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CAPACITY BUILDING, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND THE CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM

Note by the Executive Secretary

I.   INTRODUCTION

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

2.   In its decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and emphasised the need for capacity-building and the effective sharing of knowledge in order to support countries in its implementation (paragraph 6). In this regard, the Executive Secretary was requested, inter alia, to promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan including through the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism and the mobilization of resources (paragraph 17(a)).

3.   In decision XII/2B, the Conference of the Parties adopted a number of measures to further enhance capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, and the use of available mechanisms and advanced technologies, including the clearing-house mechanism, to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, recognizing the importance of adopting a coherent and mutually supportive approach to these items.

4.   In accordance with paragraphs 8(d), 8(h), 9(e) and 19 of decision XII/2B, the present note provides an update on the progress made in the implementation of the aforementioned items and outlines further strategic measures and options to further enhance their implementation in coherent and mutually supportive manner. Draft recommendations relating to these items are presented in Section V for consideration by the SBI. A supplementary information document, progress on capacity development and

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* UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1.

participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention is provided (UNEP/CBD/SBI/I/INF/1).

5.   The above three items are interlinked. Capacity-building encompasses various approaches, tools, mechanisms and processes for strengthening the countries' systemic, institutional and human resources capabilities required to effectively implement the Convention and its Protocol. UNDP describes technical and scientific cooperation as a process whereby two or more countries pursue their individual or collective goals through cooperative exchanges of scientific knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how (technologies).1 The clearing-house mechanism is a tool established by Article 18.3 of the Convention to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.

II.   CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY (2011-2020) AND ITS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS.

6.   In paragraph 8(d) of the decision XII/2B, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to undertake: (i) an evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities that the Secretariat has supported and facilitated, including recommendations on how to further integrate the needs expressed by Parties using participatory approaches; (ii) a review of related partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery; and (iii) an analysis of the gaps in capacity-building activities supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and, building on these elements, develop a short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, and to convene an expert group to examine the proposed short-term action plan. Sub-sections A to C below present a synthesis of the outcomes of the above evaluation, review and analysis undertaken by the Secretariat.

7.   Sub-section D identifies possible ways and means of enhancing the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention, in particular training and capacity-building for developing countries to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 which will be addressed the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting as stipulated in its multi-year programme of work up to 2020 (decision XII/31).

A.   Evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-building activities

8.   In response to the request contained in paragraph 8(d) of decision XII/2B, the Executive Secretary through notification 2015-147 of 15 December 2015 invited national focal points and participants (including government officials and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities) who took part in capacity building activities facilitated and/or supported by the Secretariat during the period 2013-2015 to complete an online survey to evaluate the overall effectiveness of those activities and make recommendations for improvement. The survey was designed to complement the findings of the mid-term review of the Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) activities carried out between 2011 and 2012, which was conducted by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies to, inter alia, assess the relevance and effectiveness of capacity building activities of the JBF and document the lessons learned.

Methodology

9.   The survey was conducted online using surveymonkey from 15 December 2015 to 14 January 2016 and was available in English, French and Spanish. Participants were asked to respond to a total of

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1 In the context of the CBD and its Protocols, a large percentage of technical and scientific cooperation initiatives are intended develop the capacity of one or more of the participating Parties through technical assistance, transfer of technology and know-how, staff exchanges, twinning, study visits, sharing of research results and/or other means.

10 questions, six of which were multiple choice questions with the option of adding further information in a narrative form and four were narrative questions. In analysing the 74 pages of narrative responses received, the Secretariat focussed was on recurring issues and themes raised by various respondents. Some of the points or suggestions made by one or two respondents were also taken into consideration if they were considered crucial or innovative.

10.   A total of 144 responses to the survey were received from Africa (62), Asia-Pacific (27), Central and Eastern Europe (7), Latin America and the Caribbean (44) and Western Europe and Others Group (4). Of the 144 responses, 27 (17 per cent) were National Focal Points, 87 (54 per cent) were government-nominated participants in capacity-building activities organised or facilitated by the Secretariat and 46 (or 29 per cent) were from representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Level of participation

11.   In response to Question 3 on the number of capacity-building activities the respondents had participated in during the period 2013-2015, the majority (119 or 83 per cent) indicated that they participated in at least 3 activities, 19 respondents (or 13 per cent) participated in 3 to 5 activities and 3 respondents (2 per cent) participated in more than 5 activities. Three respondents did not participate in any activity.

Subject matter covered

12.   In response to Question 4, many respondents indicated that the capacity-building activities they participated and/or the capacity-building materials they accessed and used covered Aichi Target 17 on the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (52 respondents), Target 18 on traditional knowledge (52 participants), Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol (51 respondents), Target 11 on Protected areas (48) and Target 20 on financial resources (46). The least covered subject areas were Target 3 on incentives and Target 8 on pollution. The other subject areas covered are outlined in table 1 below.

Table 1: Subject matter covered by the capacity-building activities

Aichi Target 17: NBSAPs adopted as policy instrument	52
Aichi Target 18: Traditional knowledge respected	52
Aichi Target 16: Nagoya Protocol in force and operational	51
Aichi Target 11: Protected areas increased and improved	48
Aichi Target 20: Financial resources from all sources increased	46
Aichi Target 2: Biodiversity values integrated	39
Aichi Target 1: Awareness increased	38
Aichi Target 14: Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded	30
Aichi Target 19: Knowledge improved, shared and applied	30
Aichi Target 15: Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced	28
Aichi Target 5: Habitat loss halved or reduced	25
Aichi Target 10: Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	25
Aichi Target 9: Invasive alien species prevented and controlled	24
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	18
Aichi Target 12: Extinction prevented	18
Aichi Target 4: Sustainable production and consumption	16
Aichi Target 6: Sustainable management of marine living resources	16
Aichi Target 13: Genetic diversity maintained	14
Aichi Target 7: Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	13
Aichi Target 3: Incentives reformed	10

Aichi Target 8: Pollution reduced	10

Quality of organisation and delivery of the activities

13.   In Question 5, the respondents were invited to indicate on a scale of 1 to 4 their level of agreement with the statement that the capacity-building activities they participated in were well organised and delivered. A large number of respondents (62) strongly agreed, 79 respondents agreed and only 3 respondents disagreed.

14.   Specifically, a number of respondents commented that the activities provided a conducive environment for learning and allowed for interaction and sharing of experiences and lessons learned. Many also noted that the content was good and comprehensive and was clearly explained. Many also commented that the training materials were very useful, relevant and practical and also that documentation was sent to participants prior to the workshops. A number of respondents also commented that the resource people were very good. A few others made the following statements: the mandatory preparatory work was useful, the exercises were useful and practical, the field trip was well connected to the content and the next steps were clearly defined and understood.

15.   In terms of improvements needed, some respondents commented that activities they participated in did not allow for adequate time to cover the vast material presented and to engage and share experiences with other participants. A few others noted that the content presented was difficult to apply in their country context. Two respondents commented that it was difficult for IPLCs to be part of the workshop composed of mostly government officials noting that this limited the effective participation.

Usefulness and effectiveness of the capacity building activities/materials

16.   In Question 6, the respondents were asked to indicate how the capacity building activities and materials were useful and effective in facilitating their involvement in and increasing their ability and confidence to contribute to national processes. The results presented in table 2 below shows the 64 respondents (48 per cent) who participated in the capacity-building/training workshops strongly agreed with the statement that those workshops were useful and effective, 64 respondents (46 per cent) agreed and only 8 respondents (6 per cent) disagreed.

Table 2: Capacity building activities/materials were useful and effective

Type of capacity-building	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable	Total
Capacity-building/training workshops	67	64	8	0	3	142
E-learning activities, including webinars	17	62	10	2	33	124
Pilot projects/ experiential learning activities	32	60	7	0	25	124
Needs assessments/analyses	24	72	11	1	18	126
Training/guidance materials	48	70	5	0	8	131
Technical support/policy advice	43	63	8	0	14	128
Case studies and lessons learned	32	54	5	0	8	99

17.   With regard to e-learning activities, including webinars, a large of number participants (33 respondents or 27 per cent) indicated that this part of the question was not applicable to them, perhaps meaning that they had not participated in e-learning activities. Of the 91 respondents who indicated that they participated in e-learning activities, 17 (or 19 per cent) strongly agreed that they were useful and effective, 62 (or 68 per cent) agreed, 10 (or 11 percent) disagreed, and 2 (2 per cent) strongly disagreed. These results indicate that this capacity-building modality is still not yet widely used by Parties, other governments and indigenous peoples and local communities. They also indicate that a fairly large number of participants who have used it (12 respondents or 10 per cent) have so far not found it effective. A few

respondents commented that the online learning activities are not as successful because participants are not actively engaged and is difficult to interact and share experiences with others. One respondent noted that webinars were difficult to follow due to technical challenges, including limited internet connectivity which resulted in sessions getting disconnected.

18. A large number of the respondents (70 or 57 per cent) who utilised the training and guidance materials provided by the Secretariat agreed that they were useful and effective, 48 respondents (39 per cent) strongly agreed while 5 respondents (4 per cent) disagreed. Almost similar responses were made with regard to case studies and lessons learned.

19. Quite a large number of the respondents (63 respondents or 55 per cent) who received technical support or policy advice from the Secretariat also agreed that such support and advice was useful and effective, 43 respondents (38 per cent) strongly agreed, while 8 respondents (7 per cent) disagreed.

20. Overall, most respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the Secretariat's capacity building support was useful and effective in increasing their ability and confidence to contribute to national processes for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, particularly the training and guidance materials (96 per cent), the case studies and lessons learned (95 per cent), the capacity-building/training workshops (94 per cent) and the technical support/policy advice provided (93 per cent).

Relevance of the Secretariat's capacity building activities and materials

21. In response to Question 7, a majority of respondents (71 respondents or 49 per cent) strongly agreed that the Secretariat's capacity building activities and materials were relevant to their work and responded to their country's capacity needs and priorities, 69 respondents (48 per cent) agreed and 4 respondents (3 per cent) disagreed. A number of respondents commented that the workshop material contributed to enhancing their skills to better perform at work and others said they used material provided by the Secretariat for their national capacity building activities. Others noted that the case of real examples and the practical experiences shared by experts and other participants were relevant and useful for their work. Some suggested that examples of success stories and practical exercises would be useful.

22. In response to Question 8, a majority of the respondents (73 respondents or 51 per cent) indicated that they had utilized/applied the knowledge, experience and skills acquired from the Secretariat capacity-building activities to a large extent, while 36 respondents (25 per cent) had done so to a very large extent, 29 respondents (20 per cent) to a limited extent while 6 respondents (4 per cent) to a very limited extend (see Figure 1 below). Specially, a number of respondents mentioned that they used the knowledge and skills in the development and implementation of projects, others applied them in training others and raising awareness at local and national level.

Figure 1: Extent to which the acquired knowledge and skills are utilized/applied
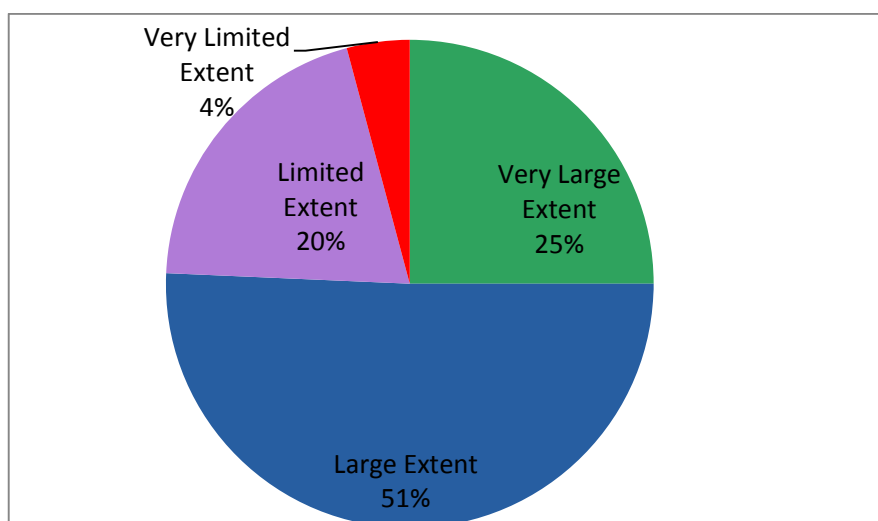
Recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the capacity building activities

23.   In Question 9, the participants were invited to make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the capacity building activities the supported and/or facilitated by the Secretariat. A number of respondents recommended organization of more "train the trainers" activities, organization of more Webinars and online learning activities, development of more training and guidance materials; assessment of the countries' specific needs before developing the content and programme of the capacity-building activities, better selection of participants to avoid recycling of participants, provision of follow-up support after workshops and creation of networks for participants to continue sharing experiences. A few others suggested the Secretariat should work towards getting more concrete and clear follow-up actions defined and work plans agreed at the end of the workshops. Other concrete suggestions included: allowing sufficient time for participants to complete the preparatory work; dividing participants according to their level of capacity; incorporating more practical sessions in the training activities; and adding more practical sessions and field work to the workshops.

