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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO  
THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO  
GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND  
EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING  
FROM THEIR UTILIZATION

Fourth meeting – Part II

Montreal, Canada 7-19 December 2022

Agenda item 7

## FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND RESOURCES (ARTICLE 25)

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 25 of the Nagoya Protocol addresses the financial mechanism and resources for its implementation. In decision NP-3/8, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties welcomed the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and encouraged eligible Parties to prioritize access and benefit-sharing projects during the programming of their seventh-replenishment country allocations under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). In decision [14/23](#) on the financial mechanism, the Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to prepare the following for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting:

(a) Terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting (para. 13);

(b) Estimated funding and investment needs in anticipation of the eighth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8) (paras. 15-16);

(c) Proposals for a four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment period (July 2022 to June 2026) of the GEF Trust Fund, aligned with the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 17).

2. With respect to resource mobilization, in decision [14/22](#) the Conference of the Parties affirmed that resource mobilization would be an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to initiate preparations of this resource mobilization component in full coherence and coordination with the overall process of developing the post-2020 framework (para. 14).

3. The present document provides an update on the implementation of Article 25 of the Protocol. Section II provides information on the following aspects: GEF support to the Protocol during GEF-7; GEF-8 programmatic directions of relevance to the Protocol; the development of a four-year outcome-oriented framework on programme priorities; and the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism. Section III provides information on the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework and its relevance for the Nagoya Protocol. Section IV suggests elements for a draft decision.

## II. THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

4. Subsection A below considers information from the report of the Global Environment Facility to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CBD/COP/15/8). Subsection B provides a synthesis of the GEF-8 programming directions that are of relevance to the Protocol, while subsection C provides information on the development of a four-year outcome-oriented framework on programme priorities. Finally, subsection D provides information on the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

### A. Seventh-replenishment support to the Nagoya Protocol

5. GEF-7 had a programming target of US\$ 33.4 million to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, through its programme 8 (Implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS), out of a total allocation to biodiversity of US\$1.29 billion. As shown in table 5 of the final report of the Council of the GEF to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,<sup>1</sup> during GEF-7, GEF disbursed \$12.2 million and leveraged \$60.9 million in co-financing for programme 8. This means that only 36.5 per cent of the funds made available for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol under GEF-7 were utilized. In contrast, during GEF-6, GEF had invested \$31.8 million and leveraged \$142.2 million in co-financing, utilizing 63 per cent of the notional allocation for the Nagoya Protocol for GEF-6. Currently there is no information available to explain why the funds under GEF-7 to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol were underutilized; however, this trend could be examined as part of the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism (see subsection D below).

6. During the reporting period (1 July 2018 to 31 December 2021), GEF approved eight national projects (Cameroon, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Niger, Panama, South Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) to strengthen the required technical, legal, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. More information on these projects is provided in annex to the present document.

7. According to the Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of GEF,<sup>2</sup> during the first 18 months of GEF-7 (until December 2019), the first objective of its biodiversity strategy, which is focused on mainstreaming, received the most attention from countries, for a total allocation of \$165.6 million, or 69 per cent of funds. The second objective, which is focused on protected areas management and species protection, was the secondary priority for countries, with \$65.7 million, or 28 per cent of funds allocated. The third objective, which aims to support implementation of the two Protocols and reporting obligations under the Convention and its Protocols, received a low GEF allocation, although actual expenditure of these amounts was high. The report does not detail possible reasons for the relatively low allocation of funding to projects supporting Protocols.

8. According to the information provided through interim national reports on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, GEF was the most common source of external funding supporting implementation at the time of reporting, and a limited number of alternative funding sources were providing bilateral or multilateral assistance for access and benefit-sharing projects since the adoption of the Protocol.

### B. Eighth-replenishment programming for the Nagoya Protocol

9. In April 2022, negotiations were concluded for the eighth replenishment of GEF Trust Fund, with pledges of US\$ 5.25 billion. The replenishment package includes policy recommendations, programming directions and the country allocation and targets. A total of \$1,890 million was allocated to the biodiversity focal area, representing 36 per cent of the total pledged.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Global Environment Facility presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP/15/8).

