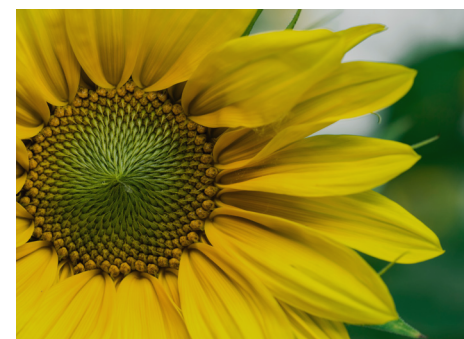
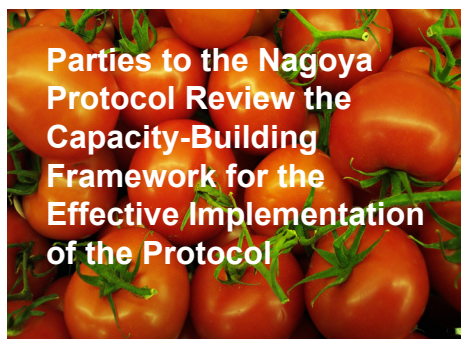
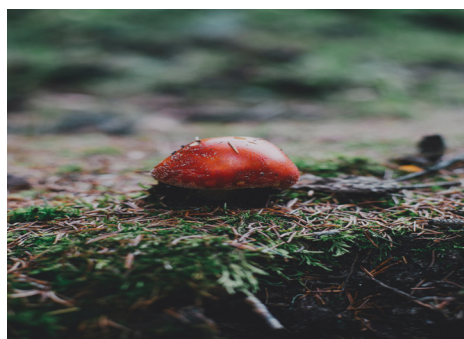
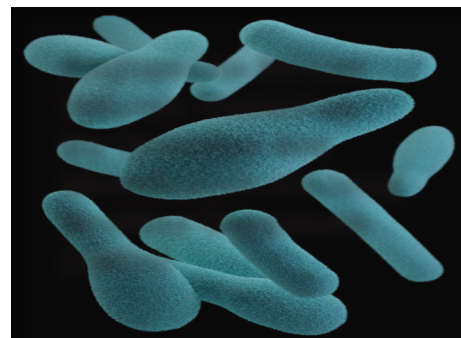
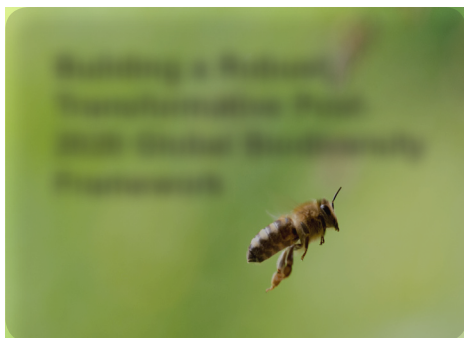


Biodiversity Capacity Development Update



Building a Robust Transformative Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

The [first](#) and [second](#) meetings of the open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), established in decision 14/34, were convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27 to 30 August 2019, and in Rome Italy, from 24-29 February 2020, respectively.

Both meetings were attended by more than 1200 delegates representing Parties to the Convention and its Protocols, other governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, biodiversity-related convention Secretariats as well as national and international organizations, including youth, women and indigenous organizations.

During the first meeting, Parties and observers discussed proposals for a possible structure and possible elements of the GBF and the future work of the Group, including a preliminary list of meetings, consultations and workshops to contribute to the development of the GBF. In response to the request by the first meeting, the Co-Chairs produced a [zero-draft](#) of the GBF in January 2020, which provided the basis for the discussions during the second meeting in Rome. The discussions mainly focused on the goals and targets of the framework, as well as the enabling conditions and means of implementation, including capacity-building, required for its success.

Taking into account the [global assessment report](#) on biodiversity and ecosystem services, prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the meetings of the Working Group took initial steps towards identifying the key issues and levers for generating change and addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss.

The importance of reinforcing capacities at the national level, establishing cooperation with the private and finance sectors and other interest groups, and defining strong safeguards and incentives were highlighted throughout the discussions as possible means of implementation for the global biodiversity framework.

