INCLUDING ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING
IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



A submission from:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

UN environment programme

THE ABS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

AfricaRice

Alliance

Bioversity International

CIAT
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Since 1967 Science to cultivate change

ICARDA
Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas

ICRISAT
INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

IITA
Transforming African Agriculture

ILRI
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CIMMYT
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

CIP
INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Supported by:

IRRI International Rice Research Institute

World Agroforestry

MAEP

Including access and benefit sharing in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Purpose: This paper was prepared for consideration by the 2nd meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Rome, Italy, February 2020.

Proponents:
This paper is being submitted by:

- The eleven international agricultural research centers of CGIAR that host international collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture[1]
- The Secretariat of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- The ABS Capacity Development Initiative

and supported by:

- Service Environnement, Climat et Réponses aux Urgences (SECRU), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP), Madagascar

Focus/scope: The paper includes proposals for how access and benefit-sharing rules, practices and impacts could be integrated in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Post 2020 Framework).

1. Introduction

This paper is submitted for consideration by the 2nd meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020/2), in Rome, Italy, February 2020.

Aware of the fact that various international bodies and instruments deal with access and benefit-sharing, including the WHO PIP Framework and the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, this paper focusses mainly on the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, and the International Treaty on Plant genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

In summary, this paper argues that the following access and benefit-sharing (ABS)-related aspirations and outcomes should be reflected in the Post 2020 Framework:

- By 2030, access and benefit sharing rules should result in:
    - more genetic resources potentially available and used for research and sustainable development subject to ABS mechanisms,

[1] These eleven Centers are: AfricaRice, Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi- Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), International Potato Center (CIP), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), World Agroforestry Centre. In 2006, these Centers signed agreements with the Governing Body of the international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Plant Treaty) placing the PGRFA collections they manage in trust for the international community under the overall framework of the Plant Treaty.

    - more transfers of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge for use in research and technology development
    - more monetary and non-monetary benefits are generated and equitably shared
- In order to achieve these results, by 2030, all national agencies in charge of the implementation of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Plant Treaty), and other future international ABS instruments must have adopted policies and legislative, administrative and capacity building measures that allow their effective implementation in mutually supportive ways and in an environment of cooperation and mutual trust.
- National policies and legislative, administrative and capacity building measures should build on the flexibility provided for in the Nagoya Protocol Article under Article 8(c) for countries to develop ABS measures that consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security.

The paper analyzes the ABS-related sections of the Co-chairs *Zero draft Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework* and *Preliminary draft Monitoring Framework*. In section 4, the paper proposes an alternative draft 2050 Goal concerning ABS, 2030 Action Target concerning ABS, elements of the ABS target for monitoring, and related indicators

Section 2 of this paper provides background, context-setting information about the common objectives of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol, and Plant Treaty, and about piloting work of the UN FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to promote national level implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to support agricultural research and development. It also highlights some recent initiatives to promote the mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol, which have been welcomed and encouraged by both the COP of the CBD and Governing Body of the Plant Treaty.

Part 3 of the paper considers how access and benefit-sharing (ABS) issues are currently addressed in the Aichi Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the *Zero draft of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*[2], and the *Preliminary Draft Monitoring Framework*[3], developed by the WG2020 Co-chairs.

Part 4 proposes a 2050 Goal, 2030 Action Targets and indicators for ABS to be included in the Post 2020 Framework

Part 5 consists of notes concerning a longer-term implementation framework.

2. Background considerations

The objectives of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty

It is important to appreciate that the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of the Plant Treaty are identical: conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and equitable

[2] *Zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework*, CBD/WG2020/2/3, available at https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents

