The ingredients for a successful GBF



Goal C

Main elements central to the goal

Fairly and equitably sharing benefits, in sustainable ways and particularly with IPLCs - prioritising benefits for how human rights to food, health, livelihood and clean environment can be implemented equally for all by more sustainable use of biodiversity than the use determined by commercial market demands.

Elements that should be part of the goal

Digital sequence information

A goal addressing the 3rd objective of the CBD that does not include Digital Sequence Information will not keep up with the developments in technology that are currently allowing access without benefit sharing.

Associated traditional knowledge

The CBD and Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing apply also to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within the scope of the CBD and to the benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge

> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits in particular with IPLCs

IPLCs play a key role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Benefits that are equitably shared with them is a matter of justice, and will also ensure better stewardship of biodiversity.

Elements that should NOT be part of the goal

'Increased monetary benefits that undermine biodiversity'

Ilncrease of 'monetary benefits' should not be allowed to capture biodiversity away from more sustainable, less commercial use and benefits.

Open access

The objective of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. It is not about open access.

Elements that should be part of the goal

Human rights to be prioritised as sustainable human benefits.

Degradation and loss of biodiversity often result from and reinforce existing patterns of discrimination, and that environmental harm can have disastrous and at times geographically dispersed consequences for the quality of life of indigenous peoples, local communities, peasants and others who rely directly on the products of forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands and oceans for their food, fuel and medicine, resulting in further inequality and marginalization. (HR council, 46th session)