24.   A large number of respondents also called for organization of more capacity-building workshops activities, especially on access and benefit-sharing, Article 8(j). Others suggested organizing workshops for sub-national authorities and other stakeholders, organizing more capacity building activities at local level; inviting more regional organizations and experts in workshop to share their experiences and information about their work; involving more IPLCs in capacity building activities; increasing the number of participants supported per country especially for big countries; and provision of financial assistance to Parties to organize capacity building activities at national level.

25.   The SBI may wish to take note of the above evaluation results and request the Executive Secretary take necessary measures to improve the effectiveness of its capacity-building support activities, taking into account the results of the evaluation and the recommendations made.

B. Partnership arrangements and opportunities for delivery

26.   The Secretariat is collaborating with a number of national, regional and international organizations programmes and initiatives in assisting Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to implement the Convention and its Protocols. Over the last few years, the Executive Secretary has signed more than 200 partnership agreements (including Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Cooperation etc.).[2] More than half of those agreements include elements on collaboration

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2 The partnership agreements are available on the CBD website at: http://www.cbd.int/agreements/

to provide capacity-building support to Parties and stakeholders. A list of some of the organizations with which the Secretariat has signed a formal agreement is contained in Annex 2. In addition, the Secretariat collaborates on an ad hoc basis with a number of intergovernmental, non-governmental, academic and research and business sector organizations, in organizing or facilitating specific capacity-building activities.

27.   The Secretariat's Capacity Development Strategy (2015-2020) highlights the importance of working through partners to deliver capacity-building support to Parties. It recognizes that partnering with organizations located in specific countries, regions or subregions and working directly with Parties and stakeholders on a day-to-day basis is more effective and sustainable way of delivering capacity-building.

(i)   Partnership arrangements

28.   The Secretariat has entered into various partnership arrangements with international organizations, civil society and the private sector depending on the purposes and conditions of the partnerships, the areas of mutual interest, the nature and profiles of the partners, as well as the operational and strategic opportunities and challenges. The most common partnership arrangements include the following:

(a)   *Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs):* This is a non-binding partnership agreement that provides a framework for cooperation between the Secretariat and the partners for specific time-bound activities designed to achieve shared goals and objectives. This is the most common partnership arrangement entered into with international organizations. It establishes a common understanding and mutually recognized joint broad activities intended to promote the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols.

(b)   *Small Scale Funding Agreements (SSFAs):* These are legally binding partnership agreements used when SCBD assigns the implementation of specific activities to a partner within a mutually agreed framework and transfers funds to the partner for this purpose not more than US$ 200,000 cumulatively to the same partner during a given biennial. A detailed activity-based budget and timeframe-based implementation plan that is linked to an approved or mandated activity is attached as an annex to the Agreement. The implementation plan specifies the scope of work and details the activities necessary to achieve the expected accomplishments.

(c)   *Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs):* These are legally binding partnership agreements regarding specific stand-alone projects. Sometimes, a number of project cooperation agreements can come under one programme-based-agreement. For example, the Secretariat has signed PCAs with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to deliver a project on "Resilience through investing in ecosystems – knowledge, innovation and transformation of risk management (RELIEF Kit)" and with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) on a project entitled "Capacity-building Programme to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol".

(d)   *Programme-Based Partnerships (PbP) or Programme-Cooperation Agreements*: These usually cover whole sector(s) or programmes and comprise multiple projects. Such agreements detail the projects/activities, the goals to be achieved; the strategy to follow, the parties' responsibilities, risks and the funding sources. The Secretariat has so far entered into such an agreement with only a few organizations, including IUCN and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It hopes to use this arrangement more frequently under its new capacity-building strategy, whereby large partner organizations with the requisite capacity and comparative advantages would be engaged to deliver multiple capacity-building projects relating to different programmes of work.

(e)   *Joint-Initiatives Partnerships (JIP)*: These are agreements entered with partners to implement joint initiatives such as delivery of training activities (courses, workshops, e-learning modules, etc.), development of university or school curricula or conduct of applied research. These agreements are typical with education and research institutions. The agreements detail funding sources, technical and funding responsibilities, shared risks, and expected outcomes. So far the Secretariat entered into such an

agreement with CITES and is exploring opportunities of working with regional and subregional organizations and institutions (including universities) to undertake joint initiatives.

(ii)   Partnership opportunities

29.   The Secretariat is coordinating or actively involved in a number of partnership initiatives which are directly contributing to capacity-building for the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets and the programmes of work. Key examples include the following:

(a)   *The PoWPA Friends Consortium*: This is an informal collaboration of individuals, non-governmental organizations, UN organizations and governments, united by the common theme of supporting implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. This consortium has assisted in conducting dozens of regional training workshops and also contributed to the development of e-learning modules on protected areas for self-paced learning.[3]

(b)   *The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI)*: This initiative aims at building partnerships and enhancing capacity to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity in a holistic manner, building on lessons learned and knowledge gained. It facilitates the sharing and exchange of knowledge, information, experiences and practices; and promotes improved coordination and dialogue to support countries in their efforts to achieve the marine and coastal biodiversity-related Aichi Targets, in particular Targets 6, 10, and 11.[4]

(c)   *The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)*: The Secretariat works closely with the CPF a voluntary partnership consisting of 14 international organizations, institutions and secretariats working on a range of issues concerning forests and sustainable forest management (SFM). Preparations for the CPF work plan 2017-2020 will identify priorities for collective action by all members to carry out its core functions, which includes joint programming and submission of coordinated proposals to respective governing bodies. CPF will also be identifying ways to activate the CPF Network.[5]

(d)   *Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management*: This is a voluntary partnership of international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes for the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources. It aims to, among other things, increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues by: facilitating communication and sharing of information on policies, programmes and activities among members and other parties and undertaking joint initiatives and collaborative activities. It is currently consists of 13 organizations and is chaired by the CBD Executive Secretary.[6]

(e)   *Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)*: This partnership assists islands to advance the conservation of island biodiversity by inspiring leadership, catalyzing commitments, and facilitating targeted collaboration and exchanges among islands. It provides a global platform that enables islands to work together to develop solutions to common problems and to take high-level commitments and actions to build resilient and sustainable island communities.[7]

(f)   *The Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASIPartnership)*: This partnership provides a forum for scientists, environmental managers, policy-makers and others share information and discuss issues in order to assist in the implementation of Article 8(h) and Aichi Biodiversity Target 9. It provides access to a range of information services and capacity-building tools.

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[3]   See details at: http://www.cbd.int/protected/friends

[4]   See details at: http://www.cbd.int/soi

[5]   CPF is composed of 14 forest institutions, organizations and convention secretariats. See: https://www.cbd.int/forest/partners.shtml

[6]   See details at: http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/

[7]   See details at: https://www.cbd.int/island/glispa.shtml

The Secretariat serves on the GIASIPartnership Steering Committee, which provides guidance and support to the Partnership.[8]

(g)   *The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)*: This is a proactive network uniting governments, organisations, communities and individuals for the restoration of the world's degraded and deforested lands, contributing towards achieving several Aichi Biodiversity Targets and in particular targets 5, 14 and 15.[9] GPFLR partners are involved in the Secretariat's capacity building activities organised under the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) through the support of the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea.

(h)   *The Group of Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON)*: This is a global partnership and network of organizations that are collaborating to collect, manage, analyze, and share data on the status and trends of the world's biodiversity in order to facilitate improved policy and decision-making. GEO BON supports Parties through targeted capacity building efforts at the national and regional level and provision of tools for data collection, integration and analysis. For example, it has developed a "BON in a Box" toolkit consisting of tools, protocols, software, methods and guidelines that facilitate effective biodiversity monitoring.[10]

(i)   *Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity*: This consortium, which was initiated in March 2006, aims to leverage the expertise and experience of leading scientific institutions in order to implement education and training activities to support developing countries that are building scientific, technical and policy skills in the area of biodiversity.[11]

(j)   *The Aichi Biodiversity Targets Task Force*: This task force, which comprises 29 organizations (international non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations entities, including the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions) aims to contribute to the successful and timely implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and, more specifically, to provide a platform to exchange information and coordinate activities among the signatories in support of the efforts of their member countries and stakeholders towards achieving the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.[12]

(k)   *IPBES Capacity-building Forum*: The capacity-building forum of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) involves institutions that fund and/or themselves undertake capacity building activities relevant to IPBES's work. It is intended to facilitate both capacity-building projects and strategic alignments of activities between interested institutions.[13]

30.   The above partnership initiatives and networks, and many others, provide important opportunities for facilitating the delivery of capacity-building activities in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. SBI may wish to invite those partnerships and networks to further develop targeted programmes and share their experiences and lessons through the clearing-house mechanism.

C. Analysis of gaps in capacity-building activities

31.   At its previous meetings, the Conference of the Parties has adopted a number of decisions requesting Parties, relevant organizations and the Executive Secretary to undertake various capacity-

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[8] See details at: http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/en

[9] See details at: http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/. More information on implementation of the FERI is provided in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/12.

[10] See details at: http://geobon.org

[11] The Consortium currently comprises at least 24 institutions. See details at: https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/csp/

[12] See: https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2011/pr-2011-09-20-GlobalPartners-en.pdf

[13] See details at: http://www.ipbes.net/images/documents/WP/1ab/IPBES_capacity-building_forum_Concept-Note.pdf

building activities to support and facilitate the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.[14]

32.   Gaps in capacity building activities can be analysed by Aichi Biodiversity Target, other thematic categories such as biomes, or by cross-cutting capacities needed to accomplish key actions. They can also be analysed at different scales from global, regional, national, subnational to local. For the purposes of this document "gaps" was taken to mean Aichi Biodiversity Targets, or geographic/political regions of the world where there is a lack of, or limited, capacity building activities supported and/or facilitated by the Secretariat[15.] "Activities" was taken to include workshops, webinars, trainings, pilot projects and/or projects or programmes containing a mixture of different approaches.

33.   In order to respond to paragraph 8(d)(iii) of decision XII/2B, the Secretariat has compiled (in annexes 1 and 2) information on the coverage of capacity building activities by region and by Aichi Target, the coverage of the targets by capacity tools and materials, the number of COP decisions relating to capacity building, and the status of implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as reported by Parties in their 5 national reports (also presented in document SBI/1/2/add 2).

(i)   Coverage of capacity building activities by region and by Aichi Target

34.   Table 1/Figure 1 shows the gaps in coverage of regions and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of capacity building activities supported by the Secretariat since COP-10[16]. The information available shows that Targets 4, 7, and 13 have not had any capacity building activities dedicated specifically to them in any region. The one activity reported covering Target 8 was specifically on marine debris and was a global workshop. The activities reported addressing Target 14, while covering almost all regions have addressed only the biodiversity and health angle and not the target's broader intention of also the livelihoods and wellbeing of vulnerable groups related to the availability of ecosystem services. Likewise, the activities marked under Target 1 are those specifically addressing living modified organisms and not the broader intention of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1. Table 1/Figure 1 also shows activities supporting the implementation of Targets 1, 3 and 12 having relatively limited regional coverage. On the other hand, the information available indicates that Targets 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and the Cartagena Protocol have been addressed by capacity building activities in almost all the regions of the world since COP-10.