[3] *Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the goals and preliminary draft monitoring framework for targets*, CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1, available at https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents

sharing of benefits derived from their use.[4] Furthermore, in both agreements the access and benefit sharing (ABS) provisions are essential not only for equitable sharing of benefits (including monetary benefits, technology transfer, information exchange, scientific research partnerships, and capacity building), but also for promoting the objectives of conservation and sustainable use. Both agreements' access and benefit-sharing provisions (and those of the Nagoya Protocol) are based on the fact that countries have the sovereign right to regulate access to genetic resources, and that access should be subject to prior informed consent. The Plant Treaty explicitly states that its objectives are in conformity with the CBD. Of course, the access and benefit-sharing systems created/promoted by the CBD and Nagoya Protocol on one hand, and the Plant Treaty on the other, are different. The CBD and Nagoya Protocol generally promote bilateral access and benefit-sharing regulation and deal making, with providers and recipients mutually agreeing between themselves on access and benefit-sharing terms and conditions, subject to approval by a national competent authority. The Plant Treaty, in contrast, creates a multilateral system, whereby all Contracting Parties agree to virtually pool specified plant genetic resources and exchange them using a standard material transfer agreement (SMTA), which was consensually adopted by all Contracting Parties in 2006 and contains the access and benefit-sharing terms and conditions for germplasm transfers between providers and recipients. Monetary benefits, if they accrue, are paid to a multilateral benefit-sharing fund that supports projects in developing countries to conserve and sustainably use plant genetic diversity (Manzella, 2013). National access and benefit-sharing systems implementing the CBD/Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty are necessarily closely intertwined. Without coordinated, mutually supportive implementation measures at a national level, stakeholders are confused by which rules apply, and public authorities charged with the administration of these systems often lack confidence to make decisions given uncertainties about the relationships between the two ABS systems. Under these circumstances, the potential contributions of access and benefit- sharing to all three objectives of conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing are undermined. Post-2020, the world cannot afford to promote these international agreements in isolation from one another. Their objectives can only be realized through coordinated, mutually supportive efforts. It is therefore essential that the Post-2020 Framework reflect this broader approach to ABS.

It is important to note that provisions of the CBD (Article 8j) and the Nagoya Protocol, promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, substantially overlap with those under the Plant Treaty promoting Farmers' Rights. They promote indigenous peoples and local communities' (IPLCs') and farmers' rights to share equitably in the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; they underscore that traditional knowledge should be protected, and that IPLCs and farmers should be involved in decision making with respect to the management of genetic resources.

Nagoya Protocol Article 8 states that "each Party shall: […] consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security" when developing national implementation laws or other mechanisms. As such, Article 8 provides space for developing access and benefit-sharing mechanisms, under the Nagoya framework, that respond to, and create policy support for, the ways that genetic resources are accessed and used, and benefits are shared, in the agricultural sector. ABS related goals within the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework should embrace this aspect too.

[4] In addition, the objective of the Nagoya protocol, and the third objective of the Plant Treaty are also identical.

Genetic resources for food and agriculture include plant, animal, forest, fish and microbial genetic resources of relevance for food production. They all share some distinctive features that have been recognized by the CBD- COP.[5]: their essential role for food security; the dependence of many GRFA on human intervention or influence; the high degree of interdependence between countries for GRFA; the fact that many GRFA have been shaped, diversified and conserved through human activities over generations; and the relevance of conservation efforts both ex situ and in situ for their preservation and continued diversification. International exchange of GRFA is essential to the agricultural sector. ABS measures can play an important role in making GRFA work for a more sustainable agricultural production, a more food secure future and a better nutrition across the globe. For these reasons, the Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO, 2016) stress that national ABS measures for GRFA should be simple and flexible. Simplicity and flexibility can be achieved by tailoring national ABS regimes to different subsectors of GRFA, both on the access and the benefit-sharing sides. For example, when regulating access, national ABS laws and regulations can specify the categories of genetic resources and the intended uses covered by the access provisions. They can also standardize access procedures depending on the type of genetic resource and intended use. For ensuring benefit-sharing, laws and regulations can consider putting in place mechanisms for the collective sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the use of GRFA. At the global level, through article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol, parties to the Protocol have agreed on a process to consider the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism, which may be relevant to benefit-sharing for GRFA.

Recent efforts to promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty

Since 2012, a number of the organizations that are jointly submitting this paper have worked together, to promote the mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty.

