IIFB Secretariat Note:

Please review the document and insert your suggested new text in **CAPITAL LETTERS** highlighted in green, and mark the text to be deleted in red.

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Item 8
Capacity-building and development and awareness-raising

The following draft decision is taken from recommendation 4/7 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

Recalling Articles 21 and 22 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Recalling also the provisions of decision NP-4/7 A of 10 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol concerning the revision of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Protocol,[2]

Recalling further decision 15/4 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[3] by which the Conference of the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and specifically Goal C and Target 13 of the Framework, as well as its decision 15/8 of 19 December 2022, in particular the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development,[4]

Recalling decision 15/11 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in which the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to contribute to developing, testing and promoting relevant methodologies to mainstream gender perspectives in access and benefit-sharing instruments, as appropriate,

Underscoring the importance of capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, and financial support for the effective implementation of the Protocol,

Recognizing that many Parties, in particular developing country Parties, may not yet have the capacities necessary to implement the Protocol effectively and depend on the provision of timely, adequate and predictable means of implementation, including financial resources,

Noting the limited number of project proposals from eligible countries for support in the implementation of the Protocol and encouraging those countries that are eligible to submit proposals in line with national circumstances and priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on its fifth meeting;[5]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.
[2] Decision NP-1/8, annex I.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.
[4] Decision 15/8, annex I.
[5] CBD/NP/CB-IAC/2023/1/3.

2. [*Welcomes* decisions 16/-- [on capacity-building and development], 16/-- [on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review], 16/-- [on the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework] and 16/-- [on the financial mechanism] of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;][6]

3. [*Adopts*] the capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization contained in the annex to the present decision;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to use the action plan to assess capacity-building and development needs and priorities, [including[, where appropriate,] those of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders,] in the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing[, considering the broadest protection of human rights and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples] as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national finance plans, to implement the Framework;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, in line with national circumstances and priorities, and, as appropriate, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, relevant stakeholders and organizations[, including, as appropriate, the regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres]:

(a) To develop and implement capacity-building and development activities in a manner supportive of the action plan and in line with the provisions of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol and publish relevant information and resources on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(b) To continue to use and promote the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*[7] as part of their awareness-raising and capacity-building and development activities;

6. *Urges* Parties, in accordance with Articles 22 and 25 of the Protocol, international organizations, financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to provide timely, adequate and predictable financial resources to support the implementation of the action plan, taking into account the needs, circumstances and priorities of developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and Parties with economies in transition, [[and considering, as appropriate,][as well as] the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];

7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance for the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, invite the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate financial resources for the implementation of the action plan;

8. *Decides* to assess the implementation of the action plan as part of the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol, while taking into account relevant information contained in the eighth national reports under the Convention regarding Goal C and Targets 13 and 20 of the Framework, and to consider at its eighth meeting the need for review or revision of the action plan;

9. *Also decides*, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol until the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;

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[6] Operative paragraph 2 of the present draft decision, to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting, will be updated with the numbers and exact titles of the decisions cited therein.

[7] The CEPA Toolkit is available online in the six official languages of the United Nations.

(b) To expand the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee to include the provision of advice on issues more generally related to the implementation of the Protocol, including, as necessary, advice on issues related to awareness-raising and assessment and review under the Protocol, with flexibility to adapt its tasks as needed;

(c) To keep an expanded membership of the Informal Advisory Committee, with relevant expertise, to include representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, the business sector, the research community and relevant organizations;

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

(a) To disseminate and promote the action plan to the target audiences identified in the action plan;

(b) To continue to facilitate capacity-building and development activities, as well as coordination and cooperation among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, relevant stakeholders and organizations, with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(c) To support opportunities for compiling, sharing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and good practices among Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders and organizations at the global level and make them available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(d) To make available supporting guidance materials relevant to the action plan,[8] including an overview of available international sources of funding to support capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, an overview of examples of roles and contributions of different stakeholders and a results chain for the action plan, and to review and update that material as necessary;

(e) To prepare a report on progress made towards the implementation of the action plan, as part of the third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol, further to paragraph 8 above.

Annex
Draft capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. In its decision 15/8, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity[9] adopted a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support nationally determined priorities for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.[10] The capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization is a thematic action plan aimed at supporting the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of its Article 22. As such, it contributes to the implementation of Targets 13 and 20 of the Framework,[11] the attainment of Goal C of the Framework and the vision presented in the Framework of living in harmony with nature by 2050. Furthermore, the action plan supports the implementation of Article 21 of the Protocol on awareness-raising.

