

1 **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL AND CAPACITY-**
2 **BUILDING ACTION PLAN (2021-2030)**

3 **I. Background and introduction**

4 1. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted in January 2000 and entered into force on
5 11 September 2003. In its decision BS-V/16, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of
6 the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol adopted the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on
7 Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 (Strategic Plan). Progress in achieving the operational objectives
8 of the Strategic Plan was measured through its mid-term evaluation in 2016 (see decision CP-VIII/15)
9 {*and final evaluation in 2020 (see decision CP-10/xx)*}.¹

10 2. In decision CP-9/7, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the
11 Cartagena Protocol decided to develop a specific Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on
12 Biosafety (Implementation Plan) as a follow-up to the Strategic Plan, that is anchored in and
13 complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

14 3. Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Cartagena Protocol requires Parties to cooperate in the
15 development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety for the
16 purpose of the effective implementation of the Protocol. In decision BS-VI/3, the Conference of the
17 Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted the Framework and Action Plan
18 for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol for the period 2012-
19 2020, which aimed at facilitating the implementation of the capacity-building component of the
20 Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol.

21 4. In decision CP-9/3, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the
22 Cartagena Protocol acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for
23 implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol (Capacity-Building Action
24 Plan) that is aligned with the Implementation Plan and complementary to the long-term strategic
25 framework for capacity-building beyond 2020.

26 5. The Implementation Plan and the Capacity-Building Action Plan were developed through a
27 consultative process, involving the submission of views by Parties, other Governments, indigenous
28 peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and relevant organizations, contributions from the Liaison
29 Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, {*a review process by Parties, other Governments,*
30 *IPLCs and relevant organizations, relevant information from the fourth national reports and*
31 *subsequent consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its third meeting*}.

32 **II. Linkage with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the long-term strategic**
33 **framework for capacity-building for the Convention and its Protocols**

34 6. The Implementation Plan is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global
35 biodiversity framework, as its goals, objectives and outcomes contribute to achieving the framework's
36 2050 vision of 'living in harmony with nature.' The Implementation Plan is intended to facilitate the
37 implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and is addressed to Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The

¹ Decision CP-VIII/15.

38 Implementation Plan can also support and guide Parties to meet goals and targets relevant to biosafety
39 within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

40 7. The Capacity-Building Action Plan has been developed in alignment with the Implementation
41 Plan, outlining capacity-building activities for each goal of the Implementation Plan. The Action Plan
42 is complementary to the Implementation Plan as the capacity building activities support the
43 achievement of the goals and outcomes of the Implementation Plan. In addition, in order to ensure
44 alignment and avoid possible duplication, goal B.1. in the Implementation Plan addresses capacity-
45 building in general and refers to the specific capacity-building activities outlined throughout the
46 Capacity-Building Action Plan.

47 8. The Capacity-Building Action Plan is complementary to the long-term strategic framework
48 for capacity-building for the Convention and its Protocols beyond 2020. The latter addresses a number
49 of aspects of relevance to the Capacity-Building Action Plan that should be taken into consideration
50 when planning capacity-building activities based on the Capacity-Building Action Plan.

51 **III. Purpose of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-Building Action Plan**

52 9. The Implementation Plan has been developed as a framework of broad desirable
53 achievements and accomplishments to help guide Parties in their implementation of the Protocol and
54 measure progress in this regard for the period 2021-2030.

55 10. The purpose of the Capacity-Building Action Plan is to facilitate the development and
56 strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol by: (a) identifying key areas for
57 capacity-building related to the different goals of the Implementation Plan; (b) facilitating the
58 engagement of partners, including donors; (c) fostering a coherent and coordinated approach to
59 capacity-building for the implementation of the Protocol; and (d) promoting regional and international
60 cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-Building Action Plan covers the same period as the
61 Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

62 11. The Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties. Nonetheless, it is recognized that
63 stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, IPLCs and donors can support the implementation
64 of the Protocol and the undertaking of capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the
65 Capacity-Building Action Plan.

66 **IV. Structure of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-Building Action Plan**

67 12. In the Appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, objectives, indicators and outcomes of the
68 Implementation Plan is presented alongside the key areas for capacity-building and the capacity-
69 building activities of the Capacity-Building Action Plan. This presentation is intended to more clearly
70 show the alignment and complementarity between the two plans and to avoid duplication.