In an effort to ensure that the development of the GBF is knowledge-based, participatory and inclusive, the CBD Secretariat has organized other [consultative workshops](#). These include a consultative workshop of biodiversity-related conventions (10-12 June 2019, Bern, Switzerland); a global consultation workshop in relation to the Protocols on access and benefit-sharing and biosafety (25 August 2019, Nairobi, Kenya); a thematic consultation on ecosystem restoration (6-8 November 2019, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); a thematic workshop on marine and coastal biodiversity (13-15 November 2019, Montreal, Canada); a thematic dialogue for

indigenous peoples and local communities (17-18 November 2019, Montreal, Canada); a workshop on the evidence base for the post-2020 GBF (23 November 2019, Montreal, Canada); a thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures (1-3 December 2019, Montreal, Canada); and other thematic consultations on resource mobilization (14-16 January 2020, Berlin, Germany), monitoring, reporting and review (20-22 February 2020, Rome, Italy), capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation (1-2 March 2020, Rome, Italy).

More information on the [post-2020](#) process, including discussion [documents](#), is available on the CBD website.

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A Process to Develop a Long-Term Strategic Approach to Capacity-Building for Biodiversity Initiated

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in its decision [XIII/23](#), recognized the need for an integrated and coherent approach to capacity-building and requested the Executive Secretary to initiate a process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the capacity-building work under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, and ensuring its coordination with the development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

As part of the process, which was further elaborated in decision [14/24](#), the CBD Secretariat commissioned a [study](#) to provide an information base for the preparation of the long-term strategic framework, synthesized information provided by Parties and organizations in response to Notification 2018-094 and the views on capacity-building expressed during the post-2020 regional consultations held in 2019, and prepared a [background document](#) with preliminary draft elements of the long-term strategic framework.

These documents were made available to the Thematic Consultation on Capacity-Building and Technical and Scientific Cooperation, which was held from 1 to 2 March 2020 in Rome, Italy.

The consultation was attended by more than 115 participants (62 females:53 males), representing 58 Parties, 9 United Nations and specialized agencies, 4 international organizations, 8 NGOs, 8 indigenous organizations, 1 academic/research institution, 1 youth and 1 women organization.

The participants had the opportunity to (i) review the proposed draft elements of the long-term strategic framework; (ii) share views and suggestions on how capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation, as enabling mechanisms and means of implementation, could be incorporated into the GBF; and (iii) identify ways and mechanisms to foster synergies, cooperation and coordination with other international processes to ensure the effective delivery of capacity-building activities.

Through interactive and open group discussions, participants delivered on various issues, including a theory of change for capacity-building within the context of the GBF, strategies for improving capacity-building and monitoring and evaluation, as well as the focal areas, modalities and institutional mechanisms for technical and scientific cooperation.

The consultation produced valuable input for the preparation of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and the proposals for strengthening technical and scientific cooperation

in support of the GBF.

It was noted that the long-term framework would not be a plan of action, but, rather, an overarching framework that would provide a menu of guiding principles, strategies and approaches, which, if applied by Parties and stakeholders across all regions, would foster systematic, coherent and effective capacity-building in support of the post-2020 GBF. Given that resources often available for capacity-building are limited, it is imperative that capacity-building actions and investments are strategic and well-coordinated.

More information on the process to develop the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and the thematic consultation, including [presentations](#), is available on the [CBD website](#).

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Anglophone African Officials Trained on the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)

The CBD Secretariat organized a five-day training workshop on the detection and identification of LMOs for the anglophone African region from 16 to 20 September 2019 in Abuja, Nigeria. Comprised of both theoretical and practical laboratory sessions, the workshop served to enhance individual capacities (as per [Decision CP-9/11](#)) and to underline the importance of ensuring safety of biotechnology.



Through theoretical presentations, participants were first introduced to the preparation and handling of test samples, focusing on the processing and storage methods and how to avoid contamination. They also learned how DNA and protein detection methods are routinely applied to detect, identify and quantify LMOs.

Following the presentations, the participants also gained practical laboratory experience by performing DNA extractions and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis of modified cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*), soybean (*Glycine max*) and maize (*Zea mays*) seeds, while also considering the issue of quality assurance and control in such processes. In addition, they learned how to effectively communicate the results of a laboratory analysis to regulatory authorities.

