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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Digital sequence information on genetic resources

Digital sequence information on genetic resources**

Note by the Secretariat acting as the interim Secretariat of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund***

I. Background

1. At its sixteenth meeting, by [16/2](#), the Conference of the Parties adopted the modalities for operationalizing the Multilateral Mechanism for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, including the Cali Fund, which are set out in the annex to the decision, and decided that the global fund will be known as the Cali Fund for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources (paras. 1 and 2).
2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties decided to undertake further work; namely:
 - (a) To further explore the modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism, including possible additional modalities that take products and services into account;
 - (b) To explore possible new tools and models, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner to all Parties.
3. The Conference of the Parties tasked the Subsidiary Body on Implementation with making recommendations on those topics, on the basis of preparatory work to be undertaken by the Secretariat. In addition, the Subsidiary Body was tasked with reviewing a methodology for the review of effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, as prepared by the Steering Committee of the Mechanism, with a view to its adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. The detailed mandates and succinct results of the work undertaken are provided in section III and elements of a draft recommendation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body in section IV.

* [CBD/SBI/7/1](#).

** The present document is being issued without formal editing with the exception of the draft recommendation in section III.

*** In its paragraph 28, the text of the modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, provides for the establishment of a Secretariat, with functions outlined in enclosure V of the modalities (see decision [16/2](#), annex). Pending the establishment of this Secretariat, relevant officers of the Convention Secretariat serve as the interim Secretariat of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund.

4. In addition, decision [16/2](#) also set out a number of other tasks to the Secretariat, which are to be considered directly by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. The detailed mandates and reports on progress made in delivering these tasks are provided in section II below.

5. The Secretariat acting as the interim Secretariat of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, gratefully acknowledges the generous financial support of the Governments of Norway and Germany, and of the European Union, in discharging these tasks.

II. Progress report on tasks to be considered directly by the Conference of the Parties

6. The present section contains a report on progress in discharging the tasks that are to be considered directly by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. The full results of the individual tasks will be made available to the Conference of the Parties as information documents. The Secretariat will prepare a note containing summaries of the work described below and elements of a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

A. Studies on contribution rates for the Cali Fund and on national and international standards for small, medium and large entities

7. In decision [16/2](#), the Conference of the Parties requested, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) A study on national and international standards for the identification of the small, medium and large entities referenced in paragraph 3 of the modalities of the Cali Fund, which stipulated size-specific contributions to the Cali Fund (subpara. 6 (d));

(b) A study on contribution rates, including implications for revenue generation and economic competitiveness (subpara. 6 (e)).

8. Due to limited resources and the linkages between those two subjects, both studies were combined. Notification No. [2024-116](#) invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to submit information and views on national, regional or international standards on thresholds determining small, medium and large entities. The submissions are made available under the notification page and were taken into account in the development of the study.

9. By notification No. [2026-050](#), Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations were invited to review the draft study and provide their comments by 6 July 2026.

10. The full study will be made available to the Conference of the Parties as an information document. The executive summary of the study will be provided as an addendum, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

B. Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Allocation Methodology

11. Decision [16/34](#) established an ad hoc technical expert group on allocation methodology and provided its terms of reference in enclosure III of the modalities annexed to the decision. Further to paragraph 10 of the modalities, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group was tasked with developing, on the basis of the criteria established in enclosure II, an allocation methodology for disbursing funding from the Cali Fund, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. The Group was also tasked to provide technical advice and guidance on remaining and unresolved issues related to the disbursement of funds.

12. The Group has been established accordingly (see notifications Nos. [2024-113](#), [2025-028](#) and [2025-073](#)) and at the time of reporting had met twice, from 27 to 29 January (online) and from 12 to 14 May 2026 (in person).¹

13. The full report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will be made available to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting as an information document. It is expected that the report will contain the recommended methodology, comprising principles of the methodology, allocation formula, and a proposal for future work. The methodology is expected to be annexed to the note by the Secretariat referred to in paragraph 6 of the present document.

