

## Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE  
PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Fifteenth meeting  
Agenda item 7

CONFERENCE OF THE  
PARTIES SERVING AS  
THE MEETING OF THE  
PARTIES TO THE  
CARTAGENA PROTOCOL  
ON BIOSAFETY  
Tenth meeting  
Agenda item 6

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
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  
Agenda item 6

Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022

### **PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY AND THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR THE BIENNIUM 2023-2024**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting (COP) and the respective meetings of the Parties of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols (MOP) requested Executive Secretary to prepare an integrated programme of work and budget for the period 2021-2022, to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting (COP-15) and to the respective meetings of the Parties to the Protocols (decisions 14/37, para. 48), CP-9/16, and NP-3/16.

2. The programme of work and budget should set out the objectives, tasks to be completed by the Secretariat and results expected in regard to each budget item, following the format of the proposed biennial programme budget for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with three alternatives as follows:

(a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget (BY, BG and BB trust funds) which should not exceed a 4 per cent increase from the total 2019-2020 level minus the amount on budget line K on extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF), in nominal terms;

(b) Maintaining the programme budget (BY, BG and BB trust funds) at the total 2019-2020 level minus the amount on budget line K on extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in real terms;

(c) Maintaining the programme budget (BY, BG and BB trust funds) at the total 2019-2020 level minus the amount on budget line K on extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in nominal terms.

3. Due to the pandemic, COP-15 and related meetings were postponed. As the Secretariat's funding would expire on 31 December 2020, an interim budget for 2021 was submitted and subsequently approved on 27 November 2020 by the extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and by the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols (decisions CBD/EM-/2/1, CP-EM-1/1, and NP-EM-1/1), as supplementary to decisions 14/37, CP-9/16 and NP-3/16. In these decisions, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare budget proposals for the period 2022-2023, taking account of paragraph 48 of decision 14/37.

4. The pandemic led to further rescheduling of COP-15 and the concurrent meetings of the Parties to the Protocols. It was decided to organize the meetings in two parts, whereby the first part of the meetings would be held from 11 to 15 October 2021 and the second part would be held in 2022. Accordingly, Part I of the meetings was held in Kunming, China, with a limited local presence and with others participating virtually. At this first part of COP-15, and at the first parts respectively of the tenth meeting of the Parties to Cartagena Protocol (CP-MOP-10) and of the fourth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol (NP-MOP-4), the Parties approved an integrated programme budget of \$18,439,546 for 2022 and confirmed the extension of parts of the 2019/2020 budget until after the end of the second part of COP-15 pending consideration and adoption of the programme budget for the biennium 2023-2024 by the Conference of the Parties, at the second part of its fifteenth meeting.

5. In line with the requests in the aforementioned decisions, the present document presents Zero-Real Growth and Zero-Nominal Growth scenarios for the integrated programme of work and budget for the period 2023-2024, each one net of the allocations for the extraordinary meetings for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Zero-Real Growth shows an eight per cent increase over the four years since 2018 when the 2019-2020 biennium was adopted (i.e. just under two per cent increase per year), reflecting cost increases (see para. 14 below).

6. The aforementioned decisions also requested "making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget" but specified that this "should not exceed a 4 per cent increase from the total 2019-2020 level minus the amount on budget line K on extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in nominal terms". Since this cap implies a diminished budget in real terms, it is not possible to prepare within it a scenario for the "required rate of growth".<sup>1</sup>

7. In decision [14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties expressed its commitment to developing a transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework that would put biodiversity on a path to recovery towards achieving the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature. The Secretariat anticipates new mandates and an increased workload to support the implementation of this ambitious agenda. The growing prominence of biodiversity issues globally and their linkages to other critical issues such as climate change and health is also expected to have workload implications for the Secretariat. The current structure and staffing levels of the Secretariat are not adequate to address the existing demands and mandates requested of the Secretariat. With these demands and mandates set to increase, the ability of the Secretariat to deliver on these requests will become more precarious without significant new and additional resources beyond those provided for in the scenarios presented in the present document.

8. In an effort to address these staffing and resource limitations, the Secretariat is preparing a supplementary budget proposal in the form of an additional scenario, which not only addresses the needs

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<sup>1</sup> Given that decision 14/37 anticipated that the proposal would be prepared after a regular two-year period, it may be inferred that this cap should be raised to 8 per cent after a four-year period. This would be equal to a zero real growth budget. Thus, even with such an interpretation, it is not possible to prepare a budget with the "required rate of growth".

for existing mandates arising from previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and of the Parties to the Protocols, but also the requirements to meet the increased workload associated with supporting the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This supplementary proposal will be issued as an addendum to this budget document for the biennium 2023-2024.

9. In response to decision 14/37 and subsequent audit recommendation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), the Secretariat established an internal working group, with the assistance of UNEP, to develop and enhance its results-based-budgeting (RBB) framework. The framework is a programme and budget process where (a) the programme formulation revolves around a set of predefined objectives and expected results, (b) expected results justify the resource requirements which are derived from and linked to outputs required to achieve such results, and (c) actual performance in achieving results is measured by objective performance indicators. Prepared initially for the biennium 2021-2022 in view of the postponement of COP-15 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the RBB framework presented in the present document pertains to the biennium 2023-2024. While considerable effort has been made in developing a Secretariat-wide RBB framework, more work is still required to develop specific indicators of achievement as can be seen in section III below. The framework is further presented below along with the underlying Theory of Change and the assumptions made in this regard, which are intended to serve as the basis for this integrated programme budget.

10. The present document presents a summary of the budget proposals for the core budget and for voluntary budgets (section II), introduces the results-based framework (section III), and provides details of the programme and associated budgetary requirements (section IV).

11. The present document should be read in conjunction with document CBD/COP/15/6, which will provide a report on administrative and budgetary matters as requested by the Parties in paragraphs 49 and 50 of decision 14/37, including information such as income and budget performance, unspent balances, status on surplus and carry-overs, as well as any adjustments made to the budget for the biennium 2019-2020 and the interim budget for 2021. The Secretariat is also preparing a proposal to revise the structure and rules related to the BZ Trust Fund (CBD/COP/15/7/Add.3), as requested in paragraph 37 of decision 14/37, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

12. The draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties will be provided in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/15/2). The draft decisions for the respective meetings of the Parties of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols will also be provided in the respective compilations (CBD/CP/MOP/10/1/Add.5, and CBD/NP/MOP/4/1/Add.5).

## **II. SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET PROPOSAL**

### **A. Core Budget**

13. This section provides an overview of all the post and non-post resources requested for the core budget under the zero-real growth (ZRG) and zero-nominal growth (ZNG) scenarios compared to the approved resources for the biennium 2019-2020.

14. The overall resources for the biennium 2023-2024 in a zero-real growth scenario amount to \$40,443,800 reflecting a net increase of \$2,909,700 (or 8 per cent) compared with the approved core budget for the biennium 2019-2020 less the provision for the extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 GBF (\$1,310,000). Resource changes result from two factors, namely: (a) technical adjustments mainly relating to increases in post adjustment for international staff related to the cost-of-living survey by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) that took place in Montreal, Canada in November 2021, currency fluctuations in Canadian dollars and inflation, and (b) other resource changes taking into account previous expenditure patterns.

15. The provision for posts was calculated using United Nations common standard salary costs for 2023, using the newly established post adjustment multiplier for Montreal of 55.8 for 2023 referred to above and an estimated post adjustment multiplier of 58.0 for 2024 for Secretariat staff during the biennium 2023-2024. In addition, the Secretariat has applied a vacancy rate of 5 per cent for Professional posts and

zero per cent for General Service positions for existing posts, as well as the application of a delayed recruitment factor of 50 per cent in the first year for all new posts requested in line with the standard UNHQ Programme Budget guidelines. This was done in an effort to reduce the overestimation and bring budgeted salary cost estimates closer to actual salary costs expected to be incurred during the biennium 2023-2024.

**Table 1. Financial resources**

*(In thousands of United States dollar)*

Approved Core Budget for 2019-2020	38,844.1 a/
Approved Interim Core Budgets for 2021-2022	35,212.2 b/
Zero-real Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	40,443.8 c/
Zero-nominal Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	37,181.2 d/

a/ Includes \$1,310,000 for extraordinary meetings on post-2020 as per decision 14/37

b/ Interim budgets for 2021 and 2022 at the maintenance level to ensure SCBD operations during COVID-19 pandemic.

c/ Reflects 8 per cent increase above approved core budget for 2019-2020 less provision for extraordinary meetings on post-2020.

d/ Reflects 0 per cent increase above approved core budget for 2019-2020 less provision for extraordinary meetings on post-2020.

**Table 2. Approved post resources by biennium**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Level</i>
<i>Core budget</i>		
Approved for the biennium 2019-2020	78	1 ASG, 3 D-1, 10 P-5, 12 P-4, 14 P-3, 9 P-2/1, 29 GS
Approved for the biennium 2021-2022	78	1 ASG, 3 D-1, 10 P-5, 13 P-4, 13 P-3, 9 P-2/1, 29 GS
Zero-real Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	86 a/	1 ASG, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 10 P-5, 17 P-4, 17 P-3, 9 P-2/1, 29 GS
Zero-nominal Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	78 b/	1 ASG, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 10 P-5, 13 P-4, 13 P-3, 9 P-2/1, 29 GS

a/ 8 new posts requested as follows: 4 P-4, 4 P-3 and upgrade of D-1 to D-2

b/ Upgrade of D-1 to D-2

16. The proposal is based on the cost sharing ratio between the Convention and the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols in a pro-rated ratio of 72%: 15%: 13% respectively, in keeping with the integration of the processes and Secretariat functions carried out under the functional review and assessed in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessments. This ratio envisages an increase in the proportion attributed to the Nagoya Protocol (from 11% to 13%) in line with the increase in the number of Parties to the Protocol to 138 in 2022.

17. Tables 3 provides an overview of the financial resources by components.

18. The Secretariat, in line with the United Nations Secretariat financial regulations and rules, applies a 13 per cent programme support cost on core and voluntary extrabudgetary funding, to cover incremental costs associated with providing administrative backstopping support for the Secretariat, of which one-third (1/3) is charged by UNEP for its services in accordance with an agreed cost-sharing framework. The balance (2/3) is used to cover the costs of the Secretariat's own support component provided by the Administration, Finance and Conference Services Division, described below under Section E on Administrative Support.

19. Table 4 provides an overview of the staffing resources requested under each scenario by level compared with the authorized staffing table for the biennium 2019-2020 and the biennium 2021-2022, as amended and reported in the report of the Executive Secretary on the income and budget performance for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing for the biennium 2019-2020 and 2021 (CBD/COP/15/6).

20. The distribution of resources is reflected in table 5.

**Table 3. Financial resources by component**

	2019-2020 COP 14/37	2021-2022 EM-2/1 & COP15/1	2023-2024	
			Zero Real Growth Scenario (8%)	Zero Nominal Growth Scenario (0%)
<b>Staff costs</b>				
Staff	23,080.5	24,156.8	25,290.7	22,645.1 a/
General temporary assistance	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,280.5</b>	<b>24,356.8</b>	<b>25,490.7</b>	<b>22,845.1</b>
<b>Meetings costs</b>				
Bureau meetings	365.0	—	278.9	278.9
Expert meetings	320.0	—	320.0	320.0
Meetings of intergovernmental bodies	3,688.0	1,469.8	3,970.0	3,970.0
Extraordinary meetings on post-2020	1,310.0	350.0	---	---
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,683.0</b>	<b>1,819.8</b>	<b>4,568.9</b>	<b>4,568.9</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Consultants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Official travel	800.0	550.0	640.0	600.0
Rent and associated costs	2,652.9	2,839.4	2,918.7	2,918.7
Training	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Information technology	—	—	130.0	130.0
General operating expenses	1,453.2	1,453.2	1,453.2	1,453.2
Public awareness material	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Translation of CHM websites	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,246.1</b>	<b>5,182.6</b>	<b>5,481.9</b>	<b>5,441.9</b>
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>34,209.6</b>	<b>31,359.2</b>	<b>35,541.5</b>	<b>32,855.9</b>
Programme Support (13%)	4,447.2	4,076.7	4,620.4	4,271.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,656.8</b>	<b>35,435.9</b>	<b>40,161.9</b>	<b>37,127.2</b>
<b>Working Capital Reserve</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>-223.7</b>	281.9	54.0
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>38,844.1</b>	<b>35,212.2</b>	<b>40,443.8</b>	<b>37,181.2</b>
<b>Less contributions from host country</b>			-3,298.1	-3,298.1
<b>Net total (to be shared by Parties)</b>			<b>37,145.7</b>	<b>33,883.1</b>
<b>Convention share of the integrated budget (72%)</b>			26,744.8	24,395.8
<b>Cartagena Protocol share of the integrated budget (15%)</b>			5,571.8	5,082.5
<b>Nagoya Protocol share of the integrated budget (13%)</b>			4,828.9	4,404.8

a/ reflects the application of standard vacancy rate used in the Standard Salary Cost for Professional posts. No vacancy rate has been applied to General Service posts.

**Table 4. Post resources**

	<i>Authorized core budget</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>ZRG</i>	<i>ZNG</i>
	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<b>Professional and higher</b>				
ASG	1	1	1	1
D-2	–	–	1	1
D-1	3	3	2	2
P-5	10	10	10	10
P-4	12	13	17	12
P-3	14	13	17	14
P-2/1	9	9	9	9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>General Service</b>	29	29	29	29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 5. Distribution of resources by component***(Thousands of United States dollars)*

	<i>2019-2020 approved budget</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG1</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>
A. Governing and Subsidiary bodies	4,373.0	4,568.9	4,568.9
B. Executive direction and management	5,304.3	6,206.2	5,481.6
C. Programme of work	18,552.5	18,737.8	17,145.6
D. Administrative support	5,979.7	6,028.6	5,659.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,209.5</b>	<b>35,541.5</b>	<b>32,855.9</b>
PSC	<b>4,447.2</b>	<b>4,620.4</b>	<b>4,271.3</b>
Working Capital Reserve	187.4	281.9	54.0
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>38,844.1</b>	<b>40,443.8</b>	<b>37,181.2</b>

**Table 6. Distribution of resources by component in percentage**

<i>(In percentage)</i>			
	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>ZRG</i>	<i>ZNG</i>
	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
A. Governing and Subsidiary bodies	12.8	12.9	13.9
B. Executive direction and management	15.5	17.5	16.7
C. Programme of work	54.2	52.7	52.2
D. Administrative support	17.5	17.0	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

a/ Included the provision of \$1,310,000 for extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

## **B. Extrabudgetary resources**

21. The Secretariat continues to rely on voluntary contributions which are vital for the delivery of its mandates. The present section describes the preliminary estimate of the resources required developed in the context of the results-based management framework (see section III). The estimates will be refined following an analysis of draft decisions for the three bodies and an updated estimate will be provided. The estimate comprises the resources required by the Secretariat to undertake the programme of work for the period 2023-2024 under the following three special trust funds: (a) the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE), (b) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for facilitating the participation of Parties and (c) the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities (VB) for voluntary contributions.

### *Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE)*

22. The total resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE) for the biennium 2023-2024, to complement the Zero-Real Growth Budget Scenario, is estimated at \$21,630,000 for non-staff costs for the Convention and the two Protocols, as can be seen from the table below. In the case of the Zero-Nominal Growth budget, additional resources would be required through the BE Fund.