35.   With regards to regional coverage, Table 1 indicates that there has been a good regional balance in capacity building activities supported by the Secretariat with the slight exception of Central Asia and of Western Europe.

Capacity building tools available by Aichi Target

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

[15] This approach was chosen principally due to the limited information available, and for ease of analysis. However it must be cautioned that, as many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are closely interlinked, an activity covering one target may also cover other associated targets. This "indirect" coverage is not captured in the table and graphs. The results of the analysis may be further refined by consideration of these linkages and the coverage it may have afforded the targets that it indicates have been least covered. Likewise, it should be considered that in some regions some Aichi Biodiversity Targets may be less relevant or less in need of support for their implementation.

[16] A list of capacity building activities supported since COP-12 is available in annex 2. This list builds on the list provided in previous documents prepared by the Executive Secretary, including UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/3, UNEP/CBD/COP/11/13 and UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/13, reporting on the progress made by the Secretariat in providing capacity-building support to Parties for implementing the convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The activities included in this analysis are only activities in which the Secretariat played a significant role and which were thus announced on the CBD Calendar of events. A thorough analysis of gaps in capacity building activities would require inclusion of capacity building activities conducted by global, regional and national partners which have not been announced on the CBD calendar.

36.   Figure 2 shows the gaps in coverage of Aichi Targets by the capacity building tools and materials available[17]. Notably there seem to be no capacity building materials at present to support the achievement of Targets 13 and 19. There are less than 5 tools available to support the implementation of Targets 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, and 20[18].

COP decisions on capacity building by Aichi Target

37.   Figure 3 shows that there is a substantial difference between Aichi Biodiversity Targets in terms of the number of COP decisions on capacity building to support their achievement. Targets 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 20, each have fewer than 5 decisions mandating capacity support for their implementation. However, Targets 12, and 13 are particularly notable as[19] there have been no COP decisions mandating capacity support for their implementation and achievement.

Regions covered and tools available by Aichi Target (Figure 4)

38.   Figure 4 combines the regions covered by capacity building activities and the number of tools available for each of the Aichi Targets. It shows that the targets that have been least supported are Targets 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 and 13. Targets 14 and 19 follow closely. These can be considered the gaps in capacity building activities at the global level. In order to equate these gaps with the need to enhance capacity building efforts to fill them, it is useful to compare these results with the status of implementation of each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

39.   Figure 5 shows the status of implementation of the Aichi Targets as reported in Parties' fifth national reports (included in document SBI/1/2/Add.2 (targets analysis)). It indicates that while most Parties are progressing (albeit at an insufficient rate) on most targets, many Parties are making no progress on almost all targets, and some Parties are moving away from a number of targets. The targets of most concern seem to be targets 5, 8, 9, 10, and 12 while targets 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 20 also seem to be lagging to varying degrees.

40.   Comparing the global "gaps" in capacity building activities supported by the Secretariat with the status of implementation of the different targets shows some evident gaps in capacity building activities. Targets 8, 12, and 13 coincide in the weakness of their regional coverage by capacity building activities, the number of tools available to support their implementation, the number of decisions mandating support and their status of implementation. Targets 3, 4 and 7 also coincide in their weakness in the four parameters analysed although all have 5 or more capacity building tools supporting their implementation.

41.   Target 5, although being the target most lagging in implementation seems to have a good coverage in terms of capacity-building activities as well as tools. The importance of this target for other targets (including but not only Target 12) may warrant a sustained effort to enhance capacity for its implementation. Targets 9, 10 and 20 are in much the same situation although fewer tools appear to be available to support their implementation.

42.   This analysis could be complemented with the results of the process undertaken under SBSTTA to identify key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Decision XII/1 annex 1, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/3), and the process undertaken under SBSTTA-19 to identify further opportunities and additional strategic issues/ key actions for productive sectors. It can also be complemented by the results of reviews of implementation to take place under SBI-1and in the Voluntary Peer Review process currently being tested under the Convention.

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[17] The tools considered for this analysis are those produced in close collaboration with the Secretariat and reported by the Secretariat Aichi Biodiversity Focal Points to the Capacity Building Cluster. The Secretariat is aware of many partners producing many tools of different sorts with or without its specific collaboration. These tools and materials should be registered in the recently created database of capacity building tools resources in order to be considered in future analyses of this type.

[18] This analysis does not consider the quality of these capacity building materials nor the need (or not) for additional materials. It also does not consider the availability of existing materials in different languages.

[19] This analysis does not consider the contents of these decisions, only their existence/absence. The need (or not) for additional decisions depends a lot on weather previous decisions have been fulfilled and on the content of decisions.

43.   Breaking down the status of implementation by region and comparing these to regional coverage of capacity building activities may further indicate region-specific gaps. This could also be done at the national level.

44.   At the national level, capacity building needs can be derived from Parties' revised NBSAPs which, according to COP Decision IX/8, should contain a national capacity development strategy. The Secretariat notes that, of the post COP-10 NBSAPs received to date, only 5 NBSAPs contain such a strategy, while some 30 others contain some capacity building provisions (in doc SBI/1/2/Add.1). A preliminary analysis of the capacity needs expressed in the first 13 post COP-10 NBSAPs from developing Parties submitted to the Secretariat revealed that while some information can be gleaned in this way, for the most part, Parties are not systematic and explicit enough in their NBSAPs regarding their capacity needs to allow conclusions to be drawn and capacity building programmes developed based (solely) on this information.

45.   Other sources of information on national level capacity needs are the National Capacity Self-Assessments (NSCA) conducted between 2002-2010[i], with support from the Global Environment Facility. A total of 146 countries conducted these assessments to determine their capacity needs for implementing the Rio Conventions. While individual country reports can be examined, GEF's global summary report indicates the top five capacity development needs expressed by countries: 1) public awareness and environmental education; 2) information management and exchange; 3) development and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks; 4) strengthening organizational mandates and structures; and 5) economic instruments and sustainable financing mechanisms.

D. Ways and means of enhancing the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention

46.   As stipulated in its multi-year programme of work up to 2020 (decision XII/31), the Conference of the Parties will address at its thirteenth meeting ways and means to enhance the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention, in particular training and capacity building for developing countries to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Accordingly, this sub-section reviews relevant past and ongoing initiatives and identifies possible ways and means of enhancing biodiversity-related education and training to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

47.   In general, education and training programmes fall under three broad categories: formal[20], non-formal[21] and informal[22] programmes. Most of the education and training initiatives currently undertaken by the Secretariat and partner organizations fall under the category of non-formal programmes and include training workshops, seminars, conferences and lectures. The formal programmes are typically developed and conducted by academic and training institutions. They include: 1) degree programs; and 2) short-term courses on specific issues/themes, which can be taught individually or as part of a broader degree program.

            (i)   *Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)*

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[20] Formal education involves organized formal approaches to impart knowledge and skills and enhance the competencies, motivation and attitudes of individuals. It is curriculum-based and use of set standards to assess the learners' levels of achievement. Formal education is intentional from the perspectives of both teacher and learner.

[21] Non-formal education involves structured educational/learning activities that take place outside the established formal educational system. Those programmes usually don't have a set syllabus, assessment, accreditation and certification associated with formal education.

[22] Informal education involves unstructured learning activities with no set learning objectives and outcomes and imposes no obligations on the learner. It is usually a spontaneous process of helping people to learn and works through various means including conversations, and happens outside the classroom, in museums, libraries, fairs and exhibits, listening to radio or watching educational TV programmes, participating in scientific contests, or attending lectures and conferences.

48.   Over the past few years, a number of initiatives have been implemented by Parties and relevant organizations to promote biodiversity-related education and training. Some of the work in this regard has been undertaken within the framework of the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/19. At its eighth meeting in 2006, the Conference of the Parties adopted an implementation plan for the CEPA programme of work (decision VIII/6, annex III). A number of the shortlisted priority activities in the plan of implementation under component 1 on education and component 3 on training, both at the national/regional level and the international level, have not been fully implemented and are still pertinent.23

49.   SBI may wish to recommend that those activities be further reviewed and pursued in the context of the proposed short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. These may assist Parties, among other things, to train a pool of professionals than can effectively carry out activities to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and achieve its Aichi Biodiversity Targets in a timely manner. Specifically, future efforts should aim:

(a)   To assist Parties to have well trained staff to assist them to meet their obligations under the Convention and its Protocols; and to attain self-sufficiency in developing their human resources to meet their training needs;

(b)   To develop the capacity of indigenous peoples and local community organizations, to ensure their effective participation in the implementation Convention and its Protocols;

(c)   To promote and strengthen the exchange of knowledge, resource materials and expertise among Parties and relevant institutions;

(d)   To promote high-quality continuing education in biodiversity-related disciplines and facilitate timely access to state-of-the-art knowledge and innovations.

(e)   To develop capacity of national universities and training centers to train graduates with a wide range of skills necessary to assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This may require designing new courses/programmes, producing new training materials or updating existing ones, and working with the instructors to understand the Parties' needs.

(f)   To support Parties to develop a pool of professionals with multidisciplinary skills through graduate education and to re-orient existing professionals through in-service training.

(ii)   Other ways and means to enhance the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention

50.   Biodiversity-related education and training can be promoted through a number of other ways and means, including the following:

(a)   Encouraging and facilitating relevant education and training institutions to play a key role in organizing and delivering biodiversity-related education and training programmes to support Parties and stakeholders particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols;

(b)   Encouraging relevant institutions to develop new biodiversity-related courses and programmes, especially on new emerging issues to address specific training needs of Parties;

(c)   Organization/co-sponsorship of targeted training courses, workshops and seminars, tailored to the needs and circumstances of specific countries, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other target groups;

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23 See the short-list of CEPA priority activities at: https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=11018

(d)   Provision of short-term fellowships and on-job training opportunities to enable participants from developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to acquire specialised skills and exposure to new scientific and technological innovations;

(e)   Development of targeted education and training programmes at the national, regional and international levels;

(f)   Development and exchange of education and training materials at the national, regional and international levels;

(g)   Encouraging and supporting Parties to incorporate biodiversity-related education in their broader national human resources development programmes;

(h)   Development of additional biodiversity-related educational materials, recognizing the need to adapt such materials to the needs and situations of different countries, regions or groups, (in different languages, where feasible) and making them available in print as well as online;

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

(j)   Promoting partnerships between governments and academic institutions as well as regional organizations and centres of excellence.

(iii)   Existing education and education opportunities

51.   Over the past few years, a number of universities and training institutions around the world have included environment and sustainability issues in their curriculum. Some universities are offering biodiversity-related degree programmes at undergraduate and graduate levels and others have created specialised short-term or continuing education (or summer) courses. There is great variety among these courses, some are very short in duration (2-3 days), others may be a month or longer. The content of those courses varies depending on the level of instruction (graduate, undergraduate or basic levels), and the target audience (including government officials, professionals, students, and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, etc.).

52.   Some governments have formulated specific national policies aimed at promoting environmental education at all levels. For example, since the early 1990, a number of countries Latin America and Caribbean, including Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico have developed specific national policies or strategies to promote environmental education.24

53.   A number of global and regional training networks and partnership initiatives established over the past few years provide opportunities for advancing biodiversity-related education and training programme. Examples include the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES), the Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific (NETTLAP), the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean (ETN-LAC), the Alliance of Iberoamerican University Networks for Sustainability and the Environment (ARIUSA), the Train-Sea-Coast Program and UNEP's Global Training Programme on Environmental Policy Analysis and Law.