Before the Nagoya Protocol was adopted, many of these organizations tended to concentrate their work on ABS issues within their sector, promoting the implementation of *either* the CBD *or* the Plant Treaty, but not both. The adoption of the Nagoya Protocol presented an opportunity to "press the re-start button", and to try to overcome historical sectoral divisions, by bringing key actors from the agriculture and environment sectors together to learn more about each other's perspectives and to develop rules, regulations and guidelines that implement the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty in coordinated, mutually supportive ways, that are sensitive to the differences between the ways genetic resources and traditional knowledge are conserved and used, and the ways benefits are shared in different sectors.

Over the last seven years, there have been five international workshops[6] bringing together Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty National Focal Points from over 35 countries to get to know one another, share perspectives, build trust and develop joint implementation plans; to create decision-making tools

[5] COP 5 Decision V/5, Appendix, paragraph 2

[6] Details about these workshops are available at: https://www.bioversityinternational.org/research-portfolio/policies-for-plant-diversity-management/mutual-implementation-of-nagoya-protocol-and-plant-treaty/?L=0

for policy development and stakeholders' day-to-day use of genetic resources;[7] and to write research articles focusing on mutually supportive implementation of the two agreements.[8] Many of the partners involved in these activities worked together to develop a project entitled 'Mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty in Madagascar and Benin'[9], which was supported by the Darwin Initiative. Further support for developing mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and Nagoya Protocol at national levels was provided by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the 'Genetic Resources Policy Initiative' and the CGIAR's Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), and Genebank Platform, and Japan Biodiversity Fund.

Both the Governing Body of the Plant Treaty and Conference of the Parties of the CBD have welcomed the efforts of these organizations working together to promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty and encouraged them, and others, to engage in more such activities in the future.

Meanwhile, a growing number of countries are working through policy and law development processes to implement both the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty.

The proposed goal, action target and indictors reflect lessons learned in the course of these activities.

3. ABS in the Aichi Targets, SDGs and Co-Chairs' *Zero draft Post 2020 Framework* and *Monitoring Framework*

The Aichi Target 16 is "[b]y 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation." [10]. While elements of Aichi Target 16 are still valid and relevant, additional elements stressing implementation, benefit-sharing and contribution of ABS to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use could be included (again embracing ABS elements under other international conventions and intergovernmental processes, including the Plant Treaty).

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[7] Joint Capacity Building Programme. 2017. *Mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty: Scenarios for consideration by national focal points and other interested stakeholders.* Bioversity International, Rome. Available: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96525/Mutually_Joint_2017.pdf
Joint Capacity Building Programme. 2018. *Decision-making tool for national implementation of the Plant Treaty's multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing*. Bioversity International, Rome. Available: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/93396/Decision_JCBP_2018.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y

[8] Halewood, M., Andrieux, E., Crisson, L., Gapusi, J., Mulumba, J. W., Koffi, E. K, Dorji,T., Bhatta, M. R., and Balma, D,. 2013. 'Implementing 'Mutually Supportive' Access and Benefit Sharing Mechanisms Under the Plant Treaty, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Nagoya Protocol'. 9/1 *Law, Environment and Development Journal*. Available at http://www.lead-journal.org/content/13068.pdf; Halewood, M., Otieno, G.; Nkhoma, C.; Kasasa, P.; Mulumba, J.W.; Gapusi, J.; de Jonge, B. (2016) Access and benefit sharing policies for climate resilient seed systems: matching global commitments with national realities. ISSD Africa Synthesis Paper. Available: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79167

[9] https://www.bioversityinternational.org/darwin-benin-madagascar/

[10] Aichi Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 available at https://www.cbd.int/sp/

Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reflects a broader approach, promoting sharing of benefits and access to genetic resources 'as internationally agreed' without reference to Nagoya Protocol in particular, or any other particular agreement for that matter. Similarly, Indicator 15.6.1 refers to numbers of countries that have adopted 'legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.[11] In relation to the International Treaty, the total number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is already being reported as supplementary data to monitor progress towards achievement of target 15.6, as per the Global Indicator Framework adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017. Information in relation to the total number of SMTAs has been provided to UNSTAT since the beginning of the SDG monitoring and will continue to be provided until 2030.

