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

Second meeting

Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016

Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND RESOURCES (ARTICLE 25)

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with Article 25 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted decision NP-1/6 on matters related to the financial mechanism and NP-1/7 on resource mobilization for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Decision NP-1/6 confirmed that the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Protocol. Decision NP-1/7 outlined elements of the work on financial resources.

2. The present note provides an update on the implementation of Article 25 of the Protocol. The section on the financial mechanism contains information related to guidance, reporting, review of effectiveness, and determination of funding needs. The section on financial resources reports on the latest developments in resource mobilization. Section IV includes a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

II. FINANCIAL MECHANISM

3. In decision NP-1/6, paragraph 1, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol confirmed that the operational arrangements outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Protocol, in particular paragraph 4.3 on the periodic review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism and paragraph 5.1 on the determination of funding requirements. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of Article 25 of the Protocol give special attention to the provision of guidance for inclusion in the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

* UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/1/Rev.1.

This section is thus organized along guidance, reporting, review of effectiveness, and determination of funding needs.

A. Guidance

4. In paragraph 5 of decision XII/30, the Conference of the Parties decided, with a view to further streamlining guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to review proposed new guidance to avoid or reduce repetitiveness, to consolidate previous guidance where appropriate and to prioritize guidance in the context of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In recommendation 1/7, the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation recommended that the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision that addresses, inter alia, consolidated draft guidance to the financial mechanism, including the four-year framework of programme priorities and advice received from the biodiversity-related conventions.

Four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities

5. The Conference of the Parties has previously adopted four-year outcome-oriented frameworks of programme priorities related to the utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for relevant replenishment periods of the GEF Trust Fund; namely, in decision IX/31 B (for GEF-5) and in decision XI/5 (for GEF-6). In its recommendation 1/7, paragraph 1 (a), the Subsidiary Body of Implementation requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, a draft four-year framework of programme priorities for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, taking into account, inter alia, (a) the biodiversity strategy for the sixth replenishment period; (b) potential synergies across the biodiversity-related conventions and the conventions for which the Global Environment Facility serves as a financial mechanism; (c) potential synergies between achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals; (d) the global assessment of progress and the need to prioritize activities to fill gaps; (e) the needs expressed by Parties through the Financial Reporting Framework; and (f) the responses to the questionnaire from the expert team on funding needs for the seventh replenishment period, as well as the report of the expert team.

6. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.3 provides an analysis of the individual elements enumerated in recommendation 1/7, identifying implementation gaps and opportunities for synergies, as well as resulting possible priority areas and outcomes. On this basis, a draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the seventh replenishment period (2018-2022) of the Global Environment Facility is provided in annex I (section A) to document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12. The following provides the information of relevance for the Nagoya Protocol, and suggests elements for inclusion into the four-year framework.

7. *GEF-6 biodiversity strategy.* The GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy contains a specific programme on implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Projects funded under the GEF Trust Fund support national and regional implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and, if still required, targeted capacity-building to facilitate ratification and entry into force of the Protocol. As such, the GEF under GEF-6 provides support for the following core activities to comply with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, including stocktaking and assessment, development and implementation of a strategy and action plan for the implementation of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures, and building capacity among stakeholders (including indigenous and local communities, especially women) to negotiate between providers and users of genetic resources. Countries may consider institutional capacity-building to carry out research and development to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The GEF also provides support to participation in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House. Furthermore, GEF-6 provides support for enhancing national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through regional collaboration. Regional collaboration would help build capacity of countries to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and avoid duplication of regulatory mechanisms.

8. *Global assessment of progress on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.* In preparation for the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Executive Secretary prepared a review of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol. At the request of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (recommendation 1/2, paragraph 2), an updated document on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol was prepared by the Executive Secretary for the consideration of the thirteen meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.¹

9. The entry into force of the Protocol on 12 October 2014 marked the achievement of the first part of Target 16, and according to the updated note by the Executive Secretary, as of 9 September 2016, 85 Parties to the Convention had deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Protocol. However, while significant progress has been made, further efforts are still needed to make the Protocol operational. Most Parties to the Nagoya Protocol are still in the process of establishing ABS measures. Information available indicates that non-Parties, as part of their process towards ratification, are also taking steps to implement the Protocol. Although a number of capacity-building and development initiatives are currently supporting ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, many Parties and non-Parties are still lacking the necessary capacity and financial resources to make the Protocol operational.