23. In addition, resources would be required to cover the costs of staff posts that are not provided for in the core budget. It is expected that the ongoing analysis based on draft decisions and the results-based framework will identify the need for additional staff posts.

**Table 7. Total resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE) for the biennium 2023-2024 according to outcomes in the results-based framework**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Number	Outcome	Consultants	Travel incl DSA	Contractual services	Transfers to Partners	Operational costs	TOTAL
1	Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and integrated gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	3,149.9	2,226.0	396.0	50.0	230.0	6,051.9
2	Through the application of the global biodiversity framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced	1,980.6	1,986.0	935.0	2,515.0	45.0	7,461.6
3	Awareness and action to conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits of biodiversity is enhanced at all levels and across sectors of society	612.0	345.0	245.0	1,470.0	125.0	2,797.0
4	Regular review and assessment contribute to adaptive management and progressive enhancement of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	1,276.5	1,940.0	816.0	740.0	12.0	4,784.5
5	The CBD Secretariat is well managed.	245.0			235.0	30.0	510.0
6	Improved programme support for the Secretariat	25.0					25.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,289.0</b>	<b>6,497.0</b>	<b>2,392.0</b>	<b>5,010.0</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>21,630.0</b>

24. The Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF), established by the Government of Japan as a legacy of its Presidency of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, continues to fund and facilitate capacity-building activities organized or led by the Secretariat and will be providing funding for a total of 5 posts (1 D-1, 2 P-4 and 2 GS) under the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE).

*Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for facilitating the participation of Parties*

25. The BZ Trust Fund for facilitating the participation of Parties is used by the Secretariat to provide eligible Party representatives with airline tickets and daily subsistence allowances to enable them to participate in meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. The Fund is also used to support the participation of eligible party representatives in the meetings of the subsidiary and associated bodies of the Convention and the Protocols.

26. The Conference of the Parties has consistently noted the need for full participation of all Parties including developing country Parties and called for support to be provided for at least two delegates to its meetings. However, in the past, resources available have allowed the Secretariat to cover the costs of only one representative for each eligible Party. However, with the resumption of in-person meetings following restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the convening of concurrent meetings of three bodies (the

third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020-3); the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24) in Geneva, Switzerland in March 2022, the Bureau, in consultation with the respective Chairs and the Secretariat, determined that it was essential to fund at least two participants from each eligible Party, given that there were a significant number of issues that needed to be resolved. The same approach was used for the fourth meeting of the Working Group (WG2020-4) in Nairobi. Similarly, contributions are solicited to cover the cost of three participants per eligible Party for the meetings of COP-15 and of the Parties to the Protocols to enable all three instruments to be covered. Against this background, the Secretariat has prepared the following two options for each of the three sets of meetings, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and by the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols:

**Tables 8. Options for the funding of participants in meetings**

Table 8 (a)

<b>A. Back-to-back SBSTTA+WG8J (8 days in Montreal) Options in 2023:</b>	<b>USD</b>
Support for <b>one delegate</b> from each eligible Party to participate in an 8-day session (back-to-back) organized in Montreal	859,700
Support for <b>two delegates</b> from each eligible Party to participate in an 8-day session (back-to-back) organized in Montreal	1,719,400

Table 8 (b)

<b>B. Back-to-Back SBSTTA+SBI (11 days in Montreal) Options in 2024:</b>	<b>USD</b>
Support for <b>one delegate</b> from each eligible Party to participate in an 11-day session (SBSTTA 6 days, SBI 5 days) organized in Montreal	1,003,400
Support for <b>two delegates</b> from each eligible Party to participate in an 11-day session (SBSTTA 6 days, SBI 5 days) organized in Montreal	2,006,800

Table 8 (c)

<b>C. COP-16 (14 days if in Istanbul) Options:</b>	<b>USD</b>
Support for <b>two delegates</b> from each eligible Party, to participate in a two-week session organized in Istanbul	1,747,700
Support for <b>three delegates</b> from each eligible Party, to participate in a two-week session organized in Istanbul	2,621,500

27. It should be noted that these cost estimates include project support costs as required by UN rules. Notwithstanding resolution 2/18<sup>2</sup> of the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP, the United Nations Controller has informed UNEP that requests for waiver of PSC for donor contributions to support the travel of meeting participants from developing countries would not be approved.

28. The Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary, in paragraph 37 of decision 14/37, to submit a proposal for adoption at COP-15, to revise the structure and rules related to the BZ Trust Fund adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to address the perennial problem of the lack of predictable and sustainable funding. This report is contained in document CBD/COP/15/7/Add.3.

29. With regard to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities (VB), the Secretariat estimated that an amount of \$455,200 will be required to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, representing the indigenous regions of Africa, Asia, the Arctic, Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific in meetings of vital importance to them, particularly the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/EA.2/Res.18

on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and in the deliberations concerning the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, SBI, SBSTTA and COP-16 as can be seen from the tables below.

**Table 9. Estimated amount for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in meetings**

	USD
Support for three delegates from each eligible region* to participate in an 8-day session of SBSTTA and WG8J back-to-back organized in Montreal (average per region)	115,300
Support for two delegates from each eligible region* to participate in an 11-day session of SBSTTA and SBI back-to-back organized in Montreal (average per region)	94,600
Support for five delegates from each eligible region* to participate in a 14-day session of COP-16 in Istanbul (average per region)	245,300

\* Africa, Asia, Arctic, CEE, North America, Latin America and Caribbean, Pacific

30. In addition, the Government of Canada, in tandem with the Province of Quebec, renewed its host country grant agreement, which covers the rent of the premises and other associated costs including utilities for the Secretariat's existing office space in Montreal, Canada, with an estimated value of CAD 3,775,000 (approximately USD 2,918,700) for the biennium 2023-2024 based on the existing lease.

### III. RESULTS-BASED FRAMEWORK

31. The world's ecosystems and biodiversity are fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, worldwide, biodiversity is declining at an alarming rate and is projected to continue or worsen under "business-as-usual" scenarios. Over the past 50 years, changes to the use of land and water, over-exploitation of natural resources, climate change, pollution and invasive alien species have led to considerable biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems. Human-induced changes such as unsustainable consumption and production patterns and human population dynamics combined with weak governance have been identified as key underlying causes.<sup>3</sup>

32. In 2010, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, organized around 5 goals and 20 targets. The fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO) in 2020 reported that at the global level, none of the 20 targets had been fully achieved but six had been partially achieved. Despite limited progress in achieving the targets, the report concluded that it is not "too late to slow, halt and eventually reverse current trends in the decline of biodiversity". Both the GBO and the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services call for several transformational actions that would need to take place to restore ecosystems and biodiversity to put humanity on a path to achieve "living in harmony with nature by 2050".

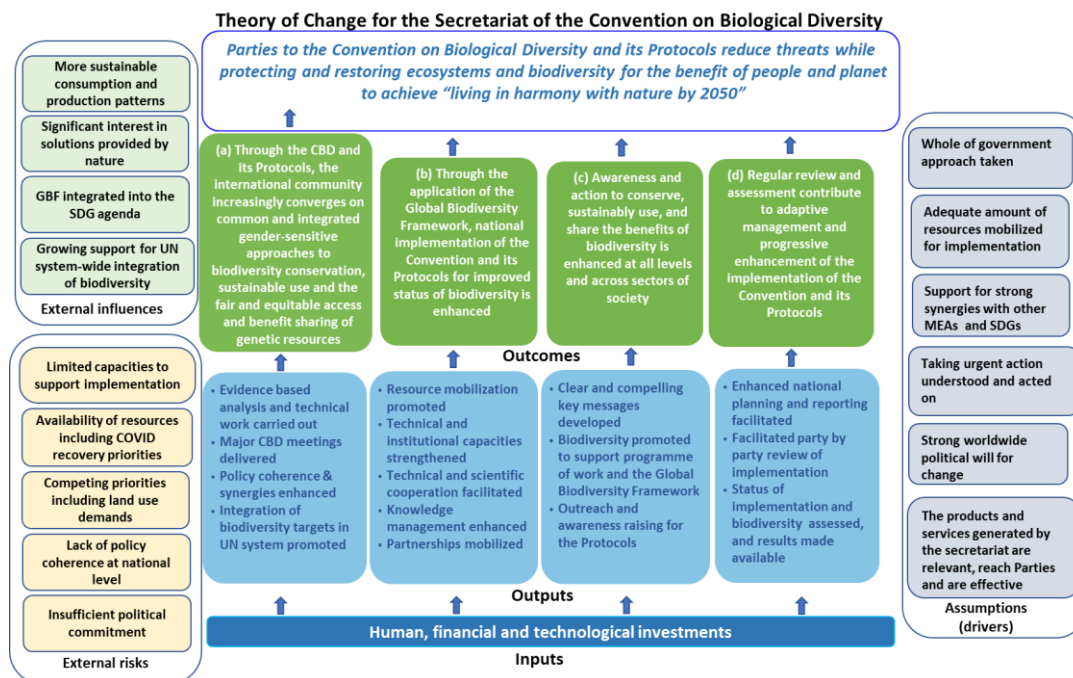
33. In response to the increasingly dire state of biodiversity and ecosystems, Parties to the Convention and its Protocols have been developing a new strategic plan for the next decade, for adoption at the second part of COP-15. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will provide a roadmap that includes goals and ambitious targets that will help countries protect and restore ecosystems and biodiversity to put humanity on a path to living in harmony with nature by 2050.

34. The Secretariat's programme of work aims to contribute to creating the enabling conditions for Parties to take urgent action and implement necessary transformations proposed by the global biodiversity framework, while facilitating the ongoing development and review of international biodiversity policy and

<sup>3</sup> Fifth edition of the [Global Biodiversity Outlook](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673) and IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673>

approaches under the Convention and its Protocols. The Secretariat's results are outlined in the theory of change and consist of four higher-level outcomes to be achieved over the next 10 years with key outputs planned at a 4-year interval and sub-outputs planned for the 2023-2024 biennium.

**Table 10. Theory of Change**



35. The Secretariat's theory of change holds that *if* Parties invest adequate human, financial and technological resources *then* the Secretariat can carry out activities that generate robust knowledge and information outputs and facilitate meetings and processes for the Parties it serves. *If* the Secretariat can reach its Parties and other relevant stakeholders through its approaches, products and services *then* it will contribute to raising awareness, strengthening capacities, mobilizing additional resources and sectors, and catalyzing action to change harmful behaviors and practices towards biodiversity conservation and restoration, foster sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources. *If* these behaviours and practices are changed *then* all of society and all of government will work to reduce threats to biodiversity, while understanding and demonstrating how protecting and restoring ecosystems and using biodiversity sustainably benefit people, prosperity and the planet, and ultimately achieve the Convention's vision of people everywhere "living in harmony with nature by 2050".

#### *Assumptions underpinning the Theory of Change*

36. Bringing about policy and social change is not a linear process and there are multiple factors that can facilitate or hinder the Secretariat's contributions. The Secretariat is expected to achieve its results provided that the following conditions are present:

- (a) The products and services generated by the Secretariat are timely, relevant and effective;
- (b) The Secretariat has adequate internal resources and is well structured and managed;
- (c) The importance of taking urgent action is understood and acted on by Parties at all levels;
- (d) There is support from Parties and other stakeholders for strong synergies with other multilateral agreements aligning action to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure policy coherence and consistency;

- (e) Adequate level of resources for global and domestic implementation is mobilized;
  - (f) There is strong, worldwide political will for transformational and urgent change to reverse the trajectory of biodiversity loss.
37. Some of the external factors that will support the achievement of the expected results include:
- (a) Growing support within the United Nations system for mainstreaming biodiversity across the sustainable development agenda;
  - (b) The targets and indicators of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are recognized as essential to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDGs 15 and 14, among others;
  - (c) Growing demand for ecosystem-based approaches and solutions provided by biodiversity to climate change, food and water security, disaster risk reduction and other sustainable development objectives, as well as the incorporation of the values of nature in national accounting and reporting;
  - (d) More disclosures on the impacts on biodiversity and dependencies on biodiversity from productive sectors to inform, guide and improve sustainable consumption and production patterns.
38. At the same time, there are risks that may hinder expected accomplishments which include:
- (a) Insufficient political commitment at the national, regional, and global levels;
  - (b) Lack of policy coherence at the national, regional, and global levels;
  - (c) Competing priorities including land use demands;
  - (d) The lack of or insufficient resources for biodiversity among COVID-19 recovery priorities and growing debt crises;
  - (e) Limited capacities (enabling environment, organizational and individual) to support implementation at the national level.
39. The objective of the Secretariat in the context of the theory of change is to facilitate and support the work of the Parties to the Convention and its Protocols to strengthen environmental governance through the development, implementation and regular review of international agreements and approaches for biodiversity. In addition to facilitating and supporting the Convention and Protocol processes, the Secretariat's strategy includes supporting the implementation of the post-2020 GBF which sets forth medium-term agendas with biodiversity goals and targets for Parties. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be the successor of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets which was adopted in 2010.
40. The processes undertaken in the context of the Convention and its Protocols aim to contribute to ensuring urgent action is taken by Governments and other relevant stakeholders to put biodiversity and ecosystems on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet, people and prosperity, and to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature.
41. The Secretariat will support the implementation of this framework over the next 10 years by focusing on contributing to the four substantive outcomes outlined in its theory of change as elaborated above. As part of the strategy, the Secretariat will invest in developing in-house capacities to support gender sensitive approaches and implementation. An internal gender mainstreaming plan will be developed to strengthen the Secretariat's capacities to apply gender sensitive approaches in the delivery of its products and services. Another strategic approach will involve focusing on establishing and strengthening existing cooperation and strategic partnerships to support implementation of the global framework and supportive strategies, including the long-term approach on mainstreaming biodiversity across productive sectors and to support the development and strengthening of national capacities to integrate, plan and implement biodiversity commitments and actions.

42. In order to contribute towards achieving the first outcome during 2023–2024, the Secretariat will facilitate evidence-based analyses and technical work to support the decision-making processes of the Convention and its Protocols and organize meetings of the Convention and Protocols that will enable Parties to continue to converge on common and integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The Secretariat will also foster synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements, processes, and international organizations to realise further policy coherence and coordination. Moreover, specific activities will be carried out to foster greater integration of biodiversity into the United Nations system especially including through the United Nations Common Approach to Biodiversity,<sup>4</sup> Environment Management Group (EMG) and mainstreaming the new biodiversity targets into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the country level.

43. In relation to the second outcome, over the next biennium, the Secretariat will promote national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols through the application of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This will be accomplished by providing guidance and promoting partnerships for resource mobilization by Parties and relevant stakeholders to support national implementation. Moreover, the Secretariat will not only continue to promote the development of technical capacities, but a shift will be made to place greater focus on institutional capacity development for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. This will entail fostering all stakeholder engagement including gender and local communities, youth, etc., responsive global and regional programmes implemented through or by partners, that will support biodiversity-relevant capacity development at the national level. In addition, the Secretariat will foster partnerships with other UN funds and programmes to promote the integration of biodiversity targets and commitments in countries' United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Frameworks. Greater investments will be made to enhance knowledge management through the clearing-house mechanisms and the provision of timely and good quality data and information specially to support the global monitoring framework.