[8] Such as the guidance material included in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.
[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.
[10] Decision 15/4, annex,
[11] Other targets with direct links to the action plan are Targets 15 and 19 to 23.

2. The action plan is aimed at supporting Parties in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to the achievement of target 15.6 under the Goals.[12]

3. The foundations for the present action plan are the key areas and measures for capacity-building and development for the implementation of the Protocol included in its Article 22 and the key concepts presented in the long-term strategic framework, including the definition of capacity-building and development, [considerations][guiding principles] and relevant approaches and strategies. The action plan:

(a) Emphasizes the importance of integrating access and benefit-sharing as part of broader biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, such as those that have been incorporated in national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(b) Promotes a set of concepts and [considerations][principles] that foster strategic and longer-term capacity-building and development [based on a theory of change] (sect. II);

(c) Fosters cooperation, synergies and coordination at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, as well as the sharing among stakeholders of good practices and lessons learned (sect. III);

(d) Identifies key outcome areas for capacity-building and development and the main target group along with indicative priority outputs and activities (see enclosure below).

B. Target audience of the action plan

4. The target audience of the present action plan encompasses all actors involved in designing, developing, funding, implementing or reviewing capacity-building and development initiatives that support the implementation of the Protocol, including Parties and other Governments, at all levels of government, including ministries, subnational governments and agencies of relevant sectors, as appropriate; indigenous peoples and local communities; women and youth; relevant stakeholders, including the business sector; the research community; relevant international, regional and national organizations[, [including, as appropriate], regional and/or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres]; and donors and funding agencies, including regional development banks.[13]

5. In each country, the target group will vary depending on domestic circumstances, capacity needs and priorities. In accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol, the needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition shall be taken fully into account. Actors should promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, the business sector, the research community and women and youth, in capacity-building and development initiatives.[14]

C. How to use the capacity-building and development action plan

6. The action plan can be used for various purposes, including:

(a) To support the assessment of capacity-building and development needs and priorities;

(b) To inform the design of capacity-building and development initiatives at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to support the effective implementation of the Protocol, including the development of capacity-building and development plans on access and benefit-sharing as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) As a reference for guiding the capacity-building and development programmatic directions of the financial mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols, the Global Environmental Facility, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and other donors;

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[12] Target 15.6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed”.

[13] An overview of general examples of some of the contributions that various actors can make is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

[14] Including activities, projects, programmes or plans and other types of events, such as workshops.

(d) As a tool for ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, such as the business sector, the research community and organizations representing women and youth.

7. The action plan is structured around six key outcome areas for capacity-building and development.[15] For each outcome area, an explanation of scope and target group is provided. A list of indicative outputs and activities to be considered in the design of capacity-building and development initiatives has been developed based on results-based management principles. As the relevance of those outputs and activities will depend on national circumstances, current capacities and needs, they should be approached in a flexible and adaptive manner.

II. Key concepts, [considerations][and guiding principles] [and theory of change]

A. Key concepts

8. In line with decision 15/8, capacity-building and development are understood as constituting the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole encourage, create, strengthen, adapt, support and maintain capacity over time to achieve positive biodiversity results. Capacity-building and development are considered at three levels: the enabling environment level, the organizational level and the individual level.[16]

9. It is important to consider the various types of capacities, specifically technical/technological and functional capacities, that individuals and organizations must possess in order to function effectively and efficiently[17] and in order for enabling conditions to be in place.

10. Capacity-building and development constitute an ongoing iterative process that requires consistency and continuous feedback loops and flexibility for revising, updating and adapting strategies. The process encompasses interventions not only for capacity analysis (analysing existing capacity and identifying needs, gaps and priorities) and development (enhancing capacities or creating new ones) but also for capacity utilization (mobilizing, deploying and using existing capacities) and retention (nurturing, maintaining and sustaining the capacity created over time).[18]

B. [Guiding principles][Considerations]

11. To ensure that interventions are relevant and effective, the design and implementation of capacity-building and development initiatives in support of the implementation of the Protocol should be guided, as appropriate, by the following [general principles][considerations]:[19]

(a) Design and implementation should be based on an inclusive analysis and assessment of the national context, actors, existing capacities and needs;

(b) Design and implementation of initiatives should take the [government system and domestic frameworks][national circumstances and priorities] into account;

(c) Means of implementation, including financial resources, for developing country Parties should be provided in a timely, adequate and predictable manner;

(d) There should be adequate political and technical will, ownership and support by countries;

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[15] The outcome areas are based on the key areas identified for capacity-building and development in Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol; however, outcome area 6 has been added to cover various cross-cutting issues that are important for the implementation of the Protocol but have so far not been addressed in any of the key areas. Such cross-cutting capacities underpin success in the other outcome areas and contribute to the implementation of, for example, Article 21 of the Protocol and the Gender Plan of Action (2023−2030) (decision 15/11, annex, of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention).