C. Report of the Steering Committee of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund

14. Paragraph 28 of the modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, established a Steering Committee, with composition and terms of reference provided in enclosure IV of the modalities. According to subparagraph 1 (c) of its terms of reference, the Steering Committee will report and provide advice to the Conference of the Parties.

15. The Steering Committee was established accordingly (see notifications Nos. [2024-113](#), [2025-013](#), [2025-043](#) and [2025-091](#)) and by the time of reporting had met three times (online from 16 to 18 June 2025; in person in Bonn, Germany, from 3 to 6 September 2025; and in Cape Town, South Africa, from 7 to 9 April 2026). Relevant documentation can be found on the [conference page](#).²

16. As mandated by subparagraph 1 (d) of its terms of reference, the Steering Committee developed a methodology for the review of the effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, for review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (see sect. III. C).

17. The full report of the Steering Committee will be made available as an information document.

III. Tasks before the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

A. Potential additional modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism

18. In paragraph 3 of decision [16/2](#), the Conference of the Parties decided to further explore the modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism, including, in the context of paragraph 7 of decision [15/9](#) and the annex to the present decision, possible additional modalities that take products and services into account. In paragraph 5 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous people and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit views on this matter and, in subparagraph 6 (a), requested the Executive Secretary to synthesize the views submitted and submit this synthesis to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration.

19. Notification No. [2024-114](#) invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit their views on this topic. The Secretariat received 34 submissions, including 13 from Parties; they are made available under the notification page. This section provides a succinct synthesis of the views submitted. A more detailed synthesis of views is provided as an information document [CBD/SBI/7/5/INF/9](#).

20. The submissions considered whether the new modality would replace or complement the current sector-based approach, focussing on what is meant by a product or service “using” digital sequence information on genetic resources. There were two main understandings of what a product-based modality could imply:

(a) A new modality, to operate alongside the current modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism, to account for benefit-sharing of a product or service that is developed using digital sequence information on genetic resources from a single country. Under this approach, benefit-

¹ See www.cbd.int/meetings/DSI-AHTEG-2026-01 and www.cbd.int/meetings/DSI-AHTEG-2026-02, respectively, for documents of the meetings.

² www.cbd.int/conferences/dsi-sc.

sharing would occur directly to the country of origin, through the appropriate national legislation. One Party submission considered this as a potential additional modality;

(b) A new modality to enable entities to contribute a percentage of the net revenue or profit calculated only from the revenue or profit made on the products that were developed using digital sequence information on genetic resources, either directly or indirectly. A number of submissions considered this as a potential additional modality. This could either replace or complement the current modality, which is calculating the contribution rate on the revenue or profit of a relevant entity, as per the indicative list of sectors in enclosure I of the decision.

21. However, several submissions stated that some form of tracking and tracing of digital sequence information on genetic resources would be required for such a new modality. They note that this would be contrary to paragraph 5 of decision [15/9](#), which “recognizes that tracking and tracing is not practical.” Accordingly, such a new modality would likely be technologically intricate and costly.

22. Several submissions explored other potential additional modalities as well as other broader elements related to the Multilateral Mechanism. These included:

(a) Replacing the current indicative contribution rates. However, some submissions recognized the need to wait for the study on this topic, whose results shall be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting (see sect. II A above);

(b) Further explanation on non-monetary benefit-sharing and the potential role of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(c) Definitions of certain terms, in particular “digital sequence information on genetic resources”, “use of digital sequence information on genetic resources” or “directly and indirectly benefit from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources”;

(d) Additional modalities pertaining to certificates for contributions to the Cali Fund;

(e) Database provisions.

23. Last, several submissions emphasized that no new modalities should be decided on until after the first review of the Multilateral Mechanism in 2028.