(a)   *Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES):* This UNEP-coordinated partnership seeks to promote the integration of environment and sustainability practices into the education, training and applied research programmes of universities around the world. It also facilitates inter-university networking on sustainability issues. At present, over 680 universities and regional partners/focal points from five different continents are part of the GUPES network.25 GUPES

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24   See Article on "Higher Education, Environment and Sustainability in Latin America and The Caribbean" by Orlando Sáenz and Javier Benayas: http://www.guninetwork.org/articles/higher-education-environment-and-sustainability-latin-america-and-caribbean

25   See details at: http://www.unep.org/training/programmes/gupes.asp

complements and builds on the successes of the Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African Universities (MESA), the Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in the Caribbean Universities (MESCA) and the Asia-Pacific Regional University Consortium (RUC).

(b)   *Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific (NETTLAP)*: This network, initiated in 1993 by UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), has been instrumental in strengthening the role of tertiary institutions in building capacity for sustainable development in more than 35 countries in the region. It has spearheaded the development of curriculum guidelines and associated training methods, resource materials, tools and learning aids which are extensively used in the region. Selected educators and trainers work with specialists in training methods, instructional design, training technologies and development of training material. Furthermore, NETTLAP has spearheaded the development of sub-regional strategies on environmental education and training.26 Building on NETTAP's activities UNEP-ROAP developed a *Regional University Consortium on Sustainable Development (RUCSD)*, based at the UNEP-Tongji University joint Institute for Environment and Sustainable Development (IESD). Activities of the consortium include the convening of Regional Leadership Training Programmes and development of a regional Masters degree on Sustainable Development as well as promoting networking and partnerships among the consortia members.

(c)   *Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean (ETN-LAC*): This network promotes environmental education for all the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was established to create awareness of the region's environmental problems, and the acquisition of the knowledge, methods and techniques to comprehend and solve them.27

(d)   *Alliance of Iberoamerican University Networks for Sustainability and the Environment (ARIUSA)*: Established in 2007, this alliance is currently composed of 18 active universities and environmental networks in 11 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that promote environmental education, training and research. 28 These include: the Universities Network in Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), the Mexican Consortium of University Environmental Programmes for Sustainable Development (COMPLEXUS) established in 200029; the Environmental Committee of the Association of Universities in the Montevideo Group (CA-AUGM) created in 1991; the Argentinian University Network for Sustainability and the Environment (RAUSA) created in 2009 and the Cooperation agreement between seven universities in the Santiago de Chile metropolitan area established in 2010 to promote a sustainable campus initiative in Chile.30

(e)   *Canadian Universities Partnership for Biodiversity*: This partnership was created in 2006 through a Letter of Intent (LOI) between the Secretariat and several Canadian universities and research institutes. The objective of the Partnership is to create a forum for the exchange of experiences between the universities and research institutes and centers participating actively in the areas of work of the CBD, and to facilitate the interface between the CBD Secretariat and the partner universities.31

(f)   *ProSPER.Net: Promotion of Sustainability in Postgraduate Education and Research Network*: ProSPER.Net is an alliance of more than 35 leading universities in the Asia-Pacific region that

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26   Examples include: the South Pacific Action Strategy on Environmental Education and Training (1999–2003), ASEAN Action Plan on Environmental Education (2000–2005) and the South Asian Environmental Education and Training Action Plan (2003–2008).

27   ETN-LAC covers 19 countries in the Caribbean (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Jamaica), Meso-America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua and Panama) and South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela). See details at: http://www.pnuma.org/educamb/index.php

28   The 18 universities and environmental networks are located in 11 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela. See details at: http://ariusa.net/

29   See details at: : http://www.complexus.org.mx

30   In December 2012, at a meeting held in Bogotá, Colombia, ETN-LAC and ARIUSA agreed to work together under the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES)-Latin America.

31   See details at: https://www.cbd.int/universities/canada.shtml

are committed to integrating sustainable development into postgraduate courses and curricula. The network, which was founded in June 2008, strives to transform knowledge institutions by introducing innovation in governance, education, research, and outreach, and thus producing a new cadre of leaders equipped with the knowledge and skills required to build sustainable societies. By changing the way higher education institutions teach students about sustainability, ProSPER.Net improves the ways in which future professionals manage sustainability issues across a wide variety of disciplines.[32]

(g)   *The Global Training Programme on Environmental Policy Analysis and Law* managed by UNEP has organised a series of trainings since 1993. The programme seeks to strengthen participants' capacities to develop and implement environmental laws in their respective home countries. This goal is pursued through: training participants on legal and institutional developments in the field of environmental law; developing requisite skills; and providing opportunities for exchange of views and networking during and after the programme, both among the participants and between the participants and UNEP and its resource persons.[33]

(h)   *Train-Sea-Coast (TSC) Programme:* This is a cooperative training programme established in 1993 by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea to develop capacity for the development, delivery and adaptation of high quality training courses that meet TSC standards and tailored to specific training needs at the local, national and regional levels. The main objective is to enhance national/regional capacity-building through training on key transboundary topics/problems in the area of coastal and ocean matters.[34]

(i)   *Global network of Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) on Education for Sustainable Development*: This is a network of formal, non-formal and informal organisations mobilized to deliver education and facilitate learning for sustainable development. RCEs provide innovative platforms to share information and experiences, promote dialogue and create a knowledge base to support sustainable development. Their major goals include re-orienting education to support sustainable development, increase access to quality education, deliver trainers' training programmes and develop methodologies and learning materials for them.[35]

(j)   *Research Networks*: There are also a number of capacity building and training activities being carried out by research institutions and networks supporting the work of the Convention. These include Future Earth (which incorporates the activities of DIVERSITAS), Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Science (QCBS), the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEOBON), and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

54.   The above networks and partnerships, and others of a similar nature, provide unique opportunities for enhancing the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention. Those networks should be mobilized to advance biodiversity-related education and training in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, taking into account the needs of Parties. SBI may wish to invite those initiatives to develop or strengthen specific programmes for biodiversity and invite Parties to provide support for such networks including through putting in place enabling policy environments, providing financial and technical support and/or facilitating the networking and sharing of expertise and materials.

55.   In general, enhancing the implementation of Article 12 of the Convention, in particular education and training would help ensure that individuals responsible for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity have the necessary knowledge, skills competencies. If fully implemented the measures outlined above, particularly measures for expanding training programmes and facilitating access to

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32   Further details about ProSPER.Net are available at: http://prospernet.ias.unu.edu/

33   See details at: http://www.unep.org/delc/GTP

34   See: http://www.un.org/depts/los/tsc_new/TSCindex.htm

35   See details at: http://www.rce-network.org/portal/rce

educational materials, would significantly contribute to the development of human resource capacities to enable Parties to meet their obligations.

III. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY (2011-2020)

56.   In decision XII/2B, paragraph 9, the Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to enhance technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention by undertaking a number of activities specified in the decision and report on progress to Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) at its first meeting, with a view to assisting the evaluation of progress in technical and scientific cooperation, taking into account also the transfer of technology and, information in national reports. It also welcomed the Bio-Bridge Initiative as an important contribution to the Pyeongchang Roadmap on enhancement of technical and scientific cooperation in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets.

57.   In decision XII/1, paragraph 20, the Executive Secretary was also requested, subject to the availability of resources to identify existing and possible ways and means to address the key scientific and technical needs as identified in annex I to the decision, and in cooperation with relevant organizations, strengthen scientific and technical capacities especially in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition. Actions or measures to address these needs should include access to and transfer of technologies and the promotion of international technical and scientific cooperation.

58.   This section provides a summary update on the progress made in implementing activities specified in paragraph 9 of decision XII/2B to promote technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer under the Convention, as well as a progress report on the implementation of the Bio-Bridge Initiative.

(to be completed)

IV.   THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM

59.   In its decision XII/2B, paragraphs 15, the Conference of the Parties, emphasizing the importance of the clearing-house mechanism for the implementation of the Convention, requested the Executive Secretary to propose a process to grant an award to the Parties that have made the most significant progress in developing their national clearing-house mechanism nodes. The Executive Secretary was also requested to continue developing the information services of the central clearing-house mechanism, and develop a web strategy to ensure that all information common or relevant to the clearing-house mechanism (CHM), the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABS CH) and the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH), as well as other platforms developed under the Convention, can be accessed centrally to avoid duplication of efforts (decision XII/2B, paragraphs 18 and 19).

60.   This section provides a progress report on the clearing-house mechanism, including a summary of activities carried out by the Secretariat to support the implementation of the CHM work programme adopted in decision X/15, measures taken to further develop the CHM information services and facilitate the establishment of national clearing-house mechanisms to better support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as efforts made so far integrate the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABS CH) and the Biosafety Clearing-House. A web strategy to ensure centralised access to information common or relevant to all the clearing-houses and other platforms developed under the Convention is made available in document UNEP/SBI/1/6/Add.2.

61.   In section 3 of decision XII/2 B, the Conference of the Parties, emphasizing the importance of the clearing-house mechanism for the implementation of the Convention, encouraged Parties to further develop their national clearing-house mechanisms, and made a number of requests to the Executive Secretary, including a process to grant an award to the Parties that have made the most significant progress in developing their national clearing-house mechanisms. The Executive Secretary was also requested to continue developing the information services of the central clearing-house mechanism, and develop a web strategy to ensure that all information common or relevant to the clearing-house mechanism (CHM), the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH) and the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH), as well as other platforms developed under the Convention, can be accessed centrally to avoid duplication of efforts (decision XII/2 B, paragraphs 18 and 19).

62.   This section provides a progress report on the clearing-house mechanism summarizing the main activities carried out by the Secretariat in response to section 3 of decision XII/2 B and in accordance with the mission, goals and objectives of the CHM adopted in decision X/15. These activities include steps taken to further develop the CHM information services and integrate the various clearing-houses hosted by the CBD Secretariat, as well as the capacity-building activities to support the establishment and further development of national clearing-house mechanisms as a contribution to the global biodiversity knowledge network envisaged by paragraph 22 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Further details on these activities are available in the progress report on the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2015/1/3), prepared for the meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM-IAC) held on 30-31 October 2015 in Montreal, Canada, and available at www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=chmiac-2015-01.

A.   Central clearing-house mechanism

Online reporting tool

63.   In response to paragraph 18(a) of decision XII/2 B, the CBD online reporting tool has been further developed and a new version was made available for testing at https://dev-chm.cbd.int in August 2015. A number of interested Parties as well as members of Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism were granted access and provided feedback for improvement. The official version of the tool is available at https://chm.cbd.int. The current version of this tool allows Parties to report on the progress in achieving national and/or Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Guidance on this online reporting tool has also been made available online at https://www.cbd.int/chm/doc/chm-latest-guide-online-reporting.pdf. Feedback from Parties and members of the CHM-IAC has been received and compiled by the CBD Secretariat.

64.   In addition to the above online reporting tool, the online tool for the financial reporting framework was made available at https://chm.cbd.int/submit/resourcemobilization to allow Parties to submit baseline information and report on their contribution to reach the global financial targets under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20.

Online services for capacity-building

65.   With a view to increasing its support for capacity-building, the CBD Secretariat has initiated a process to enhance its online services for capacity-building. This initiative includes the review of the current online searchable repository of capacity-building tools and resources, and the establishment of a CBD-branded learning management system (LMS) in order to facilitate the hosting, delivery, administration, tracking and assessment of e-learning offerings (including e-learning courses/modules and webinars).

66.   A first version of the CBD e-Learning Platform has been made available at: http://scbd.unssc.org thanks to a partnership with the United Nations System Staff College (http://www.unssc.org). Currently, the platform has one course on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety initially comprising two modules. It is expected that modules on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) will be made available during the first half of 2016. CBD web users will be able to access this platform with their CBD accounts.

67.   In addition, a capacity-building web portal is under development on the CBD website to serve as a user interface for accessing capacity-building information, tools and resources on various thematic issues, including access to e-learning courses in the Learning Management System, the searchable repository of capacity-building tools and resources, the match-making facility, the discussion forums, and other tools.