Furthermore, participants considered different sources of validated information to be used in the detection and identification of LMOs and learned about the role the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) plays in sharing information related to LMOs and biosafety.

Participants were encouraged to network and share findings through their regional laboratory networks, such as the African GMO Network, and to access capacity-building tools, such as the "Training Manual on the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms in the Context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety" that will become available on the BCH.

The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Biotechnology Development Agency, the National Biosafety

Management Agency and the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, and with the financial support of the Government of the Republic of Korea. In total 22 participants (13 females:9 males), from Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Uganda and Zimbabwe, were in attendance.

More information, including the [workshop report](#) and [tools](#) for the detection and identification of LMOs, is available on the CBD website.



Countries in the North East Atlantic Learn How to Describe Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

The CBD Secretariat, in collaboration with the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic ([OSPAR Commission](#)) and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission ([NEAFC](#)), organized a one-day training session on the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) on 22 September 2019 prior to the Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas in the North-East Atlantic Ocean, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 23 to 27 September 2019.

The training session was organized to guide and endow participants with the scientific basis of the EBSA criteria and their application. It also aimed to familiarize them with the work of the CBD Secretariat regarding EBSAs and marine and coastal biodiversity. Participants were introduced to the process of describing EBSAs through a scientific and technical exercise using the [EBSA criteria](#), adopted by the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2008.

It was emphasized that EBSAs are not necessarily marine protected areas or fishing closures. A marine area can only be identified as an EBSA if it meets one or more of the seven EBSA criteria. It was also clarified that the process of identifying EBSAs and the selection of conservation and

management measures were matters for States and competent intergovernmental organizations to handle in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

During the training, participants were also introduced to a new framework, developed by the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, to facilitate an ecosystem approach to marine spatial planning at different scales of governance. The [MOSAIC framework](#) is based on the EBSA criteria and was designed to include complex spatial analyses and detailed site-specific information that serves as a practical step-by-step tool to identify ecologically or biologically important areas in coherent networks.

Following the training session, participants embarked on a five-day regional workshop during which they reviewed available scientific information and identified areas that may be considered ecologically or biologically significant based on their importance in relation to one or more of the EBSA criteria. They agreed on 17 areas meeting the EBSA criteria (which will be considered by the COP at its fifteenth meeting). The identified areas highlight the diversity of marine fauna and flora in environments found across the North-East Atlantic region.

Participants also identified needs for future scientific research, collaboration, data/information sharing and capacity building to further enable application of the EBSA criteria in the region.

To date, the CBD Secretariat has convened 15 regional workshops to facilitate scientific collaboration and information-sharing at the national and regional levels through the description of EBSAs. A total of 321 areas have been described as meeting the EBSA criteria.

The [regional workshop](#) was organized with the financial support from the Governments of Sweden, France, Denmark and Germany. Technical support during the training session and the workshop was provided by Duke University. More information, including the [workshop report](#), is available on the CBD Website.



National Experts Trained on Monitoring the Utilization of Genetic Resources Through the ABS Clearing-House

In the context of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and in response to the need to develop capacities at the national level to use the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House ([ABS-CH](#)) for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, the CBD Secretariat organized a Global Capacity-Building Workshop on Monitoring the Utilization of Genetic Resources under the Nagoya Protocol from 30 September to 2 October 2019 in Bonn, Germany. A total of 68 participants (25 females:43 males) from 54 countries attended.

The workshop aimed to increase understanding of the system for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol and share practical experiences regarding its functioning. Through a mixture of plenary discussions, thematic presentations and interactive group exercises, participants learned about the key concepts that play a role in monitoring the utilization of genetic resources as set out in the Protocol. They also learned about the important role the ABS-CH plays in monitoring the use of genetic resources by helping to ensure transparency and facilitating communication and compliance.

The workshop highlighted the need for countries to collaborate, communicate and cooperate with each other for the monitoring systems to function effectively at the international level. It

also discussed common underlying challenges that hinder the implementation of the Protocol at the national level, particularly in relation to setting up the systems for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources through the ABS-CH. Some of these challenges include limited institutional capacity, high staff-turnover, lack of knowledge transfer, and fragmentation of information management across various institutions.