71 **(a) Implementation Plan**

72 13. The Implementation Plan outlines **goals**, representing broad desirable achievements by
73 Parties. The goals of the Implementation Plan are organized according to ‘areas of implementation’
74 and ‘enabling environment’. The ‘areas of implementation’ consist of goals concerning key elements
75 for the implementation of the Protocol while the ‘enabling environment’ comprises cross-cutting
76 goals related to providing support for implementation. Each goal includes corresponding objectives,
77 outcomes and indicators.

78 14. The **objectives** describe what must be accomplished to achieve the goal to which they relate.
79 The objectives are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of accomplishments that may be relevant
80 for the goal. In many cases, the objectives follow the obligations in the Protocol and most goals
81 include multiple objectives. The **indicators** are designed to measure progress towards the objectives.
82 The indicators are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the associated objective.

83 15. The **outcomes** describe what the effect will be of achieving the goal.

84 **(b) Capacity-Building Action Plan**

85 16. The capacity-building action plan outlines **key areas for capacity building** related to each
86 goal of the Implementation Plan. These areas provide a suggested focus of capacity-building
87 interventions. The key areas for capacity-building are aligned with the objectives of the
88 Implementation Plan and include areas for which, throughout the consultations, capacity-building
89 activities were suggested.

90 17. The Action Plan also provides a list of **capacity-building activities**, which were developed
91 taking into consideration the capacity-building activities of continuing relevance included in, among
92 others, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the
93 Cartagena Protocol (2012-2020), and the Programme of Work on Public Awareness, Education and
94 Participation.²

95 18. The key areas and capacity-building activities outlined in the Action Plan are not meant to be
96 prescriptive or exhaustive. The key areas for capacity-building are meant as indicative areas in which
97 capacities may be needed, and on which capacity-building interventions may focus, depending on
98 national circumstances and needs. The capacity-building activities are illustrative of the kinds of
99 activities that could be undertaken in order to achieve the goals and outcomes of the Implementation
100 Plan. It is recognized that national and regional needs and circumstances should ultimately determine
101 the design and delivery of capacity-building activities, taking also into consideration the strategic
102 guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building, as appropriate.

103 19. Some key areas for capacity-building and capacity-building activities are relevant to multiple
104 goals. Accordingly, the key areas for capacity-building and the capacity-building activities are
105 presented as applying to more than one goal. This is the case with goals A.2 and A.3 related to
106 information sharing through the Biosafety Clearing-House and national reports as well as goals A.6,
107 A.7 and A.8 related to different aspects of detection and identification of living modified organisms.

108 **(c) Component on the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and**
109 **Redress**

110 20. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress
111 (Supplementary Protocol) was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the
112 Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted
113 in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The
114 Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

² BS-V/13, Annex.

115 21. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The
116 inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support the implementation of
117 the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary
118 Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from
119 these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

120 **V. Evaluation and review**

121 22. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol
122 may decide to undertake a mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of the Implementation Plan and
123 Capacity-Building Action Plan, using the indicators of the Implementation Plan to assess the extent to
124 which the Plan's objectives are being accomplished, and on the basis of information provided
125 periodically by Parties, other Governments, IPLCs and relevant organizations on capacity-building
126 activities.

127 23. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol
128 and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline
129 for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan.

130 **VI. Priorities and programming**

131 24. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol
132 may periodically set priorities to plan for and program work to be undertaken within the time period
133 of the Implementation Plan. This could include identifying milestones that lead to the achievement of
134 the goals of the Implementation Plan.

135 **VII. Resources**

136 25. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to
137 adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation. The Implementation
138 Plan and the Capacity Building Action Plan aim at supporting Parties in this regard, including in
139 particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

