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BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING INDICATORS PROPOSED IN THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the main objective of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. Other international treaties on access and benefit-sharing (ABS), such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, are also closely aligned with the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.
2. ABS refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed and how the benefits that result from their use are shared. At the conflux of ecological, social and economic elements, ABS is cross-cutting and can be linked to food and livelihood security, indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge, economic development, science, innovation, equity and governance, among other topics. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework presents an opportunity to further enhance the integration and mainstreaming of ABS within biodiversity values as well as across all sectors of the economy, thereby supporting the implementation of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol as well as other ABS treaties.
3. ABS is particularly relevant for developing countries which hold most of the world's biological diversity but often do not obtain a fair share of the benefits derived from the use of these resources for the development of products such as high-yielding crop varieties, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Such a situation reduces the incentive to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources. Granting access to genetic resources in exchange for a fair and equitable share of monetary and non-monetary benefits could contribute significantly to poverty alleviation and other social outcomes, as well as supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. However, tracking benefit-sharing and identifying areas for improvement requires a better understanding of the flows of monetary and non-monetary benefits, including the recipients of the benefits. Currently, there is a lack of a comprehensive baseline for benefit-sharing, which could be further developed under the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
4. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development incorporates ABS under its goals related to food security (target 2.5) and life on land (target 15.6). However, only one indicator related to ABS has been developed under the SDG process (indicator 15.6.1), and it does not fulfil the criteria put forward for the

* CBD/WG2020/3/1.

proposed headline indicators in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.¹ Thus, there is a need to develop further indicators on ABS to measure the progress made towards the 2050 vision, the proposed goals, milestones and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

5. ABS is currently reflected in Goal C and Target 13 of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework² and related proposed headline indicators in the monitoring framework.³

II. BACKGROUND

6. In decision [NP-3/15](#), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol welcomed decision [14/34](#) on a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It invited Parties to the Protocol to participate in the process for developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and encouraged Parties to undertake measures to enhance implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of the framework.

7. Also, in decision [14/31](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention encouraged Parties to consider further integration of ABS into other areas of work under the Convention as part of discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (para. 12).

8. A Global Consultation on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in Relation to Access and Benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol was held on 25 August 2019 to advance the consideration of ABS aspects within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.⁴ The report of the consultation was shared in advance of the second meeting of the Working Group.

9. Additional views related to ABS in the post-2020 framework were also shared by Parties to the Convention, non-Parties and observers in response to notifications 2020-045⁵ and 2021-012,⁶ as well as during the informal and formal sessions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and through the in-session survey on headline indicators⁷ held during that meeting. With regard to goals, targets and indicators for ABS in the monitoring framework, there were many recurring themes in the views and comments, including that:

- (a) Goals, targets and indicators should include all relevant ABS mechanisms;
- (b) ABS-related goals, targets and indicators should cover traditional knowledge;
- (c) Targets and indicators should acknowledge and/or measure the contribution of ABS to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (d) Indicators should capture and quantify, if possible, both monetary and non-monetary benefits;
- (e) Indicators should allow countries to identify who is receiving benefits (for example indigenous peoples and local communities);
- (f) Information on benefits shared may not be readily available due to the confidential nature of some ABS agreements;
- (g) More information is needed on how monetary and non-monetary benefits could be measured;

¹ [CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#), para. 4.

² [CBD/WG2020/3/3](#).

³ [CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.1](#).

⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/post2020-WS-2019-08/documents>.

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2020-045>.

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2021-012>.

⁷ [CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/29](#).

(h) External factors, such as trends in research and development, may lead to an increase or decrease in benefits shared;

(i) Indicators should provide information on the status of or the effective implementation of ABS mechanisms at the national level;

(j) Many Parties may require support to collect and compile data on ABS transactions as well as to advance in the national implementation of ABS mechanisms in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

III. RATIONALE AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED HEADLINE INDICATORS ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

10. Three headline indicators on ABS are currently proposed in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: monetary benefits received from utilization of genetic resources as a result of an ABS agreement, including traditional knowledge (C.0.1); number of research and development products from an ABS agreement (C.0.2); and indicators of operational legislative, administrative or policy frameworks which ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits, including those based on prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms (13.0.1). Options to further refine these indicators are suggested in part V, and the rationale and relevant ABS linkages are summarized in a flowchart included in the annex.