<sup>2</sup> Seventh Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF: Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery ([GEF/R.8/10](#)).

<sup>3</sup> [Indicative GEF-8 Resource Allocation Table Following the Conclusion of the Replenishment Negotiations on April 8, 2022](#)

10. Under the GEF-8 programmatic directions,<sup>4</sup> the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol continues to be a priority under the Biodiversity Focal Area. Approximately US\$ 81 million has been programmed to support the implementation of both the Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols, representing 1.5 per cent of the total GEF-8 replenishment, and 4.3 per cent of the notional biodiversity allocation.

11. According to the programming directions, the successful implementation of access and benefit-sharing at the national level has the potential to make considerable contributions to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and is therefore relevant to the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework currently under development. Thus, projects developed for funding under other GEF modalities will be encouraged to explore the potential and relevance of access and benefit-sharing to contribute to specific project and programme objectives.

12. GEF will support national and regional implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and, if still required in specific countries, targeted capacity-building to facilitate ratification of the Protocol. GEF will therefore continue to support the following core activities to comply with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol:

(a) Stocktaking and assessment. GEF will support gap analysis of ABS provisions in existing policies, laws and regulations, stakeholder identification, user rights, and intellectual property rights, and assess institutional capacity including research organizations;

(b) Development (or revision) and implementation of national ABS frameworks. This could include the policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks governing ABS, National Focal Point, Competent National Authority, checkpoints, institutional arrangements, administrative procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), monitoring of use of genetic resources and publishing information, including on applicable ABS procedures, to the ABS Clearing-House, and compliance and enforcement with legislation and cooperation on transboundary issues. GEF will continue financing capacity development to ensure that countries develop clear ABS requirements and permitting systems, including biocultural community protocols for indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensure the relevant information (including biocultural community protocols) is made available on the ABS Clearing-House. GEF will also provide support to national coordination and data collection for reporting, e.g., on monetary and non-monetary benefits.

(c) Development or revision of national laws and policies that promote scientific research and development and national investments on the use of genetic resources under national ABS frameworks. These include bioeconomy and scientific development policies that provide policy and economic incentives to foster scientific research and investments on genetic resources;

(d) Capacity-building to add value to genetic resources for benefit-sharing, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use. In countries with national ABS policies, GEF will support capacity-building and training for domestic users of genetic resources to add value to genetic resources. This will include not only training on scientific research & development procedures but also biodiversity-friendly practices for value chains needed for industries that use genetic resources. Countries may consider institutional capacity building to carry out research and development to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. GEF will also support efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities concerning their traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources including the cultivation of source species and marketing of products.

13. GEF will also enhance national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through regional collaboration. Regional collaboration will help build the capacities of countries to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and avoid duplication of regulatory mechanisms while encouraging intraregional collaboration. Regional collaboration can also address the financial and human resource constraints faced by small or least developed countries through the sharing of regulatory and scientific resources.

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<sup>4</sup> GEF Programming Directions ([GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01](#))

14. In recognition of the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and in achieving food security worldwide, GEF will continue to consider projects for the mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

15. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to encourage Parties to consider the programmatic directions and to prioritize implementation of the Nagoya Protocol under the Biodiversity Focal Area STAR Country Allocations. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may also wish to reiterate its previous recommendation<sup>5</sup> that Parties incorporate ABS activities in projects developed under other focal area programmes, in line with the programming directions and in view of facilitating the funding of ABS activities by GEF among other national priorities.

16. The potential to advance the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through regional collaboration was noted in the findings of the first assessment and review of the Protocol (decision NP-3/1) and was included in the programmatic directions of both GEF-7 and GEF-8. Decision 3/8, paragraph 5, also encouraged Parties to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels and to request support from GEF for joint projects. Despite the support for such an approach, no regional projects on access and benefit-sharing were approved during the GEF-7 cycle. It should be noted that neither GEF-7 nor GEF-8 programming directions specify how such regional collaboration could be funded or facilitated. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to request that possible barriers to regional collaboration be explored during the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism (addressed in section D below), and that GEF consider establishing set-asides to facilitate the funding of regional projects on access and benefit-sharing to promote the harmonized implementation of the Protocol especially among countries that share the same genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Regional collaboration could for example take the form of regional centres of excellence to help countries develop products and add value to their own genetic resources along ABS value chains, while building experience and capacity in the region.