The 2050 and 2030 Goals related to ABS in the *Zero draft of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* are,

> "The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased by [X] by 2030 and reached [X] by 2050." [12]

The 2030 Action Target related is ABS is basically identical:

> "Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and related traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, resulting by 2030 in an [X] increase in benefits."[13]

There are two identical 'suggested elements … for monitoring' both these goals and targets:

> "Change in the amount of monetary benefits shared", and
>
> "Change in the amount of non-monetary benefits share"[14]

There is the third suggested element for monitoring the 2030 action target:

> "Change in the number of countries participating in relevant international agreements and with legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures on access and benefit sharing"[15]

Suggested indicators for this third element include numbers of countries that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol, CBD and the Plant Treaty, and the number of countries that have reported administrative, policy or legal measures to implement the three instruments.

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[11] Target 15.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed. Indicator 15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Ultimately, what we propose in this paper is fully consistent with SDG Target 15.6. However, our proposal goes one step further, building on Target 15.6 to focus on increasing the numbers of transactions that take place in the future that are subject to access and benefit -haring rules, in support of conservation, sustainable use, equitable benefit sharing and sustainable development.

[12] *Zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework*, CBD/WG2020/2/3, at para , available at https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents

[13] Ibid note 12 at para

[14] *Preliminary draft monitoring framework for the goals and preliminary draft monitoring framework for targets*, CBD/WG2020/2/3/Add.1, available at https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents

[15] Ibid note 14 at para

The organizations submitting this policy paper appreciate/endorse the following aspects of the Co-Chairs' proposed goals, targets, elements of targets for monitoring, and indicators:

- They promote the ratification and implementation of the Plant Treaty in addition to the CBD and Nagoya Protocol,
- They promote/monitor increased development impacts/outcomes as a result of the successful operation and use of access and benefit-sharing legislation … in the form of increased monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing. (However, as we explain below, we think the exclusive focus on increased benefit sharing is unnecessary narrow.)
- They continue to include promote/monitor the creation of national laws, policies and administrative guidelines to implement international ABS agreements. Aichi Target 13 and SDG 2.5 focused exclusively on the creation of such measures. But the Aichi Targets and SDGs were adopted only shortly after the Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty came into force, so ratification and development of national legal instruments were the best that could be expected at that time. Many countries still have not put such measures in place, so it makes sense to continue to promote/monitor their development.
- The Co-Chairs highlight that many of the indicators for both monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing have not been identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and are not being used to monitor progress towards the SDG. We agree that more work is therefore necessary to develop such indicators and monitoring mechanisms.

We want to share the following concerns about the proposed goals, targets and indicators in the *Zero Draft* and *Draft Preliminary Monitoring Framework*.

- They only promote/monitor increased benefit-sharing. They do not consider, at all, the importance of actually increasing the amount of materials potentially available for research and technology development or increasing the actual number of legal transfers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in service of such research and development. As such, the goals, targets and indicators are unnecessarily narrow in scope. They fail to reflect the bigger picture of how accessing and using GRs and TK is a benefit in itself and is necessary in pursuit of the broader policy objectives of conservation, sustainable use, sustainable development, climate change adaptation, and food security. Furthermore, it is relatively simple to gather information about numbers of transfers of genetic resources subject to national laws from the CBD's ABS Clearing House, and from providers (legally required) reports of transfers to the Plant Treaty's Governing Body.
- Following the Co-Chairs observation that the benefit-sharing indicators have not been monitored to date, more effort is necessary in the context of the Post-2020 framework to develop complementary monitoring systems. On the one hand, it is a simple matter to monitor increased monetary benefit sharing through the Plant Treaty's benefit share fund (BSF) (a fact which is not mentioned in the Co-chairs indicators). However, it would be difficult to monitor increased monetary benefit sharing subject to ABS agreements registered on the CBD's ABS Clearing House as such information will often be confidential. One possible way to address this situation, would be for CBD COP to adopt a decision requesting National ABS Authorities to share such information with the CBD Secretariat for the purpose of developing a global aggregate monetary benefit sharing number, while respecting the confidentiality rights of

individual agreements. Another option would be for COP to invite providers and users to share information about the kinds of benefit-sharing they are including in agreements. Measuring non-monetary benefits may be even more challenging. There is a need for guidance from the governing bodies of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty on such monitoring frameworks.