24. Accordingly, in developing its recommendations on this topic, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to consider the following options:

(a) Options 1a and 1b: the Conference of the Parties should decide to include an additional modality, complementing the current sector-based approach, in order to take products and services into account. This could be either a modality to allow entities to calculate their contributions to the Cali Fund only on the basis of the products or services in their portfolio developed directly or indirectly using digital sequence information on genetic resources; or to introduce a modality for benefits to be shared through a national legislation in the case when a product directly or indirectly uses digital sequence information on genetic resources from a single country; or both;

(b) Option 2: the Conference of the Parties should decide to consider any potential additional modalities in the light of the outcomes and suggestions from the first review of effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism at its eighteenth meeting;

(c) Option 3: the Conference of the Parties should decide that a modality to take products and services into account is not practical for the Multilateral Mechanism.

25. The other views on potential additional modalities directly relate to other workstreams under the item on digital sequence information on genetic resources. The roles of capacity-building and of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House are considered under the work on possible new tools and models, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner. The Cali Fund certificate and the definition of certain terms constituted

agenda items of several meetings of the Steering Committee, and the advice of the Committee thereon is expected to be included in its report, as described in section II C.

B. Tools and models to make digital sequence information on genetic resources transparent and accountable

26. In paragraph 4 of decision [16/2](#), the Conference of the Parties decide to explore possible new tools and models, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner to all Parties and, in paragraph 5, invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous people and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit views on this matter. In subparagraph 6 (a), it requested the Secretariat to synthesize the views submitted and submit this synthesis to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration, and, in subparagraph 6 (b), requested the Secretariat to commission a study to examine options for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner.

27. In notification No. [2024-115](#) Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations were invited to submit their views on this topic. The Secretariat received 18 submissions, including 9 from Parties; they are made available under the notification page. This section provides a succinct synthesis of the views submitted. A more detailed synthesis of views is provided as an information document.

1. Synthesis of views on possible new tools and models, such as databases, for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner

28. A few submissions supported the development of a database hosted by the Convention on Biological Diversity as a tool to improve compliance with access and benefit-sharing frameworks, transparency in the use of the data, and equitable benefit-sharing. The majority of submissions, however, opposed or strongly cautioned against the creation of such a database, noting its high cost and technical complexity, the potential risk to increase data fragmentation even further, and the lack of incentives for uptake by the scientific community.

29. Improvements to existing databases were seen as a more efficient way to increase transparency and accountability, through, for example, improved metadata for geographical origin of the genetic resources where sequences come from, associated traditional knowledge, biocultural labels, and declarations of legal compliance for the data and the genetic resource it originated from. The standardization of relevant database fields was also supported, enabling an increased interoperability between existing databases.

30. A few submissions noted the role of national databases in imposing national access conditions and managing data sovereignty, potentially accompanied by a tracking and tracing system.

31. A few submissions pointed to the clearing house mechanism of the Convention or the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House as a tool that could increase transparency and accountability on data governance and compliance. Many submissions, however, referenced the clearing house as a facilitator for information on benefit-sharing obligations and expectations, and the coordination of non-monetary benefit-sharing.

32. Several submissions pointed to the potential role of artificial intelligence as an enabler of both compliance and education for databases. However, one submission noted that increasing reliance on artificial intelligence risks widening the capacity gap and inequality, unless it was accompanied by adequate capacity-building

33. Last, the majority of submitters presented a case for capacity-building as being the one core solution to increase fairness and narrow down the current equity and capacity gap in using and benefiting from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

34. Several submissions raised cross-cutting issues, such as the risk various proposed tools can carry for open data, data sovereignty for indigenous peoples and local communities and associated traditional knowledge, and the pros and cons of tracking and tracing data in databases.

2. Key elements of the study to examine options for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner

35. The study to examine options for making digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner confirmed many of the views submitted. It provides more detailed descriptions of various tools, as well as an evaluation of their effectiveness and feasibility. It identified four main gaps in making digital sequence information on genetics resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner. These are:

- (a) Gaps in the knowledge on access and use of the data, resulting in a lack of trust;
- (b) Gaps in information on compliance obligations and expectations for data submitters and users;
- (c) Gaps in education and communication, with centralized power of decision over databases in the Global North and a lack of understanding of the complexities of the use of the data by policymakers;
- (d) Gaps in alignment of databases with the principles and evolving guidelines for responsible stewardship of digital sequence information on genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge associated with indigenous peoples and local communities.