**C. Four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the eighth replenishment period (2022-2026) of the Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund**

17. Annex I to SBI recommendation 3/7 proposes that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities (2022-2026) for GEF-8, based on the needs of the Convention and its Protocols as well as those contained in the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The proposed framework consists of the following elements to which effective implementation support is to be provided:

- (a) The post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including its goals and targets;
- (b) National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);
- (c) National biodiversity finance plans;
- (d) The implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;
- (e) The implementation support mechanisms adopted under the Convention associated with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (f) The mechanisms for planning, reporting, monitoring, stocktaking, assessment and review of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (g) The enabling conditions outlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework required for its implementation;
- (h) The implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2021-2030) and the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2021-2030);

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<sup>5</sup> Contained in decision NP-3/8, para. 4.

(i) The guidance to GEF on programme priorities to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its fourth meeting.

18. Following the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the conclusion of the GEF-8 replenishment under their respective processes, it is expected that GEF will include in its report to the Conference of the Parties an explanation on how GEF-8, through the elements of its programming directions, is contributing to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

19. Under additional strategic considerations, the proposed four-year outcome framework also calls for the GEF-8 biodiversity strategy and programming directions to recognize the contribution of multi-country, regional, transboundary, and global projects, to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its Protocols and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This consideration is particularly relevant for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol where significant progress has been achieved through the implementation of global and regional projects, which have been financed through set-aside allocations in previous GEF replenishments.

20. In addition to the elements mentioned above it is important that the findings of the evaluation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol ([CBD/SBI/3/INF/1](#)) be taken into consideration in the development of the outcome-oriented framework. It is also worth noting that the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol carried out in 2018<sup>6</sup> found that although several capacity-building and development initiatives are currently supporting ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, many Parties still lack the necessary capacities and financial resources to make the Protocol operational. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol also found that further work was needed as a priority to develop access and benefit-sharing regulatory requirements, enhance the implementation of the Protocol's provisions relating to compliance, ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in implementation, and raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders.<sup>7</sup> Capacity-building and development support, therefore, continue to be essential to make progress in the implementation of the Protocol, and this support must be targeted to respond to identified needs and priorities. This finding is supported by a biodiversity focal area study<sup>8</sup> carried out by the GEF's independent evaluation office that assessed the project design and relevance of 39 access and benefit sharing projects. The study identifies the development of "actual durable domestic ABS framework implementation capacity" in provider countries as the most important need for the ABS regime to function. Despite the above recognition, the study highlights several challenges that reduce the effectiveness of capacity-building within existing projects. It found that achievement of project outputs is often prioritized over capacity-building aspects. For instance, if an access and benefit-sharing framework was developed as part of the project, adequate capacities were not built to enable national actors to implement the framework once the project ended.

21. Bearing in mind the results of the assessment and review of the Nagoya Protocol and considering the guidance emerging from the long-term strategic framework on capacity-building and development for the effective implementation of global biodiversity framework, greater efforts need to be made not only to building and developing but also to utilizing and sustaining capacities at the individual, institutional, systemic and enabling environment levels. In the context of the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, particular attention needs to be paid to building and developing capacities to integrate and mainstream access and benefit-sharing in other biodiversity and sustainable development-related activities and policies, in line with previous decisions by the Conference of the Parties and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol,<sup>9</sup> as well as building

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<sup>6</sup> Decision NP-3/1.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, para. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office. [Biodiversity Focal Area Study, Evaluation Report No. 132. December 2018.](#)

<sup>9</sup> In particular, COP decision 14/31, section B, and decisions NP-1/6, para. 12, and NP-1/7, para. 6.

long-term capacities for measurement, monitoring and evaluation of national ABS policies and activities. There is also a need to improve available information on the impacts of access and benefit-sharing agreements and frameworks on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and on society, culture and livelihoods, especially at the local level.

22. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to consider these additional elements for inclusion in the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities which support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

#### **D. Sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

23. In decision [14/23](#) the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to take into account the experiences gained from past reviews of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in preparing the terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting considered draft terms of reference and prepared a draft decision for the consideration of the Parties (SBI [recommendation 3/7, annex III](#)).

24. The sixth review will consider the effectiveness of the financial mechanism for the implementation not only of the Convention but also its Protocols.

25. In relation to the above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to encourage Parties to participate in the review and share their experiences in accessing and utilizing GEF resources. It is important that efforts be made to better understand the underlying reasons for the relatively low utilization of the funding allocated to supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol under GEF-7, and the underlying reasons why implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is not being prioritized at the national level.

### **III. RELEVANT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION COMPONENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

26. At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention which included Goal 7 on enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization (decision IX/11). The strategy also included sub-goal 2.2 on preparing national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

27. At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted a preliminary financial reporting framework to help Parties report on and monitor resources mobilized for biodiversity (decision XI/4, para. 5). In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties decided to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy and in the achievement of the targets for resource mobilization (para. 12). The preliminary financial reporting framework was subsequently revised and adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting (decision XII/3).

28. At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties affirmed that resource mobilization would be an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to initiate preparations of this resource mobilization component in full coherence and coordination with the overall process of developing the post-2020 framework (decision [14/22](#), para. 14). It also requested the Executive Secretary to establish a panel of experts to support the development of such a resource mobilization component by preparing pertinent analyses and reports (para. 15).

29. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting considered the work carried out by the panel of experts, including the contribution of the panel to the draft resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/3/5/Add.3). In [recommendation 3/6](#), an informal consultative process on additional elements of resource mobilization was established, the outcomes of which are to be made available to the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its fourth meeting and to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting as appropriate.

As mandated by the recommendation, two sessions of informal consultations took place in a virtual format for 7 and 9 June 2022.<sup>10</sup>

30. Recommendation 3/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation also contains a draft decision prepared for the Conference of the Parties, which contains three elements of special relevance to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

31. The first element relates to the successor to the current strategy for resource mobilization. Paragraphs 14 to 17 of the draft decision provide for two options of possible text regarding the successor to the current strategy for resource mobilization. Under Option A, the strategy contained in annex I will be adopted (or taken note of) by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. Under Option B, the elements contained in annex I will be further considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting in view of a new strategy being adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

32. The second element is the invitation contained in paragraph 18 for Parties to develop, update and implement national finance plans or similar instruments based on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in view of mobilizing adequate resources for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

33. The third element is the proposals, contained in paragraphs 30 and 31, for the Conference of Parties to consider a successor to the current financial reporting framework, to be developed either by a technical expert group (para. 30) or by the Executive Secretary or the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (para. 31), taking into account and, as appropriate, making use of existing international statistical frameworks and reporting frameworks.

34. In view of the above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to consider how the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework can support the implementation of the Protocol, as well as support the achievement of goal C and target 13 of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework which relate to access and benefit-sharing. The meeting may wish to take note of the decision on resource mobilization adopted by the Conference of the Parties and encourage Parties to include provisions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in national biodiversity finance plans. Furthermore, the meeting may wish to take note of the process that is eventually established to determine future financial reporting and request the technical expert group on financial reporting under the Convention, should it be established, to also consider financial reporting related to resource mobilization for the Protocol.

35. It is important that this work on financial reporting is developed with input from Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to ensure the methodology includes capturing the financial flows related to the implementation of the Protocol.

#### **IV. SUGGESTED ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT DECISION<sup>11</sup>**

##### **A. Elements of a draft decision related to the financial mechanism**

36. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may wish to consider the following elements of draft decision on the financial mechanism:

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

*Having considered* the information on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol provided in the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility and the programming directions of the eighth replenishment,<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> [CBD/WG2020/4/INF/6](#).