44. With regard to its third expected outcome, the Secretariat will enhance its endeavours to raise awareness and catalyse action to conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits of biodiversity at all levels and across sectors of society. This will be achieved through a renewed stakeholder engagement including local communities, youth and gender responsive communication strategy that will include compelling message frameworks for different audiences. Moreover, the Secretariat will ensure strong presence in high level political events and will work with non-State partners and country champions to carry out campaigns and engage and mobilize all types of stakeholders to promote biodiversity, including through the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People. The Secretariat will also continue its outreach and awareness raising efforts to increase ratification and implementation of its Protocols, and will invest in participating or getting the core biodiversity related messages across in high-level meetings of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), as well as other fora such as the Group of 7 (G7) and the Group of 20 (G20), to reinforce political commitments and ambition for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

45. In relation to the fourth outcome, at its fourteenth meeting, in decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties committed to an enhanced review mechanism with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and achieving the goals and targets under the post-2020 GBF. To support Parties, the Secretariat will provide relevant and gender-sensitive guidance to enhance national planning, monitoring, and reporting. To foster synergies with other MEAs and the SDGs, and to alleviate the reporting burden for Parties, the Secretariat will promote harmonized and integrated reporting tools. Moreover, the Secretariat will facilitate party by party review of implementation of the Convention by organizing an SBI open-ended forum and promoting that Parties participate in voluntary peer-review processes. Additionally, the Secretariat will further step up its efforts to monitor and assess the status of

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<sup>4</sup> See [CBD/SBI/3/INF/39](#)

biodiversity and implementation of obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This will be accomplished through enhanced tools, including the Decision-Tracking Tool and capacity for high-quality monitoring of the global biodiversity framework targets; relevant assessments and stock taking, and evidence-based analysis to contribute to global review and decision-making.

46. The following table presents the four substantive outcomes along with indicators of achievement. The baselines and targets have yet to be determined.

**Table 11. Outcomes, indicators of achievement and performance measurements**

<b>Objective of the Secretariat:</b> Facilitate and support Parties of the Convention and its Protocols to strengthen environmental governance through the development, implementation and regular review of international agreements that seek to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature		
<i>Outcomes of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Baselines and Targets</i>
(a) Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	1.1 Proportion of Parties addressing biodiversity issues in line with guidance emerging from CBD and Protocol processes	B: TBD; T: TBD
	1.2 Proportion of Parties integrating globally agreed targets and guidance into broader national strategies, plans, policies, reporting systems and budgets	B: TBD; T: TBD
	1.3 Proportion of members of the United Nations Environment Management Group and international non-governmental organizations addressing biodiversity issues in line with guidance emerging from CBD and Protocol processes at the global and regional levels	B: TBD; T: TBD
	1.4 Increased membership to the Convention and its Protocols	B: Convention : 193; Nagoya Protocol: 138; Cartagena Protocol: 173; T: 100%; Nagoya Kuala Lumpur supplementary Protocol: 51, T: 10% increase
(b) Through the application of the global biodiversity framework (GBF), national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced	2.1 Increased funding for implementing GBF	B: TBD; T: TBD
	2.2 Parties report progress in achieving GBF targets in a gender-sensitive way	B: TBD; T: TBD
	2.3 Parties show progress in developing capacity at different levels (enabling environment, organizational and individual levels)	B: TBD; T: TBD
	2.4 Number of global and regional partnerships supporting the implementation of GBF (CBD and Protocols) at the national level	B: TBD; T: TBD
(c) Awareness and action to conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits arising from the utilization of biodiversity is enhanced at all levels and across sectors of society	3.1 Number of global and regional high-level political fora addressing biodiversity	B: TBD; T: TBD
	3.2 Number of times biodiversity is mentioned in resolutions resulting from international political debates	B: TBD; T: TBD
	3.3 Level of exposure of biodiversity in traditional and social media. Number of print, online and broadcast pieces, and potential	B: TBD; T: 15% increase of print, online and broadcast pieces; 25%

	reach; Social media reach, engagement rate and number of followers	increase engagement and followers
	3.4 Number of multilateral decisions and resolutions on climate change and SDGs that incorporate biodiversity	B: TBD; T: TBD
(d) Regular monitoring, review and assessment contribute to informed planning and decision-making at all levels, resulting in progressive enhancement of the implementation of GBF, the Convention, and its Protocols	<p>4.1 Number of Parties reporting on their commitments and achievements according to the established review mechanisms</p> <p>4.2 Status and trends of biodiversity are assessed nationally and globally and inform decision-making</p> <p>4.3 Commitments and actions by Parties and other actors are revised in the light of the review mechanisms such that they are commensurate with targets of GBF and the obligations of the Protocols</p> <p>4.4 Number of Parties assessing progress using SBI review mechanisms</p>	<p>B: TBD; T: TBD</p> <p>B: TBD; T: TBD</p> <p>B: TBD; T: TBD</p> <p>B: TBD; T: TBD</p>
(e) The Secretariat is well led and managed.	<p>1. Proportion of staff expressing satisfaction with leadership and management</p> <p>2. Proportion of accepted audit recommendations fully implemented</p> <p>3. Proportion of audit findings rated as satisfactory or higher</p>	<p>Survey methodology and baseline to be developed</p> <p>Baseline : TBD; T: 100%</p> <p>Baseline : TBD; T: 100%</p>

### Monitoring progress in results-based budgeting

47. The Secretariat is also required to prepare a monitoring and evaluation policy and plan for the biennium 2023-2024 designed to review progress and achievements against the results-based budget framework presented below to ensure accountability for the delivery of results assigned to the various divisions across the Secretariat.

48. Resources under the proposed budget will be required to further develop and institutionalize the results-based budget framework as well as to develop indicators of achievements and fine-tune baselines for monitoring and evaluation processes. The evaluation policy and plan will ensure that mechanisms are put in place to assess the achievement of results and the sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the delivery of the programmes, and will make use of evaluations to help assess the overall performance of the programmes in terms of results. The evaluation plan will include monitoring and periodic review of the Secretariat's system wide workplan, which is based on the results-based budget format, taking into account deliverables and indicators of achievements by Divisions and Units, and includes meetings of the Convention and its Protocols, processes, initiatives, and projects. The evaluation and monitoring framework will be complemented by feedback on the Secretariat's system-wide workplan, as well as programme coordination and implementation provided through a combination of measures including comprehensive monitoring coordinated by the office of the Executive Secretary. It is envisaged that project evaluations will be undertaken by external entities for projects above \$500,000 to document results, assess performance and collect good practices and lessons learned. The new Integrated Project Management and Reporting tool (IPMR), which is an integral part of Umoja will be used to plan, design, manage and report on projects while the UN's Strategic Management Application (SMA) is being adapted for use by the multilateral environmental agreements to plan and monitor implementation of their programmes of work.

49. It is proposed that the evaluation and monitoring functions as mandated by the United Nations General Assembly will be carried out through the establishment of a Programme Officer position at the P-4 level in the Office of the Executive Secretary (see section C below). The staff member would oversee the rollout of the Umoja's IPMR solution in the Secretariat, a key enabler of the United Nations Secretary-

General's management reform and data strategy initiatives, by providing qualitative and quantitative information on programme delivery as well as utilizing the results-based management methodology, to ensure effective management of programmes and projects. The new function is described in further detail in paragraph 77 below. With respect to each project funded from trust funds and earmarked contributions, evaluation costs form part of the project budget, based on the scope, duration, and complexity of the project.

#### **IV. BUDGET PROPOSAL BY COMPONENTS**

50. This section provides details on the budgeting of resources under the three scenarios mandated in decision 14/37 and under four distinct components: (a) governing and Subsidiary Bodies; (b) executive direction and management; (c) delivery of work programme, which covers the substantive work of the Secretariat, and (d) administrative support. It further attempts to align the budget document with the format of the biennial programme of work and budget of UNEP to better support decision-making and increase the transparency of information and introduce an element of monitoring of implementation and evaluation as part of a results-based management framework, in line with the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2018/3 of 1 June 2018, which governs the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of United Nations activities.

51. As a result, the resources required for the Secretariat's planned and scheduled meetings, such as COP, SBSTTA, SBI, WG8J, other expert meetings, informal advisory meetings, and bureau meetings are presented under sub-section A (Governing and Subsidiary Bodies) below. Similarly, the resources required for management and coordination are presented under B (Executive Direction and Management), while the resources required for substantive units and divisions are contained under C (Programme of work), and lastly the administrative support are under sub-section D.

##### **A. Governing and Subsidiary Bodies**

*Resource requirements (core budget): \$4,568,900*

52. The Conference of the Parties is the governing body of the Convention and advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its periodic meetings. Since 2000, the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties are held every two years for a period of approximately two weeks except for COP-15, whereby the first part of COP-15 that took place in China, from 11 to 15 October 2021 and the second part of COP-15 is scheduled to take place in Montreal, Canada from 7 to 19 December 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

53. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol is the governing body of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. From 2004 to 2014, meetings of the Parties to the Protocol were held for one week (five days) back-to-back with meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Beginning in 2016, meetings of the Parties to the Protocol have been held concurrently within the same two-week period as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

54. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol also serves as the governing body for the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol is the governing body of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing. With the entry into force of the Protocol on 12 October 2014, the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol was held concurrently with the second week of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Subsequent meetings of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol have been held concurrently within the same two-week period as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

55. An amount of \$2,050,000 is required to cover the costs associated with, inter alia, interpretation, translation, report writing and licence costs for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as well as the eleventh meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the fifth meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. This figure does not include the cost of the venue or other costs associated with

holding the meeting which would need to be borne by the host country or provided through extra-budgetary resources.

56. In addition, resources are also required for the Secretariat's regular meetings of SBSTTA, SBI, WG8J and other expert meetings, informal advisory meetings including bureau meetings in the biennium 2023-2024.

57. As such, it is anticipated that SBSTTA-25 (3.5 days) will be held back-to-back with WG8J-12 (3.5 days) in 2023, for a total cost of \$790,000. Similarly, it is anticipated that SBSTTA-26 (5 days) will be held back-to-back with SBI-4 (5 days) in 2024 for a total cost of \$1,130,000. These cost estimates are based on estimated costs for simultaneous interpretation, translation of documents, report writing, security and limited use of a virtual meeting platform. They also cover an allocation of costs for the venue if held at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in 2023 in Montreal, Canada. If ICAO is not available at the dates required, if a different venue is required to accommodate the larger attendance seen at recent meetings of the subsidiary bodies, or if additional services are required, then additional funding would be required through the voluntary budget.

58. In accordance with prior practice and based on incurred expenditures in prior biennia, it is estimated that an amount of \$320,000 will be required to cover the costs of the following expert meetings scheduled for 2023 and 2024, as follows: (a) one meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (\$30,000); (b) one meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Clearing-house Mechanism (\$40,000); one meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Biosafety Clearing-House (\$40,000). In addition, three expert meetings are planned for 2024 as follows: (a) one meeting of the Compliance Committee under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (\$30,000); and (b) one meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (\$30,000). It is also anticipated that two meetings of the Compliance Committee under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (\$45,000 each) and two meetings of the Liaison Group for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (\$30,000 each) will take place both in 2023 and 2024.

59. It may be noted that many of these in-person meetings are complemented by virtual discussions, e.g., there is regular information exchange by e-mail and through online discussion forums in support of the work of the informal advisory committees for the clearing-houses. However, in-person meetings remain necessary for decision-making.

60. Provision of \$278,900 is also made to cover the costs of travel for 8 Bureau members and 4 substitute Bureau members to attend Bureau meetings convened in association with the meetings of COP, SBI and WG8J. This represents a reduction in costs compared to previous biennia, due to the increased use of video conferencing. The costs of SBSTTA bureau meetings are included in the estimate for the meeting above in line with established practices.

61. These non-post resources totalling \$4,568,900 will provide for, inter alia, rental of premises, interpretation, report writing, translation and other conference services-related costs including hospitality to support the work of COP, MOPs, SBI and SBSTTA. It should be noted that the meetings will be serviced by relevant staff of the Secretariat, and as such, the post-related costs are included under the relevant divisions and units of the Secretariat.

## **B. Executive direction and management**

### **Office of the Executive Secretary**

*Resource allocation: \$6,206,200*

62. The overall executive direction and integrated management of the Secretariat is led by the Executive Secretary. Under the Executive Secretary's management direction, the Office of the Executive Secretary ensures effective coordination of the Secretariat's activities and reviews progress in the implementation of the Secretariat's integrated work programme with the view to promoting coherence and

cost-effectiveness for the Secretariat's work but also to respond to the Parties' needs and requests. Responsibilities include providing the vision and direction for the work of the Secretariat, setting strategic priorities for effective and efficient management and execution of the Secretariat's work, setting policy guidelines for divisions, providing representation and strategic political outreach, developing new partnerships, and liaising with Parties' delegations, and other United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, and strategic partners. The coordination and management of the Secretariat's activities is ensured through regular meetings of the senior management team, chaired by the Executive Secretary, and composed of the Heads of Divisions and other staff within the Office of the Executive Secretary, as well as through regular management meetings, which include senior managers and heads of units.

63. The Office of the Executive Secretary includes the function of the Deputy Executive Secretary which has delegated responsibility for coordinating and reporting on the agendas for COP, MOPs, and the Subsidiary Bodies, to ensure the coherence of the concurrent meetings. The additional supervision functions for the work of the Protocols assigned to the Deputy Executive Secretary supports further integration between the Convention and the Protocols, enhancing consistency of procedures and improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of processes and structures under the three bodies. As such, both the Units responsible for the protocols report directly to the Deputy Executive Secretary and are part of the Office of the Executive Secretary. The costs associated with substantive work of the Access and Benefit-sharing and Biosafety Units are covered under the next section (see sub-section 1 below).

64. The Office of the Executive Secretary also includes the Legal and Intergovernmental Affairs Unit headed by the Senior Legal Officer which provides legal advice and support to the Convention and Protocol processes and staff of the Secretariat, advising on the proper management of intergovernmental processes, the application of rules of procedure and practices so that such rules and practices are adhered to and guide the work of the Secretariat and the treaties bodies and processes. The functions of the Unit also include reviewing substantive governing bodies documents emanating from Divisions to ensure consistency and correct mandate references and responses as well as previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and maintaining the Decision-Tracking Tool consistent with the purpose identified by the Conference of the Parties in its decision [XII/28](#). The Unit also provides legal advice on various substantive matters that are legal in their nature or have legal implications.

65. The Office of the Executive Secretary also includes the Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) team led by the Global Coordinator which manages this fund in support of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols and is entirely funded by a voluntary contribution by the Government of Japan. The fund has been extended to support the implementation of the post-2020 GBF to be adopted at the second part of COP-15.

66. Effective 1 January 2021, the Conference Services Unit, responsible for facilitating, supporting, and coordinating the logistical aspects of the organization of meetings under the Convention and its Protocols, reports to the Deputy Executive Secretary, who is responsible for all the Secretariat's major meetings and serves as the Secretary of the Conference of the Parties. The Unit is part of the Office of the Executive Secretary. It ensures the successful organization of meetings under the Convention and its Protocols by arranging for suitable conference services, including facilities and staffing, and through the timely production, translation and distribution of pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation.