36. The study assessed the proposed solutions to these gaps in terms of their legal and technical difficulty, the associated financial burden, and the needed buy-in from the current database network. Relevant proposals for aligning with the CARE (collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, ethics), FAIR (findability, accessibility, interoperability and reuse of digital assets) and TRUST (transparency, responsibility, user focus, sustainability, technology) principles of data governance were also assessed.

37. According to the study, the three proposals that included the construction of new databases were assessed as having either the highest, or a high level of difficulty to implement, whereas the proposals that made modifications to the existing databases were assessed to be consistently at a medium to low level of difficulty.

38. Eight solutions for increased transparency, accountability and accessibility for digital sequence information were assessed as most feasible. The first four are associated with indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge, of which two require the database operator's willingness to make modifications. These were:

- (a) Educational tools could be prepared and made available to all users of public databases hosting digital sequence information on genetic resources focused on building awareness of data management for data associated with indigenous peoples and local communities. Such tools could include broader topics, such as pertinent information on the Convention on Biological Diversity and its third objective, the Multilateral Mechanism, data governance and provision of good practices;
- (b) Improved indicative metadata requirements could include standards for the disclosure of Local Contexts Labels and Notices, geospatial coordinates, provenance and rights information;
- (c) An iterative monitoring of progress of databases towards implementing the CARE principles could be put in place;
- (d) It could be ensured that indigenous peoples and local communities are represented in an advisory expert group or working group on digital sequence information on genetic resources governance. A related suggestion also includes Parties, academics, database managers, the private

sector and other stakeholders for this working group to develop digital sequence information governance best practices;

(e) Related to the educational tools (a), the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House could be used for information dissemination;

(f) Website analytics could be undertaken by monitoring database access, at an aggregate level (geographical, intellectual property). This would not provide information at the individual/sectoral level, but would generate general but useful information;

(g) Tracking publications using artificial intelligence, with buy-in from academic publishers, could be used to inform Parties on several aspects of data use by academic researchers;

(h) Similarly, artificial intelligence tools could also be used to track digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated Traditional Knowledge in patent applications, which would inform Parties on the use of data for those commercial sectors which use patents.

39. These eight tools, with overlaps in scope or in methods proposed, could be considered to address identified gaps in the availability and accessibility of digital sequence information on genetics resources and the transparency and accountability of its databases. They can be grouped into three main categories of action:

(a) *Educational tools*: the creation of educational material for scientific and research institutions, and other stakeholders as relevant, covering topics, including the management of data linked to indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge, data governance and elements of guidance for scientific publications of research using digital sequence information on genetic resources;

(b) *Tools supporting databases*: develop standardized metadata supporting improved accessibility, transparency and accountability in databases, as well as develop a process for incremental monitoring of the CARE principles for indigenous data governance, as an indicative topic;

(c) *Use of existing tools*: use of the clearing-house mechanism and Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in order to host and disseminate information and educational tools for the mechanism of the Convention.

40. The full study and the synthesis of views submitted on this topic are made available as information documents. An executive summary of the study is made available as an addendum to the present document, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body. Elements seeking to take the work on such tools forward are included in the elements of a draft recommendation provided in Section IV. below.

C. Review methodology for the Multilateral Mechanism, including its Cali Fund

41. According to paragraph 29 of the modalities for the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, the effectiveness of the Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting. This review is to take place against the principles established in decision 15/9, taking into consideration the factors set out in enclosure VI of the modalities, and a review methodology that shall be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. As explained above, the Steering Committee developed a draft methodology for review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and eventual adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.

