Template for the review of the document on scientific and technical information to support the review of the proposed goals and targets in the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TEMPLATE FOR COMMENTS

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General comments

Overall, the information to support the scientific and technical review of the updated goals and targets, especially around non-monetary benefit-sharing (and related indicators and baselines) is useful and is well received. We commend Parties for seeing the value in non-monetary benefit-sharing, the opportunites for aggregated data collection, and the contribution that non-monetary benefit-sharing makes towards conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use, and capacity building.
Blue text indicates text proposals.

Specific comments

Page	Paragraph	Comment
9	41	A distinction between the need for an adequate RM strategy and the monetary benefits generated through ABS should be noted. For example a modification along the following lines: "Access and benefit-sharing (ABS) also provides an important incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, however, it should be acknowledged that the monetary benefits generated through ABS are of course no substitute for an adequate resource mobilization strategy capable of adequately funding the implementation of the GBF and the attainment of its goals (i.e. the third objective of the Convention is not a funding strategy to achieve the first and second objectives of the Convention concerning conservation and sustainable use).
9	42	This paragraph should go beyond merely recognizing that information on the benefits derived from ABS agreements is limited (monetary and non-monetary), and that often the content of the ABS agreements are confidential, it is not currently possible to put an overall value on the total amount of benefits shared. It should acknowledge that better incentives are required to ameliorate the situation. For example, a concluding sentence could be added along the following lines: "Improved incentives and mechanisms providing greater insight and transparency, for example through voluntary or aggregate reporting, are desirable. Without quantification of the monetary and non-monetary benefits resulting from ABS

		implementation, monitoring the implementation of the third objective of the Convention will remain weak".
10	44	We strongly support the idea of aggregated data collection. Indeed, we believe there are untapped data sources such as publication databases, sequence databases, and biodiversity databases to name a few that, when combined with information in the ABS-Clearinghouse, can support aggregated data collection on non-monetary benefit-sharing and highlight its importance for conservation and sustainable use.
10	45	Target 12 regarding ABS is identified as directly contributing to Goal C concerning fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. Targets 13 (integration of biodiversity values in planning processes), 19 (improving biodiversity information) and 20 (more equitable decisions making) are acknowledged as indirectly support the achievement of Target 12 regarding ABS by helping to create an enabling environment. The relationship between these indicators should be explicitly linked in the monitoring and reporting framework. The role of Goal D addressing implementation and associated indicators (in particular associated with capacity building, technology transfer, the sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and partnerships), in creating an enabling environment should also be acknowledged.
10	48	The role of non-state actors should be explicit in this paragraph. For example, "from all sources, including non-state actors and voluntary contributions," could be added.
11	49	Missing "." After "700 billion per year". In addition to reducing state subsidies as a means to address the funding gap, incentives and disincentives for non-state actors to contribute to resource mobilization could also be acknowledged, for example: "Furthermore, incentives for non-state actors to contribute to biodiversity should be considered."
11	50	The potential for ABS to generate monetary benefits could also be acknowledged as a complement to an appropriate RM strategy and not as a substitute thereof (as per comments above re para. 41). It is perhaps also worth noting that non-monetary benefits, while not direct funding, represent (often substantial) financial investment by the user.
24	88-90	These paragraphs could acknowledge facilitated access for non-commercial research as a feature of ABS that is particularly relevant/important for the international scientific and research community (and therefore beneficial to all countries). Similarly, they could also acknowledge capacity building, technology transfer, the sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and partnerships as important features of non-monetary benefit sharing, particularly for low to middle income countries. These features of ABS could also be better represented in the complementary indicators proposed for Target 12 i.e. as per the proposed indicators and monitoring approach for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1) which is noted in paragraph 3.

Comments should be sent by e-mail to secretariat@cbd.int by 22 March 2021