10. *National submissions on GEF-7 funding needs.* In decision XII/30, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention decided to undertake, at its thirteenth meeting, the second determination of funding requirements for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, and an expert team was organized to prepare the report on GEF-7 funding needs. The expert team circulated a questionnaire on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility. According to the final report of the expert team, 3 per cent of all projects submitted (41 in total) plan to contribute to implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 16.²

11. *Elements for inclusion in the four-year outcome-oriented framework.* Based on the above-mentioned information, there seems to be an ongoing need for continued support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may therefore wish to consider recommending the following elements for inclusion in the four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention:

- (a) Number of ratifications of the Nagoya Protocol increased;
- (b) Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to implement the Protocol increased;
- (c) Parties deliver their reporting obligations under the Protocol, through submission of national reports and of relevant information through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

Consolidated previous guidance

12. Further to the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting “to consolidate previous guidance where appropriate” (decision XII/30, paragraph 5), annex I (section B) to document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12 contains a consolidation of previous guidance to the financial mechanism, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties. It builds on the results of the first consolidation exercise, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting in decision X/24 (paragraph 1 and annex), while also taking into account the additional decisions related to the financial mechanism taken by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth, eleventh and twelfth meetings; namely, decision X/25 (additional guidance to the financial mechanism), X/26 (the financial mechanism: assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth

¹ See UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/2.

² See UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.2.

replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund), X/27 (preparation for the fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism), XI/5 (the financial mechanism), and XII/30 (financial mechanism).

13. These previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention also include guidance to the financial mechanism related to access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol.³ The following reproduces the consolidation of the previous guidance on access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol, as contained in annex I (section B) to document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12:

(a) Projects that support the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;

(b) Building the capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components, including through:

- (i) Identification of relevant actors and existing legal and institutional expertise for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;
- (ii) Taking stock of domestic measures relevant to access and benefit-sharing in the light of the obligations of the Nagoya Protocol;
- (iii) Development and/or amendment of access and benefit-sharing legislative, administrative or policy measures with a view to implementing their obligations under the Nagoya Protocol;
- (iv) Establishment of ways to address transboundary issues;
- (v) Establishment of institutional arrangements and administrative systems to provide access to genetic resources, ensure benefit-sharing, support compliance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, and monitor the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including support for the establishment of check points;

(c) Building the capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms to promote equity and fairness in negotiations in the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing agreements, including through enhanced understanding of business models and intellectual property rights;

(d) Building the capacity of Parties to develop their endogenous research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through, inter alia, technology transfer; bioprospecting and associated research and taxonomic studies; and the development and use of valuation methods;

(e) Addressing the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, in particular projects that would:

- (i) Encourage their participation in legal, policy and decision-making processes;
- (ii) Assist in building their capacity related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, such as through the development of community protocols, model contractual clauses and minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms to secure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits;

(f) Enabling Parties to actively participate in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and use the best available communication tools and Internet-based systems for access and benefit-sharing;

³ See decision X/24, annex, section B, para. 4.11; decision X/25, para. 13; decision XI/5, paras. 21, 22 and 23, and appendix I (see also decisions XI/1 D, para. 2 and XI/1 E, para. 2); decision XII/30, paras. 1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and appendix II.

- (g) Raising awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, notably through the development and implementation of national and regional awareness-raising strategies;
- (h) Making financial resources available to assist Parties in preparing their national report;
- (i) Supporting the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

Eligibility criteria

14. Decision XII/30 provided guidance on eligibility criteria for GEF Funding. In paragraph 19, the Conference of the Parties decided that all developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, which are Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, are eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility in accordance with its mandate. In paragraph 20, the Conference of the Parties adopted a transitional clause:

“Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition that are Parties to the Convention and provide a clear political commitment towards becoming Parties to the Protocol, shall also be eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility for up to four years after the Nagoya Protocol has entered into force for the development of national measures and institutional capabilities in order to enable them to become a Party. Evidence of such political commitment, accompanied by indicative activities and expected milestones, shall take the form of a written assurance to the Executive Secretary that the country intends to become a Party to the Nagoya Protocol on completion of the activities to be funded.”