68.   In terms of content, 51 draft records of ABS capacity-building initiatives (activities, projects, and programmes) have been registered on the CHM development site at: https://dev-chm.cbd.int/submit/capacityBuildingInitiative. In early 2016, relevant users and partner organizations implementing the registered initiatives will be invited to review and amend, as appropriate, these draft records before making them publicly available through the CHM and the ABS-CH. Also, a common format for capacity-building resources has been developed and is available on the CHM development site at: https://dev-chm.cbd.int/submit/capacityBuildingResource. Draft records of ABS capacity-building resources have being registered to test the system and make adjustments as needed.

Maintenance of a high-quality website in all United Nations languages

69.   In line with paragraph 18(d) of decision XII/2 B, the content of the CBD website has been updated on an ongoing basis since the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and more than 1,500 web posting requests have been processed so far. Web pages and sections that were substantively updated include the home page (www.cbd.int), the online version of the latest decisions (www.cbd.int/decisions) and recommendations (www.cbd.int/recommendations) for the Convention and its Protocols, the Nagoya Protocol web portal (www.cbd.int/abs), and the web pages on the International Day for Biodiversity for 2015 (www.cbd.int/idb), among others.

70.   As for web translation, terms of reference were prepared and advertised to establish a roster of translators for the CBD website and to competitively hire them. Thanks to support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, web translation is ongoing with translators from the newly-established roster.

71.   Progress has also been made in the integration of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH) and the Biosafety Clearing-House under a common web infrastructure. Such progress includes improvements to the visual appearance of the new CHM information services, as well as unified user account component allowing users to create and maintain their user accounts (https://accounts.cbd.int).

Interoperability

72.   As requested by paragraph 18 (b) of decision XII/2 B, efforts have been made to develop an application programming interface (API) in order to allow interoperability with national clearing-house mechanisms. Several interoperability endpoints have been made available to retrieve information records by types. This API also provides access to individual records by their unique identifier. Work has started to provide web developers with an online documentation of this API. The current status of this documentation can be viewed at https://api.cbd.int/developers/2.15.

73.   As requested by paragraph 18 (c) of decision XII/2 B, efforts have also been made to maintain the InforMEA application programming interface (API) based on the specifications available at www.informea.org/about/api. Endpoints are also available to allow the InforMEA website to retrieve information on the CBD and its Protocols.

Web strategy

74.   In paragraph 19) of decision XII/2 B, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a web strategy to ensure centralised access to information common or relevant to all the clearing-houses and other platforms developed under the Convention A preliminary draft of this web strategy (UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2015/1/INF/2) was prepared through a collaborative process involving members of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism and relevant Secretariat staff. At its meeting held on 30-31 October 2015, the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House

Mechanism provided advice on how to finalize the document for the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 1). The web strategy is available as document UNEP/SBI/1/6/Add.2.

B.   National clearing-house mechanisms

Establishment of national clearing-house mechanisms

75.   Pursuant to paragraph 14 of decision XII/2 B, Parties have been working on the establishment or further development of their national clearing-house mechanisms, thus contributing to goal 2 of the clearing-house mechanism as adopted by decision X/15. In terms of outcomes, four Parties (Kenya, Nigeria, Seychelles, and Sudan) have established their national clearing-house mechanisms in 2015. As of 28 January 2016, the total number of Parties having a national clearing-house mechanism is 100. Coincidentally, the last regional capacity-building workshop on the clearing-house mechanism was held on 5-9 May 2014 in Buea, Cameroon, and three of the above-mentioned four Parties were represented at this workshop.

Support to national clearing-house mechanisms

76.   Thanks to the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the CBD Secretariat has received funding for supporting the development of national clearing-house mechanisms during the period 2015-2016. Such support includes two capacity-building workshops and a component to develop a tool to assist Parties in the establishment of their national clearing-house mechanisms. This tool is a basic generic national clearing-house mechanism that can be made available online to interested Parties for them to easily share key information related to their NBSAPs and its implementation.

77.   Preparation proceeded for the two regional CHM capacity-building workshops funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF). The first workshop, to be held on 4-8 April 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia, will cover Central and Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The next one, to be held on 13-17 June 2016 in Nadi, Fiji, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), will cover the Pacific region. In addition, the CBD Secretariat has been invited to participate in a capacity-building workshop for francophone partner countries of the Belgian Clearing-House Mechanism to be held in Cotonou, Benin, on 1-3 February 2016, and jointly organized by the Governments of Benin and Belgium.

78.   Work on the development of the tool to facilitate the establishment of national CHMs started in July 2015. The first version of this tool was demonstrated at the meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism held on 30-31 October 2015. This tool was well-received by the Committee who recommended to further develop it. The progress made so far can be visualized at http://demo.chm-cbd.net.

79.   In February 2015, Belgium invited the member countries of its partnership for the clearing-house mechanism to respond to a call for project proposals for the reinforcement of national clearing-house mechanisms. The CBD Secretariat participated in the review of 15 project proposals submitted by developing countries in response to this call. More details on this cooperation initiative are available at http://www.biodiv.be/cooperation/chm_coop/chm-partnering/call_reinforcement/call-reinforcement-chm-web-sites-2015.

Award for national clearing-house mechanisms

80.   Pursuant to paragraph 15 of decision XII/2 B, a working group was established within the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism in order to drive the CHM award process and define its modalities. In collaboration with this working group, the Executive Secretary issued notification 2015-068 on 17 June 2015 to (i) inform Parties of the modalities of the CHM Award at the Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13), (ii) give an overview of what is expected from a national CHM, and (iii) kindly request them to answer a questionnaire on their national CHM. Further to the advice from the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism, a follow up notification (2015-126) was issued on 13 November 2015. As of 28 January 2016, 32 Parties have

responded to this notification, as indicated in Annex II. The applications received will be reviewed by a regionally-balanced jury chaired by the Representative of the President of Conference of the Parties.

C.   Other relevant initiatives

NBSAP Forum

81.   Collaboration has been ongoing with the NBSAP Forum initiative jointly established by UNEP, UNEP-WCMC and the CBD Secretariat as a global community of practice that develops capacity, shares learning and offers countries support in updating and implementing their NBSAPs. A thematic section about the clearing-house mechanism is available on this forum and around 20 requests for assistance have been received through it. Such collaboration has allowed the CBD Secretariat to be more aware of Parties' needs and challenges in their process of establishing national clearing-house mechanisms that support NBSAP implementation.

Bio-Bridge Initiative

82.   The Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI) was launched in October 2014 by the Republic of Korea at the margins of the twelfth Conference of the Parties (COP 12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The initiative stems from decision XII/2 and aims at supporting the implementation of Article 18 of the Convention about technical and scientific cooperation (TSC).

83.   The purpose of BBI is to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation by establishing a platform that matches Parties or institutions possessing relevant experience and expertise with developing Parties needing it. The linking of needs with corresponding adequate support is expected to be facilitated through effective partnerships between national, regional and global organizations and institutions such as NGOs, universities and the private sector. Moreover, BBI will promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

84.   To further increase effectiveness, BBI will harness CBD knowledge and will build on existing initiatives such as LifeWeb, NBES-Net, and the NBSAP Forum. Key elements of BBI will include:

(a)   A communication tool for expressing needs;

(b)   A database showcasing specific needs;

(c)   A helpdesk to support articulation of TSC projects;

(d)   A roster of institutions providing expertise, such as; the members of the Consortium of Scientific Partners, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Task Force and regional networks;

(e)   Match-making mechanisms;

(f)   A list of pilot projects and best practices.

85.   The Quebec Centre for Biodiversity Studies (http://qcbs.ca) and UNEP-WCMC have been chosen as external partners for the development of an action plan. Roundtables are planned to take place at the beginning of 2016 to further define needs and create partnerships in order to initiate some pilot projects. A dedicated email address (bio-bridge@cbd.int) has been established to allow relevant organizations to express their interest in participating in this initiative.

MEA Collaboration

86.   The CBD Secretariat participated in the Expert meeting on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of MEA implementation: interoperability between reporting systems for biodiversity data, held on 15-16 December 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland and co-organized by UNEP-WCMC and CITES. The CBD Secretariat has also been preparing the Workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions to be held on 8-11 February 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland.

87.   Collaboration has been ongoing with UNEP's MEA Information and Knowledge Management (MEA-IKM) initiative, through a number of working group meetings (listed at http://www.informea.org/about) to discuss matters related to the InforMEA web portal, terminology, e-learning, reporting, and interoperability. The CBD Secretariat was represented at the Sixth MEA

Information and Knowledge Management Steering Committee Meeting, held on 15-17 September 2015 in Montreux, Switzerland, and organized by UNEP/DELC.

Target Cross-linking Tool (TCT)

88.   The Target Cross-linking Tool (TCT) for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is a stand-alone web-based tool developed by the European Environment Agency (EEA). While this tool is made available primarily to European national clearing-House mechanisms (http://biodiversity.europa.eu/chm-network), it can be used by any Party. The TCT enables cross-linkages between biodiversity-related targets defined at the national, European, and global CBD level, in order to support national and regional assessment of progress and facilitate related reporting obligations.

89.   The CBD Secretariat participated in the Technical meeting on interoperability between the CBD online reporting tool and the Target Cross-linking Tool, held on 5 December 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark, and organized by the European Environmental Agency (EEA). Follow up meetings were held at the margins of SBSTTA 19 and through video-conferencing, and collaboration is ongoing in order to determine how to exchange relevant information between this tool and the CBD online reporting tool.

D.   *Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM-IAC)*

90.   A meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM-IAC) took place on 30-31 October 2015 at the margins of SBSTTA 19. The first day of the meeting was held jointly with the last day of the first meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the ABS Clearing-House (ABSCH-IAC). The report of this meeting (UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2015/1/3) is available at www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=chmiac-2015-01.

91.   Also, further to paragraph 12 of decision XI/2, the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-House Mechanism is expected to be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

V.   RECOMMENDATIONS

92.   The SBI may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions XI/2 and XII/2B

Noting with appreciation efforts by various regional and international organizations, initiatives and networks and the Executive Secretary in promoting and facilitating activities to strengthen the capacity of Parties for 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 previous capacity-building activities supported and facilitated the Secretariat, which is presented in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6,

1.   *Adopts* the short-term action plan to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the strategic plan for biodiversity (2016-2020) contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/6/Add.1.

2.   *Invites* Parties, other governments and relevant organizations to contribute to the implementation of the action plan referred in paragraph 1 above and share information on the activities undertaken in accordance with the action plan through the clearing-house mechanism and their national reports.

3.   *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, to:

        (a)   Facilitate, in collaboration with relevant organizations, the implementation of the action plan referred in paragraph 1 above;

(b)   Prepare a summary report on the progress made with the implementation of the action plan, on the basis made available in accordance with paragraph 2 above, for consideration of the SBI and the COP at their regular meetings.

(c)   Take measures, as appropriate, to improve the effectiveness of the capacity-building activities supported or facilitated by the Secretariat, taking into account the results and recommendations from the evaluation.

(d)   Continue his effort to ensure the effective implementation of decisions XI/14 B,X/40 A, IX/13 D and E, concerning capacity-building, taking into account decisions VIII/5 B and C, annex and V/16, annex II, task 4 including through the support of specific capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities.

4.   *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation will regularly monitor the progress of the implementation of the action plan, taking into account the reports prepared by the Executive Secretary on the basis of information provided by Parties and relevant stakeholders and report to the Conference of the Parties.

