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

First meeting

Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 13–17 October 2014

Item 13 of the provisional agenda*

GUIDANCE ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with its work plan contained in decision X/1, annex II, of the Conference of the Parties, the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (the Intergovernmental Committee) considered the issue of resource mobilization for the implementation of the Protocol at its second meeting and adopted recommendation 2/2: Guidance on resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The recommendation includes a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, at its first meeting.

2. In paragraphs 1 and 2 of the recommendation, the Intergovernmental Committee encouraged Parties to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The Executive Secretary was also requested to include elements on resource mobilization for the Protocol in the regional and subregional workshops and other activities undertaken to support the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (paragraph 3). Furthermore, the intergovernmental committee advised the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to take into account resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol when considering its agenda item 4.1 on review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization including the establishment of targets (paragraph 4).

* UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/1/1.

3. At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted a strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention covering the period 2008-2015. The strategy includes a number of elements relating to access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol. In the submissions made in response to notification issued by the Secretariat in preparation for the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, a number of Parties noted that since the strategy already covers the third objective of the Convention which the Nagoya Protocol seeks to implement, the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol should review the relevant elements of the strategy and provide guidance to the Conference of the Parties on how to address the specific needs related to resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in its decision on resource mobilization.¹

4. Since the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, a number of developments have taken place in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which the present meeting may wish to take into account when considering the decision on resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Section II of the note outlines key elements of decision XI/4 on resource mobilization as well as relevant elements from various intersessional activities, including the review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention, the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, the Dialogue Seminar on Scaling up Finance for Biodiversity held in April 2014 in Quito and the regional workshops on resource mobilization organized by the Secretariat. Section III summarizes the recommendation on resource mobilization submitted by the Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. For ease of reference, the draft decision on resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee is reproduced in section IV below. Section IV also provides additional elements of a draft decision proposed by the Executive Secretary in light of the recent developments regarding resource mobilization under the Convention.

II. RELEVANT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

5. At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision XI/4 regarding resource mobilization for achieving the three objectives of the Convention. Among other things, the Conference of the Parties, in response to the recommendation by the Intergovernmental Committee, decided to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision XI/4, paragraph 12). The Conference of the Parties also adopted preliminary targets for resource mobilization² and decided to review, at its twelfth meeting, the progress made towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 with the aim of adopting a final target for resource mobilization (paragraphs 7 and 22 of decision XI/4). Furthermore, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the preliminary reporting framework and methodological guidance developed by the Executive Secretary³ and invited Parties and other Governments to use it to report on and monitor the resources mobilized for biodiversity at national and global levels and also report on their experiences of in applying the framework.

¹ See document UNEP/CBD/ICNP/2/4 prepared for the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee, available at: <http://www.cbd.int/icnp2/documents/>.

² The preliminary targets included doubling biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015, and at least maintaining this level until 2020 to contribute to the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, including through country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in at least 75 per cent of the recipient countries (decision XI/4, paragraph 7).

³ UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.1.

6. In addition, the Conference of the Parties agreed on the following action items: the review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (paragraph 10); work on possible risks and benefits of country-specific innovative financial mechanisms, including on possible principles and safeguards for their use (paragraphs 20 and 21); modalities and milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (paragraph 8); further work of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (paragraph 24); and regional workshops on resource mobilization (paragraph 27).

7. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision XI/4, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting held in June 2014 in Montreal, reviewed the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. It also considered the global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization; the preliminary reporting framework, report of the technical workshop on innovative financial mechanisms, the views and lessons learned on country-specific innovative financial mechanisms, the initial results of the second phase of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and a summary of the Second Informal Dialogue Seminar on Scaling up Finance for Biodiversity.⁴

A. Review of the strategy for resource mobilization

8. To assist the Working Group and subsequently the Conference of the Parties in reviewing the strategy for resource mobilization, the Executive Secretary prepared a note providing detailed information on the review of implementation of Goals 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the strategy for resource mobilization.⁵ The main points in the information document were summarised in section I of document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4 and those that are most relevant to resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol are highlighted below.