15. By the next four-year framework for programme priorities (2018-2022), four years will have passed since the entry into force of the Protocol in October 2014. Considering the importance of ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by the largest number of Parties to the Convention, and taking into account that the national processes of many countries require them to adopt measures to implement an international treaty prior to its ratification, it is important that under GEF-7, countries that provide a clear commitment towards becoming Parties to the Nagoya Protocol are eligible for funding. In this regard, a suggestion to adopt a new transitional clause, to be included in the consolidation of guidance to the financial mechanism, has been reflected in the draft decision below for consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

B. Reporting

16. In its GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, GEF intends to provide a notional allocation of US\$50 million for its programme on implementing the Nagoya Protocol for the GEF-6 replenishment period. According to the report submitted by the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth meeting (document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.1), a total of \$10.3 million of GEF resources have so far been programmed from the biodiversity focal area to implement the Nagoya Protocol, with co-funding of \$38.9 million. During the reporting period, the GEF approved three country-based projects (in Nepal, Peru and South Africa), with \$9.0 million invested and \$33.9 million leveraged in co-financing. The non-grant instrument pilot provided \$10 million for a regional project in Latin America leveraging \$48.3 million in co-financing resulting in an overall investment of \$58.3 million.

17. The annex below provides an overview of all relevant GEF projects that have been approved since the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol in 2010. Based on the information provided in the reports of the GEF since 2012 listed in the annex, a total of 11 Parties to the Protocol have undertaken country-specific projects on the Protocol: Bhutan, China, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, Peru, South Africa, and Viet Nam. A total of 13 Parties to the Convention which are not yet Parties to the Protocol benefited from country-specific projects on the Protocol: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil,

Cameroon, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, and Uzbekistan. In addition, three global projects and several regional projects were approved: three covering countries of the African region, one for countries of the Pacific region, one for Latin American countries and one for some countries of the Caribbean.

18. An analysis of the projects indicates that over half of the country-based projects (in Argentina, Bhutan, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cook Islands, Gabon, Guatemala, Fiji, Kenya, Morocco, Panama, and Uzbekistan) received a GEF grant of around US\$ 1 million. Eight projects (33% of the total) received around US\$ 2 million from the GEF (Algeria, Bahamas, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Peru and Viet Nam). Two projects each received from GEF around US\$ 4 million (Brazil, China). Finally, the project approved for South Africa during GEF-6 benefits from a GEF grant of around US\$6 million.

C. Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

19. In recommendation 1/7, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation suggested that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopt a decision that addresses draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism under the Convention. As the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism of the Protocol is integrated with the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, the draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism should reflect the Protocol. In undertaking the review, three points could be considered:

(a) The questionnaire on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism should also be circulated to the access and benefit-sharing national focal points;

(b) The consultation on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism should also include the national access and benefit-sharing national focal points;

(c) The report on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism should contain a stand-alone section on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Protocol.

D. Determination of funding requirements

20. As already mentioned in paragraph 10 above, in anticipation of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties is undertaking an assessment of funding needed for the GEF-7 period (2018-2022). In preparing the report on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, the expert team circulated a questionnaire designed to collect national information regarding Parties' funding needs under various programmes of the Convention and its Protocols. Information received from recipient countries related to the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 is summarized in subsection A above, in the context of the development of the four-year framework of programme priorities for GEF-7. The full final report of the expert team is available in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.2.

III. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

21. In paragraphs 1, 4 and 6 of Article 25, the Nagoya Protocol provides that the developed country Parties may also provide, and the developing country Parties and the Parties with economies in transition avail themselves of, financial and other resources for the implementation of the provisions of this Protocol through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels. The Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting 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 and in the achievement of the targets for resource mobilization (decision XI/4, paragraph 12).

22. In paragraph 8 of decision NP-1/7, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol invited "Parties, in the context of their obligations under Article 29 of the Nagoya Protocol, 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”. Pursuant to Article 29 of the Protocol and decision NP-1/3 on monitoring and reporting, the information is to be submitted by Parties through their interim national reports, which are due twelve months prior to, and will be considered by, the third meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

23. In paragraph 9 of decision NP-1/7, the Executive Secretary was requested “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 Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its next meeting”. The Executive Secretary will review the interim national reports that will be submitted by Parties to the Nagoya Protocol twelve months before the third meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, and will present a synthesis report on the experiences related to the mobilization of resources to support the implementation of the Protocol and an overview of the status and trends in funding for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting.

24. To enable the collection of information on resource mobilization through the interim national report, the Secretariat with the advice of the Informal Advisory Committee to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House⁴ introduced two new questions in the common format for the interim national report to enable Parties to provide information on:

(a) Experiences related to the mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Protocol (question 62 (b));

(b) The status of funds mobilized in support of the implementation of the Protocol (question 62 (c)).⁵

25. Paragraph 10 of decision NP-1/7 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. A catalogue of funding sources is available on the web pages of the Convention (<https://www.cbd.int/financial/catalogue.shtml>). The catalogue provides information on international funding from over 500 public and private institutions, foundations and corporations, but the information is not specific to the purpose of the Nagoya Protocol.