67. The Office of the Executive Secretary also includes a Special Advisor, working with the Executive Secretary as well as the Deputy Executive Secretary, other members of the Senior Management Team and Units to advise and follow up on key processes, partnerships, and initiatives to support the Convention's rapidly growing political work. The Special Advisor also coordinates new activities including the Secretariat system-wide workplans, UN system-wide responses related to COVID-19, preparations on the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) Common Approach to Biodiversity and Nature Based Solutions, annual coordination on the high-level political forum on sustainable development, high-level political relations, and leads the management of the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People.

68. The Office of the Executive Secretary also includes and relies upon the joint Liaison Office of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and CBD at the Headquarters of the United Nations (UNHQ) in New York that comprises (for the purposes of CBD) two half-time staff for strategic engagement and reporting, among other normative aspects, under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the second Committee of the General Assembly and other aspects related to the SDGs. These two half-time staff members are funded by programme support costs.

69. The Secretariat Support Unit is also a part of the Office of the Executive Secretary and supports the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary in coordinating the external activities of the Secretariat and provides a resource channel between the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Parties, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major stakeholder groups and inter-agency processes as well as the Divisions, and Units of the United Nations Secretariat.

70. To increase efficiencies and transversal communication services, the Communications and Awareness Unit is also a part of the Office of the Executive Secretary. The Unit supports the Secretariat's strategic vision and goal to increase the visibility of the work of the Convention within the United Nations system, non-UN organizations, and the public, by leading the planning, design and delivery of activities and initiatives for common communications, advocacy, and outreach initiatives. The Unit is also improving the identification and development of storylines for publications and substantive articles to be published on the web and in other media channels.

71. The Office of the Executive Secretary is responsible for the overall programme of work of the Secretariat. In addition to the four programmatic expected accomplishments presented in section C on the results-based framework, the Office of the Executive Secretary also oversees the implementation and delivery of the objectives and outputs reflected in table 12 below for the biennium 2023-2024. Underpinning the success of the Secretariat to achieve results is a commitment to strengthen leadership, management, and accountability. This will be accomplished by strengthening managerial capacities and installing dedicated internal planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation functions. Implementable programmes of work combined with enhanced internal communications and adequate delegation of authority will be important elements of the strategy. The Office of the Executive Secretary is also directly responsible for several substantive outputs under the Secretariat's programme of work which have been reflected in section C.

**Table 12. Outputs related to strengthened leadership and management**

<i>Outputs and sub-outputs</i>
<b>Secretariat's strategic leadership and managerial capacities are strengthened</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Senior management team and heads of units undergo 360-degree management quality assessments</li> <li>b. Two-way communication and information sharing take place regularly to set, review and enhance the organizational direction for the Secretariat</li> </ul>
<b>Dedicated planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacity put in place</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementable secretariat system wide workplan and results-based programme of work, based on COP and MOP decisions</li> <li>b. Review of the Secretariat structure according to the priorities of the programme of work</li> <li>c. A dedicated Results-Based Management Unit is made operational to lead the monitoring and maintenance of the results-based workplan, the management and monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects, fundraising and donor relations.</li> <li>d. Evaluation policy and work plan developed, and evaluations undertaken</li> </ul>

**Table 13. Resource allocations: Office of the Executive Secretary (excluding ABS and Biosafety Units)**

	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<i>Core budget</i>						
Post	4,304.3	5,666.2	4,981.6	14	17	19
Non-post	1,000.0 a/	540.0	500.0 b/			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,304.3</b>	<b>6,206.2</b>	<b>5,481.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>
PSC (OTA)				1 c/	3 e/	3
XB				7 d/	8 f/	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,304.3</b>	<b>6,206.2</b>	<b>5,481.6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>

a/ includes travel (\$800,000), consultants (\$100,000) and public information materials (\$100,000).

b/ includes travel (\$300,000), consultants (\$100,000) and public information materials (\$100,000).

c/ represents 50% of P-4 and 50% of GS in UNCCD-SCBD Liaison Office at UNHQ

d/ represent JBF (1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 GS) and 1 JPO (Japan) and 1 P-3 Communications Officer (EU)

e/ represents 50% of P-4 and 50% of GS in UNCCD-SCBD Liaison Office at UNHQ and 2 s/m in the Conference Services Unit

f/ represent JBF (1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 GS), 1 P-4 COP15 Liaison Officer and 1 JPO (Japan) and 1 P-3 Communications Officer (EU)

g/ represent JBF (1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 GS), 1 P-4 COP-15 Liaison Officer and 1 JPO (Japan)

72. Post resources in the immediate office of the Executive Secretary, the Legal and Intergovernmental Affairs Unit, the Conference Services Unit and the Communications and Awareness Unit, amounting to \$5,666,400 would provide for the continuation of 17 core funded posts (1 ASG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 8 GS), the proposed upgrade of the Deputy Executive Secretary from D-1 to D-2 and two new posts at the P-4 and P-3 levels respectively. These are further described below.

73. The post resources for the continuation of 15.5 core funded posts for the ABS and Biosafety units (2 P-5, 1 P-4, 4.5 P-3, 2 P-2 and 6 GS) and the request for the conversion of two posts at the P-4 and P-3 levels funded from voluntary contributions are presented under Programme of work in Section C below.

74. The upgrade of the Deputy Executive Secretary position from the D-1 to the D-2 level is requested to reflect the increased level of responsibilities since the reorganization that came into effect on 10 October 2018, related to the management and oversight of two Protocols and the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and since 1 January 2021, the oversight of the Conference Services Unit. The post upgrade was initially presented to the Parties at the second extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and then at the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Pursuant to the requests made by the Parties in decisions EM-2/1, paragraph 8 and 15/1, paragraph 7, the Secretariat is resubmitting this request. The reclassification of the position to the D-2 level has been approved by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in response to a request by the Executive Secretary dated 22 May 2022.

75. Under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Secretary, the incumbent will deputize for the Executive Secretary and coordinate the day-to-day operations of the Secretariat and its strategic and planning activities and substantive programme of work and lead the monitoring of the delivery of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and the work requested by Parties. The incumbent will also coordinate intergovernmental processes and activities under the Convention and its Protocols by acting as the Secretary of the Conference of the Parties and its Bureau, supervise the preparation of documents and ensure that the outputs produced by the Convention and the Protocols maintain high-quality standards, and administer the logistical arrangements, including provision of conference services, advising the chairs of the meetings and the Executive Secretary on agendas, conduct of meetings, procedures, strategies and substantive aspects of meetings and the drafting of decisions, recommendations and other outcomes of meetings, as well as liaise with and advise delegations and officers of intergovernmental organizations. In addition, the incumbent

will provide policy advice to the Executive Secretary on the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and support the Executive Secretary to lead the development and implementation of periodic strategic plans and to design approaches to address emerging issues as well as assist in high-level advocacy, represent and speak on behalf of the Executive Secretary at meetings, workshops and conferences and assist the Executive Secretary in providing strategic guidance to the Communications Unit. The incumbent will also supervise the Access and Benefit-sharing and Biosafety units and ensures coordination and integration among the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. The incumbent will also advise the Executive Secretary in the results-based management of the Secretariat and in the planning, coordination and monitoring of strategic plans, programmes of work, and coordination/supervision of the administration of programme resources under his/her supervision. He or she will also coordinate fundraising for supplementary funds including contact with officials of fundraising agencies and governments.

76. By the same decision [15/1](#), paragraph 8, the Executive Secretary was also, on an exceptional basis, authorized to upgrade to the P-4 level the position of Special Assistant in the Office of the Executive Secretary, in accordance with all relevant United Nations rules and regulations, and was requested to provide the Conference of the Parties, at the second part of its fifteenth meeting, with information related to the legal basis, including the possible legal implications relating to the reclassification. This information will be provided in the financial performance report referred to in paragraph 10 above.

77. It should be noted that the United Nations General Assembly has on several occasions reaffirmed that results-based management and performance reporting are essential pillars of a comprehensive accountability framework, most recently in paragraph 13 of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/303. The United Nations General Assembly also requested the Secretary General, in paragraph 21 of resolution 74/271, to continue to take concrete measures to enhance in-house capacity for evaluation and self-evaluation. Consequentially, the Secretariat proposes a *Programme Management Officer at the P-4 level* to oversee the implementation of the new RBB framework based on indicators of achievements, as well as responsible for the rollout of the Umoja's Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting (IPMR) and Grantor modules in the Secretariat. The establishment of this post will also address the open OIOS audit observation from 2019, which stated that the Secretariat, in consultation with UNEP should develop an evaluation policy and mechanism to facilitate evaluations of its multi-year programme of work. As OIOS pointed out in its audit of the Secretariat (OIOS report 2019/095 of 31 October 2019), there are no defined mechanisms for evaluation at the Secretariat. Moreover, the UNEP Evaluation Unit does not cover the activities of the Secretariats which it administers, and as a result the Secretariat has never systematically evaluated its activities to assure their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

78. The Secretariat also proposes the conversion of a *P-3 Communications Officer* post, currently funded from extra-budgetary resources received from the European Union. Its inclusion under core funding from 2023 onwards is required in order to ensure stability and continuity of this communication function in a period which sees a rapid surge in communication and outreach activities at the Secretariat. The post will support communications and outreach activities, including initiatives in specific regions, on key topics, with relevant partners, building on the Convention's global communications strategy, including through print and electronic media organizations and professionals, as well as in the systematic documentation, monitoring and evaluation of activities, at all levels. This post is key to managing the social media channels of the Secretariat, a key part of outreach.

79. There has been an increased demand in recent years for Conference Services and there is therefore an urgent need to expand the Conference Services Unit. As a first step it is proposed to create two new General Service posts to support the logistical preparation for meetings.

80. Non-post resources under the zero real growth scenario amount to \$540,000 and would provide for travel of staff (\$340,000) considering that in future some travels will be replaced by virtual and hybrid engagement as much as possible. Thus, cost estimate is based on actual expenditure pattern for the biennium

2019-2020. In addition, consultants (\$100,000) and public awareness initiatives (\$100,000) to support the implementation of the mandates under the programme.

81. Under the zero nominal growth (0 per cent increase in nominal terms), maintaining the programme budget at the 2023-2024 level in real terms and in nominal terms, the Secretariat would propose the continuation of all existing posts and an amount of \$500,000 under non-post to provide for travel of staff (\$300,000) in the Office of the Executive Secretary, consultants (\$100,000) and public awareness initiatives (\$100,000) to support the implementation of the mandates under the programme.

### C. Delivery of the work programme

82. The distribution of resources by Division is reflected in table 14 below.

**Table 14. Resource allocations by Division**

	2019-2020 approved budget	2023-2024 ZRG	2023-2023 ZNG
C. Programme of work			
ABS and Biosafety Protocols	4,698.5	4,927.8	4,278.1
SSSF Division	7,040.3	6,761.3	5,818.7
Implementation Division	6,813.2	7,048.8	7,048.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,552.0</b>	<b>18,737.9</b>	<b>17,145.6</b>

#### 1. Office of the Executive Secretary: Substantive Units

*(Access and Benefit-sharing Unit, Biosafety Unit,)*

*Resource allocation (core budget): \$4,927,800 (scenario 1)*

83. As noted in section B, the Office of the Executive Secretary includes several units and staff that contribute to the delivery of the Secretariat's work programme in a substantive manner. These include the ABS and Biosafety units. They also include units and staff whose work cuts across the work of the Secretariat and which work with all other units and divisions. This includes the Communications Unit, responsible for leading the work under outcome 3, and the Conference Services Unit. Similarly, the joint UNCCD/CBD Liaison Office at UNHQ in New York supports or represents the Secretariat in work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the second Committee of the General Assembly on all aspects related to the work of the Secretariat, also essential to outcome 3. It also includes the Special Advisor to the Executive Secretary, who advises and follows up on key processes, partnerships, and initiatives to support the Convention's rapidly growing political work. It also includes the Legal and Intergovernmental Affairs Unit, headed by the Senior Legal Officer, which provides legal advice and support to the CBD processes and staff of the Secretariat. As such, the office of the Executive Secretary contributes towards the realization of all four substantive outcomes of the results-based framework. The specific outputs that it is directly responsible for are outlined in table 15.

84. The Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) Unit is responsible for matters related to access and benefit-sharing under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol. The unit promotes and supports the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by all Parties to the Convention and provides support to Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders in implementing access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol. The unit facilitates and services meetings of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol and provides relevant legal support, provides relevant capacity-building support and manages the ABS Clearing-House. In addition, the Unit manages emerging issues such as digital sequence information on genetic resources under the Convention, in a coordinated manner with the Protocol.

85. The Biosafety Unit is responsible for matters related to biosafety and biotechnology under the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol. The unit promotes and supports the ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress. The Biosafety Unit also organizes and prepares for meetings under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress on issues related to biosafety and biotechnology. The Unit supports Parties in their implementation efforts by facilitating the generation, sharing and exchange of information on issues related to biosafety and biotechnology, by providing relevant legal and capacity-building support, and by managing the Biosafety Clearing-House. In addition, the Unit manages synthetic biology technical issues under the Convention in a coordinated manner with the Protocol.

**Table 15. Outputs and sub-outputs developed by the Office of the Executive Secretary**

<i>Outputs and sub-outputs per outcome</i>
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (1):</b> Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and integrated gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
1.1 Evidence based analysis/technical work informs decision-making processes of Parties during major meetings
1.1.1 Technical guidance documents prepared (including studies)
1.1.2 Technical meetings held (AHTEGs, IACs, IAGs, etc.)
1.1.3 Draft decisions and recommendations prepared
1.2 Major meetings organized and delivered with the full and effective participation of Parties, IPLCs and other stakeholders
1.2.1 COP-16, MOP-11 (Cartagena), MOP-5 (Nagoya)
1.3 Integration of biodiversity targets in the policies, strategies and workplans of the United Nations system and other international organizations promoted
1.3.2 Joint work programmes/guidelines/strategies developed with other MEAs and international organizations
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (2):</b> Through the application of the global biodiversity framework, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced
2.1 Resource mobilization is promoted to support implementation
2.1.1 Existing partnerships are further strengthened, and new partnerships are developed
2.2 Institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened to implement the Convention and its Protocols
2.2.1 Capacity development programmes/initiatives implemented (Protocols)
2.3 Knowledge management and information exchange enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
2.3.2 The Biosafety and ABS clearing-houses, tools are well maintained, further developed and made available and interoperable with several partner platforms.
2.4 Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level
2.4.1 Regional webinars delivered to United Nations Resident Coordinator system
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (3):</b> Awareness and action to conserve, sustainably use, and share the benefits of biodiversity is enhanced at all levels and across sectors of society
3.2 Biodiversity is promoted to support the programme of work of the Secretariat and the post-2020 GBF
3.2.1 Stakeholder responsive communication strategy
3.2.2 Strong presence at key high-level political events including messaging and representation at the G7, G20, HLPF and UNGA biodiversity related events.
3.2.3 Communication campaigns promoted and delivered with partners
3.2.4 Stakeholder groups engaged and mobilized to promote biodiversity
3.2.5 Subnational and non-State actor commitments and actions increasing through the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People
3.3 Outreach and awareness raising campaigns implemented for the Cartagena, Kuala-Lumpur supplementary Protocol and Nagoya Protocol to encourage ratification
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (4):</b> Regular monitoring, review and assessment contribute to informed planning and decision-making at all levels, resulting in progressive enhancement of the implementation of GBF, the Convention, and its Protocols
(4.3) Status of implementation assessed, and results made available to inform decision-making (for the Convention and the Protocols)

4.3.3 Relevant assessments and stock-takes including means of implementation and financial resources prepared and/or coordinated (Protocols)
4.3.4 Compliance committee meetings organized, and issues reviewed (Protocols)
4.3.5 Online tools, including decision-tracking tool fully developed, made available and regularly updated and maintained

86. Post resources amounting to \$4,827,800 would provide for the continuation of 15.5 posts (2 P-5, 1 P-4, 4.5 P-3, 2 P-2 and 6 GS) as well as 2 new posts at the P-4 and P-3 levels respectively. These are described below.