A. Monetary benefits received from utilization of genetic resources as a result of an ABS agreement, including traditional knowledge (C.0.1)

1. Rationale

11. This headline indicator relates to Goal C of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which reads as follows: “The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity”.

12. Indicator C.0.1 is intended to capture national and global volumes of monetary benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. It is complemented by indicator C.0.2. Taken together, these two indicators would fill an important knowledge gap by providing a first global baseline of benefits received from the implementation of ABS mechanisms.

13. The text of the annex to the Nagoya Protocol provides an indicative list of monetary benefits which includes access fees or sample collection fees, up-front payments, milestone payments, payment of royalties, licence fees, contributions to trust funds supporting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, salaries, research funding, joint ventures, and joint ownership of relevant intellectual property rights.

14. With regards to monetary benefits arising from the implementation of other ABS mechanisms, it may also be relevant to consider payments made to the Benefit-Sharing Fund of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the International Treaty, and/or the Partnership Contribution under the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework.⁸

2. Methodological considerations

15. To streamline reporting on this indicator, data on monetary benefits could be included in national reports submitted under the Convention, complemented by information provided in national reports submitted under the Nagoya Protocol, as relevant. As data on monetary benefits are not readily available among all Parties, a first baseline could be compiled on the basis of the next round of national reporting under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.⁹ The reporting guidelines could provide guidance to Parties about compiling data for the indicator.

⁸ <https://www.who.int/initiatives/pandemic-influenza-preparedness-framework/partnership-contribution>

⁹ In accordance with decision 14/27 of the Conference of the Parties on a Process for aligning national reporting, assessment and review: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-27-en.pdf>

16. ABS mechanisms apply to countries that may be mainly providers or users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge, or both. To avoid duplicate reporting, this indicator would collect information on the aggregate amount of monetary benefits received from granting access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge in accordance with national legislation. Some countries have previously submitted information on the amount of benefits received since the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol in their interim national reports submitted under the Protocol (Question 18).¹⁰

17. While some monetary benefits may accrue when mutually agreed terms are established (such as access fees or up-front payments), others may accrue if and/or when specific milestones are reached during the utilization or research and development process (such as filing for a patent), depending on national legislation and the provisions of the mutually agreed terms, and in some cases several years after access was granted. Furthermore, mutually agreed terms determined at the time of access may contain provisions on revising benefit-sharing arrangements at a later given time, for example to take into account a change of intent in utilization. As such, national reporting on monetary benefits should be based on actual amounts of funds received at the reporting date, rather than benefits negotiated or included in mutually agreed terms.

18. Many views received or expressed during the post-2020 process cited the often-confidential nature of benefit-sharing arrangements contained in mutually agreed terms as a possible obstacle for national and global reporting on monetary benefits. However, it is assumed that this obstacle would be limited by collecting the aggregate amount of monetary benefits received during a period covering several years (coinciding with the reporting cycle under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol) and/or by providing guidance to countries on maintaining confidentiality of mutually agreed terms in the reporting process.

19. In accordance with national legislation, indigenous peoples and local communities may have established rights over genetic resources as well as over their traditional knowledge. In such cases, national institutions designated for ABS would need to coordinate with indigenous peoples and local communities to collect information for reporting purposes.

20. Disaggregating the indicator by beneficiary group (recipient of benefits), when possible for countries, could add value to national and global monitoring under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This would enable countries with decentralized or intra-national ABS mechanisms to report the amount of benefits received directly by relevant groups or entities in the country (for example indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, academic institutions,). This could also help to identify trends in the global distribution of benefits over time.

21. The current formulation of the indicator does not address the component of Goal C related to the contribution of ABS to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This could be addressed under a component indicator (for example estimated share of monetary benefits, in percentage terms, directed to conservation and sustainable use).