APPENDIX

Implementation Plan (2021-2030)				Capacity-Building Action Plan (2021-2030)	
Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
<i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>	<i>(areas where capacities are needed)</i>	<i>(suggested capacity building activities within the key areas for developing capacities)</i>
A. Areas for implementation					
A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks	<p>A.1.1. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol have adopted and implemented legal, administrative and other measures to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol</p> <p>A.1.2. Parties have mainstreamed biosafety in national strategies, action plans, programmes, policies or legislation</p> <p>A.1.3. Parties have designated competent national authorities and national focal points for</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to implement the provisions of the Protocol</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that have mainstreamed biosafety in national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, action plans, programmes, policies or legislation</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have designated a national focal point and competent national authorities for the Protocol and have notified</p>	<p>Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities and national focal points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol</p>	<p>(1) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol;</p> <p>(2) Mainstreaming of biosafety in national sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plan;</p> <p>(3) Establishment and strengthening capacities of competent national authorities;</p>	<p>(i) Provide training on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol</p> <p>(ii) Develop a best practice guide and training modules on: the development and implementation of national biosafety frameworks and administrative systems, and mainstreaming biosafety into national sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plans</p> <p>(iii) Train personnel of competent national authorities on administering the biosafety regulatory system</p>

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
	the Protocol A.1.4. Competent national authorities have the necessary budget and adequately trained staff to carry out their tasks	the Secretariat accordingly (d) Percentage of Parties that have the budget and staff to operationalize their national biosafety frameworks			
A.2. Parties improve the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH	A.2.1. Parties provide accurate and complete information in the BCH in accordance with their obligations under the Protocol A.2.2. Parties publish other types of information through the BCH	(a) Percentage of Parties making mandatory information available to the BCH (b) Percentage of Parties that publish other types of information through the BCH (c) Level of activity by users of the BCH	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety information and enables Parties to take informed decisions	(1) Publishing information on the BCH (2) Accessing information on the BCH (3) Establishing and strengthening national coordination systems to gather biosafety information	(i) Train different target groups on the use of the BCH (ii) Develop interactive support tools, following the migration of the BCH to the new platform (iii) Provide training on the development of national biosafety websites (iv) Provide training to establish and strengthen collaboration to facilitate information gathering
A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties	A.3.1. Parties submit complete national reports within the established deadline	(a) Percentage of Parties that have submitted a complete national report within the established deadline	Accurate information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the COP-MOP to set priorities and identify where support is needed		
A.4. Parties are in full compliance with the	A.4.1. Parties comply with their obligations under the Protocol	(a) Percentage of Parties that comply with their obligations, as identified by	Effective compliance mechanisms facilitate implementation of the	(1) Responding to issues of non-compliance identified by the	(i) Support Parties to carry out activities set out in compliance action plans, to address identified

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
requirements of the Protocol	A.4.2. Parties resolve issues of non-compliance identified by the Compliance Committee	the Compliance Committee (b) Percentage of non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee that have been resolved	Protocol	Compliance Committee	issues of non-compliance
A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks	A.5.1. Parties apply appropriate risk assessment and risk management procedures on LMOs, in accordance with Annex III of the Protocol A.5.2. Parties develop, have access to and use appropriate guidance materials for carrying out risk assessment and risk management	(a) Percentage of Parties that undertake risk assessment for decision making on LMOs, where required under the Protocol (b) Percentage of decisions in the BCH with associated summary reports of risk assessments (c) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use relevant risk assessment and risk management guidance materials (d) Percentage of Parties carrying out risk assessments, considering also traditional knowledge of IPLCs, as other available scientific evidence, referred	Parties are able to identify, assess, and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health	(1) Conducting and reviewing risk assessments and managing identified risks (2) Access to technical infrastructure for risk assessment and risk management (3) Access to scientific data relevant for risk assessment and risk management (4) LMO monitoring, including LMO monitoring frameworks and programmes, enforcement and emergency response measures	(i) Develop, update and disseminate training materials on risk assessment and risk management (ii) Training on conducting and reviewing risk assessments, including use of guidance documents (iii) Facilitate access to adequate technical infrastructure for risk assessment and risk management research (iv) Conduct scientific biosafety research relating to LMOs, including to review and acquire data on biodiversity for specific ecological areas relevant to risk assessment and risk management (v) Train scientists, phytosanitary officers, customs officers, inspectors and other relevant

