjustments to the Capacity-building Action Plan.

22. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Capacity-building Action Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

VI. RESOURCES

23. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol. The Capacity-building Action Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT

24. While the Capacity-building Action Plan is directed at Parties and other stakeholders, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

⁶ See decision CP-10/7.

Appendix

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	Key areas for capacity-building <i>(Key areas where capacities may be needed)</i>	Capacity-building activities <i>(Examples of suggested capacity-building activities within the key areas for capacity-building)</i>	Indicators <i>(Measures whether activity took place)</i>	Outcomes <i>(The effect of successfully completed activities)</i>
A. Areas for implementation				
A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks	(1) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (2) Strengthening capacities of competent national authorities.	(i) Provide training on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (ii) Train personnel of competent national authorities on administering their national biosafety regulatory system.	(a) Percentage of Parties with training needs on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol that successfully executed training activities; (b) Percentage of Parties that have sufficient and trained staff to administer the national biosafety system.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol
A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)	(1) Publishing information in the BCH; (2) Accessing and using information in the BCH.	(i) Develop, update and maintain interactive support tools, following the migration of the BCH to the new platform; (ii) Provide training on the use of the BCH.	(a) Percentage of interactive support tools that are updated to the features of the new BCH platform; (b) Number of users that make use of the training material on the use of the BCH; (c) Percentage of Parties that have pertinent and updated information in the BCH.	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions BCH is used as the reference information platform for biosafety-related information

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner	(1) Establishing and strengthening national coordination systems to gather biosafety information; (2) Preparing a national report.	(i) Provide training on information gathering and data management to relevant national authorities for national reporting; (ii) Develop tools to assist Parties in preparing and submitting their national reports; (iii) Support cooperation among Parties to assist Parties with inadequate resources in the preparation and submission of their national reports.	(a) Percentage of Parties that identify their training needs on national reporting and develop training to relevant national authorities; (b) Percentage of Parties with needs for assistance that, with the use of assistance tools, prepared and submitted their reports in a timely manner; (c) Percentage of Parties requiring support, benefiting from cooperative activities to assist them in preparing and submitting their national report.	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed.
A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol	(1) Address non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	(i) Provide technical and adequate financial support for Parties concerned to carry out activities set out in compliance action plans, to address identified issues of non-compliance.	(a) Percentage of non-compliant Parties whose successfully executed compliance action plan resulted in full compliance.	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates implementation of the Protocol
A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of living modified organisms (LMOs), and manage and	(1) Conducting and reviewing scientifically sound risk assessments; (2) Regulating, managing and controlling identified risks; (3) Access to infrastructure and	(i) Develop or update, as necessary, and disseminate training materials on risk assessment and risk management; (ii) Provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessments, including use of resource documents and	(a) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated their training material, as needed, on scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management; (b) Percentage of Parties that provide training on conducting	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health Increased involvement of academia and specialized

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity taking also into account risks to human health	<p>technical expertise for risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(4) Access to scientific data relevant for risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(5) Parties have qualified staff to undertake case-by-case risk assessment and risk management.</p>	<p>gathering and analysis of scientific information;</p> <p>(iii) Facilitate access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(iv) Provide training to conduct scientific research, review and acquire data on biodiversity for specific ecological areas relevant to risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(v) Establish relations with academia and/or specific research entities to develop specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.</p>	<p>and reviewing risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(c) Number of experts by Parties that are able to conduct or review case-by-case risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that have access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for assessing and managing risks;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties that provide training to conduct scientific research, review and data acquisition relevant to risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties with established relations with academia and/or specific research entities for the development of specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.</p>	<p>research institutes strengthens scientific support for risk assessment and risk management</p>
A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs	<p>(1) Establishment of functional national systems for detection, notification and appropriate responses to unintentional transboundary movements, in</p>	<p>(i) Provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>(ii) Provide training on domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with Article 25 of the Protocol;</p>	<p>(a) Percentages of Parties that provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>(b) Number of cases of unintentional or illegal transboundary movements of LMOs reported;</p>	<p>Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized</p>

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
	accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol; (2) Establishment of functional domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with Article 25 of the Protocol.	(iii) Conduct training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.	(c) Percentage of Parties that provide training with functional domestic measures to prevent and manage unintentional and illegal transboundary movement of LMOs; (d) Percentage of Parties that provide training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.	
A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for handling, transport, packaging and identification, including in relation to documentation.	(i) Provide training to relevant competent national authorities on handling, transport, packaging, and identification of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties with personnel enabled in verification of documents accompanying LMOs shipments; (b) Percentage of Parties that have been trained on handling, transport and packaging and identification of LMOs.	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs
A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs	(1) Development, as necessary, and access to resource materials, procedures and information for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (2) Strengthening sampling, detection and identification capacities	(i) Conduct training on methodologies and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (ii) Facilitate access to and establish infrastructure for detection and identification of LMOs, including accredited laboratories, certified reference materials and consumables;	(a) Percentage of Parties trained on methods and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (b) Percentage of Parties with access to infrastructure for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs;	By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
	<p>of officials and laboratory staff;</p> <p>(3) Access to technical infrastructure for detection and identification, including certified reference materials;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening collaboration, including through networks of laboratories.</p>	<p>(iii) Establish, strengthen and maintain networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.</p>	<p>(c) Percentages of Parties that have established accredited laboratories;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that are members of networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.</p>	<p>By sharing information and quality assurance programmes in laboratory networks, accurate, robust and reliable analytical results and efficient procedures are promoted.</p>
<p>A.9. Parties that choose to do so take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</p>	<p>(1) Strengthening capacities for taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26;</p> <p>(2) Development and access to resource materials on socioeconomic considerations.</p>	<p>(i) Provide training to relevant national authorities on taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26;</p> <p>(ii) Develop, as necessary, update and disseminate training materials on socioeconomic considerations;</p> <p>(iii) Share experiences with and approaches for taking into account socioeconomic considerations;</p> <p>(iv) Establish research and information exchange cooperation on any socioeconomic considerations arising from the impacts of LMOs on the conservation and</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of competent national authorities in Parties that have access to adequate training for taking into account socioeconomic considerations, especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous peoples and local communities;</p> <p>(b) Number of developed, updated and disseminated training materials on socioeconomic considerations;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that share their experiences with and approaches for taking into account socioeconomic considerations;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that established collaborations with academia that have the experience</p>	<p>Parties that choose to do so take into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision-making on imports of LMOs</p> <p>Parties share experiences in conducting socioeconomic considerations</p>