9. Regarding Goal 2 on strengthening national capacity for resource utilization and mobilization of domestic financial resources for the Convention's three objectives, it was noted that institutional capacities for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including articulation of the economic value of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services are still limited in many countries. Secondly, while national financial planning is being integrated into the ongoing revisions of national biodiversity strategies and action plans the process remains weak in terms of establishment of financial baselines, financial costs of planned actions and programmes, and setting of national targets. Also integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national development plans and sectoral strategies does not appear to be planned and institutionalized. Nearly half of the Parties to the Convention have reported some examples of fiscal incentives used to support the Convention's three objectives.⁶ As well, eighty-five Parties (44 per cent) provided examples of private sector involvement but further work may be required to enhance their management role for biodiversity and ecosystem services through regulatory, legal and administrative

⁴ To assist the Working Group in fulfilling its mandate, the Executive Secretary prepared document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4 and various information documents (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/3 to 9) based on input from by Parties and other relevant stakeholders and other relevant sources. The documents can be accessed at: <http://www.cbd.int/wgri5/documents>.

⁵ UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/3.

⁶ Fiscal measures include favourable taxation for biodiversity, tax increase for non-biodiversity friendly economic activities, greening the tax system, reform of non-tax revenues, fiscal structural adjustment, removal of adverse subsidies, integration of biodiversity into national budgets, green public procurement, intergovernmental fiscal transfer and stimulus packages – see further details at: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/fiscalreform>.

framework, such as access to credit, insurance and green procurement for biodiversity and ecosystem services.⁷

10. With regard to Goal 5, the report noted that progress has been made in integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services within multilateral and bilateral donor organizations, and international financial institutions.⁸ Within the United Nations system, the General Assembly, by resolution 67/212 on 21 December 2012, decided to devote one of the special events of the Second Committee during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, as part of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and to further efforts to improve coherence, to a joint briefing by the United Nations entities. Resolution 68/214, adopted on 20 December 2013, took note with appreciation of the realization of the joint briefing by United Nations agencies on the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, including actions undertaken to promote access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and associated traditional knowledge held on 30 October 2013, and noted that similar interactions should be encouraged.⁹ Funding through international nongovernmental organizations largely follows the pattern of official development assistance for biodiversity.

11. With regard to Goal 7 on enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) initiatives and mechanisms in support of resources mobilization, the document noted that ABS initiatives and mechanisms have expanded out across different regions gradually. Latin America had the highest number of ABS agreements compared to the other regions. In Africa, the northern Africa subregion had the least number of ABS agreements while in Asia, western Asia had more ABS agreements than other Asian subregions. The document further noted that ABS agreements have offered financial payments ranging between a few thousand dollars to over one million dollars (<https://www.cbd.int/financial/abs>). Examples include the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), UNCTAD BioTrade and ACP-ABS Initiative. Regarding Strategic Objective 7.1, it was reported that awareness-raising and capacity-building to implement ABS initiatives and mechanisms have been mainly through regional workshops, publications and outreach activities by the Secretariat and projects financed by the Global Environment Facility. The projects have supported activities to facilitate early entry into force and create enabling conditions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and created opportunities leading to the development and implementation of ABS agreements between providers and users of genetic resources. The projects have also contributed to exchange of experiences and good practices in ABS (Strategic objective 7.2).

12. It was noted that additional actions are needed to advance goal 7, including promotion of universal ratification, acceptance and accession to the Nagoya Protocol; fiscal support for national strategies and policies of industries that use genetic resources as input; integration of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing into national industrial strategies and policies; favourable tax and other measures introduced for those revenues resulting from access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and that are returned to conservation and sustainable use projects and activities; and capacity-building and technical cooperation partnerships are promoted between countries that have developed experiences in access and benefit-sharing agreements and those that lack such experience.

⁷ Private sector engagement includes: financial sector integration and greening banks, businesses providing biodiversity services, markets and enabling policies for sustainable enterprises, privatization, private-public partnership, industry-specific initiatives, easements and covenants, co-management, credit policy and insurance schemes, access to stock markets, corporate social responsibility, among others – see details at: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/privatefunding>.

⁸ For example regional development banks are the largest providers of multilateral financial resources and technical assistance to biodiversity and ecosystem services in their respective regions; See: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/donorentities>.