[16] Decision 15/8, annex I, para. 3.

[17] Technical capacities include specialized knowledge, know-how, skills and organizational structures and systems that are tangible or visible. Functional capacities are intangible characteristics, values, behaviours, skills and competencies at all levels that allow functioning, adaptation and development within societies and systems. See document CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1 for additional information.

[18] A results chain based on this theory of change, which displays the causal linkages among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact, is available in information document CBD/SBI/4/INF/3.

[19] Adapted from the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development (decision 15/8, annex I).

(e) A long-term programmatic and iterative approach should be taken, with an emphasis on sustainability and the retention of capacities;

(f) Strategic and integrated system-wide approaches to capacity-building and development should be promoted;

(g) Design and implementation should be based upon recognized good practices and lessons learned and should be culturally appropriate;

(h) Perspectives and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities should be integrated into design and implementation;

(i) [The implementation of capacity-building and development activities should follow human rights-based approaches, respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples;]

(j) The prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected and their full and effective participation should be ensured, where appropriate;

(k) The perspectives of women and youth should be integrated into design and implementation and the use of the Gender Plan of Action (2023−2030)[20] as guidance should be supported;

(l) Monitoring, review, evaluation and adaptive management and learning should be included as integral parts of design and implementation;

(m) The mutually supportive implementation of applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments should be encouraged.

[C. Theory of change

12. The theory of change under the action plan holds that, if adequate human, financial, material and technological resources are invested, then activities encompassing analysis of context and needs, mapping and engagement of stakeholders, design of effective capacity-building and development interventions and strengthening of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the national level can be carried out. If those activities are carried out, then high-quality long-term plans or programmes and strategic partnerships dedicated to capacity-building and development for the Protocol will be created. If those outputs are produced, then knowledge and capacities will be developed, used and retained at all levels to implement the Protocol effectively. If capacities are built, developed, used and retained at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to implement the Protocol effectively, then benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources will be shared fairly and equitably, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

III. Cooperation and coordination

13. Strengthening the cooperation and coordination among actors involved in capacity-building and development initiatives is an important determinant for their success. Specific mechanisms are available at different levels. In particular:

(a) At the national level, coordination may be fostered, as appropriate, through the inter-institutional and cross-sectoral arrangements set up for the revision and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets to assess contributions to the Framework. Other domestic institutional arrangements may be considered for coordination at the national level, depending on national circumstances and legislation. Moreover, the United Nations resident coordinator office could play a role by supporting national institutions in setting up and coordinating the multi-stakeholder processes and strengthening local expertise;

[20] Decision 15/11, annex.

(b) At the regional and subregional levels, organizations, [including[, as appropriate,] regional and/or subregional support centres],[21] can play a role in bringing together various actors to identify needs and opportunities for cooperation, synergy and collaboration, as appropriate, and foster the sharing of best practices and lessons learned. For example, the future mechanism for strengthening technical and scientific cooperation in support of the Framework[22] could play such a role Furthermore, collaboration and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels can contribute to the harmonization of access and benefit-sharing approaches and frameworks;

(c) At the global level, coordination can be fostered through the processes under the Convention and the Protocol, including through the meetings of the informal advisory committees established to provide advice to the Executive Secretary on issues related to the implementation of the Protocol and the capacity-building and development forum[23] to facilitate networking and the sharing of experiences.

IV. Review of implementation of the action plan

14. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol will undertake a review of the implementation of the action plan as part of the assessment and review process under the Protocol, pursuant to Article 31 and on the basis of information submitted through national reports and on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, in 2030 and thereafter at intervals to be determined.

[21] In line with the guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework, regional and subregional support networks or centres of excellence can be established to provide, upon request, capacity-building and development support and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Such support centres not only foster cooperation, collaboration and synergy but also contribute to building individual and organizational expertise, skill and know-how on access and benefit-sharing at the regional and subregional levels.
[22] Decision 15/8, annex II.
[23] Decision 15/8, para. 16 (g).