Misunderstandings about the obligations related to the ABS-CH and the development of a national clearing-house or website were highlighted by participants. It was made clear that establishing a national or regional website or clearing house is not an obligation under the Nagoya Protocol, though in certain cases it may be useful. Parties, however, are obligated to make information available on the ABS-CH, as per [Article 14](#) of the Protocol.

Participants also discussed issues relating to confidentiality, prior informed consent and certificate of compliance. With regards to confidentiality, provider countries can assist in monitoring the utilization of genetic resources by alerting the user country bilaterally when access has been granted. User countries can also assist by sharing this confidential information bilaterally as the ABS-CH does not host confidential information. Participants expressed willingness

to work closely to improve communication and cooperation and agreed that sharing experiences during these types of workshops can help build relationships and trust between authorities in different countries.

The workshop was organized in collaboration with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project. It was financially supported by the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the European Union, and the Government of Germany.

More information, including [presentations](#) and [workshop report](#), is available on the CBD Website.



Parties to the Nagoya Protocol Review the Capacity-Building Framework for the Effective Implementation of the Protocol

The CBD Secretariat hosted the [fourth meeting](#) of the Informal Advisory Committee (IAC) on Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) from 29 to 31 October 2019 in Montreal (QC), Canada.

Among other things, the Committee provided inputs and recommendations for the evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, as requested by [decision NP 3/5](#), and shared views on the draft elements of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 as per [decision 14/24](#).

During the three-day meeting, representatives of Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (namely Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, China, Cuba, the European Union, Germany, Guyana, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Tuvalu), indigenous peoples and local communities as well as relevant international and regional organizations involved in capacity-building, engaged in fruitful discussions about capacity-building support and the future of the strategic framework for capacity-building.

With a view to safeguarding capacity-building support at the international level, participants

discussed possibilities for global projects and cooperation among multiple countries through the Global Environment Facility ([GEF](#)). They noted the need for ABS national focal points to proactively engage and liaise regularly with GEF focal points and relevant development cooperation agencies within their countries to ensure access and benefit-sharing is included in their bilateral cooperation agreements.

Participants also reviewed the preliminary findings of the evaluation of the strategic framework and discussed the main challenges relating to capacity-building on access and benefit-sharing. The need to build capacity in the area of communications was noted, particularly to develop narratives and illustrate the link between access and benefit-sharing, conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and sustainable development. The understanding of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol also need to be reinforced, particularly those relating to compliance, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the special considerations contained in [Article 8](#) of the Protocol.

Participants agreed that the strategic framework for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is a useful reference document that provides advice regarding the facilitation of coordination but acknowledged that its role needs

to be strengthened in the future. It was suggested that the strategic framework be revised in line with the [post-2020](#) global biodiversity framework and the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020.

Participants also suggested that it would be useful if the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building contained principles and general approaches to capacity-building, as well as a coordination mechanism for donors, funding agencies and other key stakeholders to promote a more coordinated approach to capacity-building. They also emphasized that the different capacity-building frameworks should be complementary and not independent of each other.

More information, including the [meeting report](#), is available on CBD website.



Experts Trained on Ways to Enhance Cross-sectoral Approaches to Marine and Coastal Planning and Management

The CBD Secretariat convened, as part of the activities coordinated under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative ([SOI](#)), a national capacity-building workshop for the Republic of the Maldives, on the Island of Dhiffushi, from 17 to 19 June 2019. It also organized a training of trainers workshop in Seocheon, Republic of Korea, from 14 to 18 October 2019.

The national [workshop](#) was convened in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative ([GOBI](#)) and the Ministry of Environment of the Maldives, and with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and the Government of Sweden.

Through technical and interactive group sessions, the workshop enabled 33 national experts (15 females:18 males) from different sectors to determine top national priorities for the ocean and discuss how to integrate these into a national strategic plan for ocean management. It also allowed them to identify and describe areas in Maldivian waters that may meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and how the use of EBSA information can support marine spatial planning towards achieving national priorities for the ocean.

The training of trainers [workshop](#) in Seocheon aimed to strengthen the scientific, technical and managerial capacities of experts from national-level agencies tasked with ocean and coastal management to enhance national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Participants were trained on integrated cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, and on approaches to training, capacity development and multi-stakeholder engagement.