⁹ The briefing was made by United Nations Environment Programme, the World Intellectual Property Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

B. *Global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization*

13. The recent global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization prepared by the Executive Secretary¹⁰ includes a section on the status and trends relating to Indicator 15 for monitoring Goal 7 of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision X/3) i.e. the number of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms, consistent with the Convention and, when in effect, with the Nagoya Protocol, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization. The report notes that the number of access and benefit-sharing initiatives has increased modestly in the past two years. About one third of Parties across all the regions have had access and benefit-sharing agreements. For example, according to the fifth national report, between January 2009 and December 2013, 175 permits have been issued in Australia under the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000. In South Africa, 79 notifications for the discovery phase of bioprospecting have been registered, 15 bioprospecting permits have been approved and 69 Material Transfer Agreements and 19 Benefit Sharing Agreements have been approved.

14. The access and benefit-sharing agreements appear to be concentrated in countries that have high biodiversity richness. Latin America has had a higher number of agreements on access and benefit-sharing than other regions. Most agreements offer financial payments ranging between a few ten thousands of dollars and near one million dollars.

C. *Second phase of the High-level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*

15. Pursuant to paragraph 24 of decision XI/4, the second phase of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 continued to conduct an assessment of the benefits of meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, assess the investments and resources required to achieve the targets and identify opportunities and most cost-effective means towards meeting the targets.¹¹ The work of the Panel was intended to support and inform the discussions and decisions by the Conference of the Parties regarding resource mobilization and innovative financing and contribute to a better understanding of the global resources and investments required.

16. The report of the second phase of the Panel concludes, among other things, that the monetary and non-monetary benefits secured through implementing the Aichi Targets are likely to significantly outweigh the costs.¹² It also recognizes the need for development of appropriate and coherent political and institutional frameworks, including strong political will, in all nations to secure these benefits and synergies. Furthermore, the Panel notes that effective and efficient biodiversity financing systems will require cohesive and well-designed institutions, effective policy frameworks and good governance engaging all relevant actors. It will also require raising awareness of the values of biodiversity, building capacity and developing the knowledge base. Through greater public understanding and acceptance, the

¹⁰ The report was made available as draft to the fifth meeting of the Working Group for comments as document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/4 and has been submitted to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.1.

¹¹ The High-level Panel physically met three times on 30-31 May 2013 (Trondheim, Norway), 2-4 December 2013 (Chennai, India) and on 14-15 April 2014 (Brasilia, Brazil). To support its work, the Secretariat contracted the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and ICF International to carry out a bottom-up research project analysing the inter-linkages between Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the broader policy agendas, as well as the costs and benefits of meeting individual targets at various different levels.

¹² The executive summary (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.2) and the full report (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/12) of the second phase of the High-level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 are available: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=cop-12>.

necessary policy decisions that support resource mobilization can be easily justified and thereby promoting economic-efficiency, market access, income diversification, fiscal reform and private sector investment. The report further notes that achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will require more efficient use of public budgets, together with the development of innovative financial instruments and incentives. Governments need to establish enabling conditions, including appropriate policy and financial instruments that would allow for further involvement of the private sector.¹³

17. The Panel also notes that expenditures and actions to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be recognized as part of wider investment for achieving sustainable development in the context of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The SDGs should create the enabling conditions necessary for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including improved institutions, policy development, and increased human capability to make informed decisions with respect to nature. Adequate integration of biodiversity in the post-2015 framework will help reduce biodiversity financing needs. Finally, the Panel notes that there is a need for substantial increases in dedicated funding for biodiversity, realignment of existing expenditures with biodiversity objectives to bridge financing gaps and improved sectoral integration. Most of the funding required to tackle the drivers of biodiversity loss will require mainstreaming of biodiversity action into existing budgets.

D. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development

18. The Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development which met in Dehradun and Chennai, India discussed, among others, issues related to mainstreaming biodiversity into national accounting systems, the availability of funds, and the benefits of investing in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, poverty eradication and sustainable development. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, in its recommendation 5/8 recommends the adoption of the Chennai Guidance for the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, which among other things, advises Parties to encourage coordination of activities and creation of synergies by giving special attention to gender and social equity, access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including non-market-based approaches, sustainable management of ecosystem services, appropriate incentive mechanisms in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, scaling-up of best practices, and to the empowerment of indigenous and local communities (recommendation 8, annex, sub-section 3 A, paragraph (c)(iii)).