Enclosure

Outputs and capacity-building and development activities to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

1. The matrix below provides an indicative list of outputs and activities for each key outcome area following results-based management principles,[24] which can be included in initiatives aimed at capacity-building and development for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

2. The target audience of the present action plan (see sect. I.B of the annex above) may use the matrix below in a flexible and dynamic manner, according to needs, circumstances and priorities. Different outcome areas have different target groups, which are identified in the explanatory text under each outcome area. The outputs and activities listed in the action plan are presented in general terms to enable Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations, relevant stakeholders and organizations to adapt them to their specific needs, priorities and circumstances. The presentation also aims towards avoiding repetition or duplication of information.

Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement, and comply with the obligations under, the Nagoya Protocol *Outcome area 1 addresses the enabling environment needed for the implementation of, and compliance with the obligations under, the Protocol by Parties. Expected outputs relate to ratification, multi-stakeholder and inter-agency cooperation, needs assessment, financial resources and reporting requirements.*	
Outputs	**Indicative capacity-building and development activities**
1.1. Ratification of or accession to the Protocol is enabled.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to designated human resources to advance the ratification/accession process and facilitate coordination within the government and among relevant ministries; (b) Organize workshops, training sessions and awareness-raising activities on the provisions of the Protocol and the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues.
1.2. Mechanisms for multi-stakeholder and inter-agency coordination at the national level are established.	(a) Map relevant actors; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on facilitating and establishing multi-stakeholder and inter-agency mechanisms on access and benefit-sharing and the mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments; (c) Support the development of national mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including voluntary guidelines.
1.3. Capacity needs and priorities for implementing the Protocol are assessed.	(a) Take stock and assess expertise and needs of actors for the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance in carrying out assessment of capacity needs and priorities, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, while emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women and youth.
1.4. New and innovative financial resources for implementing the Protocol are mobilized.	(a) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, project development, fundraising and resource recovery); (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development of national resource mobilization strategies.
1.5. Reporting obligations under the Protocol and the Kunming-Montreal	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on facilitating and establishing mechanisms to support the collection of national information to measure progress on the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits, in

[24] Results are changes in a state or condition that derive from a cause-and-effect relationship. Outcomes represent changes that can be attributed to the completion of outputs. Outputs are direct products or services stemming from the activities of an organization, programme or initiative. Activities are actions taken or work performed through which inputs are mobilized to produce outputs. See United Nations Development Group, *Results-based Management Handbook: Harmonizing RBM Concepts and Approaches for Improved Development Results at Country Level* (October 2011), available at https://unsdg.un.org/resources/unsdg-results-based-management-handbook.

Global Biodiversity Framework are fulfilled.	accordance with internationally agreed methodologies for monitoring and reporting on Target 13 and Goal C of the Framework, including through the development of information systems; (b) Support the preparation of national reports and publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (c) Support the regular collection and analysis of national data on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to monitor progress and identify challenges and lessons learned and good practices to advance implementation.
1.6. The mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international instruments [is enhanced].	(a) Provide guidance, training and technical assistance for the mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol and applicable international instruments.

Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

Outcome area 2 is focused on strengthening the capacities of Parties to operationalize the Nagoya Protocol at the national level through the development, implementation, revision and enforcement of domestic policy frameworks and legislative, administrative or policy measures. Expected outputs relate to measures, institutional arrangements, procedures, permitting systems, checkpoints and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

Outputs	**Indicative capacity-building and development activities**
2.1. A domestic policy framework on access and benefit-sharing is in place and has been published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House.	(a) Support the development of national targets and plans to meet Target 13 and Goal C of the Framework, including through the national biodiversity strategy and action plan revision process; (b) Take stock of existing policy frameworks relevant to access and benefit-sharing with a view to ensuring consistency, legal clarity and mutual supportiveness; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for the development or revision of an access and benefit-sharing policy framework; (d) Develop, disseminate and promote use of tools (for example, guidelines and case studies) to facilitate the integration of access and benefit-sharing considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and plans, taking applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments into account.
2.2. Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing are in place and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Take stock of and support the evaluation of effectiveness, efficiency and completeness of existing access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative or policy measures against the provisions of the Protocol, taking into account the mutually supportive implementation of relevant international access and benefit-sharing instruments, in consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical and legal assistance on reviewing, updating or developing domestic measures, taking into account identified gaps, including consideration of establishing interim measures; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for establishing and implementing measures related to compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements (Articles 15 and 16), monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17), indigenous peoples and local communities (Articles 5, 6, 7 and 12) and special considerations (Article 8).[25]
2.3. Implementation of the obligations of Parties related to indigenous peoples and local communities is enhanced.	(a) Take stock of and analyse how the concept of indigenous peoples and local communities applies at the national and subnational levels, clarifying the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, identifying the different groups of indigenous peoples and