(To be completed – all capacity building-related decisions in the various documents directed to the Executive Secretary are to be collated and placed here)

CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES POST COP-12

Date / Country	Title of activity
29 October - 2 November 2012 Hanoi, Viet Nam	Capacity-building for Pilot Countries on the Implementation of Synergies among the Rio Conventions (only 3 Parties attended - Global)
5 - 9 November 2012 Kampala, Uganda	Africa Regional Capacity-building Workshop on Public Awareness, Education and Participation concerning the Safe Transfer, Handling and Use of Living Modified Organisms
15 - 17 November 2012 Mexico City, Mexico	Regional Workshop for Central America and the Caribbean on implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
11 - 13 December 2012 Budapest, Hungary	Regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia
28 January - 1 February 2013 Nairobi, Kenya	First Regional Workshop for African Least Developed Countries on the preparation of the Fifth National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook and regional policy scenarios
4 - 8 February 2013 Dakar, Senegal	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-Building Workshop for West Africa
11 - 14 February 2013 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Subregional Capacity-building Workshop to Address Invasive Alien Species and to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 in the Arab region
25 February - 1 March 2013 Moscow, Russian Federation	North Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
4 - 8 March 2013 Saint George's, Grenada	Caribbean Sub-regional Workshop on Capacity-building for the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
4 - 7 March 2013 Dakar, Senegal	Global Taxonomy Initiative Capacity-building Workshop towards Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 19 for Western and Central Africa
10 March 2013 Geneva, Switzerland	CBD-UNCCD Joint Workshop on the role of biodiversity in national drought management policies (only 5 Parties attended –Global)
18 - 22 March 2013 Lomé, Togo	Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) regional training workshop on adaptation for Francophone Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (organized by UNFCCC)
19 - 22 March 2013 Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Western Balkans Capacity-building Workshop on Indicators as part of NBSAP updating (5 countries)

24 - 27 March 2013 Dar es Salaam, United Rep Tanzania	Sub-regional Workshop for Anglophone Africa on the Integration of Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation in National Biodiversity Planning Processes
25 - 29 March 2013 Hanoi, Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific regional training workshop on public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs
2 - 5 April 2013 Maputo, Mozambique	Regional Workshop on the Inter-Linkages between Human Health and Biodiversity in Africa
8 - 12 April 2013 Swakopmund, Namibia	South-Eastern Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
9 - 10 April 2013 Amman, Jordan	Regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing for Middle East region and Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania
15 - 19 April 2013 Yaoundé, Cameroon	Deuxième atelier régional pour les pays moins avancés d'Afrique sur la préparation des cinquièmes rapports nationaux et de GBO-4, et les scénarios pour la politique régionale
6 - 10 May 2013 Villa de Leyva, Colombia	Regional Workshop for Latin America on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
6 - 10 May 2013 Villa de Leyva, Colombia	Regional Workshop for Latin America on the Clearing-house Mechanism (CHM)
14 - 17 May 2013 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Sub-regional Workshop on Valuation and Incentive Measures for Sub-Saharan West Africa
20 - 24 May 2013 Incheon City, Republic of Korea	Regional Workshop for South, East and Southeast Asia on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook and regional policy scenarios
5 June 2013 Online	Webinar on Incorporating Biodiversity and Ecosystem Values into NBSAPs: Introduction and biophysical approaches
7 June 2013 Online	Webinar on Incorporating Biodiversity and Ecosystem Values into NBSAPs: Economic approaches
25 - 28 June 2013 Douala, Cameroon	Atelier régional sur les indicateurs et l'intégration des objectifs de la CMS et de la CITES dans le cadre de la mise à jour des Stratégies et Plans d'Action Nationaux pour la Biodiversité (SPANB)
22 - 26 July 2013 Nadi, Fiji	Regional Workshop for the Pacific Countries on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report

29 July - 2 August 2013 Kigali, Rwanda	LDC Expert Group (LEG) regional training workshop on adaptation for African Anglophone Least Developed Countries (organized by UNFCCC)
20 - 24 August 2013 Siem Reap, Cambodia	LDC Expert Group (LEG) regional training workshop on adaptation for Asian Least Developed Countries (organized by UNFCCC)
16 - 20 September 2013 Gros Islet, Saint Lucia	Regional Workshop for the Caribbean Countries on the Clearing-House Mechanism
16 - 20 September 2013 Gros Islet, Saint Lucia	Regional Workshop for the Caribbean Countries on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report
12 October 2013 Montreal, Canada	Expert Workshop on enhancing biodiversity data and observing systems in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
11 - 15 November 2013 Nairobi, Kenya	Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Revision Process
12 - 15 November 2013 Villa de Leyva, Colombia	Workshop on the assessment of plant extinction risk in megadiverse countries
25 - 27 November 2013 Ispra, Italy	Workshop of the Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms
25 - 29 November 2013 Suva, Fiji	Capacity-building workshop for the Pacific on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
25 - 29 November 2013 Suva, Fiji	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for the Pacific
2 - 6 December 2013 Cochabamba, Bolivia	Regional Workshop for Latin America on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report and Indicators
3 - 7 December 2013 Chennai, India	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for East, South and South-East Asia
9 - 12 December 2013 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Regional Capacity-building Workshop to Address Invasive Alien Species and to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 in the Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia
9 - 11 December 2013 Cochabamba, Bolivia	Regional Capacity-building Workshop for Latin America and Caribbean Region on Traditional Knowledge under the CBD
9 - 13 December 2013 Guangzhou, China	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-building Workshop for East, South and South-East Asia

14 - 17 December 2013 Doha, Qatar	Regional Workshop for Middle East and North Africa on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report
16 - 20 December 2013 Batumi, Georgia	Central and Eastern Europe Regional Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Measures
20 - 24 January 2014 Minsk, Belarus	Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report
1 - 5 February 2014 Amman, Jordan	Capacity-building workshop for West Asia and North Africa on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
11 - 13 February 2014 Entebbe, Uganda	Regional Workshop on Resource Mobilization for Africa
23 February 2014 Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea	ABS Clearing-House Capacity-building Workshop
25 - 27 February 2014 London, UK	Expert Workshop on Underwater Noise and its Impacts on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
3 - 7 March 2014 Helsinki, Finland	Arctic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
24 - 28 March 2014 Linhares, Brazil	Capacity-building workshop for South America on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
24 - 28 March 2014 Montevideo, Uruguay	Regional Capacity-building Workshop for Latin America on Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing
24 - 28 March 2014 Montreal, Canada	North-west Atlantic Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
26 - 28 March 2014 Nairobi, Kenya	Regional Capacity-building Workshop for the African Region on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the CBD
31 March - 4 April 2014 Minsk, Belarus	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia
7 - 11 April 2014 Málaga, Spain	Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
9 - 12 April 2014 Quito, Ecuador	Second Dialogue Seminar on Scaling up Finance for Biodiversity

15 - 17 April 2014 Brasilia, Brazil	Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on Resource Mobilization
28 April - 16 May 2014 Online	Online Forum on Public Participation Concerning Living Modified Organisms
28 April - 2 May 2014 Belize City, Belize	Capacity-building workshop for the Caribbean on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
28 April - 2 May 2014 Jambi, Indonesia	Capacity-building workshop for Southeast Asia on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
5 - 9 May 2014 Buea, Cameroon	Regional workshop for African countries on the Clearing-House Mechanism
6 - 9 May 2014 Hanoi, Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop of the UN-Water Initiative "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies"
6 - 8 May 2014 Bangkok, Thailand	Regional workshop for resource mobilization for Asia and the Pacific
12 - 16 May 2014 Livingstone, Zambia	Capacity-building workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
19 - 22 May 2014 Georgetown, Guyana	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for the Caribbean
21 - 23 May 2014 Kurupukari, Guyana	Workshop on Biodiversity Corridors in the Guiana Shield to streamline support for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
21 - 24 May 2014 Qingdao, China	Regional Workshop for East/South/Southeast Asia on Cities and Biodiversity
21 - 24 May 2014 Qingdao, China	Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development
26 - 28 May 2014 Vilm, Germany	Regional Workshop on Resource mobilization for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia
1 - 5 June 2014 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing for West Asia and North Africa
2 - 4 June 2014 Chiang Mai, Thailand	Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for Asia on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the CBD

2 - 6 June 2014 Isle of Vilm, Germany	Capacity-building workshop for Europe on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
6 - 7 June 2014 Chiang Mai, Thailand	Regional Workshop on Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)
9 - 13 June 2014 Kampala, Uganda	Regional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing for Africa
14 - 15 June 2014 Montreal, Canada	Capacity-building workshop for Small Island Developing States to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 on Invasive Alien Species
8 - 11 July 2014 Douala, Cameroon	Workshop on synergies between REDD+ and Ecosystem conservation and restoration in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
14 - 18 July 2014 Jeju, Republic of Korea	Capacity-building workshop for Central, South and East Asia on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
5 - 8 August 2014 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Eastern Africa Regional Workshop of the UN-Water Initiative "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies"
18 - 19 August 2014 Kartause Ittingen, Switzerland	International Workshop on Financing for Biodiversity
25 - 28 August 2014 San José, Costa Rica	Capacity-building workshop for Mesoamerica on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
26 - 28 August 2014 Apia, Samoa	Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for the Pacific Region on Traditional Knowledge and Customary sustainable use under the CBD
29 - 31 August 2014 San José, Costa Rica	Inter-regional capacity-building workshop on REDD+ and Aichi Biodiversity Targets
9 - 11 September 2014 Montreal, Canada	CBD Expert Workshop to Provide Consolidated Practical Guidance and a Toolkit for Marine Spatial Planning
16 September 2014 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
24, 25 September 2014 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
26 - 27 September 2014 Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea	Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) Training Workshop

1, 2 October 2014 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
12 October 2014 Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea	Capacity-building workshop on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House
16 - 20 November 2014 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	West Asia and North Africa Sub-regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Resource Mobilization
17 - 20 November 2014 Cairo, Egypt	North Africa Regional Workshop of the UN-Water Initiative "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies"
21 - 22 November 2014 Cairo, Egypt	Joint workshop of the secretariats of the CBD and of UNCCD on synergies for the design, development and implementation of NBSAPs and NAPs
2 - 4 December 2014 Baltimore, United States of America	Expert Workshop to Prepare Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Significant Adverse Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
8 - 12 December 2014 Montevideo, Uruguay	Latin America Sub-regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Resource Mobilization
21, 22 January 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
4, 5 February 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
9 - 13 February 2015 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	Asia Regional Capacity-building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Resource Mobilization
16 February 2015 Windhoek, Namibia	Southern African Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
23 - 27 February 2015 Lima, Peru	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-building Workshop for South America
26 February 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
2 March 2015 Managua, Nicaragua	Central American Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
9 - 13 March 2015 St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	Caribbean Sub-regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Resource Mobilization

16 March 2015 Colombo, Sri Lanka	Asian Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
22 - 27 March 2015 Colombo, Sri Lanka	CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in the North-East Indian Ocean region, and Training Session on EBSAs
13 April 2015 Asunción, Paraguay	South American Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
19 - 25 April 2015 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in the North-West Indian Ocean and Adjacent Gulf Areas, and Training Session on EBSAs
20 April 2015 Cabo Verde	Western African Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
28 April 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
4 - 7 May 2015 Accra, Ghana	West Africa Regional Workshop of the UN-Water Initiative "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies"
12 May 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
18 - 21 May 2015 St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on Resource Mobilization for CARICOM member States
18 May 2015 Libreville, Gabon	Western African Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting
27 - 28 May 2015 Guatemala City, Guatemala	Pacific Central American Expert Workshop for Marine Conservation and Sustainability
8 - 10 June 2015 Panajachel, Guatemala	International Training Workshop on Community-based Monitoring, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use and Community Protocols, within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
9 - 11 June 2015 Ispra, Italy	Workshop of the Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms
11 - 13 June 2015 Panajachel, Guatemala	Dialogue Workshop on Assessment of Collective Action of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Mobilization
22 June 2015 Georgia	Eastern European Workshop on CBD Implementation and Financial Reporting