22. Payments made to the Benefit-sharing Fund of the International Treaty could also be considered monetary benefits contributing to Goal C of the framework. However, taking into account the need for headline indicators to be nationally relevant and to be able to be disaggregated from global to national levels and/or aggregated from national to global levels, data on contributions made to the Fund could be reported under a complementary indicator. Benefits shared under the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA2) of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework,¹¹ as appropriate, could also be taken into account in this manner.

¹⁰ See the National Report Analyzer on the ABS Clearing-House: <https://absch.cbd.int/reports/analyzer>

¹¹ [https://www.who.int/initiatives/pandemic-influenza-preparedness-framework/standard-material-transfer-agreement-2-\(smta2\)](https://www.who.int/initiatives/pandemic-influenza-preparedness-framework/standard-material-transfer-agreement-2-(smta2))

B. Number of research and development products from an ABS agreement (C.0.2)

1. Rationale

23. Indicator C.0.2 is also linked to Goal C of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and aims to measure non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources or traditional knowledge. It is complemented by indicator C.0.1 on monetary benefit-sharing. To streamline reporting processes, data for indicator C.0.2 could also be included in national reports under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.

24. The importance of non-monetary benefit-sharing in ABS processes and its contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to sustainable development is increasingly acknowledged and documented.¹² While the quantification of such benefits remains a challenge, the development of a measurable, though partial, indicator for non-monetary benefits could bring added visibility to such benefits and help communications efforts surrounding ABS implementation and compliance. The proposed indicator focuses on the products of, or results shared from, the research and development process carried out in accordance with domestic ABS measures.

25. The text of the annex to the Nagoya Protocol provides an indicative list of non-monetary benefits which includes: sharing of research and development results; collaboration, cooperation and contribution in scientific research and development programmes; participation in product development, collaboration, cooperation and contribution in education and training; admittance to ex situ facilities of genetic resources and to databases; transfer of knowledge and technology under fair and most favourable terms; strengthening capacities for technology transfer; institutional capacity-building; human and material resources to strengthen the capacities for the administration and enforcement of access regulations; training related to genetic resources with the full participation of countries providing genetic resources, and where possible, in such countries; access to scientific information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including biological inventories and taxonomic studies; contributions to the local economy; research directed towards priority needs, such as health and food security, taking into account domestic uses of genetic resources; institutional and professional relationships and subsequent collaborative activities; food and livelihood security benefits; social recognition; and joint ownership of relevant intellectual property rights.

26. With regards to other ABS mechanisms, under the International Treaty, facilitated access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is considered in itself a major benefit derived from the implementation of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing. Other non-monetary benefits under the International Treaty include the exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, and capacity-building. For the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, non-monetary benefits could include benefits that can be used by the World Health Organization to prepare for (for example training, technology license) or respond to (for example vaccines, antivirals, diagnostic kits) pandemic influenza.¹³

2. Methodological considerations

27. The proposed headline indicator focuses on a subset of tangible non-monetary benefits, i.e. “products of research and development”. This denomination could potentially combine several types of non-monetary benefits such as research results, publications, and international collaborations linked to ABS agreements, though it could remain a challenge to determine a common unit of measurement for use in reporting.

¹² Among others: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2008). *Access and Benefit-Sharing in Practice: Trends in Partnerships Across Sectors*. Montreal, Technical Series No. 38; Valerie Normand, Maria Julia Oliva et al. ed. (2021). The contribution of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) to the Sustainable Development Goals: Lessons learned and best practices, Union for Ethical Biobanking; James Miller, “Impact of the Convention on Biological Diversity: The Lessons of Ten Years of Experience with Models for Equitable Sharing of Benefits”, in *Biodiversity and the Law* 58, 60–61 (C. McManis ed., 2007); United Nations Development Programme (2018). *ABS is Genetic Resources for Sustainable Development*, UNDP, New York, United States of America.

¹³ [https://www.who.int/initiatives/pandemic-influenza-preparedness-framework/standard-material-transfer-agreement-2-\(smta2\)](https://www.who.int/initiatives/pandemic-influenza-preparedness-framework/standard-material-transfer-agreement-2-(smta2))

28. Some views expressed during the post-2020 process suggested to make use of global databases of scientific publications and other databases in view of analysing authorship and collaboration in publications related to the utilization of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge. Based on the information's publication date, this could potentially allow a retroactive baseline to be established for this specific subset of non-monetary benefits (joint publications and/or participation in research). It could also provide useful information on the extent of ABS implementation and compliance within the field of biodiversity research.