87. Given the ongoing work related to digital sequence information on genetic resources (DSI) and related emerging scientific and technical issues, such as synthetic biology, the Secretariat proposes the conversion of a *Programme Officer post at the P-4 level* currently funded by extrabudgetary resources to core budget funding. It should be noted that the issue of DSI emerged as a cross-cutting issue at COP-13 and NP-MOP-2. The post would ensure that the Secretariat can adequately carry out the work required on this topic in the coming years as well as follow other scientific and technological developments which may have an impact on the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. It is recalled that in decisions XIII/16 and NP-2/14 respectively, Parties agreed to consider any potential implications of DSI on genetic resources for the objectives of the Convention and the objective of the Nagoya Protocol at COP-14 and NP-MOP-3. The programme officer would be responsible for the implementation of this new area of work, and also cover work on taxonomy, follow developments on related issues in other international forums, collaborate with relevant organizations and liaise with the scientific and business community to ensure that developments under the Convention and its Protocols duly take into consideration the needs of Governments as well as stakeholders for the benefit of the international community.

88. There is also an urgent need to regularize the *Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) post (P-3)* currently funded from extrabudgetary resources. The BCH is a mandatory mechanism established under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the lack of a core funded position has compromised the Secretariat's ability to deliver on key outcomes relating to the migration of the BCH and the alignment with the clearing-house mechanism and the ABS Clearing-House. The post is critical for managing the online platforms as a means of engaging Parties and other stakeholders in the development of technical documents for biosafety and synthetic biology discussions. Furthermore, COP-15 and CP-MOP-10 are expected to adopt decisions that include specific elements that are dependent on a fully staffed and operational BCH, complete with online platforms for engagement and consolidation of the programmes of work for synthetic biology, risk assessment and risk management, socio-economic considerations and detection and identification of living modified organisms (LMOs). The integration of relevant issues and processes of the Convention and its Protocols continues to be a strategic priority for the Parties and the Secretariat. This was further emphasized in decision CP-9/7, where the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopted a comprehensive process for the development of a post-2020 implementation plan for the Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 GBF. As a result, it is expected that the BCH will play an important role in the enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms and will require the requisite capacity and capability to be included within the staff allocations for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. A Cartagena Protocol information and monitoring function is therefore required to address these additional elements and align with the Convention processes using the Biosafety Clearing-House as a primary tool for managing information and reporting.

**Table 16. Resource allocations: ABS and Biosafety Protocols**

	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<i>Core budget</i>						
Post	4,255.3	4,827.8	4,178.1	15.5	15.5	17.5
Non-post	0.0	100.0	100.0 a/			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,255.3</b>	<b>4,927.8</b>	<b>4,278.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>
PSC (OTA)						
XB					2 b/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,255.3</b>	<b>4,927.8</b>	<b>4,278.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>

a/ includes travel (\$100,)

b/ represents 1 P-4 for DSI and 1 P-3 for BCH

89. Non-post resources provide for travel of staff (\$100,000) considering that in future some travels will be replaced by virtual and hybrid engagement as much as possible. Thus, cost estimate is based on actual expenditure pattern for the biennium 2019-2020.

90. Under the Zero-Nominal Growth Scenario (0 per cent increase in nominal terms), maintaining the programme budget at the 2023-2024 level in nominal terms, the Secretariat would propose the continuation of all existing posts and an amount of \$100,000 under non-post to provide for travel of staff to support the implementation of the mandates under the programme.

## **2. Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division**

*Resource allocation (core budget): \$6,761,300 (scenario 1)*

91. The Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division (SSSF) serves as the Secretary of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and provides scientific and technical support to the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division comprises of three units:

92. Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit covers the following programmes:

- (a) Area-based conservation;
- (b) Forest, land use and ecosystems restoration;
- (c) Marine, coastal and islands biodiversity;
- (d) Climate change and the ecosystem approach;
- (e) Agriculture and inland waters;
- (f) Global Taxonomy Initiative and invasive alien species;
- (g) Biodiversity and health.

93. The Biodiversity Science, Policy and Governance Unit provides support to Parties, stakeholders, and partner organizations in advancing scientific understanding and knowledge on the status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystems and in enhancing scientific and technical tools and guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of evidence-based decision-making. It is responsible for the coordination of scientific work in areas that include Targets 5 through 13, 17 and 19 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and the anticipated successor targets of the new framework to be adopted at COP-15, including through support for implementing the following thematic and cross-cutting issues: marine and coastal biodiversity, forest biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, mountain biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, island biodiversity; the

ecosystem approach, impact assessments, ecosystem restoration; climate change and biological diversity, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; Global Taxonomy Initiative, protected areas and other area-based conservation measures, sustainable use and sustainable wildlife management, technical and scientific cooperation, new and emerging issues among others in line with Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 25 of the Convention.

94. The Biodiversity Economy Transformation and Innovation Unit covers the following programmes:

- (a) Biodiversity and sustainable development;
- (b) Business, finance and biodiversity;
- (c) Mainstreaming of biodiversity.

95. The Biodiversity Economics, Transformation and Innovation Unit provides programmatic, technical and policy analysis to facilitate decision-making and implementation support on issues related to biodiversity mainstreaming across economic sectors and levels of governance, leading on economics and trade, finance and resource mobilization, business engagement, engagement with the financial sector, biodiversity for development, addressing subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and poverty eradication, as part of an integrated approach foreseen in Article 6 (b) of the Convention. This Unit cooperates with relevant partners to promote the development, assessment and implementation of tools, measures, and mechanisms for integrating the values of biodiversity into public and private sector plans, policies and programmes.

96. The People and Biodiversity Unit covers the following programmes:

- (a) Indigenous people, local communities and traditional knowledge;
- (b) Nature and culture;
- (c) Gender.

97. The People and Biodiversity Unit provides scientific, technical and policy analysis to facilitate decision-making and implementation support for issues related to indigenous peoples, local communities and traditional knowledge (Article 8(j) and related provisions), culture and biological diversity (Nature and culture), gender mainstreaming, human dimension of health and biodiversity linkages, and human right-based approaches for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The Unit takes the overall lead to facilitate and service meetings related to Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention pertaining to indigenous peoples and local communities and supports servicing meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body of Implementation and the Conference of the Parties on issues under its responsibility. The Unit's key role is to strengthen the social pillar of the Convention and respond to requests from Parties to enhance and communicate the relevance of biodiversity for people.

98. The Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division contributes towards all four substantive outcomes of the Secretariat. The following table presents the outputs and sub-outputs for which the division is directly responsible.

**Table 17. Outputs and sub-outputs developed by the Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division**

<i>Outputs and sub-outputs per outcome</i>
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (1):</b> Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and integrated gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
1.1 Evidence based analysis/technical work informs decision-making processes of Parties during major meetings
1.1.1 Technical guidance documents prepared (including studies)
1.1.2 Technical meetings held (AHTEGs, IACs, IAGs, etc.)
1.1.3 Draft decisions and recommendations prepared

1. 2 Major meetings organised and delivered with the full and effective participation of Parties, IPLCs and other stakeholders
1.2.1 SBSSTA-25 and 26, WG8J-12
1. 3 Integration of biodiversity targets in the policies, strategies and workplans of the United Nations system and other international organizations promoted
1.3.1 Information exchanges fostered between the CBD its Protocols, MEAs, other UN Organizations and international organizations to inform decisions and enhance policy coherence
1.3.2. Joint work programmes/guidelines/strategies developed with other MEAs and international organizations
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (2):</b> Through the application of GBF, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced
2.1 Resource mobilization is promoted to support implementation
2.1.1 Existing partnerships are further strengthened, and new partnerships are developed
2.2 Institutional and technical capacities of governments and stakeholders are strengthened to implement the Convention and its Protocols
2.2.2 Programme-specific and issue-specific capacity development programmes/initiatives implemented
2.2.3 Scientific and technical cooperation activities promoted and facilitated
2.4 Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level
2.5 Implementation of GBF is facilitated through external partners
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (4):</b> Regular monitoring, review and assessment contribute to informed planning and decision-making at all levels, resulting in progressive enhancement of the implementation of GBF, the Convention, and its Protocols
4.3 Status of implementation assessed, and results made available to inform decision-making (for convention and protocols)
4.3.1 Assessments and stock-takes implemented and/or coordinated
4.4 Status of biodiversity assessed, and results made available to inform decision-making
4.4.1 Status of biodiversity monitored and evaluated based on relevant information, including identified indicators

99. Post resources amounting to \$6,661,300 would provide for the continuation of 18.5 posts (1 D-1, 3 P-5, 4.5 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2 and 6 GS) as well as the conversion of two P-3 posts funded from extra-budgetary funds. These are described below.

100. The Secretariat proposes the conversion of a Programme Officer post at the P-3 level on *Biodiversity and Business*, currently funded by extrabudgetary resources to core budget funding. Since the adoption of the first decision on private sector engagement by the Conference of the Parties at its eight meeting, in 2006 (decision VIII/17), significant progress has been made in engaging businesses for achieving the objectives of the Convention, including: the growth of national or regional partnerships on business and biodiversity and the establishment of the Global Partnership as a network of networks, with currently almost 25 initiatives; the regular holding of the Global Business and Biodiversity Forum back-to-back with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and the building of a collaborative global network of international partner organizations and initiatives which was instrumental for the development of various outreach and guidance products, such as on business reporting. Work on business engagement is therefore bound to continue and its ongoing importance is likely to further increase, also in the context on increased engagement of the financial sector (which includes private businesses). It is therefore critical to secure sustainability of ongoing work activities through the conversion of this post to core budget funding.

101. Similarly, further strengthening of staff support, which is currently managed as temporary post at P-3 level, is needed on addressing One Health approach through programme-wide level across all the relevant programme of works and cross-cutting issues based on strengthening social linkages with various sectors, global partners, civil society groups, Multi-Partnership Funds, and other donors, which will complement the scientific and technical approaches, to be undertaken by the merged post of P-4 on invasive alien species and health. In order to effectively seize the opportunities for partnerships and financial

investment on this issue, the Secretariat would like to propose that the current temporary post be converted to core-budgeted post at P-3 level.

102. In view of increasing need for mainstreaming various economic sectors for the implementation of post-2020 GBF, the Secretariat would like to propose that work in this area, which is currently covered by 50 per cent of a P-4 post, be fully resourced through the provision of a post of *biodiversity mainstreaming Programme Officer (P-4)*. Work on integrating biodiversity considerations within and across economic sectors (“biodiversity mainstreaming”) has intensified considerably since the adoption of landmark decision [XIII/3](#), bundling earlier work on economic sectors under thematic programmes of work and cross-sectorial work on incentives and on sustainable development. With decision [14/3](#) and its focus on key sectors not covered by existing programmes of work, the decision by the Conference of the Parties to establish a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, and the follow-up work already foreseen in the draft decision recommended by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, the mainstreaming work is likely to continue and further intensify and requires, therefore, adequate staffing capacity of a full-time programme officer at P-4 level.

**Table 18. Resource allocations: Science, Society and Sustainable Futures Division**

	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<i>Core budget</i>						
Post	5,842.1	6,661.3	5,718.7	18.5	18.5	21
Non-post		100.0	100.0 a/			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,842.1</b>	<b>6,761.3</b>	<b>5,818.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>21</b>
PSC (OTA)				1 b/	1 b/	1
XB				2 c/	2 c/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,842.1</b>	<b>6,761.3</b>	<b>5,818.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22</b>

a/ includes travel (\$100,000).

b/ represents 1 G-6 Programme Assistant in the People and Biodiversity Unit

c/ represents 2 P-3 posts funded by the EU

103. Non-post resources provide for travel of staff (\$100,000) considering that in future some travels will be replaced by virtual and hybrid engagement as much as possible. Thus, cost estimate is based on actual expenditure pattern for the biennium 2019-2020.

104. Under the zero nominal growth Scenario (0 per cent increase in nominal terms), maintaining the programme budget at the 2023-2024 level in real terms and in nominal terms, the Secretariat would propose the continuation of all existing posts and an amount of \$100,000 under non-post to provide for travel of staff to support the implementation of the mandates under the programme.

### 3. Implementation Support Division

*Resource allocation (core budget): \$7,048,800 (scenario 1)*

105. The Implementation Support Division provides support for the implementation, reporting and review of the Convention and its Protocols through (a) coordination of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building and development activities across the Secretariat; (b) supporting the clearing-house mechanism and advancing knowledge management; (c) facilitating the integration of the biodiversity agenda into relevant international intergovernmental processes and developing strategic partnerships; (d) facilitating the servicing of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and other relevant intergovernmental processes; and (e) providing inputs to Secretariat-wide integrated processes to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. The Head of Division serves as the Secretary for SBI and until recently also as the Secretary of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

106. The Implementation Support Division is comprised of the following three units:

(a) The Monitoring, Review and Reporting Unit is responsible for supporting Parties in tracking progress towards objectives agreed under the Convention and in reflecting these objectives in biodiversity planning, review and reporting. The development of a holistic review system covering the Convention and its Protocol is one of the main goals of the Unit. This includes national reporting as an element of the review system;

(b) The Stakeholder Engagement and Cooperation Unit is responsible for the engagement of major stakeholder groups in the work and processes of the Convention, and for cooperation with other international organizations and conventions, which are key partners in implementing the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols. Among stakeholder groups, it has particular responsibility for youth and for subnational and local authorities. The Unit facilitates the integration of the biodiversity agenda into relevant intergovernmental processes and develops and maintains partnerships to support implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. The Unit is also responsible for matters related to the financial mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols, and for cooperation with the Global Environment Facility.

(c) The Capacity-building and Knowledge Management Unit is responsible for coordinating and facilitating capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and knowledge management programmes as well as developing and managing the clearing-house mechanism platforms and other information technology systems and digital solutions to support implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. It comprises the following programmes:

- (i) Capacity-building and Development;
- (ii) Technical and Scientific Cooperation programme (including the Bio-Bridge Initiative);
- (iii) Knowledge Management and the Clearing-house mechanism;
- (iv) Information Technology and Digital Governance.

107. The Implementation Support Division contributes towards all four substantive outcomes of the Secretariat. The following table presents the outputs and sub-outputs for which the division is directly responsible.