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
		to in Article 15			<p>officials on LMO monitoring, enforcement and emergency response measures</p> <p>(vi) Develop LMO monitoring framework and programmes, including post-release monitoring of LMOs</p>
<p>A.6. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</p>	<p>A.6.1. Parties have access to and use appropriate guidance materials for the detection and identification of LMOs</p> <p>A.6.2. Parties have access to and use the necessary information, including certified reference materials, to detect and identify LMOs</p> <p>A.6.3. Parties have access to the necessary technical infrastructure for the detection and identification of LMOs</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of LMOs on the BCH for which detection methods are available</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use guidance materials to detect and identify LMOs</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use certified reference materials necessary to detect and identify LMOs</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that have access to the technical infrastructure needed to detect and identify LMOs</p>	<p>By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to follow the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol</p>	<p>(1) Establishment of functional national systems for handling, transport, packaging and identification, including in relation to documentation</p> <p>(2) Development and access to guidance materials, procedures and information for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs</p> <p>(3) Strengthening sampling, detection and identification capacities of officials and laboratory staff</p> <p>(4) Access to technical infrastructure for</p>	<p>(i) Provide training on LMO documentation and identification requirements for customs and border control officials and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>(ii) Develop checklists on identification requirements to facilitate verification of documentation accompanying LMO shipments</p> <p>(iii) Develop and/or update as necessary, disseminate and provide training on methodologies and protocols for sampling and detection of LMOs</p> <p>(iv) Train local scientists and laboratory technicians in LMO detection and analysis</p> <p>(v) Facilitate access to technical</p>

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
A.7. Parties prevent illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs	A.7.1. Parties have adopted appropriate measures to prevent illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to prevent illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs	Parties minimize illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs	detection and identification, including certified reference materials (5) Strengthening collaboration, including through networks of laboratories	infrastructure for detection and identification of LMOs, including accredited laboratories, certified reference materials and consumables (vi) Establish and maintain networks of laboratories for LMO detection
A.8. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under the Protocol	A.8.1. Parties have adopted the necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards A.8.2. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing; LMOs destined for contained use; LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment and other	(a) Percentage of Parties that have adopted the necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards (b) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing (c) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs destined for	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs		

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
	LMOs	<p>contained use</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment and other LMOs</p>			
<p>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socio-economic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</p>	<p>A.9.1. Parties that choose to do so, take socio-economic considerations into account in decision-making in accordance with Article 26</p> <p>A.9.2. Parties that choose to take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol have access to and are able to use guidance materials</p> <p>A.9.3. Parties cooperate on research and information exchange on any socio-economic impacts of LMOs, especially on IPLCs</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that take into account socio-economic considerations in decision-making in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that use guidance materials for taking into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that cooperate on research and information exchange on any socio-economic impacts of LMOs, especially on IPLCs</p>	<p>Taking into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 enables Parties that choose to do so to consider a range of issues in decision-taking on imports of LMOs</p>	<p>(1) Strengthening capacities for taking into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26</p> <p>(2) Development and access to resource materials on socio-economic considerations</p>	<p>(i) Provide training on taking into account socio-economic considerations, including use of guidance documents</p> <p>(ii) Develop, update and disseminate training materials on socio-economic considerations</p> <p>(iii) Share experiences with taking into account socio-economic considerations</p>

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<p>A.10. All Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</p>	<p>A.10.1. Increased number of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>A.10.2. Parties to the Supplementary Protocol have adopted and implemented appropriate measures to give effect to the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>A.10.3 Parties to the Supplementary Protocol report on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have become Parties to the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that have the necessary measures in place to implement the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties reporting on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol</p>	<p>Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs finding their origin in a transboundary movement</p>	<p>(1) Supporting Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to ratify the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(2) Development of national legal, administrative and other measures by Parties to the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(3) Development and access to resource materials, experiences and lessons learned regarding implementation of the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(4) Strengthening capacities of national authorities of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to discharge their functions</p> <p>(5) Development of baselines of the status of biodiversity</p>	<p>(i) Raise awareness on the Supplementary Protocol to support ratification and implementation</p> <p>(ii) Provide training on the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks to determine how they address the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(iii) Provide training on the development or amendment of domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(iv) Develop resource materials to assist competent authorities in discharging their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol</p> <p>(v) Provide training on to competent authorities of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to evaluate damage, establish causal links and determine appropriate response measures</p> <p>(vi) Identify and provide access to databases and knowledge management systems to facilitate the establishment of baselines and monitoring of the status of</p>