11 - 15 September 2015 Yeosu, Republic of Korea	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Training of Trainers Workshop
15 - 18 September 2015 Yanji, Jilin Province, China	Capacity-building Workshop for East Asia and Southeast Asia on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12
16 - 18 September 2015 New Delhi, India	Subregional Capacity-Building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for South Asia
28 - 30 September 2015 Apia, Samoa	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) National Capacity Development Workshop for Samoa
28 September - 1 October 2015 Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil	Capacity-building Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12
28 September - 2 October 2015 Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa	Technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
5 - 6 October 2015 Avarua, Cook Islands	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for the Pacific Region
5 - 9 October 2015 Accra, Ghana	Capacity-building workshop for West Africa on ecosystem restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
13 - 16 October 2015 Swakopmund, Namibia	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) National Capacity Development Workshop for Namibia
26 - 27 October 2015 San José, Costa Rica	Sub-regional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for Spanish-speaking Central American and Caribbean Countries
12 - 13 November 2015 Lima, Peru	Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for South America
17 - 19 November 2015 Mexico City, Mexico	International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming
24 - 25 November 2015 Entebbe, Uganda	Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for English Speaking African Countries
30 November - 1 December 2015 Manila, Philippines	Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for Southeast Asia
1 - 2 December 2015 Dakar, Senegal	Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for French Speaking African Countries

2 December 2015 Online	Webinar on the ABS-CH
7 - 10 December 2015 New Delhi, India	Capacity-building workshop for South, Central and West Asia on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12
13 - 18 December 2015 Xiamen, China	CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in the Seas of East Asia, and Training Session on EBSAs
14 - 18 December 2015 Saint John's, Antigua and Barbuda	Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for the Caribbean Region on Traditional Knowledge and Customary sustainable use under the Convention on Biological Diversity
18 - 22 January 2016 Nosy Be, Madagascar	Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity Development Workshop for East Africa
25 - 29 January 2016 Nairobi, Kenya	African Training Workshop on Community Protocols, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the Convention on Biological Diversity
8 - 11 February 2016 * Geneva, Switzerland	Workshop on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions
9 - 12 February 2016 * Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Africa Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Mainstreaming Biosafety into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

* These workshops are planned and confirmed, but had not taken place at the time of preparation of this document

Annex II
List of Partner Organizations Supporting Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols

UN Agencies

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
2. Global Environment Facility (GEF)
3. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
5. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
7. United Nations Development Programme/Drylands Development Centre (UNDP - DDC)
8. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
9. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
10. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)
11. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
12. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
13. UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP)
14. United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
15. United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change
16. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
17. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (UNIDO)
18. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
19. United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)
20. United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH)
21. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
22. World Bank
23. World Heritage Centre of UNESCO
24. World Health Organization (WHO)
25. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
26. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

Intergovernmental organizations

27. Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)
28. Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)
29. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
30. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), Council of Europe (Bern Convention)
31. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
32. International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
33. International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
34. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
35. International Ocean Institute (IOI)
36. International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (FAO/IPPC)
37. Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
38. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, FAO (ITPGRFA)
39. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
40. International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)
41. International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)
42. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
43. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
44. Permanent Secretariat of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO-OTCA)

45. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

International organizations, initiatives and processes

46. AEON Environmental Foundation
47. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)
48. Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)
49. Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
50. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
51. BioNET-INTERNATIONAL
52. Bioversity International
53. BirdLife International
54. Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
55. CABI (CAB International)
56. Census of Marine Life (CMoL)
57. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
58. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
59. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)
60. Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS)
61. Conservation International (CI)
62. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
63. DIVERSITAS
64. Fishbase Information and Research Group (FIN)
65. GIZ/ABS Capacity Development Initiative
66. Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)
67. Global International Waters Assessment (UNEP/GIWA)
68. Global Invasive Species Programme - Secretariat (GISP)
69. Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (UNEP/GPA)
70. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
71. Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie
72. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
73. Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt
74. Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio)
75. Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN)
76. International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)
77. International Barcode of Life (iBOL)
78. International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP)
79. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
80. Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) Secretariat
81. Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
82. Programme régional de Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRCM)
83. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
84. RARE Conservation
85. Sedna Foundation (SEDNA)
86. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
87. TRAFFIC International
88. Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)
89. Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
90. Wetlands International (WI)
91. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
92. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
93. World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA)
94. World Future Council

95. WWF International

Academic and Research Institutions

96. Carleton University (Canada)
97. Concordia University (Canada)
98. Kobe University (Japan)
99. McGill University (Canada)
100.   Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
101.   Natural History Museum
102.   Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
103.   Stockholm University (SRC)
104.   Universidad Livre do Meio Ambiente (Brazil)
105.   Universita di Roma "La Sapienza"
106.   Université de Montréal (Canada)
107.   Université du Québec à Montréal –UQAM (Canada)
108.   Université Laval (Canada)
109.   University of Guelph (Canada)
110.   University of Tokyo (Japan)
111.   University of Toronto (Canada)

Annex III

TABLE 1 - COVERAGE OF CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY THE SCBD SINCE COP-10[36]

Region	Meso-America	South America	Caribbean	Pacific	S, E & SE Asia	MENA	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	Central Asia	CEE	Western Europe
All Aichi Targets													
Aichi Target 1													
Aichi Target 2													
Aichi Target 3													
Aichi Target 4													
Aichi Target 5													
Aichi Target 6													
Aichi Target 7													
Aichi Target 8													
Aichi Target 9													
Aichi Target 10													
Aichi Target 11													
Aichi Target 12													
Aichi Target 13													
Aichi Target 14													
Aichi Target 15													
Aichi Target 16													
Aichi Target 17													
Aichi Target 18													
Aichi Target 19													
Aichi Target 20													
National Reports													
Biosafety Protocol													

1 - 2 activities organized   3 - 4 activities organized   5 -6 activities organized   1 - 2 activi

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[36] The activities listed were taken from the CBD Calendar of Meetings from November 2010 to February 2016.. Ongoing activities, and those planned for the near future are not in this table but are included in the action plan presented in document SBI/1/06/add.1)

Annex III
FIGURE 1 - COVERAGE OF CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY THE SCBD SINCE COP-10

Coverage of Capacity-building activities by region
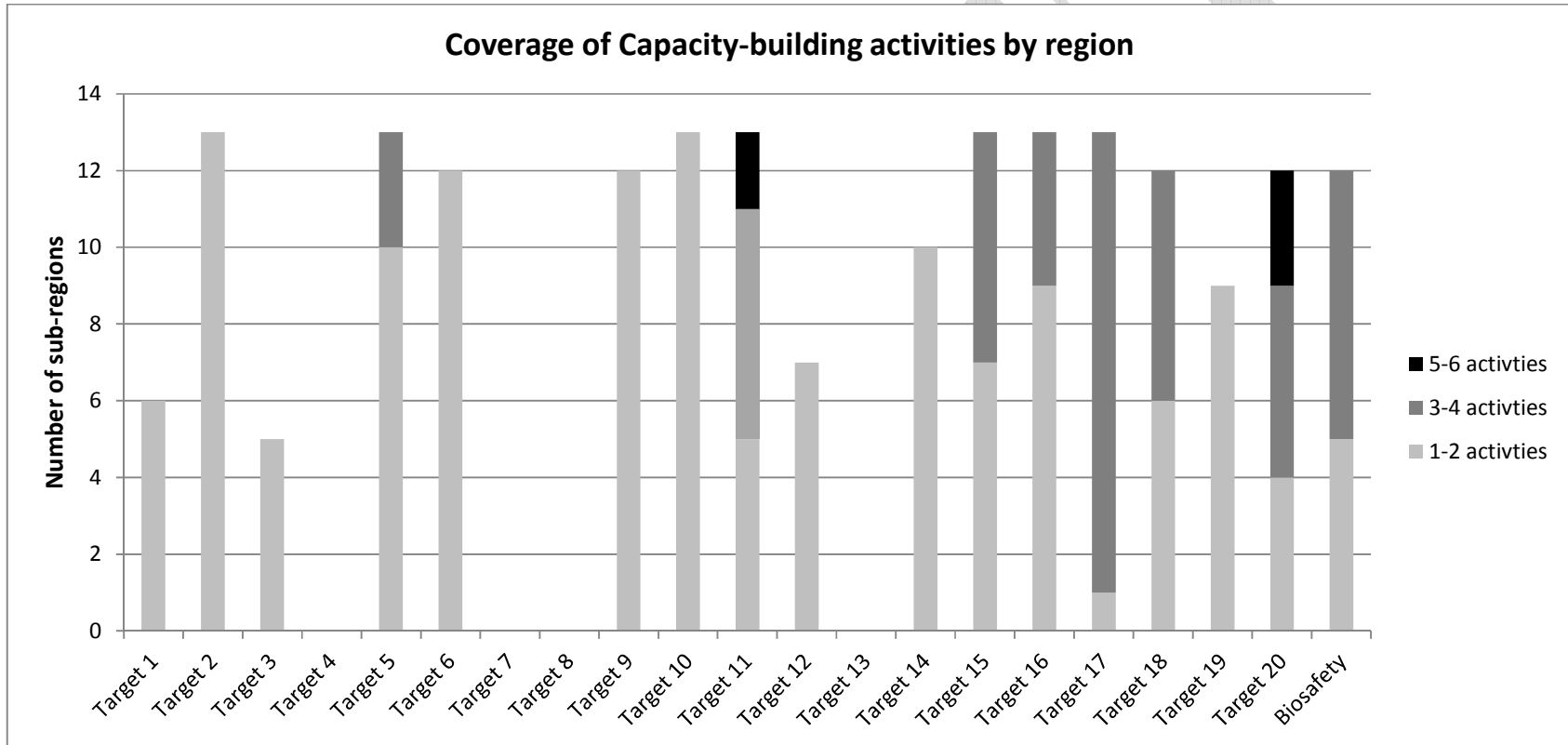
Annex IV

CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOLS AND MATERIALS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING DECISIONS FROM COP