29. Considering other comments received during the post-2020 process, as well as the proposed criteria for headline indicators in the monitoring framework, it could be relevant to consider a different headline indicator that would allow countries to report on non-monetary benefits in a holistic manner, encompassing more than research results. The objective of the headline indicator, in such circumstances, could be to provide a high-level estimate of the scope of non-monetary benefit-sharing at the national and global levels, with additional data to be collected from component indicators as appropriate.

30. Some countries suggested that this could be done by defining categories or main types of non-monetary benefit-sharing, including, for instance, capacity development and training, technology transfer, and contribution to sustainable development at the local level.

31. Considering the wide array of possible non-monetary benefits, both tangible and intangible, a simple unit of measurement could be "the number of ABS agreements providing non-monetary benefits" in the country, with a disaggregation by the main category or type of benefit provided in the agreement. As mentioned for indicator C.0.1 above, this indicator could also be disaggregated according to the main groups or entities benefiting from the agreements (for example indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, academic institutions, others). This could allow, over time, the extrapolation of trends based of the number of agreements nationally and globally, as well as trends in the beneficiaries and benefits provided.

32. With regard to other ABS mechanisms, existing information compiled at the global level (for example number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture exchanged through the Multilateral System of the International Treaty) could be made available as complementary indicators.

C. Indicators of operational legislative, administrative or policy frameworks which ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits, including those based on prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms (13.0.1)

1. Rationale

33. This headline indicator relates to Target 13¹⁴ of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which aims to "Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and, as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent". It is assumed that achieving Target 13 by 2030 would create the enabling environment needed to achieve Goal C by 2050.

34. Building upon Aichi Target 16 and SDG Target 15.6, this indicator aims to measure national progress in implementing operational ABS legislative, administrative or policy frameworks. In line with the level of ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, this new indicator would allow countries to self-assess their ABS framework against a set of operational criteria, and monitor progress made over time. The indicator could be useful for communication purposes or to guide capacity-building efforts at the national level.

¹⁴ Previously Target 12 of the updated zero draft.

2. Methodological considerations

35. To streamline reporting under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the country self-assessment could be completed as part of national reports submitted under the Convention, taking into account information already reported under the Nagoya Protocol (through the ABS Clearing-House) and to the International Treaty (national compliance reports) where relevant. However, considering the deadline set to achieve Target 13 is 2030, interim updates could be requested from countries at the half-point of the reporting cycle to guide ongoing discussions on ABS within the bodies of the Convention.

36. Considering the many elements needed to measure the operationality of a country's national ABS framework, a composite indicator, combining data from several sub-indicators or criteria, would provide a qualitative and comprehensive overview of ABS implementation.

37. The methodology developed by the United Nations Environment Programme for SDG indicator 17.14.1¹⁵ is an example of a composite indicator which could serve as a basis. SDG indicator 17.14.1 includes 8 domains (or criteria), each scored on a 0-10-point scale through a biennial survey of Governments (i.e. self-scoring). The percentage of points out of the total is then computed for each country.

38. Criteria for the composite indicator should be inclusive of different national circumstances and yet cover the main obligations of biodiversity-related ABS mechanisms. Such criteria could include, for example ratifying relevant ABS treaties, establishing relevant institutional structures, ensuring legal certainty, clarity and transparency, ensuring fair and equitable benefit-sharing, ensuring monitoring, and supporting compliance.

39. In view of making use of existing processes, the framework of indicators adopted by the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol in decision [NP-3/1](#) could be used to further develop criteria on ABS measures under the Nagoya Protocol. However, the indicators would need to be adapted for national/local use and broadened to include ABS measures adopted within the framework of the Convention (and if relevant, the 2002 voluntary Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization).