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					biodiversity (vii) Provide training for administrative or judicial review of decisions on response measures in accordance with Article 5(6) of the Supplementary Protocol (viii) Compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol through the BCH
B. Enabling environment					
B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities	B.1.1. Parties have identified their capacity-building needs B.1.2. Parties undertake capacity-building activities, as set out in the post-2020 action plan for capacity-building B.1.3. Parties use capacity-building materials, including online resources	(a) Percentage of Parties that have identified their capacity-building needs (b) Percentage of Parties undertaking capacity-building activities (c) Percentage of Parties with capacity-building needs that use capacity-building materials, including online resources	Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol	(1) Assessment of capacity building needs (2) Provision of support to capacity-building activities (3) Access to capacity-building materials (4) Cooperation in capacity-building activities	(i) Carry out a capacity-building needs assessment (ii) Provide technical, financial or other support to capacity-building activities, including to those outlined in this capacity-building action plan (iii) Develop and disseminate capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
	B.1.4. Parties cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol	(d) Percentage of Parties that cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol			(iv) Cooperate at the national, bilateral, regional and multi-lateral level with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities
B.2. Parties mobilize resources to support implementation of the Protocol	<p>B.2.1. Predictable resources are allocated to biosafety through national budgets</p> <p>B.2.2. Parties allocate a share of national biodiversity STAR allocations to biosafety activities</p> <p>B.2.3. Parties access additional resources to strengthen capacities for implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties reporting that predictable resources for biosafety have been allocated from national budgets</p> <p>(b) Percentage of eligible Parties reporting that national STAR allocations are used for biosafety activities</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having accessed additional resources</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties having contributed resources to other Parties to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Protocol</p>	Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by predictable resources	<p>(1) Establishment of a national budget allocation mechanism for biosafety</p> <p>(2) Coordination with authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level</p> <p>(3) Cooperation with other Parties and donors</p>	<p>(i) Raise awareness on the need for predictable resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol</p> <p>(ii) Raise awareness to strengthen coordination between competent authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level</p> <p>(iii) Raise awareness to strengthen cooperation with Parties and donors to support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol</p>

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<p>B.3. Parties raise public awareness and promote education on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and consult the public in decision-making on LMOs</p>	<p>B.3.1. Parties have developed mechanisms to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation in biosafety</p> <p>B.3.2. Parties have access to resource materials for promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in biosafety</p> <p>B.3.3. Parties consult the public in making decisions on LMOs, in accordance with their legislation, and make the results of decisions available to the public</p> <p>B.3.4. Parties inform the public about the means of public access to the BCH</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties accessing resource materials for facilitating and promoting public awareness, education and participation in biosafety</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties mainstreaming biosafety in relevant educational and training programmes</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having in place a mechanism facilitating and promoting public participation in decision making regarding LMOs</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties informing the public about means for participation in decision-making</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties having consulted the public in the decision-making process</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties making the results of</p>	<p>Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs</p>	<p>(1) Establishment of national systems for promoting public awareness, education and participation</p> <p>(2) Development and dissemination of resource and training materials</p> <p>(3) Provision of education on biosafety</p> <p>(4) Strengthening mechanisms for participation in decision-making</p> <p>(5) Development of public awareness programmes</p>	<p>(i) Develop and disseminate capacity-building materials on public awareness, education and participation</p> <p>(ii) Develop or update biosafety education programmes and strengthen institutional capacities</p> <p>(iii) Integrate biosafety in relevant educational programmes</p> <p>(iv) Establish academic exchange and fellowship programmes</p> <p>(v) Provide training on participation in decision-making, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation</p> <p>(vi) Provide training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes</p> <p>(vii) Provide training on biosafety communication and the establishment of national websites, databases and resource centres</p>

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Goals	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities
		<p>decisions available to the public</p> <p>(g) Percentage of Parties that have informed the public about the means of public access to the BCH</p>			
<p>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</p>	<p>B.4.1. Parties cooperate to support implementation of the Protocol, including through the exchange of scientific, technical and institutional knowledge</p> <p>B.4.2. Parties have put in place effective mechanisms to involve IPLCs and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties cooperating in exchanging scientific, technical and institutional knowledge</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties engaging in bilateral, regional or multilateral activities for the implementation of the Protocol</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have mechanisms for involving IPLCs and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective</p>	<p>(1) Cooperation among and within Parties</p> <p>(2) Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders from relevant sectors</p>	<p>(i) Organize activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing at the bilateral, sub-regional, and regional levels</p> <p>(ii) Organize joint activities involving IPLCs and relevant stakeholders from different sectors</p>