[25] Decision NP-3/1 A, para. 5.

	local communities, achieving an understanding of how they are organized and linking traditional knowledge with the holder or holders of such knowledge;[26] (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance for the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol related to indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Support and provide guidance on how to consider community protocols, procedures and customary laws in national and subnational access and benefit-sharing measures and/or implementation; (d) Provide guidance, training or technical and legal assistance on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities as they relate to access and benefit-sharing[, taking into account international standards on full and effective participation].
2.4. Institutional arrangements are established and operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on designating relevant roles and responsibilities with a view to fulfilment of the roles of access and benefit-sharing national focal points, competent national authorities, checkpoints and publishing authorities for the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (b) Support the establishment of a unit or units for operating the national access and benefit-sharing system; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to relevant staff and plan for how to retain and transfer institutional knowledge; (d) Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for operating the access and benefit-sharing system.
2.5. Access and benefit-sharing procedures are operational and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Support the development or improvement of procedures (enhance clarity and transparency for users), especially through multi-stakeholder consultations (for example, with the business and research community), and ensure that procedures are mutually supportive with respect to other international agreements, taking the special considerations included in Article 8 into account; (b) Support the development or improvement of access and benefit-sharing information systems, such as permitting systems, including by sharing information on good practices and information technology solutions; (c) Provide training for staff on the application of the procedures and how to respond to requests from users.
2.6. Mechanisms for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, including through the designation of effective checkpoints, are established.	(a) Support the designation of effective checkpoints, including through the development of guidelines on their roles and functioning; (b) Develop or improve national systems for the collection of information from users at designated checkpoints, making use of checkpoint communiqués; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for staff responsible for managing checkpoints on the collection of information through the checkpoint communiqué; (d) Support the development of national information systems and databases to monitor the utilization of genetic resources.
2.7. Compliance with domestic legislation and regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing is enabled and promoted.	(a) Support awareness-raising and training activities on compliance with domestic legislation for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (b) Support the development of procedures and measures to address non-compliance based on good practices; (c) Support the development of mechanisms to enhance cooperation among government authorities of different countries in cases of non-compliance.
2.8. Mandatory and relevant information is made available on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide training to publishing authorities on how to publish mandatory information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House in accordance with Article 14 of the Protocol;

[26] Ibid., annex I, para. 10.

	(b) Foster interoperability of national access and benefit-sharing information systems with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in order to improve efficiency in the publication and updating of information related to permits and checkpoint communiqués.
2.9. Regional approaches are promoted to support streamlining, harmonization and transboundary cooperation.	(a) Take stock of successful regional approaches in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; (b) Support regional approaches in the implementation of the Protocol, including, for example, through the development of regional model legislation, guidelines and procedures, monitoring and information systems and sharing of lessons learned and good practices; (c) Strengthen and support existing regional organizations in facilitating regional approaches to drafting model regional legislation and regulations which can be adapted to national circumstances.

Outcome area 3: Strengthened capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms

Outcome area 3 is focused on strengthening the capacities of providers and users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to negotiate mutually agreed terms. Expected outputs relate to improved negotiation skills, the development of access and benefit-sharing agreements and enhanced skills in monitoring monetary and non-monetary benefits.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
3.1. Negotiation skills are improved.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on research and development processes and potential value chains of access and benefit-sharing-related products in different sectors, as well as possible trigger points for the sharing of benefits; (b) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance to enhance skills in negotiating access and benefit-sharing agreements.
3.2. Access and benefit-sharing agreements are developed and monitored.	(a) Take stock of successful access and benefit-sharing agreements which lead to increased benefit-sharing and use lessons learned and good practices in the design of future agreements; (b) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing training materials on mutually agreed terms based on good practices; (c) Provide culturally appropriate guidance, training or technical assistance on how to develop access and benefit-sharing agreements that lead to increased benefit-sharing; (d) Support the development of the [tools][mechanisms needed to facilitate benefit-sharing information systems] to monitor access and benefit-sharing agreements [and the benefits shared,] including with indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to monitor monetary and non-monetary benefits.
3.3. Model sectoral and cross-sectoral contractual clauses are developed and used.	(a) Revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of existing model contractual clauses (sectoral and cross-sectoral) and publish them on the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to use and adapt model contractual clauses based on good practices.