Figure 2

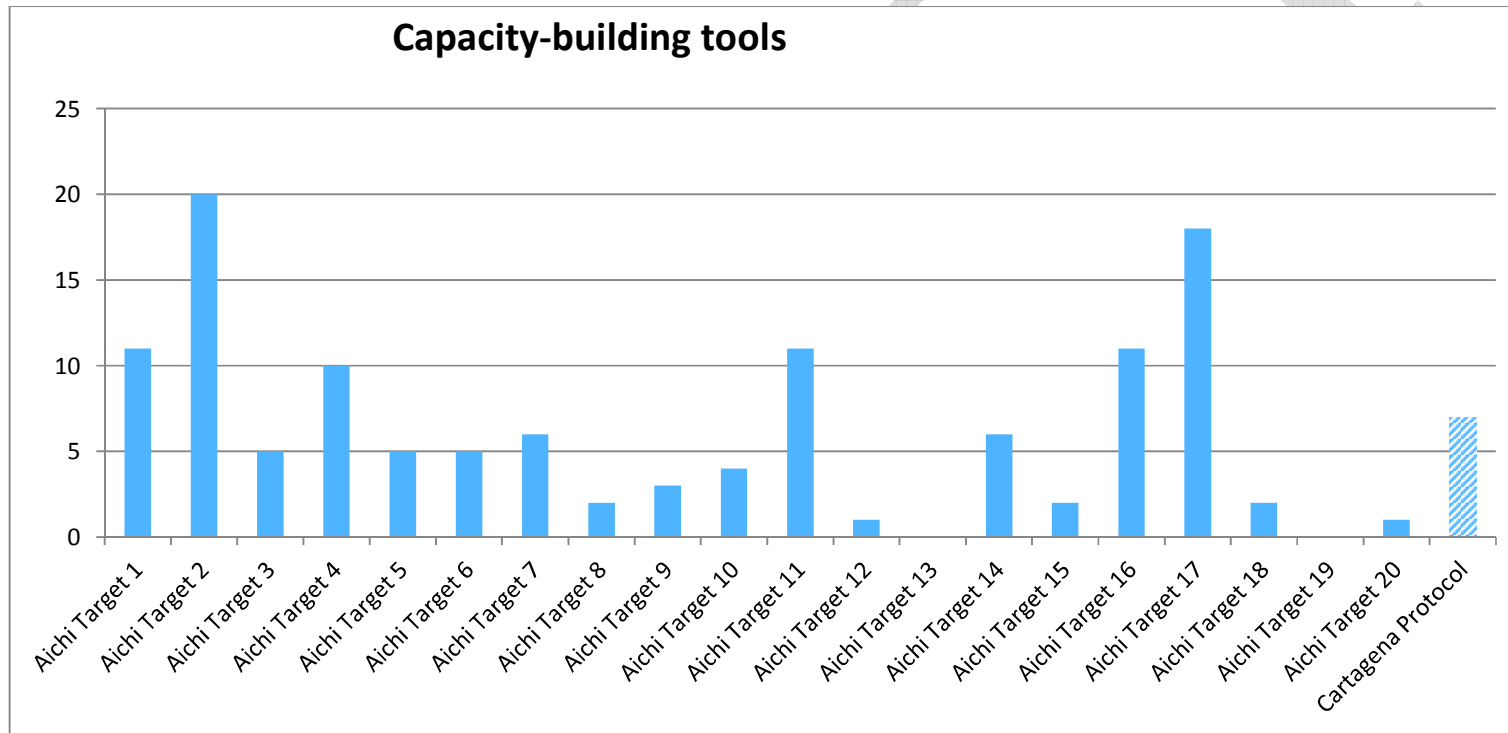**Capacity-building tools**

Figure 3

Capacity-building decisions by Aichi Target since COP-10

Figure 4

Legend: # of regions covered (blue), # of tools available (red). X-axis categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Cartagena.
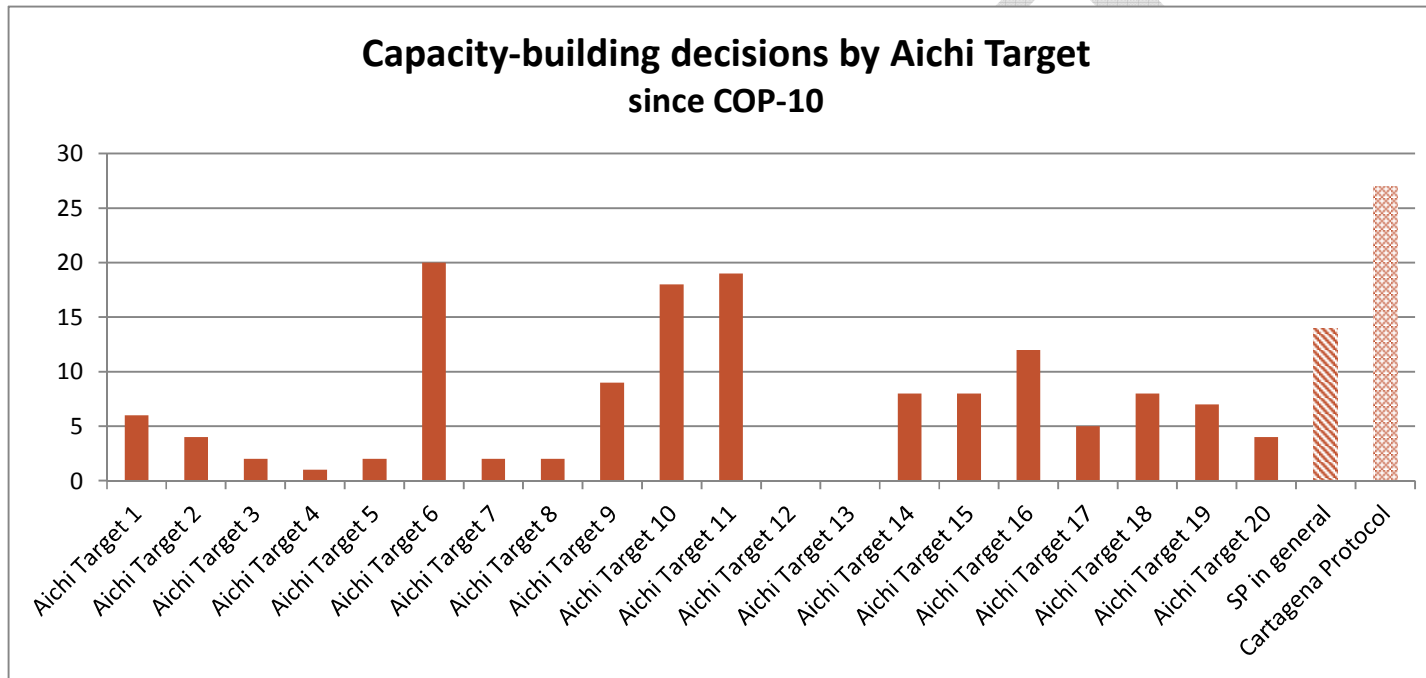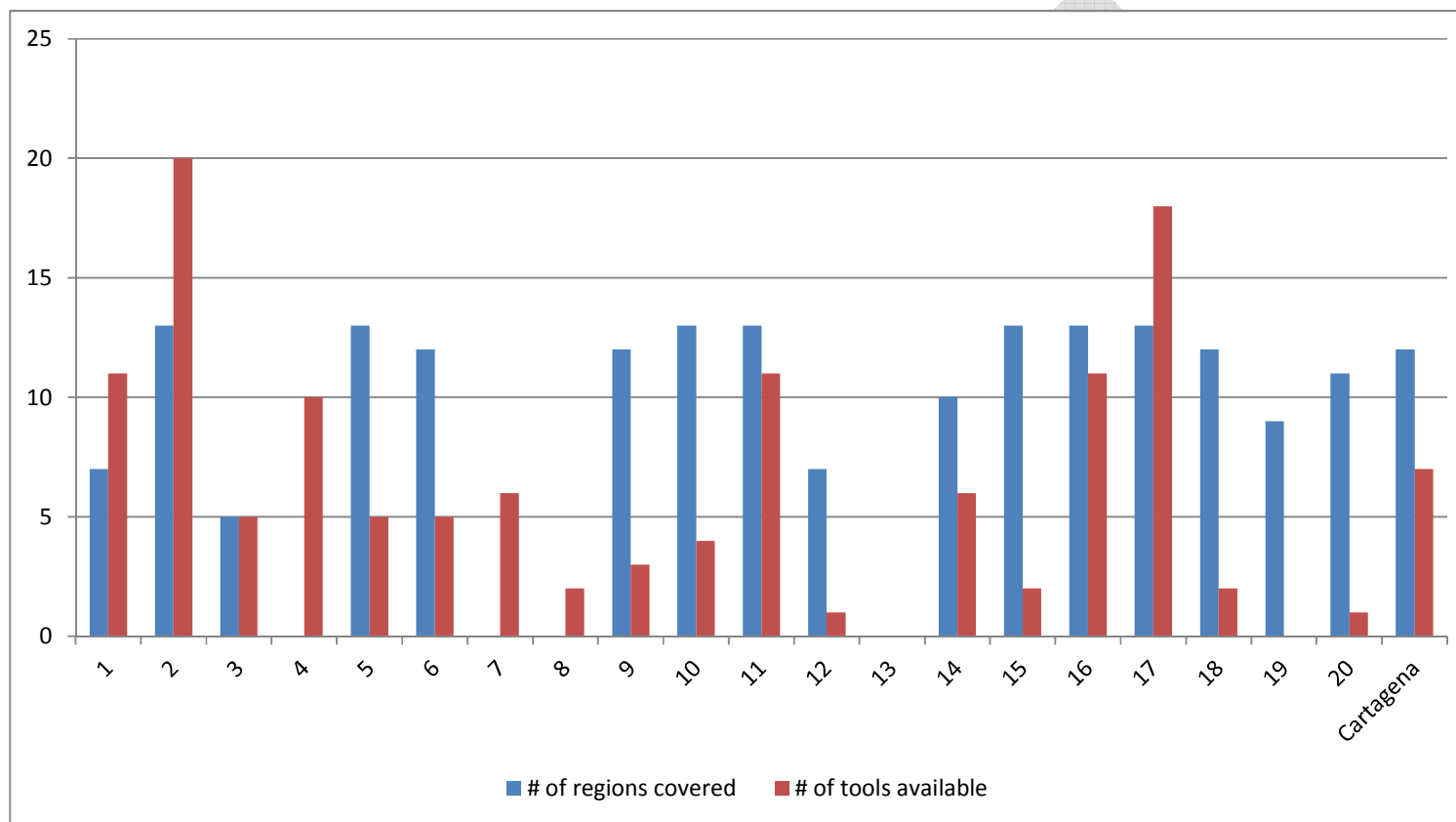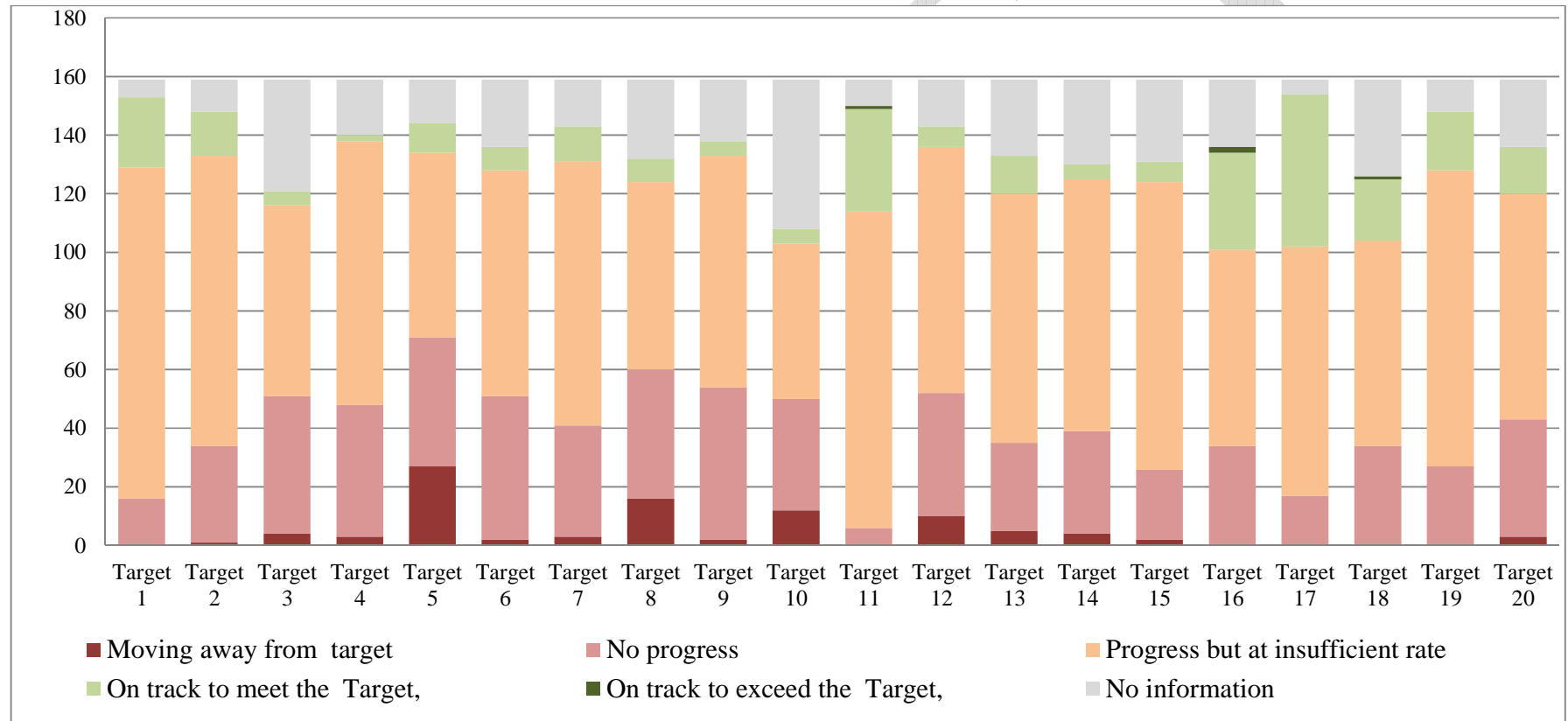
Figure 5 - Assessment of progress towards each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on 10 information in the fifth national reports. The colored bars indicate the proportion of national reports in 11 each category.

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i Bellamy, Jean-Joseph and Kevin Hill (2010), "National Capacity Self-Assessments: Results and Lessons Learned for Global Environmental Sustainability", Global Support Programme, Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme, New York, USA.