**Table 19. Outputs and sub-outputs of the Implementation Support Division**

<i>Outputs and sub-outputs per outcome</i>
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (1):</b> Through the Convention and its Protocols, the international community increasingly converges on common and integrated gender-sensitive approaches to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
1.1 Evidence based analysis/technical work informs decision-making processes of Parties during major meetings
1.1.1 Technical guidance documents prepared (including studies)
1.1.2 Technical meetings held (AHTEGs, IACs, IAGs, etc.)
1.1.3 Draft decisions and recommendations prepared
1. 2 Major meetings organized and delivered with the full and effective participation of Parties, IPLCs and other stakeholders
1.2 SBI-4, SBI open-ended forum
1. 3 Integration of biodiversity targets in the policies, strategies and workplans of the United Nations system and other international organizations promoted
1.3.1 Information exchanges fostered between the CBD its Protocols, MEAs, other UN Organizations and international organizations to inform decisions and enhance policy coherence
1.3.2. Joint work programmes/guidelines/strategies developed with other MEAs and international organizations
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (2):</b> Through the application of GBF, national implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for improved status of biodiversity is enhanced
2.1 Resource mobilization is promoted to support implementation
2.1.1 Guidance is provided to a growing number of partners to mobilize resources to support national implementation
2.1.2 Existing partnerships are further strengthened, and new partnerships are developed
2.2 Institutional and technical capacities of Governments and stakeholders are strengthened to implement the Convention and its Protocols

2.2.1 Support mechanisms and tools identified, implemented and promoted
2.2.2 Capacity development programmes/initiatives implemented
2.2.3 Scientific cooperation activities promoted and facilitated
2. 3 Knowledge management and information exchange enhanced to support the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
2.3.1 Data and information is well-structured, managed and exchanged
2.3.2 The clearing houses, websites, portals, and other Information Technology (IT) tools are well maintained, further developed, and made available and interoperable with several partner platforms.
2.4 Partnerships are mobilized at the global and regional level to support implementation by Parties at the national level
2.4.1 Implementation of GBF is facilitated through external partnerships
<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of outcome (4):</b> Regular monitoring, review and assessment contribute to informed planning and decision-making at all levels, resulting in progressive enhancement of the implementation of GBF, the Convention, and its Protocols
4.1 Enhanced national planning and reporting facilitated
4.1.1 Support for national planning facilitated and gender-sensitive guidance provided
4.1.2 Support for national reporting facilitated
4.1.3 Increased synergies in reporting to the biodiversity-related Conventions, the Rio conventions and SDGs
4.2 Facilitated party by party review of implementation of the Convention and results disseminated to enhance capacities and inform decision-making
4.2.1 SBI open-ended forum established
4.2.2 Evidence-based Voluntary Peer-Review process facilitated for participating Parties and outcomes fed into SBI/COP
4.3 Status of implementation assessed, and results made available to inform decision-making (for convention and protocols)
4.3.1 Enhanced tools and capacity for high-quality, near real-time monitoring of the global biodiversity framework goals and targets at the national and global level.
4.3.2 High-quality, up to date, actionable analysis is available to contribute to global review and decision-making
4.3.3 Assessments and stock-takes implemented and/or coordinated
4.4. Status of biodiversity monitoring, and results made available to inform decision-making
4.4.1 Status of biodiversity monitored and evaluated based on relevant information, including identified indicators

108. Post resources amounting to \$7,006,400 would provide for the continuation of 23 posts (1 D-1, 3 P-5, 4.5 P-4, 3.5 P-3, 4 P-2 and 7 GS). Currently, the Division also has two positions (1 P-4, 1 GS) funded from extra-budgetary funds.

109. The Secretariat also proposes the creation of two posts to strengthen work in support of planning, reporting, monitoring and review of implementation. In recent years, work to support the development and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans has been supported through staff in the Japan Biodiversity Fund. JBF staff have also supported the voluntary peer review process and the development of proposals for country-led review processes. It is proposed that these gaps be funded through a permanent position at P4 level, especially since this area of work is expected to expand in light of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework it is expected that work in this area will further expand. It is also proposed to create a post at P3 level to advance work on indicators and scientific assessment of progress in order to further support Parties' work in these areas.

**Table 20. Resource allocations : Implementation Support Division**

	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<i>Core budget</i>						
Post	7,015.2	6,818.8	6,818.8	23	23	23.5
Non-post	1,440.0 a/	230.0	230.0 b/			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,455.2</b>	<b>7,048.8</b>	<b>7,048.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<i>PSC (OTA)</i>						
XB				2 c/	3 c/	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,455.2</b>	<b>7,048.8</b>	<b>7,048.8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25.5</b>

a/ includes extraordinary meetings on the post-2020 GBF and translation of CHM website

b/ includes travel (\$100,000) and translation of CHM website (\$130,000) and 2 reports (\$250,000)

110. Non-post resources provide for travel of staff (\$100,000) considering that in future some travels will be replaced by virtual and hybrid engagement as much as possible. This cost estimate is based on actual expenditure pattern for the biennium 2019-2020. In addition, provision of \$130,000 is made for the translation of the CHM website.

#### **D. Administrative support**

*Resource allocation (core budget): \$6,028,600 (scenario 1)*

111. Programme support for the Secretariat is vested with the Administration, Finance and Commercial Services (AFC) Division, which provides fund management, financial services, and logistical and other backstopping support in addition to efficient administrative and human resources support for the Secretariat of the Convention and its Protocols, within the rules and regulations of the United Nations and under the guidance of Parties.

112. The Division comprises the following units:

(a) The **Budget and Finance Unit**, which ensures compliance with the UN Financial Regulations and Rules and financial directives issued by UNON and UN Controller in the expenditure and recording of expenditure of the funds administered by the Secretariat. It assists with the preparation of the biennium budgets for the trust funds managed by the Secretariat to the Conference of the Parties, monitors the Secretariat resources and their effective use in accordance with the approved programme, including the staff and participants travel arrangements. The unit also ensures the accounts of the Secretariat comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) and reflected accurately in Umoja;

(b) The **Human Resources and Administration Unit** provides administrative and personnel support to Secretariat staff through the interpretation and implementation of staff rules and regulations, the necessary actions in Umoja and Inspira and the provision of guidance to staff regarding all human resources issues, including training;

(c) The **Commercial Services Team** ensures office management and provision and maintenance of services for the operation of the Secretariat (procurement, building management, etc.);

(d) The **IT Client Service Team** provides IT infrastructure, services, information security and support to the Secretariat staff based on priorities agreed by the management in line with UN rules and regulations.

**Table 21. Resource allocations: programme support**

	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2019-2020</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZRG</i>	<i>2023-2024 ZNG</i>	<i>2019-20</i>	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2023-24</i>
<i>Core budget</i>						
Post	1,664.8	1,316.7	947.9	7	4	5
Non-post	4,314.9	4,711.9	4,711.9			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,979.7</b>	<b>6,028.6</b>	<b>5,659.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
PSC (OTA)				20	16	16
XB						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,979.7</b>	<b>6,028.6</b>	<b>5,659.8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>

113. Post resources in the Administration, Finance and Commercial Services (AFC) Division, is primarily funded through programme support costs (the 13 per cent overhead costs levied onto the core and all voluntary contributions to the Secretariat), which provides for the backstopping support for the Secretariat. It is anticipated that the current staffing level of a total of 16 posts (1 P-5 post, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 12 GS) will be maintained for the biennium 2023-2024. In addition, an amount of \$1,316,700 is requested for the continuation of 4 core funded posts (2 P-3 and 2 GS) and one new post at the P-4 level. The shortfall in the OTA that the Secretariat has incurred for more than the past than four years<sup>5</sup> has highlighted the need to have a minimum number of posts in the Division funded from the core budget. This view was also shared by the Board of Auditors (BOA) in their recent audit of the Secretariat, specifically that the funding gap reflects inadequate funding for operational activities provided by the Administration Division, and that it may have an impact on the continuity and efficiency of work provided by the Division, especially taking into consideration that more than 80 per cent of posts are funded through programme support costs and the recruitment was frozen as at 31 December 2021. The Secretariat is therefore proposing that the Administrative Officer post (P-4) be transferred to the core budget since it is considered an essential function.

114. Non-post resources amounting to 4,711,900 would provide temporary assistance/overtime (\$200,000), training of staff (\$10,000), rent and associated costs (\$2,918,700), general operating expenses (\$1,453,200) and information technology (\$130,000) to support the implementation of the mandates under the programme. Given that considerable investment has been done and will be done to upgrade the information technology infrastructure in the Secretariat, it was decided to separate out the specific requirements for transparency purposes. During the period, it will be necessary to replace the Secretariat's network switches as well as cover the costs of Microsoft and Umoja licences.

## V. DRAFT DECISIONS

115. This document provides proposals for the integrated programme of work and budget for the Convention and protocols for the 2023-4 biennium, with two scenarios for the core budget as follows:

Zero-real Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	USD 40,443.8
Zero-nominal Growth Scenario for 2023-2024	USD 37,181.2

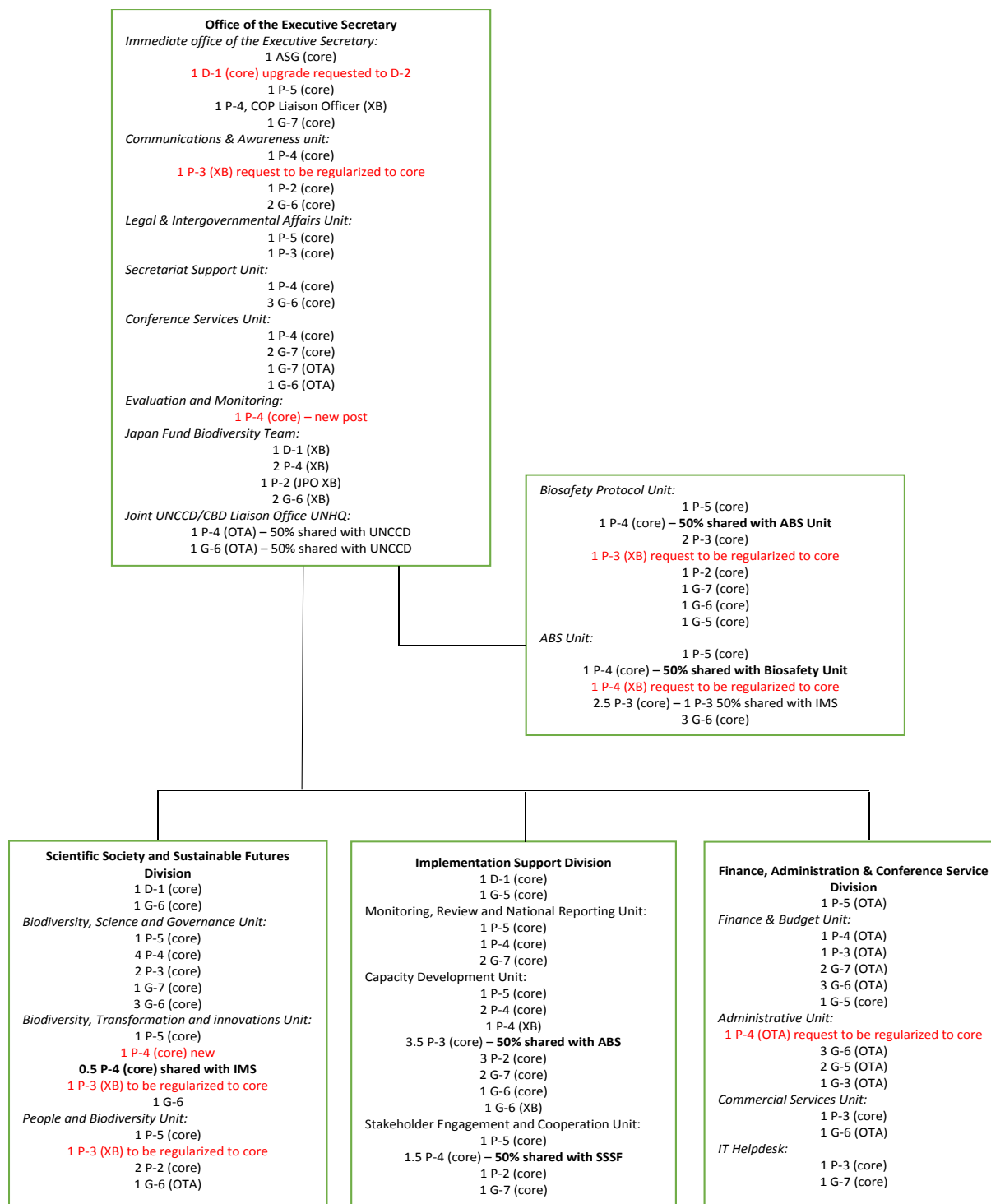
116. As noted in paragraph 9, the draft decisions for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties are provided in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/15/2).

117. The draft decisions for the respective meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols are provided in the respective compilations (CBD/CP/MOP/10/1/Add.5, and CBD/NP/MOP/4/1/Add.5).

<sup>5</sup> A/77/5/Add.7, para 52-59.

Annex I

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND POST DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BIENNIUM  
2023-2024**



*Annex II*

## SUMMARY OF FOLLOW-UP ACTION TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT RELEVANT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OVERSIGHT BODIES

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*Action taken to implement the recommendation*

**Board of Auditors****A/75/5/Add.7 Chapter II**

The Board recommends that UNEP establish the proper liaison between its headquarters and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols to agree on the procedures and responsibilities that each entity shall assume regarding the provision of secretariat services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the aspects related to non-administrative functions (para 170).

UNEP notes that the roles and responsibilities are set out in the Revised Administrative Arrangements between UNEP and Convention of Biological Diversity (Annex to decision X/45). UNEP and the Secretariat plan to develop the service level agreement once COP 15 part 2 has taken place.

The Board recommends that UNEP liaise with the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to propose to the Conferences of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols the adoption of a memorandum of understanding. If agreed, this instrument shall include the arrangements for the provision of secretariat functions by UNEP, aiming to establish a regulatory framework that sets out clear responsibilities, transparency, guidance and accountability among the Parties and Member States (para 171).

UNEP notes that the roles and responsibilities are set out in the Revised Administrative Arrangements between UNEP and Convention of Biological Diversity (Annex to decision X/45). UNEP and the Secretariat plan to develop the memorandum of understanding once COP 15 part 2 has taken place.

The Board recommends to UNEP that the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity issue the report on the administration of the Convention on Biological Diversity in line with the activities disclosed in its programme of work, presenting those activities in accordance with its budget and its execution (para 185).

The format of the bi-annual Secretariat report on the administration of the Convention on Biological Diversity on has been changed to comply with this audit recommendation. The Secretariat has developed a Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) Framework, which is presently used for the preparation of the 2023-24 budget document to be submitted to COP15, part 2. It is expected that the recommendation will be closed once the RBB has been presented to the COP.

The Board recommends that UNEP assist and coordinate with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to standardize the secretariat's reporting processes, with the aim of including indicators, means of verification, outcomes and assessment for each activity presented in the programme of work (para 186).

The Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity notes that it reports to COP in accordance with Article 24 of the Convention and receives its mandate on programmatic and reporting matters from the COP. It is expected that the recommendation will be closed once the RBB has been presented to the COP.

The Board recommends that UNEP assess and correct the grants posted in its BHL and BXL trust funds (para 199).

The Board of Auditors noted that the Secretariat was continue analysing and reconciling the grants from BHL and BXL trust funds. The Secretariat will continue with the analysis and reconciliation and the necessary action will be taken to ensure that correction adjustments are done, and all grants closed by 31 December 2022 following a decision by COP on the use of the fund balances.