Outcome area 4: Strengthened capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Outcome area 4 is focused on strengthening the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, developing community protocols, procedures and customary laws; minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms; and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities

4.1. The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular of the women and youth among them, in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels has increased.	(a) Support awareness-raising and understanding of access and benefit-sharing issues and the Nagoya Protocol; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance to enhance the understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits; (c) Support training activities to enhance the capacity of women within indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; (d) Support the development of approaches for addressing the issue of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources shared by more than one indigenous peoples and local communities, including in the context of transboundary situations; (e) Support coordination mechanisms and institution-building within and among indigenous peoples and local communities in addressing access and benefit-sharing issues; (f) Provide guidance and training on resource mobilization skills (for example, in the context of project development and fundraising); (g) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to engage with Governments and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; (h) Provide support for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in regional and international forums related to access and benefit-sharing; (i) Develop, disseminate and promote use of culturally appropriate relevant materials in local languages, as appropriate; (j) Support the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through agreed mechanisms with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; (k) Provide training on how to use the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.2. Community protocols, procedures and customary laws are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on mapping and managing traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on creating governance structures for granting access and receiving benefits; (c) Take stock of lessons learned and good practices to inform the design or revision of community protocols and procedures; (d) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical, culturally appropriate guidance, tools and methodologies in local languages on community protocols and procedures and customary laws; (e) Support the development of community protocols and procedures and their publication on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
4.3. Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms and model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing are developed and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Develop, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools on free prior informed[27] consent and model contractual clauses; (b) Support the development of model contractual clauses and minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on free prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.
4.4. Equitable, fair and mutually agreed terms are negotiated and benefits shared.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for assessing and understanding the commercial and cultural value of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and different uses by different sectors;

[27] ["Free, prior and informed consent" refers to the tripartite terminology comprising "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" and "approval and involvement".]

	(b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements that lead to increased benefit-sharing for indigenous peoples and local communities; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on implementing the terms of the agreement and ensuring the sharing of fair and equitable benefits.

Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources *Outcome area 5 is focused on strengthening the capacities of countries to utilize and add value to their own genetic resources. Expected outputs relate to increased endogenous biodiversity-based research and education as well as development of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources.*	
Outputs	**Indicative capacity-building and development activities**
5.1. Research opportunities, capacities and needs related to genetic resources are identified.	(a) Support assessments of genetic resources and the [development of their value chains] to identify existing and potential non-commercial and commercial value [within value chains]; (b) Support assessments to identify existing research capacities, priorities, needs and gaps; (c) Support the development of strategies and solutions to address the needs and gaps identified in the assessments.
5.2. Policies and/or measures promoting endogenous biodiversity-based research and development are in place.	(a) Take stock of existing research and development policies and measures and their impact on biodiversity-based research and development; (b) Support the updating or development of policies and measures promoting domestic biodiversity-based research and product development, taking into account identified needs, gaps and priorities, for example, by creating financial incentives (tax credits, subsidies and grants).
5.3. Research and education capacities for the utilization of genetic resources are in place.	(a) Develop or strengthen academic programmes related to the utilization of genetic resources, omics (including genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics and metabolomics) and bioinformatics[, including generating sequence information on genetic resources and the establishment of databases]; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on the basic facilities needed (physical and institutional infrastructure); (c) Promote and encourage[, as appropriate,] access to [and transfer of] technology [by, and [on mutually agreed terms,] the transfer of technology to,] [in particular in] developing country Parties; (d) Support the establishment or improvement of research facilities and networks, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Support the establishment of joint research and scientific cooperation [and the joint development and transfer of technology, especially to support developing country Parties]; (f) [Support] multilateral networking among public-private research institutions, academia, indigenous peoples and local communities, business and civil society.
5.4. Research and development related to utilization of genetic resources are promoted.	(a) Establish national and international grant schemes to support domestic research and development of genetic resources; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance for various sectors on research and development models in relation to the utilization of genetic resources; (c) Develop, disseminate and promote use of relevant training material; (d) Increase effective access to international databases and enable their use by researchers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (e) Foster and strengthen research partnerships between user and provider countries; (f) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on intellectual property rights related to such research.