40. The indicator could also be developed to include ABS measures adopted under the International Treaty.

IV. OTHER ELEMENTS OF RELEVANCE TO ABS INDICATORS IN THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A. Mainstreaming and integrating access and benefit-sharing

41. As part of an analysis carried out by the Executive Secretary on the ambition and the scope of national and regional targets established in NBSAPs in line with the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets, it was found that only 19 per cent of NBSAPs analysed contained national targets which were similar to the overall scope and level of ambition on Aichi Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol. Of the NBSAPs analysed, 30 per cent did not contain any national targets related to access and benefit-sharing.¹⁶

42. To support the integration and mainstreaming of ABS in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the development of headline indicator 14.0.1 "Extent to which national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts" could take into account the need to integrate ABS within biodiversity values as well across relevant policies and sectors at all levels.

¹⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-14-01.pdf>

¹⁶ [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/8/2](#), paragraph 12; CBD/COP/14/5/Add.2.

43. In line with decision 14/31, additional component or complementary indicators related to ABS could be considered to encourage countries to integrate ABS into other areas of work under the Convention as well as integrate ABS across various sectors at the national level. Based on existing information published on linkages between ABS and the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷ ABS may contribute more broadly to achieving the following targets of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- (a) Target 4 on the conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species;
- (b) Target 9 on ensuring benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines and livelihoods for people;
- (c) Target 15 on reducing the negative, and increasing the positive, impacts of business on biodiversity;
- (d) Target 21 on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity-related decision-making.

B. The role of actors beyond Governments in ABS implementation and compliance

1. Indigenous peoples and local communities

44. Indigenous peoples and local communities are key in many ABS processes as holders of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. In some jurisdictions, in accordance with domestic legislation, indigenous peoples and local communities may also have established rights over genetic resources and grant access to users based on prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

45. With regard to the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, headline indicator 21.0.1 “Degree to which indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth participate in decision-making related to biodiversity” could take into account the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in ABS processes regarding their traditional knowledge and/or genetic resources over which they have established rights according to domestic legislation.

46. Furthermore, Article 12(3) of the Nagoya Protocol states that Parties should encourage, as appropriate, the development by indigenous peoples and local communities, including women within these communities, of community protocols, minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms, and model contractual clauses related to ABS for traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Existing information from the ABS Clearing-House on community protocols and procedures and customary laws could be compiled for use as a complementary indicator under Target 13 and/or Target 21.

2. Industry and other users of genetic resources

47. While both the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol contain obligations for their respective Parties, users of genetic resources, such as businesses and scientific research institutions, have a key role to play in working to ensure that their operations and practices are in conformity with national ABS measures.

48. With regards to business, the development of headline indicator 15.0.1 on “Dependencies and impacts of businesses on biodiversity” could take into account the need to encourage businesses to comply with national ABS requirements.

49. Articles 19 and 20 of the Nagoya Protocol requires its Parties to encourage, as appropriate, the development, update and use of sectoral and cross-sectoral model contractual clauses for mutually agreed

¹⁷ See, e.g. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, ABS Capacity Development Initiative Policy Paper, “How ABS and the Nagoya Protocol contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda” (2016), and Normand, Oliva et al, ed. (2021). *The Contribution of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) to the Sustainable Development Goals: Lessons learned and best practices*, Union for Ethical Biotrade.

terms, and voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing, as means of facilitating the compliance of users of genetic resources with ABS.

50. Existing information from the ABS Clearing-House on model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, best practices, guidelines and/or standards could be compiled for use as a complementary indicator under Target 13 and/or Target 15.

V. OPTIONS TO FURTHER REFINE ABS INDICATORS IN THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

51. Following the content presented in previous sections, some elements of the proposed headline indicators for ABS would benefit from further discussion and input, including on:

- (a) Better understanding challenges Parties may face in compiling aggregate data on monetary benefits received;
- (b) Appropriate disaggregation of monetary benefits, based on the recipient or beneficiary group of such benefits (for example national government, sub-national government, indigenous peoples and local communities, academic institutions, others);
- (c) Determining a unit of measurement to capture non-monetary benefits (for example “products” or “ABS agreements”) and appropriate disaggregation, based on the main recipient;
- (d) Determining categories to simplify reporting on non-monetary benefits, as relevant;
- (e) Identify preliminary criteria for composite indicator 13.0.1;
- (f) Other opportunities to mainstream and integrate ABS in the monitoring framework.