- After all these years of experience, when focusing on laws, policy and administrative measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol, the international community can and should focus on important implementation measures and details, including those that allow the mutually supportive implementation of the Protocol together with other ABS systems. In this context, we argue that it is important to monitor whether countries are facilitating access, as agreed under the CBD and the Plant Treaty, and are exercising flexibility under Nagoya Protocol Article 8 to develop measures supporting the use of genetic resource for food and agriculture (GRFA) for food security.

4. Proposed elements of an ABS-related target and indicators to be included in the Post-2020 Framework and implementation strategy

In developing these proposals, we focused primarily on the 2030 Action Target, and related elements for monitoring and indicators. These reflect the most important points we highlighted in previous sections of this paper, i.e., the Post 2020 Framework should promote: both the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol; both access, and sustainable use as well as benefit sharing; continued ratification and development of legal instruments, and actual impacts of ABS systems on availability and transfers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and benefit sharing.

Suggested Draft 2050 Goal:

By 2050, the number of transfers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, and the sharing of benefits, in compliance with national laws implementing international access and benefit-sharing conventions, have increased [x]% compared to 2020. to promote conservation, sustainable use and the development of new cultivars and breeds, new medicines and new biotechnologies as needed to ensure food and nutrition security, health and well-being.

Suggested Draft 2030 Action Target:	
Requisite national ABS frameworks are in place and operational in all countries, and transfers of genetic resources and associated information (including traditional knowledge), and the sharing of benefits in compliance with national laws implementing international access and benefit-sharing conventions, have increased by [at least 10% per year] until 2030 compared to 2020	
Suggested elements of the target for monitoring	**Suggested indicator**
Change in numbers of access and benefit-sharing agreements per year Change in numbers of genetic resources samples and associated TK transferred per year	Numbers of ABS agreements concluded and registered in the CBD ABS CHM per year

	Numbers of SMTAs reported to the Plant Treaty's Governing Body per year[16]
Change in numbers of countries ratifying and implementing international ABS agreements in mutually supportive ways	Number of countries that have ratified the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol. Number of countries that have put in place administrative, legislative, policy and monitoring measures and procedures to implement the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty in coordinated, mutually supportive ways. Number of IPLCs that have developed biodiversity community protocols or other tools for engaging in ABS regimes as either providers or recipients. Number of national-level implementation mechanisms that that formally recognize IPLC protocols
Change in numbers of countries with sector specific ABS measures pursuant to Nagoya Protocol Article 8	Number of countries with strategies/measures to implement CBD and Nagoya Protocol in ways that reflect and support sector-specific uses of genetic resources and related benefit sharing.
Change in amount of GR and TK potentially available and used subject to national ABS laws implementing international ABS agreements	Notifications by countries, natural and legal persons, concerning materials that are potentially available subject to national ABS measures, including • Notifications to Global Information System of the Plant Treaty Governing Body of PGRFA on material available under the terms and conditions of the multilateral system • Databases of the FAO's World information and early warning system (WIEWS) on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture • Notifications to the CBD Secretariat concerning specific genetic resources and traditional knowledge that is potentially accessible subject to national ABS laws (e.g., as published in national ABS-related inventories, ex situ collections etc.) ** We understand this is not obligatory, but could be voluntarily encouraged as a means to promote and monitory ABS systems • Publications, on line data bases/information about biota and TK potentially available subject to ABS agreements. ** this builds on a considerable amount

[16] In relation to the International Treaty, the total number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is already being reported as supplementary data to monitor progress towards achievement of target 15.6, as per the Global Indicator Framework adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017. Information in relation to the total number of SMTAs has been provided to UNSTAT since the beginning of the SDG monitoring and will continue to be provided until 2030.