42. The Steering Committee requested the interim Secretariat to develop draft elements of such a methodology for its consideration. The review was developed to consider the Multilateral Mechanism and Cali Fund as a whole while also taking into account that the Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, are in early stages of implementation. As such, this first review is proposed to focus on those elements which are assessable by the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

43. Enclosure VI of decision [16/2](#) provides 18 factors that shall be considered during the review. These were grouped into six “pillars” around the modalities of the Multilateral Mechanism and the guidance principles already provided in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 15/9. In addition, a seventh pillar (G1) was added around the governance of the Mechanism and its set-up towards its full operationalization (see below and in enclosure I).

44. Two sets of factors are central to the methodology: enabling conditions and evaluation assumptions. There are five enabling conditions (EC1 to EC5) that are considered a precondition for the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, to operate. Furthermore, four design assumptions are defined and provide context for the review to take place under, the review of the Mechanism and the Cali Fund will operate within the constraints of the design assumptions. These are all presented in the note by the Secretariat in document CBD/SBI/7/5/Add.2.

45. The review methodology assesses the Multilateral Mechanism through the six evaluation pillars (P1 to P6) and the governance assessment (G1). P1 covers resource mobilization and distribution; P2 covers contribution levels, trigger design, efficiency and administrative costs; P3 covers non-monetary benefits, including open access to digital sequence information on genetic resources; P4 covers the Mechanism contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and legal certainty for contributors; P5 covers coherence with national access and benefit-sharing frameworks and other international instruments; and P6 covers the rights, open access obligations and research impacts relating to indigenous peoples and local communities. G1 assesses the Mechanism governance against six indicators: decision-making inclusivity, transparency, management response quality, institutional coherence, fiduciary integrity, and governance setup progress.

46. Several elements can utilize data from the Global Report of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, or other readily available sources, while others require the collection of information from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, as well as relevant stakeholders and other organizations.

47. The draft review methodology prepared by the Steering Committee, will be made available as an addendum to the present note,³ for consideration by the Subsidiary Body and eventual adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting. Language to this effect is included in the elements of a draft recommendation provided in section IV below.

IV. Elements of a draft recommendation

48. In the light of the considerations above, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Recommends that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt elements of a decision⁴ along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides*, with a view to complementing the current sector-based approach, to include an additional modality for operationalizing the Multilateral Mechanism for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, including the Cali Fund, to allow entities to calculate their contributions to the Cali Fund exclusively on the basis of the products or services in their portfolio developed directly or indirectly using digital sequence information on genetic resources;

³ CBD/SBI/7/5/Add.2.

⁴ The estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities outlined in the draft decision are shown in the annex to the present document.

1. (bis) *Also decides*, with a view to complementing the current sector-based approach, to include an additional modality for operationalizing the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, for benefits to be shared through national legislation when digital sequence information on genetic resources from a single country is used in a product, whether directly or indirectly;

1. (alt.1) *Decides* to consider any potential additional modalities for operationalizing the Multilateral Mechanism for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, including the Cali Fund, in the light of the outcomes and recommendations resulting from the first review of effectiveness of the Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, to be undertaken at its eighteenth meeting;

1. (alt.2) *Decides* that a modality to take products and services into account is not practical for the Multilateral Mechanism for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, including the Cali Fund;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in her capacity as Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, and until such time that the Cali Fund has attained a level of capitalization allowing it to provide for its own secretariat, to engage in fundraising efforts to support the operations of the Committee, including by convening of a meeting of the Committee to discuss and agree on the way to implement any new modality for the Cali Fund, and related items, and urges Parties to provide financial support in that regard;

3. *Invites* Parties and others to organize participatory activities to encourage private sector engagement and contributions to the Cali Fund;

4. *Strongly encourages* non-Parties and relevant organizations to support the work of the Steering Committee of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵ acting as the interim Secretariat of the Mechanism, through financial support and informal activities, such as workshops on the operationalization of the Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, and related items;