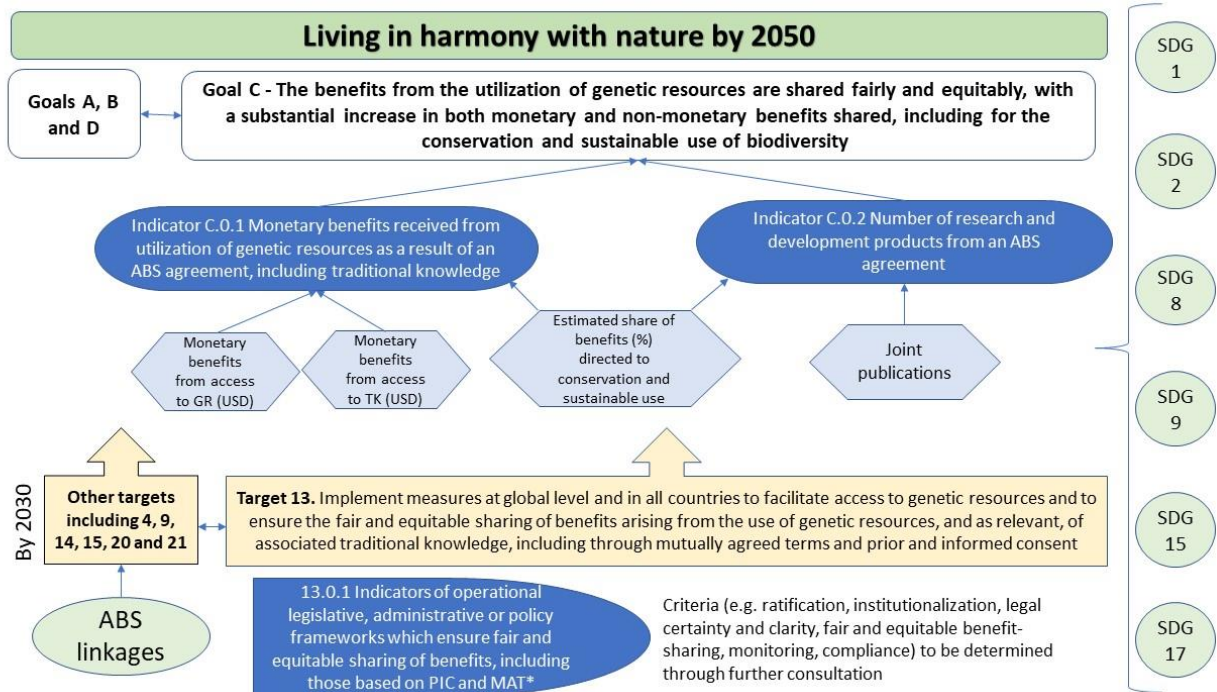
52. To address and further explore the elements mentioned above, the Working Group may wish to consider the options described below or request other actions that could be realistically implemented, subject to the availability of resources, before the resumed in-person session of the Working Group.

	Survey/notification	Webinar and online forum	Informal expert group
Approach	Distribution of a survey targeted to Parties, non-Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and ABS stakeholders in view of gathering information on the elements listed in paragraph 51.	Organization of a webinar to share information on proposed indicators and methodological considerations, with invited speakers to broaden perspective. An online forum could follow the webinar to allow more views to be expressed.	Convening an informal expert group to examine the elements listed in paragraph 51 and report findings to the Working Group at its resumed session.
Advantages	Not resource-intensive Transparent Submissions can be received in six languages	Brings wider visibility and inputs to discussion Participative	Ensures regional balance Participants are selected based on expertise

<p>Disadvantages</p>	<p>Large amount of notifications issued by the Secretariat</p> <p>Not targeted to monitoring experts</p>	<p>Moderately resource intensive</p> <p>Funds needed to provide interpretation to other languages</p>	<p>Resource-intensive</p> <p>Participation limited to a small group of experts</p>
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Annex

PROPOSED HEADLINE INDICATORS ON ABS, WITHIN THE THEORY OF CHANGE OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2021). Proposed headline indicators on ABS, within the theory of change of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.