The Board recommends that UNEP coordinate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to take the measures needed to comply with the preparation of a complete long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, in order for it to be presented in conformity with the requirements of the Conference of the Parties (para 209).

The Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity and UNEP's Law Division will take measures needed to ensure conformity with Conference of the Parties' decisions. The long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as approved by SBI 3 (Annex 1 of document CBD/SBI/3/L.13) is expected to be adopted during the second part of COP15 in the third quarter of 2022. Recommendation will be closed once the long-term strategy has been completed at COP15-2.

The Board recommends that UNEP assist and liaise with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to coordinate with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to adjust the programme of

The format of the bi-annual Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity report on the administration of the Convention on Biological Diversity has been changed to comply with this audit recommendation. The Convention on

work and budget submission, with the aim of evaluating and implementing a more realistic workplan for the secretariat in accordance with available resources (para 219).

The Board recommends that UNEP assist and liaise with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to coordinate with the Conference of the Parties to include the voluntary contributions in the budget submission in a way that reflects the necessary resources to implement the Conference of the Parties' decisions (para 220).

The Board recommends that UNEP assist and liaise with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to coordinate with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in order to agree on the implementation of a more effective resource mobilization mechanism for the secretariat (para 221).

The Board recommends that UNEP ensure that the contracts contain all the information necessary to identify the department that signs the contract and the consultants and individual contractors hired at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (para 256).

Biological Diversity has prepared an information document on the alignment needed between resources and programme of work. As the programme of work and budget format is in use already UNEP has requested the closure of this recommendation.

The SCBD programme budget for the biennium 2023-24, uses the UNEP Programme Budget format for 2018-19 as requested by the Parties in COP decision 14/37. This format requires that the voluntary contributions are included in the budget submission in a way that reflects the necessary resources to implement the Conference of the Parties' decisions. As the programme of work and budget format is in use already UNEP considers requested the closure of this recommendation.

UNEP has received clarification that it does not have a direct coordination role regarding the resource mobilization mechanism for the secretariat, a, therefore, this recommendation is not implementable, and closure has been requested.

Secretariat has worked with the Umoja team to address this issue and the matter has been resolved. This recommendation remains under implementation as UNEP is required establish a proper coordination mechanism regarding Umoja roles to address the requirements for this recommendation and provide updates of its implementation in future audits. However, due to competing constraints the UMOJA Team has not been able to give this task sufficient priority, and its implementation is therefore beyond the control of Secretariat or UNEP.

*Annex III*

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ITS PROTOCOLS FOR 2023**

**A. Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Member Country	Scale of assessment 2022-2024	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 per cent	Zero Real Growth		Zero Nominal Growth	
			Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024	Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024
Afghanistan	0.006	0.008	1,006	1,000	912	917
Albania	0.008	0.010	1,342	1,333	1,216	1,223
Algeria	0.109	0.136	18,284	18,158	16,574	16,667
Andorra	0.005	0.006	839	833	760	765
Angola	0.010	0.010	1,342	1,333	1,216	1,223
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	335	333	304	306
Argentina	0.719	0.899	120,609	119,776	109,329	109,943
Armenia	0.007	0.009	1,174	1,166	1,064	1,070
Australia	2.111	2.639	354,111	351,665	320,993	322,795
Austria	0.679	0.849	113,899	113,113	103,247	103,827
Azerbaijan	0.030	0.038	5,032	4,998	4,562	4,587
Bahamas	0.019	0.024	3,187	3,165	2,889	2,905
Bahrain	0.054	0.068	9,058	8,996	8,211	8,257
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1,342	1,333	1,216	1,223
Barbados	0.008	0.010	1,342	1,333	1,216	1,223
Belarus	0.041	0.051	6,878	6,830	6,234	6,269
Belgium	0.828	1.035	138,893	137,934	125,903	126,610
Belize	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Benin	0.005	0.006	839	833	760	765
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.019	0.024	3,187	3,165	2,889	2,905
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.015	2,013	1,999	1,825	1,835
Botswana	0.015	0.019	2,516	2,499	2,281	2,294
Brazil	2.013	2.516	337,672	335,340	306,091	307,810
Brunei-Darussalam	0.021	0.026	3,523	3,498	3,193	3,211
Bulgaria	0.056	0.070	9,394	9,329	8,515	8,563
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.005	671	666	608	612
Burundi	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Cambodia	0.007	0.009	1,174	1,166	1,064	1,070
Cameroon	0.013	0.016	2,181	2,166	1,977	1,988
Canada	2.628	3.285	440,836	437,790	399,606	401,850
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Chad	0.003	0.004	503	500	456	459
Chile	0.420	0.525	70,453	69,967	63,864	64,223
China	15.254	19.069	2,558,794	2,541,117	2,319,481	2,332,505
Colombia	0.246	0.308	41,265	40,980	37,406	37,616
Comoros	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153
Congo	0.005	0.006	839	833	760	765
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	168	167	152	153

Costa Rica	0.069	0.086
Cote d'Ivoire	0.022	0.028
Croatia	0.091	0.114
Cuba	0.095	0.119
Cyprus	0.036	0.045
Czechia	0.340	0.425
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010
Denmark	0.553	0.691
Djibouti	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.067	0.084
Ecuador	0.077	0.096
Egypt	0.139	0.174
El Salvador	0.013	0.016
Equatorial Guinea	0.012	0.015
Eritrea	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.044	0.055
Eswatini	0.002	0.003
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010
European Union		2.500
Fiji	0.004	0.005
Finland	0.417	0.521
France	4.318	5.398
Gabon	0.013	0.016
Gambia	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.010
Germany	6.111	7.639
Ghana	0.024	0.030
Greece	0.325	0.406
Grenada	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.041	0.051
Guinea	0.003	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.004	0.005
Haiti	0.006	0.008
Honduras	0.009	0.011
Hungary	0.228	0.285
Iceland	0.036	0.045
India	1.044	1.305
Indonesia	0.549	0.686
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.371	0.464
Iraq	0.128	0.160
Ireland	0.439	0.549
Israel	0.561	0.701
Italy	3.189	3.987
Jamaica	0.008	0.010
Japan	8.033	10.042
Jordan	0.022	0.028
Kazakhstan	0.133	0.166
Kenya	0.030	0.038

11,574	11,494
3,690	3,665
15,265	15,159
15,936	15,826
6,039	5,997
57,034	56,640
839	833
1,342	1,333
92,763	92,123
168	167
168	167
11,239	11,161
12,916	12,827
23,317	23,156
2,181	2,166
2,013	1,999
168	167
7,381	7,330
335	333
1,342	1,333
335,470	333,153
671	666
69,950	69,467
724,326	719,322
2,181	2,166
168	167
1,342	1,333
1,025,094	1,018,013
4,026	3,998
54,517	54,141
168	167
6,878	6,830
503	500
168	167
671	666
1,006	1,000
1,510	1,499
38,246	37,982
6,039	5,997
175,127	173,917
92,092	91,456
62,234	61,804
21,471	21,323
73,640	73,132
94,105	93,455
534,941	531,246
1,342	1,333
1,347,502	1,338,193
3,690	3,665
22,310	22,156
5,032	4,998

10,492	10,551
3,345	3,364
13,837	13,915
14,445	14,527
5,474	5,505
51,699	51,990
760	765
1,216	1,223
84,088	84,560
152	153
152	153
10,188	10,245
11,708	11,774
21,136	21,255
1,977	1,988
1,825	1,835
152	153
6,691	6,728
304	306
1,216	1,223
304,095	305,803
608	612
63,408	63,764
656,583	660,270
1,977	1,988
152	153
1,216	1,223
929,222	934,440
3,649	3,670
49,419	49,696
152	153
6,234	6,269
456	459
152	153
608	612
912	917
1,369	1,376
34,669	34,864
5,474	5,505
158,749	159,639
83,480	83,948
56,414	56,730
19,464	19,573
66,754	67,128
85,305	85,783
484,912	487,633
1,216	1,223
1,221,477	1,228,335
3,346	3,364
20,225	20,337
4,563	4,587

Kiribati	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.234	0.293
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.009
Latvia	0.050	0.063
Lebanon	0.036	0.045
Lesotho	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.018	0.023
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.013
Lithuania	0.077	0.096
Luxembourg	0.068	0.085
Madagascar	0.004	0.005
Malawi	0.002	0.003
Malaysia	0.348	0.435
Maldives	0.004	0.005
Mali	0.005	0.006
Malta	0.019	0.024
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.003
Mauritius	0.019	0.024
Mexico	1.221	1.526
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.011	0.014
Mongolia	0.004	0.005
Montenegro	0.004	0.005
Morocco	0.055	0.069
Mozambique	0.004	0.005
Myanmar	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.009	0.011
Nauru	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.010	0.010
Netherlands	1.377	1.721
New Zealand	0.309	0.386
Nicaragua	0.005	0.006
Niger	0.003	0.004
Nigeria	0.182	0.228
Niue	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.679	0.849
Oman	0.111	0.139
Pakistan	0.114	0.143
Palau	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.090	0.113
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.013
Paraguay	0.026	0.033
Peru	0.163	0.204
Philippines	0.212	0.265
Poland	0.837	1.046
Portugal	0.353	0.441
Qatar	0.269	0.336
Republic of Korea	2.574	3.218

168	167
39,253	38,981
335	333
1,174	1,166
8,387	8,329
6,039	5,997
168	167
168	167
3,019	2,999
1,677	1,666
12,916	12,827
11,407	11,328
671	666
335	333
58,376	57,972
671	666
839	833
3,187	3,165
168	167
335	333
3,187	3,165
204,818	203,403
168	167
1,845	1,832
671	666
671	666
9,226	9,162
671	666
1,342	1,333
1,510	1,499
168	167
1,342	1,333
230,986	229,390
51,833	51,475
839	833
503	500
30,530	30,319
168	167
113,899	113,113
18,620	18,491
19,123	18,991
168	167
15,097	14,993
1,677	1,665
4,361	4,330
27,343	27,153
35,562	35,315
140,403	139,432
59,214	58,804
45,124	44,811
431,778	428,794

152	153
35,582	35,781
304	306
1,065	1,070
7,604	7,646
5,475	5,505
152	153
152	153
2,738	2,752
1,522	1,529
11,709	11,774
10,340	10,398
608	612
304	306
52,916	53,213
608	612
760	765
2,889	2,905
152	153
304	306
2,889	2,905
185,662	186,704
152	153
1,673	1,682
608	612
608	612
8,363	8,410
608	612
1,216	1,223
1,369	1,376
152	153
1,216	1,223
209,383	210,559
46,986	47,250
760	765
456	459
27,674	27,830
152	153
103,247	103,827
16,878	16,973
17,335	17,432
152	153
13,685	13,762
1,521	1,529
3,953	3,976
24,785	24,925
32,236	32,417
127,272	127,987
53,676	53,978
40,903	41,133
391,395	393,593

Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.006
Romania	0.312	0.390
Russian Federation	1.866	2.333
Rwanda	0.003	0.004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.003
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.003
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.002	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1.480
Senegal	0.007	0.009
Serbia	0.032	0.040
Seychelles	0.002	0.003
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.504	0.630
Slovakia	0.155	0.194
Slovenia	0.079	0.099
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.244	0.305
South Sudan	0.002	0.003
Spain	2.134	2.668
Sri Lanka	0.045	0.056
State of Palestine	0.011	0.014
Sudan	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.003	0.004
Sweden	0.871	1.089
Switzerland	1.134	1.418
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.011
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004
Thailand	0.368	0.460
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.009
Timor-Leste	0.001	0.001
Togo	0.002	0.003
Tonga	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	0.046
Tunisia	0.019	0.024
Türkiye	0.845	1.056
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.043
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.010	0.010
Ukraine	0.056	0.070
United Arab Emirates	0.635	0.794
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	5.469

839	833
52,337	51,975
313,014	310,850
503	500
335	333
335	333
168	167
168	167
335	333
168	167
198,611	197,238
1,174	1,166
5,368	5,331
335	333
168	167
84,544	83,959
26,001	25,820
13,252	13,159
168	167
168	167
40,930	40,646
335	333
357,969	355,496
7,549	7,496
1,845	1,832
1,342	1,333
503	500
146,107	145,097
190,224	188,910
1,510	1,499
503	500
61,730	61,303
1,174	1,166
168	167
335	333
168	167
6,207	6,164
3,187	3,165
141,745	140,766
5,703	5,664
168	167
1,342	1,333
9,394	9,329
106,519	105,782
733,887	728,817

760	765
47,442	47,708
283,739	285,332
456	459
304	306
304	306
152	153
152	153
304	306
152	153
180,036	181,047
1,064	1,070
4,866	4,893
304	306
152	153
76,637	77,067
23,569	23,701
12,013	12,080
152	153
152	153
37,102	37,310
304	306
324,490	326,311
6,843	6,880
1,673	1,681
1,216	1,222
456	459
132,442	133,185
172,433	173,400
1,369	1,375
456	459
55,957	56,271
1,064	1,070
152	153
304	306
152	153
5,626	5,658
2,889	2,905
128,488	129,210
5,170	5,199
152	153
1,216	1,223
8,515	8,563
96,556	97,099
665,251	668,986

United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010
Uruguay	0.092	0.115
Uzbekistan	0.027	0.034
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	0.219
Viet Nam	0.093	0.116
Yemen	0.008	0.010
Zambia	0.008	0.010
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.009
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.013</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1,342	1,333
15,433	15,326
4,529	4,498
168	167
29,356	29,153
15,600	15,493
1,342	1,333
1,342	1,333
1,174	1,166
<b>13,418,800</b>	<b>13,326,100</b>

1,216	1,223
13,989	14,068
4,106	4,129
152	153
26,610	26,759
14,141	14,221
1,216	1,223
1,216	1,223
1,064	1,070
<b>12,163,800</b>	<b>12,232,100</b>

## B. Trust Fund for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Member Country	Scale of assessment 2022-2024	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 per cent	Zero Real Growth		Zero Nominal Growth	
			Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024	Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024
Afghanistan	0.006	0.008	237	235	215	216
Albania	0.008	0.011	316	314	286	288
Algeria	0.109	0.154	4,302	4,272	3,899	3,921
Angola	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Armenia	0.007	0.010	276	274	250	252
Austria	0.679	0.959	26,798	26,613	24,291	24,428
Azerbaijan	0.030	0.042	1,184	1,176	1,073	1,079
Bahamas	0.019	0.027	750	745	680	684
Bahrain	0.054	0.076	2,131	2,116	1,932	1,943
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255
Barbados	0.008	0.011	316	314	286	288
Belarus	0.041	0.058	1,618	1,607	1,467	1,475
Belgium	0.828	1.169	32,678	32,453	29,621	29,789
Belize	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Benin	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.019	0.027	750	745	680	684
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.017	474	470	429	432
Botswana	0.015	0.021	592	588	537	540
Brazil	2.013	2.842	79,446	78,898	72,015	72,421
Bulgaria	0.056	0.079	2,210	2,195	2,003	2,015
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Burundi	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Cambodia	0.007	0.010	276	274	250	252
Cameroon	0.013	0.018	513	510	465	468
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Chad	0.003	0.004	118	118	107	108
China	15.254	21.535	602,022	597,866	545,708	548,787
Colombia	0.246	0.347	9,709	9,642	8,801	8,850
Comoros	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Congo	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Costa Rica	0.069	0.097	2,723	2,704	2,468	2,482
Cote d'Ivoire	0.022	0.031	868	862	787	791
Croatia	0.091	0.128	3,591	3,567	3,256	3,274
Cuba	0.095	0.134	3,749	3,723	3,399	3,418
Cyprus	0.036	0.051	1,421	1,411	1,288	1,295
Czechia	0.340	0.480	13,419	13,326	12,163	12,232
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255