5. *Invites*, with the aim to make digital sequence information on genetic resources publicly available and accessible in a transparent and accountable manner:

(a) Indigenous peoples and local communities, with the support of Parties; and, as appropriate, relevant organizations and initiatives; to develop educational material for the use of database operators, scientific and research institutions, the Secretariat and other stakeholders, as relevant, on the management and governance of data linked to indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional knowledge, providing guidance for scientific publications on research using digital sequence information on genetic resources;

(b) Database managers and users to develop and implement: (i) standardized metadata supporting improved accessibility, transparency and accountability in databases; and (ii) a process for the incremental monitoring of alignment with the CARE (collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility, ethics) principles for indigenous data governance;

6. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to provide capacity-building and financial support for the work outlined in subparagraph 5 (a) above;

7. *Invites* the various actors referenced in paragraph 5 above to inform the Secretariat of relevant work undertaken and its results;

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

8. *Request* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To request and collect the information mentioned in paragraph 7 above and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

(b) To develop educational material on the Convention on its access and benefit-sharing obligations and expectations for use by database operators, scientific and research institutions and other stakeholders, as relevant;

9. *Reaffirms* its decision to conduct the first review of the effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, at its eighteenth meeting;

10. *Adopts* the review methodology contained in the annex to document CBD/SBI/7/5/Add.2;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Steering Committee, and in line with the review methodology and subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To develop and disseminate a survey to collect relevant data and information from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders and organizations in order to inform the first review of the effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, and invites the actors concerned to respond to the survey;

(b) To commission a review report that will contain an analysis of data and information collected pursuant to subparagraph 11 (a) above, information from the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ⁶ and other readily available sources, as relevant, and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund;

(c) To submit the review report to the Steering Committee to give it the opportunity to share its views on the report, as well as any recommendations that it may have, with the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

(d) To submit the review report and the views and recommendations of the Steering Committee to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Requests* that, at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation review the views and recommendations of the Steering Committee on the review report, if any, and, as relevant, submit a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.

⁶ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

Annex

Estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements

The table below has been prepared to show the estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities requested of the Secretariat, as outlined in the draft decision, in support of its consideration. The present annex is not part of the draft decision submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body.

Extrabudgetary resource requirements

(United States dollars)

<i>OP</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Meeting costs^a</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Staff costs^b</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>PSC (13 per cent)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2	Convene a meeting of the Steering Committee to discuss and agree on the way to implement any new modality to the Cali Fund, and related items	51 900	14 250	171 500 ^c	237 650	30 895	268 545
4	Travels to informal workshops and other events held by gathering a wide array of stakeholders to inform and discuss the implementation of a potential new modality for operationalizing the Multilateral Mechanism, including the Cali Fund, and related items	—	10 000	—	10 000	1 300	11 300
8	Request and collect educational material from external groups; develop educational material related to the Convention and access and benefit-sharing; coordinate with and support external groups; and plan and develop the necessary information technology tools within the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention or the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House to disseminate information publicly	—	—	114 500 ^d	114 500	14 885	129 385
11	Create a survey; call for information; collect, summarize and analyse data and prepare a report on the review of effectiveness of the Multilateral Mechanism, with recommendations for improving effectiveness and for future reviews; and disseminate relevant data from Parties and companies publicly	—	—	225 500 ^e	225 500	29 315	254 815
Total					587 650	76 395	664 045

Abbreviations: PSC, programme support costs; OP, operative paragraph of the draft decision.

^a Including participants' travel.

^b Consultants, partners and additional staff.

^c Six months for a junior staff member, six months for an assistant and six months for an expert consultant for: modalities implementation, stakeholder liaison and communication, and meeting organization and support.

^d Twelve months for an individual contractor and six months for a junior staff member for: coordination, stakeholder support, creation of material, enabling sharing tools, communication.

^e Twelve months for a consultant, six months for a junior staff member and six months for an assistant for: the creation of material, the collection of information, analysis and recommendations, support for stakeholders and communication.