E. Quito Dialogue Seminar on Scaling-up Finance for Biodiversity

19. The Second Dialogue Seminar on Scaling up Finance for Biodiversity, which was held 9-12 April 2014 in Quito, explored ways to scale up the mobilization of financial resources to support the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Among other things, the participants highlighted the importance of access and benefit-sharing as an important mechanism for biodiversity. It was noted that Parties could direct monetary benefits (including fees for samples collected, up-front and milestone payments, royalties, funding for research and fees for use and commercialization) and non-monetary benefits (including collaborative research and development programmes, technology transfer and training) arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

F. Regional workshops on resource mobilization

20. In response to paragraph 27 of decision XI/4, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through its Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative, and the

¹³ These may include environmental fiscal reform, payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, markets for green products, and the integration of biodiversity into climate change funding and international development finance.

United Nations Environment Programme, through its World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), organized a series of regional and subregional workshops on resource mobilization.¹⁴ The workshops aimed to enhance the capacity of participants to prepare national resource mobilization plans for biodiversity in the context of the revision/update of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and to apply relevant tools to identify, assess, and report on resources mobilized for biodiversity in order to establish robust financial baselines.

21. Among other things, participants were introduced to the basic components of UNDP's BIOFIN methodology for identifying and assessing biodiversity finance needs and priorities; steps towards costing the revised NBSAPs and determining the finance gap for their implementation; key steps in the development of a national resource mobilization strategy and integration of resource mobilization planning in the NBSAP revision process; the current global financial flows for conservation and their sources and other possible finance mechanisms for biodiversity. Resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol was taken into consideration during the workshops.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD-HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION REGARDING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

22. In its recommendation 5/10 on review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, the Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention requested the Executive Secretary to develop, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, proposals for concrete and effective actions for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20.¹⁵ The proposals were to include: possible actions and indicators associated for achieving targets for resource mobilization; delivery and support mechanisms for technical support and capacity-building to assist Parties address their resource mobilization needs, including good practices and lessons learned in applying financial tools and instruments; a catalogue of the capacity-building and technical support instruments made available to Parties by various organizations; options for voluntary guidelines on possible risks and benefits of country-specific innovative financial mechanisms and safeguards; and activities and approaches that encourage and support collective action for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention. In response, the Executive Secretary has developed proposals for mobilizing adequate and predictable financial resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020, which are contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13.

23. The Executive Secretary was also requested, in consultation with Parties, to revise the preliminary reporting framework with a view to facilitating financial reporting in order to bring it into conformity with the targets for resource mobilization and also submit the global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. The revised financial reporting framework has been made available to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.3. The reporting framework could be used by Parties to report on the resources mobilised for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol as well.

24. Furthermore, the Working Group recommended elements of a draft decision on resource mobilization for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. Paragraph 1 of the draft decision provides two options of possible text on the final targets for resource mobilization, although

¹⁴ The workshops were organized for in Africa (11-13 February 2014 in Entebbe, Uganda); Asia and the Pacific (6-8 May 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand); Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (26-28 May 2014 in Vilm, Germany); and for Latin America and the Caribbean (15-17 April 2014 in Brasilia, Brazil).

¹⁵ Recommendation 5/10 is contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/4, available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=cop-12>.

consensus was not reached on the final wording (recommendation 5/10, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph 1). Paragraph 2 of the draft decision urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of relevant international and regional organizations, to develop their national resource mobilization strategies or finance plans consistent with identified needs and priorities. Furthermore, the draft decision invites Parties and business organizations and other stakeholders to consider using, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the voluntary guidelines for scaling-up biodiversity funding mechanisms taking into account possible risks and benefits and safeguards for country-specific innovative financial mechanisms.¹⁶ It also welcomes the second report of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020¹⁷ and encourages Parties consider its findings and implement its recommendations, as appropriate. The Conference of the Parties is further advised to adopt the revised financial reporting framework (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.3) prepared by the Executive Secretary and requests the Executive Secretary to integrate the reporting framework into the guidelines for the sixth national report.