Participants also assessed the progress made towards achieving the Aichi Targets and identified capacity-building needs based on this assessment. They also discussed priorities for developing future training programmes on integrated marine and coastal planning and management, strategic environmental assessment and marine spatial planning.

By the end of the workshop, participants had identified specific strategies and actions to develop and implement a national or subnational training programme to support integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management.

The workshop was also organized with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea and convened in collaboration with the

National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea ([MABIK](#)). A total of 16 experts (5 females:11 males), from Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Sudan, took part in the training workshop.

More information on the workshops, including presentations and [reports](#), is available on the CBD website.



ASEAN Member States Trained on Gender-Biodiversity Issues and Analysis

A regional training workshop to build institutional capacity to understand and address gender and biodiversity issues in South East Asia was co-organized by the CBD Secretariat and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity ([ACB](#)) in Manila, Philippines, from 9 to 13 December 2019.

The workshop consisted of a two-day training of trainer's exercise for 27 participants from seven ASEAN countries, including representatives from UN and regional organizations, followed by a two-day training for 24 staff members of ACB and associated biodiversity-related organizations in the Philippines. A review of training approaches and the needs related to the development of a [gender-responsive](#) post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was held on the final day of the workshop.



The training aimed to build a network of qualified trainers or gender practitioners in biodiversity; enhance institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming and on gender-responsive biodiversity policy and programming in the ASEAN region; and make recommendations on possible gender elements to be incorporated in the [post-2020 GBF](#).



The workshop provided a unique hands-on experience for trainers that allowed them to plan and review different training approaches and to apply the training materials on gender analysis and gender mainstreaming, developed by the CBD Secretariat, in an interactive and informative way. Trainees on their part committed themselves to carry forward the learning objectives and to

strengthen gender mainstreaming in their work, including a commitment to carry-out gender analysis of the work of their institutions, and include discussions on gender and biodiversity issues in upcoming conferences.

On the last day of the workshop, participants brainstormed on how to identify gender-specific objectives to be achieved in the post-2020 period, and the top-level messages on gender equality. They also identified key elements that need to be addressed in the GBF to advance gender-biodiversity in the ASEAN region by 2030, and what is needed to strengthen gender-responsive implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) and the post-2020 framework.

This training workshop was a follow-up to an earlier initiative, carried out by the CBD Secretariat and regional partners in late 2017 with support from the Government of Sweden, to develop regional training materials on gender and biodiversity. These training materials have been updated and will be shared with participants, partners and a wider audience.

More information on [gender](#) and biodiversity, including recent [publications](#), is available on the CBD website.

Third Joint Round Table held to Promote Access to Information and Public Participation regarding Living Modified Organisms

The CBD Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters organized the third joint Round Table on Public Awareness, Access to Information and Public Participation regarding Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in Geneva, Switzerland, from 16-18 December 2019.

A total of 45 participants (23 females:22 males) from 27 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America representing governments attended the round table. This included 11 focal points of the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#) and 16 focal points from the [Aarhus Convention](#), as well as academia, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the media.

The round table aimed to strengthen the capacities of countries in promoting public awareness, access to information and public participation regarding LMOs/GMOs through the sharing of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned. Participants explored new ways for sharing resources and best practices, and for combining various regional perspectives into one shared vision. They also reviewed an advance draft [pocket guide](#), developed jointly by the two Secretariats, on promoting effective access to

information and public participation regarding LMOs/GMOs. The pocket guide is intended as a training and learning tool primarily serving Parties to both the Cartagena Protocol and the Aarhus Convention; but it could also be used by other interested stakeholders in furthering their cooperation efforts. Comments received during the round table will be used to further revise the pocket guide.

Furthermore, the participants made suggestions for improving future action at the national, regional and international levels. They highlighted the need for establishing or strengthening the implementation of procedures and mechanisms for effective access to information, public awareness and for enabling effective and inclusive public participation in decision-making regarding LMOs/GMOs at the national level.

