

ABS indicators in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth



UN
environment
programme



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Goal C

The **monetary and non-monetary benefits** from the utilization of:

- genetic resources
- digital sequence information on genetic resources, and
- traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable,

Are **shared fairly and equitably**, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and **substantially increased by 2050**, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.**

Target 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to:

- ensure the *fair and equitable* sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and
- facilitating *appropriate access* to genetic resources, and

by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable **international access and benefit-sharing instruments**.

Quick guide to Target 13:
<https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/13>

Headline and binary indicators: Mandatory

Headline indicator

C.1 Indicator on monetary **benefits** received
C.2 Indicator on non-monetary **benefits**

[CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/12-
Study on ABS indicators](#)
[CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14-
Metadata sheets](#)

Binary indicators

Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building **measures** at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

[CBD/SBSTTA/26/2/Add.1- Advice
of the AHTEG on the wording of
the questions the binary
indicator](#)

- Three questions with standardised answers

[CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14-
Metadata sheets](#)

Complementary and component indicators: Optional

Goal C

- Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints
- Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing-House
- Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the ABS Clearing-House
- Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the ABS Clearing-House

Target 13

- **Component indicator:** Total number of internationally recognized certificates published in the ABS Clearing-House
- Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) received in a country
- Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints
- Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the ABS Clearing-House
- Number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance for non-commercial purposes in the ABS Clearing-House

Annex I -CBD/SBSTTA/26/2

- Headline indicator** C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received
C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits

Challenges:

- No existing methodology or data
- Need to move from measuring “implementation” to “benefits shared”
- ABS bilateral contracts are not shared
- Nagoya Protocol annex lists 27 types of monetary and non-monetary benefits
- Many logistical/inherent problems for reporting on benefits
 - Decentralized systems- multiple providers/beneficiaries
 - Time lag for benefits
 - Confidentiality
 - Manual information systems
- Need to be able to aggregate across multiple ABS instruments and mechanisms – CBD, NP, ITPGRFA and future proved for other instruments (e.g DSI, BBNJ)

Study by Leibniz
Institute DSMZ funded
by the UK
[CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/12](#)

Goal C: New proposed headline indicators

	Headline indicator	<u>Proposed solution for monetary benefits:</u>
Goal C ^b	<p>C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received* <u>Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p> <p>C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits* <u>Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p>	<p>Countries aggregate all monetary benefits at the national level; report an aggregate financial amount (in \$USD)</p> <p>Multilateral ABS instruments report on money in their fund (ITPGRFA, BBNJ, DSI)</p> <p>Headline indicator aggregates across all of these</p>

Goal C: New proposed headline indicators

	Headline indicator
Goal C ^b	<p>C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received*</p> <p><u>Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p> <p>C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*</p> <p><u>Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p>

Proposed solution for non-monetary benefits:

Consolidate 17 Nagoya Protocol Annex benefits into 5 overarching categories

3 types collected globally; 3 nationally

Multilateral ABS instruments develop appropriate indicators for these 5 categories

Headline indicator aggregates across all of these

Same thing for Target 13

	Headline indicator	Possible disaggregations
Target 13 ^b	<p>C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received*</p> <p><u>Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p> <p>C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits*</p> <p><u>Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable internationally agreed ABS instruments</u></p>	<p>NA</p> <p>For C.1: By monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>For C.2: By type of non-monetary benefit By non-monetary benefits received by indigenous peoples and local communities</p>

How to aggregate monetary benefits

- **Trend in the amount (USD) of benefit received by countries in accordance with applicable international ABS instruments**
 - CBD/NP- Bilaterally received-information needs to be collected at national level
 - Only for those countries that require PIC
 - ITPGRFA- Multilaterally- information could be provided by the treaty secretariat and provided to countries for national reporting
 - Other instruments as appropriate
- All types of monetary benefit-sharing included in the annex to the NP
- Caveats: Few countries have readily available information. Many countries do not yet have a fully operational ABS framework or have only concluded agreements for non-commercial use which do not involve monetary benefits.

Recommendations: Monetary benefits

- A national fund as a centralized system for transferring all monetary benefits
- Confidentiality issues: standardized language can be included in MAT to allow countries to report on benefits received at the aggregate level.
- Countries could include clauses in MAT for users to report on benefits-shared
- Developing/improving ABS information system that can support permitting systems and monitoring of MAT (reporting and tracking expected benefits and actual benefits shared)
- Need to build capacity to report

How to aggregate non-monetary benefits

Required:

1. Number of research and development results arising from ABS instruments (**globally collected**)
2. Number of joint scientific publications arising from ABS instruments with authors from the provider country, where appropriate (**globally collected**)
3. Number of scientific publications relevant to conservation, sustainable use, food security, and public health arising from ABS instruments (**globally collected**)
4. Number of technology transfer events arising from ABS instruments (**nationally collected**)
5. Number of projects contributing to sustainable development arising from ABS instruments (**nationally collected**)
6. Indicator related to capacity-building and development as part of the non-monetary benefits arising from ABS instruments (**TBD**)

Additional: Selected according to national priorities but cannot be aggregated

Recommendations: Non-monetary benefits

- Only countries requiring PIC
- Aggregated trends in non-monetary benefit sharing (% of change overtime)
- Disaggregated information for GR/ATK and type of beneficiary (IPLC)
- Disaggregated by ABS instrument

Recommendations: Non-monetary benefits

- **Globally collected types:** Methodology developed by the Leibniz Institute DSMZ within the Examining Trends in Non-Monetary Benefit-Sharing project (funded by the German Federal Agency of Nature Conservation).
 - The information will be made available to countries to report
 - Pilot phase, publication will be peer-reviewed by COP-16
 - Subject to the availability of resources and possible expansion to other instruments
 - Useful information for countries
 - Can be complemented by any available national information
 - Use more IRCCs!! Or send DSMZ team national ABS codes
 - Scientific practice needs to include reporting on ABS permits

Recommendations: Non-monetary benefits

- **For nationally collected types:**
 - Data is not generally compiled or available and reporting may be challenging.
 - Parties may need support to develop online platforms and training on data collection and management.
 - Possibility of establishing a global user reporting platform to support countries.
- **Further work needed** for indicator to measure non-monetary benefits related to capacity-building, development and training resulting from ABS.
 - Developments for Target 20 could help

Multilateral Recommendations

To enable aggregation across ABS instruments, the CBD DSI multilateral mechanism and the BBNJ Agreement, Parties should anticipate the need to monitor benefit-sharing under the KMGBF and aggregate with other instruments; include indicators during the development of the mechanisms and proactively integrate them into negotiated texts.

To support aggregation of data on NMBS across all ABS instruments, holistic, harmonized approaches might offer the potential to establish cross-treaty monitoring tools, which would produce synergies in NMBS management and allow high resource efficiency.

Q&A