<sup>11</sup> These elements are included in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/NP/MOP/4/1/Add.5).

<sup>12</sup> Report of the Global Environment Facility Presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP/15/8); GEF Programming Directions ([GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01](#))

1. *Welcomes* the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and expresses its appreciation to the countries that contributed to the seventh replenishment;
2. *Also welcomes* the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy contained in the programming directions for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, which includes an objective relating to the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;
3. *Urges* eligible Parties to prioritize access and benefit-sharing projects during the programming of their eighth-replenishment country allocations under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources;
4. *Encourages* Parties to incorporate access and benefit-sharing activities in projects developed under other objectives of the biodiversity focal area, the integrated programmes and relevant global programmes of the programming directions for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;
5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting include the following elements in the four-year (2022-2026) outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund:
  - (a) Specific priorities for continued capacity-building to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;<sup>13</sup>
  - (b) Support the integration and mainstreaming of access and benefit-sharing in biodiversity and sustainable development-related policies and activities;
  - (c) Support mechanisms to develop and sustain long-term institutional capacities for managing, monitoring and evaluating national access and benefit-sharing frameworks.
6. *Encourages* Parties to cooperate at the global, regional and subregional levels and recommends to the Conference of the Parties to request the Global Environment Facility to make set-asides available for joint projects in order to maximize synergies and opportunities for cost-effective sharing of resources, information, experiences and expertise;
7. *Invites* Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to participate actively in the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism under the Convention;
8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in the context of the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, to collect views and information from eligible Parties on their experiences and lessons learned in accessing and utilizing funds from the financial mechanism for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including information on challenges and underlying reasons, to access and utilize Global Environment Facility funds and on possible barriers to regional collaboration.

## **B. Additional elements of draft decision related to resource mobilization**

37. In addition to the above elements related to the financial mechanism, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the developments highlighted in this note regarding resource mobilization in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, may also wish to consider the following additional elements in the draft decision, bearing in mind that some adjustments may be needed to reflect the ultimate outcomes of the negotiations on resource mobilization by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting:

*Recalling* decision NP-1/7 and decision XI/4, paragraph 5, in which the Conference of the Parties decided to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the resource mobilization strategy,

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<sup>13</sup> Decision NP-4/--



1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Conference of the Parties relating to the new strategy for resource mobilization, and takes note of the process established to further develop financial reporting under the Convention;
2. *Requests* the technical expert group on financial reporting to also consider financial reporting related to resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol;
3. *Encourages* Parties to consider resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 period and in particular, to include provisions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in national biodiversity finance plans.

*Annex***LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD UNDER PROGRAMME 8: IMPLEMENT THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING<sup>14</sup>**

<b>GEF ID</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>GEF Grant</b>	<b>Co-finance</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>10850</b>	Cameroon	UNEP	2.00	12.0	14.0	Support to Nagoya Protocol implementation, research and development, on biodiversity value chain for small holders in the South West and Far North Regions of Cameroon
<b>10677</b>	Gambia	UNEP	3.07	12.9	15.9	Effective Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing of the Nagoya Protocol and Integration into Planned co-management Arrangements in the Nyambai Forest Park of the Gambia
<b>10912</b>	Jamaica	UNDP	0.83	2.8	3.63	Developing the national ABS legal, policy and institutional framework in Jamaica to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol
<b>10316</b>	Madagascar	UNEP	1.9	4.2	6.1	Effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Madagascar
<b>10442</b>	Niger	UNEP	0.87	3.7	4.6	Effective National Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Niger in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol
<b>10142</b>	Panama	UNDP	1.0	15.8	16.8	Realising the potential of native microbes in the agricultural and medical sectors, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol
<b>10228</b>	South Sudan	UNEP	1.0	4.3	5.3	Capacity support for accession to and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in South Sudan
<b>10812</b>	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	UNEP	1.78	14	15.8	Support to the Development of Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Access to Genetic Resources and related Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge in line with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol in Venezuela

<sup>14</sup> Compiled from the Report of the Global Environment Facility Presented to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP/15/8) and the Global Environment Facility Project Database (<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database>).