5.5. Development of commercial products arising from the utilization of genetic resources is supported.	(a) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on issues related to access to markets and commercialization of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources, indicating costs and potential commercial and non-commercial benefits along the value chain and the timelines for the generation of benefits; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on a sustainable [and circular] bioeconomy [approaches], value chains, value addition, traceability of genetic resources and commercialization of products; (c) Support small and medium-sized enterprises in the development of [sustainable] biodiversity-based products; (d) Support public-private partnerships for research and development and commercialization of products arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Protocol
Outcome area 6 covers a range of cross-cutting issues of importance for the implementation of the Protocol and is focused on strengthening capacities, including strategic communication, multi-stakeholder engagement and gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches, as well as the capacity of users to comply with the obligations of the Protocol. Expected outputs relate to, inter alia, increased knowledge on strategic communication and awareness-raising, multi-stakeholder engagement, women's and youth's participation and awareness of users on how to comply with the Nagoya Protocol.

Outputs	Indicative capacity-building and development activities
6.1. Knowledge on how to use strategic communication and raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and related access and benefit-sharing issues has increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of strategic and culturally appropriate communication and awareness-raising materials for journalists and other media and communication experts on the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of those resources and the development of awareness-raising strategies adapted to various audiences, including government officials, indigenous peoples and local communities, the research community, the business sector, civil society, women and youth; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote use of training materials, practical guidance and tools to ensure that the training meets the needs of the relevant target group; (c) Provide training or technical assistance on strategic communication and the development of awareness-raising strategies using existing materials;[28] (d) Publish relevant strategic communication and awareness-raising materials and share examples of their use on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.2. Knowledge on how to conduct multi-stakeholder engagement processes has increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, disseminate and promote the use of practical guidance and tools on the integration of multi-stakeholder engagement processes, as well as practical whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on how to conduct intercultural dialogues including indigenous peoples and local communities, Parties and Governments, women, youth, the business sector and the research community; (c) Provide guidance, training or technical assistance on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches relevant for multi-stakeholder engagement processes that are useful for the implementation of the Protocol.
6.3. Women's and youth's participation in the implementation of the Protocol has increased at all levels.	(a) Take stock of the level of participation of women, men and youth in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and identify gaps; (b) Support the informed and effective participation of youth and women's organizations, networks and gender experts in the implementation of the Protocol at all levels.

[28] For example, the *CEPA Toolkit, Including Considerations for Access and Benefit-sharing*, developed by the Secretariat.

6.4. Knowledge and awareness of users of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge on access and benefit-sharing obligations under the Nagoya Protocol have increased.	(a) Develop or revise, as needed, codes of conduct, guidelines and good practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing for different types of users and sectors and publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (b) Develop or revise, as needed, and disseminate training materials, practical guidance and tools for different types of users on how to comply with access and benefit-sharing rules and procedures and community protocols, including with the support of business associations and academic institutions; (c) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and national legislation and procedures; (d) Provide training and awareness-raising to support compliance with community protocols and customary laws and procedures of indigenous peoples and local communities; (e) Provide training on the use of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.5. Lessons learned, experiences and good practices in the implementation of the Protocol or related to capacity-building and development to support its implementation are shared with relevant target groups and published on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.	(a) Facilitate the sharing of knowledge and expertise, good practices and peer-to-peer learning, as well as relevant guidance and training materials through regional forums, exchange programmes and support networks and learning communities; (b) Support the development or improvement of relevant guidance and tools and their publication on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House; (c) Share lessons learned, experience and good practices related to capacity-building and development on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.
6.6. Access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives are gender-responsive and youth responsive.	(a) Raise awareness on the Gender Plan of Action, contained in the annex to decision 15/11, as a resource for the design of capacity-building and development activities; (b) Develop or update, as needed, disseminate and promote use of practical guidance and tools for mainstreaming gender-responsive and youth responsive approaches in access and benefit-sharing capacity-building and development initiatives.
6.7. Access and benefit-sharing are integrated into relevant post-secondary school and university curricula.	(a) Develop and facilitate access and benefit-sharing programmes and courses or integrate access and benefit-sharing issues into relevant curricula of post-secondary schools, universities and other formal and informal education programmes; (b) [Develop and facilitate the integration of bioethics into relevant curricula of post-secondary schools, universities and other formal and informal education programmes to raise awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.]