	of work done in projects around the world in recent years documenting genetic resources and TK
Change in amount of monetary benefits shared	Amount of money dispensed by the Plant Treaty's benefit-sharing fund Reports voluntarily provided by users or providers leading to monetary or non-monetary benefits (**in response to request from COP encouraging them to provide such information at levels they feel comfortable doing so). Reports from Competent Authorities Providing i) numbers of ABS agreements with monetary/non-monetary benefit sharing provisions, and ii) aggregate estimates on monetary benefit-sharing (**in response to a decision by COP encouraging them to develop such reports, but also recognizing that aggregating such info will protect confidentiality of individual users and contracts)
Change in amount of non-monetary benefits shared	NB: We understand the difficulties of measuring and monitoring non-monetary benefit-sharing. We suggest that one, or some combination, of the governing bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol, the ITPGRFA and/or the CGRFA explore possible indicators that are feasible and reliable for measuring and monitoring non-monetary benefit sharing promoted through ABS rules and agreements.
Change in number of national development plans and strategies that embed ABS mechanisms to promote the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in pursuit of development objectives.	Number of countries that have integrated ABS within national development strategies and plans including NBSAPs, NAPAs, NAPs, national poverty alleviation plans, national agriculture development plans, etc.

5. Implementation strategy

We appreciate that the implementation strategy for the Post 2020 Framework will not be considered in depth until the 3rd meeting of the CBD's Subsidiary Body on Implementation. However, we are including these notes on an implementation strategy related to the 2030 Action Target on ABS that we proposed in Section 4 above.

A number of international initiatives and bodies have been created under the auspices of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol, Plant Treaty and FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty. One of them is the Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on Implementation of the Plant Treaty and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit sharing (Joint Capacity Building Programme),

which is convened by the Plant Treaty Secretariat and endorsed by the Plant Treaty's Governing Body. In recent years, the Joint Capacity Building Programme has modified the scope of its activities to ensure that national systems to implement the Plant Treaty's multilateral system are mutually supportive with systems implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Initiatives under the Nagoya Protocol framework include the Strategic Framework for Capacity Building and Development to Support the Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity Building. This strategy framework calls for the establishment of mechanisms to "Promote mutual supportiveness of capacity-building and development initiatives for implementation of the Protocol and of other international instruments on access and benefit-sharing". As stated above, the Governing Body of the Plant Treaty and the COP and the COP/MOP for the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol have recognized the efforts of the Plant Treaty and CBD Secretariats working with other organizations to promote mutually supportive implementation and called for further work in the future. The organizations submitting this paper will continue to play an active role in this regard. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has a long-standing set of activities fostering dialogue and developing decision-making tools for national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in ways that support agricultural research, innovation and development. The Commission's ABS Elements aim to assist ABS legislators, policy- and decision-makers to take into account the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and the distinctive features of their different subsectors, while complying with the applicable international instruments. These international organizations should further enhance their cooperation to: promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty; promote ABS mechanisms that respond to sectoral specificities when necessary, and develop methods to measure, monitor and promote non-monetary benefit sharing.

At the national level, countries should develop mechanisms for ensuring coordination and collaboration among the agencies in charge of implementing ABS provisions under different international agreements. Some countries have already established multi-stakeholder coordination committees that include representatives of relevant ministries and directorates, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, public research organizations, farmer and civil society organizations and private sector organizations. These committees could be used as models for other countries to consider.

To realize ABS systems' contributions to development goals, countries should integrate ABS more thoroughly in their national biodiversity, economic development and climate change adaptation strategies and action plans.

The United Nations (UN) agencies, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the international donors should provide financial support for mutually supportive implementation. Countries should make necessary investments in individual and institutional capacity building on ABS.

Governments should support the involvement of IPLCs and farmers in considering requests for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and the equitable sharing of benefits, including through the development and implementation of community protocols. Equally important, but less frequently discussed, governments and aid agencies should develop systems and provide capacity building where necessary for IPLCs to be able to gain access to the genetic resources they need, for example, for adapting to climatic changes.

Governments should also promote and monitor the adoption of good practices, codes of conduct, protocols and standards by research organizations and private companies when accessing, utilizing and sharing genetic resources, consistent with the Nagoya Protocol and the Plant Treaty.

The ABS Clearing House mechanism (ABS-CH) of the Nagoya Protocol, the online national reporting system of the Plant Treaty. the Global Information System of the Plant Treaty and the Data Store of its Multilateral System are useful tools to report transfers of genetic material and these tools are already to produce indicators to monitor numbers of agreements, flows of genetic resources.

Countries and stakeholders should develop and pilot new technologies for monitoring the flow and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, including by the business sector.

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