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
		sustainable use of biodiversity, especially on indigenous peoples and local communities, with academia, other stakeholders and indigenous peoples and local communities.	needed in socioeconomic evaluations and with indigenous peoples and local communities.	
A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol	<p>(1) Supporting Parties to the Cartagena Protocol in ratifying the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>For Parties to the Supplementary Protocol:</p> <p>(2) Development of national legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(3) Development and access to resource materials, experiences and lessons learned regarding implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening capacities of competent authorities of Parties to the Supplementary</p>	<p>(i) Provide training in awareness raising of the Supplementary Protocol to support ratification and implementation;</p> <p>For Parties to the Supplementary Protocol:</p> <p>(ii) Provide training on the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks to determine how they address the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iii) Provide training on the development or amendment of domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iv) Develop resource materials to assist competent authorities in discharging their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol;</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have received training for the ratification of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties with personnel trained in the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks in relation to the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have trained personnel for developing or amending domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that use resource materials regarding the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties whose competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders have been trained to evaluate damage,</p>	Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
	Protocol to discharge their functions; (5) Development or identification of baselines of the status of biodiversity.	(v) Provide training on evaluating damage, establishing causal links, and determining appropriate response measures to competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders; (vi) Compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	establish causal links and determine appropriate response measures; (f) Percentage of Parties that compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	
B. Enabling environment				
B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities	(1) Self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (2) Provision of support for capacity-building activities; (3) Access to capacity-building materials; (4) Cooperation in capacity-building activities.	(i) Carry out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (ii) Provide technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the present Capacity-building Action Plan; (iii) Develop and disseminate, capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages; (iv) Cooperate at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and	(a) Percentage of Parties that have carried out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (b) Percentage of Parties that receive technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities; (c) Percentage of Parties that provide technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities; (d) Percentage of Parties having developed and disseminated capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages;	Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol Parties have identified their needs for capacity-building and recognize and put in place the appropriate actions to solve them

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
		stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.	(e) Percentage of Parties that establish partnerships at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.	
B.2. Parties mobilize adequate resources from all sources to support implementation of the Protocol in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol	(1) Establishment of a national budget allocation mechanism for biosafety; (2) Coordination with authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level; (3) Access to additional resources through cooperation with other Parties and donors, including the private sector, and through international cooperation programmes.	(i) Provide training or raise awareness on the establishment and development of mechanisms to leverage adequate resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol; (ii) Establish/strengthen coordination at the national level among competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors; (iii) Establish/strengthen cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol.	(a) Percentage of Parties that allocated resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that strengthened coordination between competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors; (c) Percentage of Parties that strengthened cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol; (d) Percentage of Parties having contributed resources to other Parties to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Protocol.	Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources Public and private resources are mobilized and provide regular and sustained support for the actions needed

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol	<p>(1) Establishment of national systems for promoting public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(2) Development and dissemination of resource and training materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(3) Provision of education on biosafety;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening mechanisms for participation in decision-making;</p> <p>(5) Development of public awareness programmes.</p>	<p>(i) Develop and disseminate capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(ii) Develop or update biosafety education programmes and strengthen institutional capacities;</p> <p>(iii) Integrate biosafety in relevant educational programmes;</p> <p>(iv) Establish academic exchange and fellowship programmes, including on modern biotechnology and biosafety research;</p> <p>(v) Provide training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation;</p> <p>(vi) Provide training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes;</p> <p>(vii) Provide training on biosafety communication.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that developed and disseminated capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated biosafety education programmes and strengthened institutional capacities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that integrated biosafety in relevant educational programmes;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that established academic exchange and fellowship programmes;</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties that provided training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation;</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties that provided training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes;</p>	Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs

Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety				
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcomes
			(g) Percentage of Parties that provided training on biosafety communication.	
B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels	(1) Cooperation among and within Parties; (2) Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders from relevant sectors; (3) Mainstreaming of biosafety in sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plans.	(i) Organize activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, access to and transfer of technology and sharing of information and experiences at all levels, in particular for developing country Parties and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition; (ii) Organize joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.	(a) Percentage of Parties that organized activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels; (b) Percentage of Parties that organized joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.	Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective Increased awareness on the importance of biosafety across government and relevant stakeholders