26. In practice, according to available information, a limited number of funding sources besides GEF have been providing bilateral or multilateral assistance for ABS projects since the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol; namely, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); the ABS Capacity Development Initiative⁶ (a multi-donor initiative); the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through the Darwin Initiative; China’s trust fund within the World Bank; and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.⁷

27. Paragraph 11 of decision NP-1/7 further requested 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 within the context of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. During the intersessional period, the Executive Secretary, in collaboration

⁴ See UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/INF/2, paras. 54 and 55, and online discussions held on the topic.

⁵ The revised interim national report can be found at <https://absch.cbd.int/about>, under “common formats”.

⁶ The ABS Capacity Development Initiative is hosted by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and funded by the BMZ, Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable, Danish Ministry of Environment, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agence Française de Développement, and the European Union and African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat.

⁷ More information on capacity-building projects and initiatives to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol is provided in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/8, “Report on progress on the implementation of the strategic framework for capacity-building and development for the Nagoya Protocol”,

with the Global Environment Facility, co-organized eleven joint CBD-GEF workshops on CBD implementation and financial reporting, back-to-back with the GEF Expanded Constituencies Workshops. The joint workshops included presentations on developments in implementing the Convention and its Protocols, as well as programming opportunities provided by the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy and other programming windows during GEF-6, including opportunities to advance implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

28. In addition, the Executive Secretary organized a total of nine subregional capacity-building workshops on financial reporting and resources mobilization. Organized in cooperation with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) of the United Nations Development Programme, the workshops covered inter alia the steps to be taken towards the development of a national resource mobilization strategy for the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), as well as associated reporting, consistent with the BIOFIN methodology and the targets for resource mobilization adopted in decision XII/3. While the workshops did not provide a specific focus on the Protocol nor on any other substantial implementation issue, they underlined the important role of revised NBSAPs as a basis for identifying national funding needs and priorities, and for the effective mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including, as appropriate, for the implementation of the Protocols under the Convention.

IV. DRAFT DECISION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL

29. In the light of the latest developments presented above, the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol may wish to consider the following draft decision on the implementation of Article 25 on the financial mechanism and resources:

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

Having considered the information on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing provided in the report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility,⁸

Having also considered the information on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing in the report of the expert team on a full assessment of the funds needed for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility,⁹

1. *Bearing in mind* previous decisions on guidance on programme priorities to support ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, in particular decision XI/5, annex, appendix I, paragraph 1, and decision XII/30, paragraph 18, *takes note* of the consolidated previous guidance related to the Nagoya Protocol;¹⁰

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting include the following elements in its decision on the financial mechanism:

(a) Elements for inclusion in the four-year (2018-2022) outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund as follows:

- (i) Number of ratifications of the Nagoya Protocol increased;
- (ii) Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to implement the Protocol increased;
- (iii) Parties deliver their reporting obligations under the Protocol, through submission of national reports and of relevant information through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House;

⁸ UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.1.

⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.2.

¹⁰ UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12, annex I, section B.

(b) As part of the consolidated previous guidance related to the Nagoya Protocol,¹⁰ the adoption of a new transitional clause in the eligibility criteria for funding under the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund as follows:

“Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition that are Parties to the Convention and provide a clear political commitment towards becoming Parties to the Protocol, shall also be eligible for funding by the Global Environment Facility for the development of national measures and institutional capabilities in order to enable them to become a Party. Evidence of such political commitment, accompanied by indicative activities and expected milestones, shall take the form of a written assurance to the Executive Secretary that the country intends to become a Party to the Nagoya Protocol on completion of the activities to be funded.”

(c) The consideration of the Nagoya Protocol in the terms of reference to be adopted for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism under the Convention, and an invitation to Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to respond proactively to the survey for the fifth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism under the Convention.