25. With regard to technical support and capacity-building, Parties and national, regional and international funding institutions in a position to do so are invited to provide financial support and capacity-building on resource mobilization and Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, based on needs expressed by Parties. The Executive Secretary is also requested to continue catalysing and providing technical guidance and capacity-building on financial reporting, identification of funding needs and gaps and development of national resource mobilization strategies, and incentive measures, including through organizing workshops and a technical expert workshop on identifying, accessing, compiling and aggregating domestic and international biodiversity-related investments and impacts.

IV. DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A DECISION ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

A. *Draft decision recommended by Intergovernmental Committee*

26. The Intergovernmental Committee, at its second meeting, recommended that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, at its first meeting, adopt a decision along the following lines:

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

Recalling Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Protocol which requires that the Parties take into account the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention in considering financial resources for the implementation of the Protocol,

Reaffirming the commitment of Parties to meet the obligations set out in the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention,

Recognizing that the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention encompasses resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol,

Emphasizing that any new and innovative financial mechanisms are supplementary to and do not replace the financial mechanism established under the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention and Article 25 of the Protocol,

¹⁶ The guidelines are based on the revised document on possible risks and benefits of country-specific innovative financial mechanisms, and safeguards (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/7).

¹⁷ UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.2.

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Protocol in its activities in support of the strategy for resource mobilization;
2. *Encourages* Parties to include the consideration of resource mobilization, including funding needs, gaps and priorities, as part of their planning processes towards the implementation of the Protocol, particularly by integrating such considerations into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
3. *Encourages also* Parties to direct domestic resources, in accordance with national circumstances, [including those generated through the successful implementation of access and benefit-sharing agreements] as well as through other new and innovative financial mechanisms, towards the implementation of the Protocol;
4. *Further encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, the private sector and financial institutions to provide, in accordance with their capabilities, financial resources, including through new and innovative financial mechanisms, for the implementation of the Protocol and to include support to the implementation of the Protocol as a priority area for funding;
5. *Encourages* Parties to take appropriate measures within the governing bodies of relevant multilateral financial institutions and development organizations to ensure that due priority and attention is given to the effective allocation of predictable resources for the implementation of the Protocol;
6. *Further encourages* Parties to mainstream implementation of the Protocol in their development cooperation plans and priorities and in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
7. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations to raise awareness, particularly of high-level policy and decision makers, the business sector, and the relevant funding agencies, to the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, in accordance with Article 21 of the Protocol, with a view to support the mobilization of resources for the Protocol;
8. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit information to the Executive Secretary on their experiences related to the mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Protocol, as well as on the status of funds mobilized;
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a synthesis of the information received regarding experiences related to the mobilization of resources to support the implementation of the Protocol and to provide an overview of the status and trends in funding for the consideration of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol; and
10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a document on possible relevant sources of international funding to support the efforts by Parties to mobilize additional international financial resources for the implementation of the Protocol.”

B. Additional elements of a draft decision

27. In addition to the above recommendation by the Intergovernmental Committee, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, taking into the developments

highlighted in this note regarding resource mobilization in the context of the Convention, may also wish to adopt additional decision elements of along the following lines:

(a) *Welcomes* the decision by the Conference of the Parties to include consideration of resource mobilization for the Nagoya Protocol in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention and in the achievement of the targets for resource mobilization;

(b) *Takes note* of the review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention considered by the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fifth meeting;¹⁸

(c) *Takes note* of the preliminary targets for resource mobilization adopted by the Conference of the Parties in paragraph 7 of decision XI/4 and *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties includes consideration of the resource needs for the Nagoya Protocol in its decision on the final targets for resource mobilization;

(d) *Also takes note* of the actions for mobilizing adequate and predictable financial resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020, proposed by the Executive Secretary for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting¹⁹ and *invites* Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to use, as appropriate, the proposed set of actions as a flexible framework for mobilizing resources for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

(e) *Welcomes* the revised financial reporting framework prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.3) and *invites* Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to ensure that resources mobilized for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol are reflected in the financial reporting framework;

(f) *Takes note* of the second report of the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020²⁰ and *invites* Parties to the Protocol consider implementing its recommendations, as appropriate;

(g) *Welcomes* the capacity-building support on resource mobilization provided by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with relevant international organizations;

(h) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to develop guidance tools and training materials to assist Parties in the mobilization of financial, technical and human resources for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

¹⁸ UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/3.

¹⁹ Contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13.

²⁰ UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.2.