Denmark	0.553	0.781	21,825	21,674	19,782	19,895
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Dominica	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Dominican Republic	0.067	0.095	2,644	2,626	2,397	2,410
Ecuador	0.077	0.109	3,039	3,018	2,755	2,770
Egypt	0.139	0.196	5,486	5,448	4,973	5,001
El Salvador	0.013	0.018	513	510	465	468
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Estonia	0.044	0.062	1,737	1,725	1,574	1,583
Eswatini	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255
European Union		2.500	69,890	69,408	63,353	63,710
Fiji	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Finland	0.417	0.589	16,458	16,344	14,918	15,002
France	4.318	6.096	170,416	169,240	154,475	155,347
Gabon	0.013	0.018	513	510	465	468
Gambia	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Georgia	0.008	0.011	316	314	286	288
Germany	6.111	8.627	241,180	239,515	218,620	219,852
Ghana	0.024	0.034	947	941	859	863
Greece	0.325	0.459	12,827	12,738	11,627	11,692
Grenada	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Guatemala	0.041	0.058	1,618	1,607	1,467	1,475
Guinea	0.003	0.004	118	118	107	108
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Guyana	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Honduras	0.009	0.013	355	353	322	324
Hungary	0.228	0.322	8,998	8,936	8,157	8,203
India	1.044	1.474	41,203	40,919	37,349	37,560
Indonesia	0.549	0.775	21,667	21,518	19,640	19,751
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.371	0.524	14,642	14,541	13,272	13,347
Iraq	0.128	0.181	5,052	5,017	4,579	4,605
Ireland	0.439	0.620	17,326	17,206	15,705	15,794
Italy	3.189	4.502	125,859	124,990	114,086	114,730
Jamaica	0.008	0.011	316	314	286	288
Japan	8.033	11.340	317,034	314,846	287,379	289,001
Jordan	0.022	0.031	868	862	787	791
Kazakhstan	0.133	0.188	5,249	5,213	4,758	4,785
Kenya	0.030	0.042	1,184	1,176	1,073	1,079
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Kuwait	0.234	0.330	9,235	9,171	8,371	8,419
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.010	276	274	250	252
Latvia	0.050	0.071	1,973	1,960	1,789	1,799
Lebanon	0.036	0.051	1,421	1,411	1,288	1,295
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Liberia	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Libya	0.018	0.025	710	705	644	648
Lithuania	0.077	0.109	3,039	3,018	2,755	2,770
Luxembourg	0.068	0.096	2,684	2,665	2,433	2,446
Madagascar	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144

Malawi	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Malaysia	0.348	0.491	13,734	13,640	12,450	12,519
Maldives	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Mali	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Malta	0.019	0.027	750	745	680	684
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Mauritius	0.019	0.027	750	745	680	684
Mexico	1.221	1.724	48,189	47,856	43,681	43,928
Mongolia	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Montenegro	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Morocco	0.055	0.078	2,171	2,156	1,968	1,979
Mozambique	0.004	0.006	158	157	143	144
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255
Namibia	0.009	0.013	355	353	322	324
Nauru	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Netherlands	1.377	1.944	54,346	53,970	49,262	49,540
New Zealand	0.309	0.436	12,195	12,111	11,054	11,117
Nicaragua	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Niger	0.003	0.004	118	118	107	108
Nigeria	0.182	0.257	7,183	7,133	6,511	6,548
Niue	0.010	0.010	280	278	253	255
Norway	0.679	0.959	26,799	26,613	24,291	24,428
Oman	0.111	0.157	4,381	4,351	3,971	3,993
Pakistan	0.114	0.161	4,499	4,468	4,078	4,101
Palau	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Panama	0.090	0.127	3,553	3,527	3,220	3,238
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.014	395	392	358	360
Paraguay	0.026	0.037	1,026	1,019	930	935
Peru	0.163	0.230	6,433	6,389	5,831	5,863
Philippines	0.212	0.299	8,367	8,309	7,584	7,627
Poland	0.837	1.182	33,034	32,805	29,944	30,112
Portugal	0.353	0.498	13,932	13,835	12,629	12,700
Qatar	0.269	0.380	10,616	10,543	9,623	9,678
Republic of Korea	2.574	3.634	101,588	100,884	92,084	92,603
Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.007	197	196	179	180
Romania	0.312	0.440	12,314	12,229	11,162	11,225
Rwanda	0.003	0.004	118	118	107	108
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Samoa	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1.671	46,728	46,406	42,357	42,595
Senegal	0.007	0.010	276	274	250	252
Serbia	0.032	0.045	1,263	1,254	1,145	1,151
Seychelles	0.002	0.003	79	78	72	72
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Slovakia	0.155	0.219	6,117	6,075	5,545	5,577
Slovenia	0.079	0.112	3,118	3,096	2,826	2,843
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
Somalia	0.001	0.001	39	39	36	36
South Africa	0.244	0.344	9,630	9,563	8,729	8,778

Spain	2.134	3.013		84,221	83,640		76,343	76,774
Sri Lanka	0.045	0.064		1,776	1,764		1,610	1,619
State of Palestine	0.011	0.016		434	431		394	396
Sudan	0.010	0.010		280	278		253	255
Suriname	0.003	0.004		118	118		107	108
Sweden	0.871	1.230		34,376	34,137		31,160	31,335
Switzerland	1.134	1.601		44,756	44,446		40,569	40,797
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.013		355	353		322	324
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004		118	118		107	108
Thailand	0.368	0.520		14,524	14,422		13,165	13,239
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.010		276	274		250	252
Togo	0.002	0.003		79	78		72	72
Tonga	0.001	0.001		39	39		36	36
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	0.052		1,460	1,450		1,324	1,331
Tunisia	0.019	0.027		750	745		680	684
Türkiye	0.845	1.193		33,350	33,118		30,230	30,399
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.048		1,342	1,333		1,216	1,223
Uganda	0.010	0.010		280	278		253	255
Ukraine	0.056	0.079		2,210	2,195		2,003	2,015
United Arab Emirates	0.635	0.896		25,061	24,887		22,717	22,846
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	6.176		172,667	171,473		156,514	157,397
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010		280	278		253	255
Uruguay	0.092	0.130		3,631	3,606		3,291	3,310
Uzbekistan	0.027	0.038		1,066	1,058		966	971
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	0.247		6,907	6,859		6,261	6,296
Viet Nam	0.093	0.131		3,670	3,645		3,327	3,346
Yemen	0.008	0.010		280	278		253	255
Zambia	0.008	0.010		280	278		253	255
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.010		276	274		250	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.092</b>	<b>100.000</b>		<b>2,795,600</b>	<b>2,776,300</b>		<b>2,534,100</b>	<b>2,548,400</b>

### C. Trust Fund for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources

Member Country	Scale of assessment 2022-2024	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 per cent	Zero Real Growth Scenario - 8%		Zero Nominal Growth Scenario - 0%	
			Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024	Contributions per 1 Jan 2023	Contributions per 1 Jan 2024
Afghanistan	0.006	0.009	227	226	206	207
Albania	0.008	0.013	303	301	275	276
Angola	0.010	0.010	242	241	220	221
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	76	75	69	69
Argentina	0.719	1.125	27,246	27,058	24,698	24,837
Austria	0.679	1.062	25,730	25,553	23,324	23,456
Bahamas	0.019	0.030	720	715	653	656
Bahrein	0.054	0.084	2,046	2,032	1,855	1,865
Belarus	0.041	0.064	1,554	1,543	1,408	1,416
Belgium	0.828	1.295	31,377	31,159	28,442	28,603
Benin	0.005	0.008	189	188	172	173
Bhutan	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.019	0.030	720	715	653	656
Botswana	0.015	0.023	568	565	515	518
Brazil	2.013	3.148	76,282	75,756	69,147	69,538
Bulgaria	0.056	0.088	2,122	2,107	1,924	1,934
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.006	152	151	137	138
Burundi	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Cambodia	0.007	0.011	265	263	240	242
Cameroon	0.013	0.020	493	489	447	449
Central African Republic	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Chad	0.003	0.005	114	113	103	104
China	15.254	23.858	578,043	574,058	523,980	526,939
Comoros	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Congo	0.005	0.008	189	188	172	173
Cote d'Ivoire	0.022	0.034	834	828	756	760
Croatia	0.091	0.142	3,448	3,425	3,126	3,144
Cuba	0.095	0.149	3,600	3,575	3,263	3,282
Czechia	0.340	0.532	12,884	12,794	11,679	11,745
Democratic Republic of Korea	0.005	0.008	189	188	172	173
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010	242	241	220	221
Denmark	0.553	0.865	20,956	20,811	18,996	19,103
Djibouti	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Dominican Republic	0.067	0.105	2,539	2,521	2,301	2,314
Ecuador	0.077	0.120	2,918	2,898	2,645	2,660
Egypt	0.139	0.217	5,267	5,231	4,775	4,802
Eritrea	0.001	0.002	38	38	34	35
Estonia	0.044	0.069	1,667	1,656	1,511	1,520

Eswatini	0.002	0.003
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010
European Union		2.500
Fiji	0.004	0.006
Finland	0.417	0.652
France	4.318	6.754
Gabon	0.013	0.020
Gambia	0.001	0.002
Germany	6.111	9.558
Ghana	0.024	0.038
Greece	0.325	0.508
Guatemala	0.041	0.064
Guinea	0.003	0.005
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.002
Guyana	0.004	0.006
Honduras	0.009	0.014
Hungary	0.228	0.357
India	1.044	1.633
Indonesia	0.549	0.859
Japan	8.033	12.564
Jordan	0.022	0.034
Kazakhstan	0.133	0.208
Kenya	0.030	0.047
Kiribati	0.001	0.002
Kuwait	0.234	0.366
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.007	0.011
Lebanon	0.036	0.056
Lesotho	0.001	0.002
Liberia	0.001	0.002
Luxembourg	0.068	0.106
Madagascar	0.004	0.006
Malawi	0.002	0.003
Malaysia	0.348	0.544
Maldives	0.004	0.006
Mali	0.005	0.008
Malta	0.019	0.030
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.002
Mauritania	0.002	0.003
Mauritius	0.019	0.030
Mexico	1.221	1.910
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.002
Mongolia	0.004	0.006
Montenegro	0.004	0.006
Morocco	0.055	0.086

76	75
242	241
60,570	60,153
152	151
15,802	15,693
163,629	162,501
493	489
38	38
231,573	229,976
909	903
12,316	12,231
1,554	1,543
114	113
38	38
152	151
341	339
8,640	8,580
39,562	39,289
20,804	20,661
304,406	302,308
834	828
5,040	5,005
1,137	1,129
38	38
8,867	8,806
76	75
265	263
1,364	1,355
38	38
38	38
2,577	2,559
152	151
76	75
13,187	13,096
152	151
189	188
720	715
38	38
76	75
720	715
46,269	45,950
38	38
152	151
152	151
2,084	2,070

69	69
220	221
54,905	55,215
137	138
14,324	14,405
148,325	149,162
447	449
34	35
209,915	211,100
824	829
11,164	11,227
1,408	1,416
103	104
34	35
137	138
309	311
7,832	7,876
35,862	36,064
18,858	18,965
275,936	277,494
756	760
4,569	4,594
1,031	1,036
34	35
8,038	8,083
69	69
240	242
1,237	1,244
34	35
34	35
2,336	2,349
137	138
69	69
11,954	12,020
137	138
172	173
653	656
34	35
69	69
653	656
41,942	42,179
34	35
137	138
137	138
1,889	1,900

Mozambique	0.004	0.006
Myanmar	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.009	0.014
Nepal	0.010	0.010
Netherlands	1.377	2.154
Nicaragua	0.005	0.008
Niger	0.003	0.005
Nigeria	0.182	0.285
Norway	0.679	1.062
Oman	0.111	0.174
Pakistan	0.114	0.178
Palau	0.001	0.002
Panama	0.090	0.141
Peru	0.163	0.255
Philippines	0.212	0.332
Portugal	0.353	0.552
Qatar	0.269	0.421
Republic of Korea	2.574	4.026
Republic of Moldova	0.005	0.008
Romania	0.312	0.488
Rwanda	0.003	0.005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.002	0.003
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.003
Samoa	0.001	0.002
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.002
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1.852
Senegal	0.007	0.010
Serbia	0.032	0.050
Seychelles	0.002	0.003
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.002
Slovakia	0.155	0.242
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.002
South Africa	0.244	0.382
Spain	2.134	3.338
Sudan	0.010	0.010
Sweden	0.871	1.362
Switzerland	1.134	1.774
Syrian Arab Republic	0.009	0.014
Tajikistan	0.003	0.005
Togo	0.002	0.003
Tonga	0.001	0.002
Tunisia	0.019	0.030
Turkmenistan	0.034	0.053
Tuvalu	0.001	0.002
Uganda	0.010	0.010
Ukraine	0.056	0.088
United Arab Emirates	0.635	0.993

152	151
242	241
341	339
242	241
52,181	51,821
189	188
114	113
6,897	6,849
25,730	25,553
4,206	4,177
4,320	4,290
38	38
3,411	3,387
6,177	6,134
8,034	7,978
13,377	13,285
10,194	10,123
97,541	96,868
189	188
11,823	11,742
114	113
76	75
76	75
38	38
38	38
44,867	44,558
242	241
1,213	1,204
76	75
38	38
5,874	5,833
38	38
9,246	9,183
80,867	80,310
242	241
33,006	32,778
42,972	42,676
341	339
114	113
76	75
38	38
720	715
1,288	1,280
38	38
242	241
2,122	2,107
24,063	23,896

137	138
220	221
309	311
220	221
47,300	47,566
172	173
103	104
6,252	6,287
23,324	23,455
3,813	3,834
3,916	3,938
34	35
3,092	3,109
5,599	5,631
7,282	7,323
12,126	12,194
9,240	9,292
88,418	88,916
172	173
10,717	10,778
103	104
69	69
69	69
34	35
34	35
40,672	40,899
220	221
1,099	1,105
69	69
34	35
5,324	5,354
34	35
8,381	8,429
73,304	73,717
220	221
29,919	30,087
38,953	39,173
309	311
103	104
69	69
34	35
653	656
1,168	1,175
34	35
220	221
1,924	1,934
21,812	21,936

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	6.843
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010
Uruguay	0.092	0.144
Vanuatu	0.001	0.002
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	0.274
Viet Nam	0.093	0.145
Zambia	0.008	0.010
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.011
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.368</b>	<b>100.000</b>

165,788	164,645
242	241
3,486	3,462
38	38
6,632	6,585
3,524	3,500
242	241
265	263
<b>2,422,800</b>	<b>2,406,100</b>

150,284	151,130
220	221
3,160	3,178
34	35
6,011	6,045
3,195	3,213
220	221
240	242
<b>2,196,200</b>	<b>2,208,600</b>

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