Annex

OVERVIEW OF GEF-FINANCED PROJECTS ON THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND BENEFIT-SHARING

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF funding (million \$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (million \$)</i>	<i>Total amount (million \$)</i>
<p>GEF report: UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8, 17 September 2012: Through regular project support (not including enabling activities) since its inception and through the period of GEF-4 the GEF has funded more than fifty-five projects for a total of \$237 million in GEF grants to support ABS issues. The grants leveraged approximately \$591 million in co-financing from various partners, a total of \$828 million. Contributions paid towards the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) as of June 30, 2012 amount to USD 15.6 million.</p>				
Global: Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNEP	0.945	1.051	1.996
Guatemala: Access to and Benefit Sharing and Protection of Traditional Knowledge to Promote Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	UNEP	0.909	0.81	1.72
Panama: Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama	UNDP	1 (NPIF)	3.42	4.42
<p>GEF report UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14/Add.1, 16 July 2014: GEF invested \$33.9 million and leveraged \$67.4 million in co-financing. Two projects, one regional project in the Caribbean and one global project, supported early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in a total of 35 countries.</p>				
Algeria: Framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Related Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge in Line with the CBD and Its Nagoya Protocol in Algeria	UNDP	2	4.2	6.2
Bahamas: Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	UNEP	1.9	1.6	3.5
Brazil: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening on the National Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing under the Nagoya Protocol	IADB	4.4	4.4	8.8
Cameroon: A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (<i>Echinops giganteus</i>)	UNDP	0.5 (GEF-BD), 0.44 (NPIF)	1.1	2
China: Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge	UNDP	4.4	22.2	26.7
Ecuador: Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources	UNDP	2.7	11.5	14.3

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF funding (million \$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (million \$)</i>	<i>Total amount (million \$)</i>
Malaysia: Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework	UNDP	2	5.8	7.8
Mexico: Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	UNDP	2.3	8.4	10.7
Morocco: Developing a National Framework on Access to and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge as a Strategy to Contribute to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Morocco	UNDP	0.813	1.4	2.2
Regional (Cameroon, Namibia): A Bottom Up Approach to ABS Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and Namibia <i>Commiphora wildii</i>	UNDP	0.97	1.1	2.1
Uzbekistan: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production	UNEP	1.2	4.2	5.4
Vietnam: Capacity Building for the Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNDP	2	7.7	9.7
Regional: Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in countries of the Caribbean Region.	UNEP	1.826	1.85	3.676
Global: Strengthening Human Resources, Legal Frameworks and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol	UNDP	12	12	24
<u>Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)</u> : The NPIF invested \$12.5 million leveraging \$30.6 million in co-financing in a total of 50 countries by means of eight country-based projects, three regional projects and one global project. One global project supported the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol in 19 countries spanning three continents. With resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the NPIF, GEF supported early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in 54 countries.				
Argentina: Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	UNDP	0.958	3	4
Bhutan: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	UNDP	1	2	3

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF funding (million \$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (million \$)</i>	<i>Total amount (million \$)</i>
Cameroon: A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (<i>Echinops giganteus</i>)	UNDP	0.5 (GEF-BD), 0.44 (NPIF)	1.1	2
Colombia: The Development and Production of Natural Dyes in the Choco Region of Colombia for the Food, Cosmetics and Personal Care Industries Under the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	UNDP	1	1.5	2.5
Cook Islands: Strengthening the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Cook Islands	UNDP	0.93	1.5	2.4
Costa Rica: Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol through the Development of Nature-based Products, Benefit-sharing and Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP	1	4.6	5.6
Fiji: Discovering Nature-based Products and Build National Capacities for the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	UNDP	1	2.4	3.4
Gabon: Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From Their Utilization	UNDP	0.913	1.8	2.7
Global: Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	UNDP	1	0.627	1.6
Kenya: Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol	UNEP	0.913	1.8	2.7
Regional: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC	UNEP	1.8	8.3	10.1
Regional: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region	UNEP	1.8	0.95	2.7

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Regional (Participating countries: Benin, Egypt, Lesotho, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda): Supporting African Countries in Identifying Opportunities for Public-Private Partnerships during the Preparation of Early Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	UNEP	6.831	4.32	11.15
GEF report: UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.1, 2016: A total of \$9.8 million of GEF resources has been programmed from the biodiversity focal area to implement the Nagoya Protocol through 3 projects in 3 countries (Nepal, Peru and South Africa) with co-financing of \$33.9 million. The non-grant instrument pilot provided \$10 million for a regional project in Latin America leveraging \$48.3 million in co-financing resulting in an overall investment of \$58.3 million.				
Nepal: Strengthening Capacities for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Nepal	IUCN	1.376	3.068	4.44
Peru: Effective implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	UNEP	2.29	8.66	10.95
South Africa: Development of Value Chains for Products derived from Genetic Resources in Compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing and the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy	UNDP	6.39	22.215	28.6
Regional (Latin America): Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	IADB	10.07	48.3	58.73