They also underlined the continued need to strengthen coordination and cooperation between national focal points of the Aarhus Convention and the Cartagena Protocol, including the promotion of access to information and public participation through the [Biosafety Clearing-House](#) and the [Aarhus Clearing-House](#). At the regional and international levels, the Secretariats should, as appropriate, continue assisting countries in ratifying and implementing the two instruments in the context of LMOs/GMOs.

The third round table was organized following a recommendation of the [second round table](#) meeting, held in November 2016. The round tables aim to maximize synergies, avoid duplication of efforts, and facilitate the ongoing exchange of experiences in matters related to LMOs and GMOs. The main outcomes of the round table will be reported to the 24th meeting of the Working Group of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention and to the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. All the presentations delivered during the round table are available [here](#).

More information on public awareness, education and participation regarding LMOs/GMOs under the Cartagena Protocol is available on the [CBD website](#).



Indigenous Peoples in Asia Establish a Regional Network on Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), with support from the Forest Peoples' Programme (FPP) and the Bio-Bridge Initiative (BBI), embarked on a process to establish a regional network of Asian-based indigenous groups that are using community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS).

The Network, known as the Indigenous Knowledge and Peoples of Asia (IKAPA), aims to help indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and manage data in a consistent manner, consolidate diverse initiatives and experiences on CBMIS, inform collective decision-making, advocate for indigenous collective rights, and participate in national and international conservation processes, including the process of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The process started with the convening of a [regional training workshop](#) in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 6 to 9 June 2019, to discuss details for the establishment of the network and to develop a common approach to standardize the application of CBMIS in the region. The workshop also aimed to develop a common understanding on the existing community-based tools, technologies and methodologies being used to document, report and monitor indigenous lands, territories and resources.

A total of 25 representatives (15 females:10 males) of indigenous communities based across Asia, including Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Bangladesh and India, participated in the workshop.

Indigenous peoples worldwide have long used CBMIS, which combines indigenous and traditional knowledge with innovative mapping and monitoring technologies, as their primary method of gathering data. This includes, but is not limited to, defining traditional lands and waters, identifying indigenous community conservation areas and sacred sites, using local names and terms, and identifying and mapping biological resources for customary sustainable use. Beyond documentation, however, communities have also sought to use the participatory practice to strengthen collaboration among indigenous organizations and to gain more visibility for collective local action.

Across Asia, it is widely recognized as crucial for indigenous communities to use maps to advocate for their collective rights and participate in decision-making. However, the widespread adoption and usage of CBMIS has been hindered by the scattered dispersion of indigenous communities and a lack of common and systematic approach to CBMIS in the region, which makes the task of data aggregation and dissemination difficult.

Through the IKAPA Network, participants aim to promote partnerships among indigenous communities in the region to enhance and systematize the application of CBMIS in their national conservation reporting processes and inform collective decision-making on planned development results.

This regional cooperation effort was the focus of a [demonstration project](#) financially supported by the Government of the Republic of Korea through BBI. Technical support was provided by the FPP, who delivered the training on CBMIS approach and tools, the CBD process and traditional knowledge indicators. Financial support was also provided by the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI).

More information on [traditional knowledge](#) and [technical and scientific cooperation](#) under the CBD is available on the website.



Bulletin Board

Resources and Opportunities

Online [course](#) available on Environmental Justice from the University of East Anglia (UEA) in Norwich, England. Application deadline: 20 April 2020

Call for technical assistance proposals in wildlife trafficking for [grants](#) from the U.S. Department of State. Application deadline: 13 May 2020

Call for proposals in tropical forests for [research grants](#) from the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. Application deadline: 25 May 2020

Call for proposals for the [African Diaspora Challenge](#) offering seed funding for scalable business solutions. Application deadline: 30 June 2020

Upcoming Events

Due to the global health emergency (COVID-19), some CBD meetings have been postponed until further notice. Please visit the SCBD [calendar of events](#) for regular updates.

About BioCAP

BioCAP: Biodiversity Capacity Development Update has been developed to provide periodic updates on the implementation of the short-term action plan on capacity-building adopted in Cancun by the Conference of the Parties, with a particular focus on the main outcomes of the capacity development and technical and scientific cooperation activities facilitated and supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in collaboration with partners. Previous issues of BioCAP are available on the [CBD website](#).

