



Mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and Nagoya Protocol

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June 15, 2016

Genetic Resources Policy Initiative (GRPI)



Government of the Netherlands

- 2012 – present with 8 countries: Bhutan, Nepal, Uganda, Rwanda, Cote D’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Guatemala and Costa Rica;
- Under the overall coordination and guidance framework of the UN FAO/Treaty Secretariat/Bioversity International Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on the Implementation of the Treaty and its multilateral system (MLS).
- **Core theme: National-level policies for implementing the MLS of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) in harmony with the Nagoya Protocol (NP).**

GRPI blog:

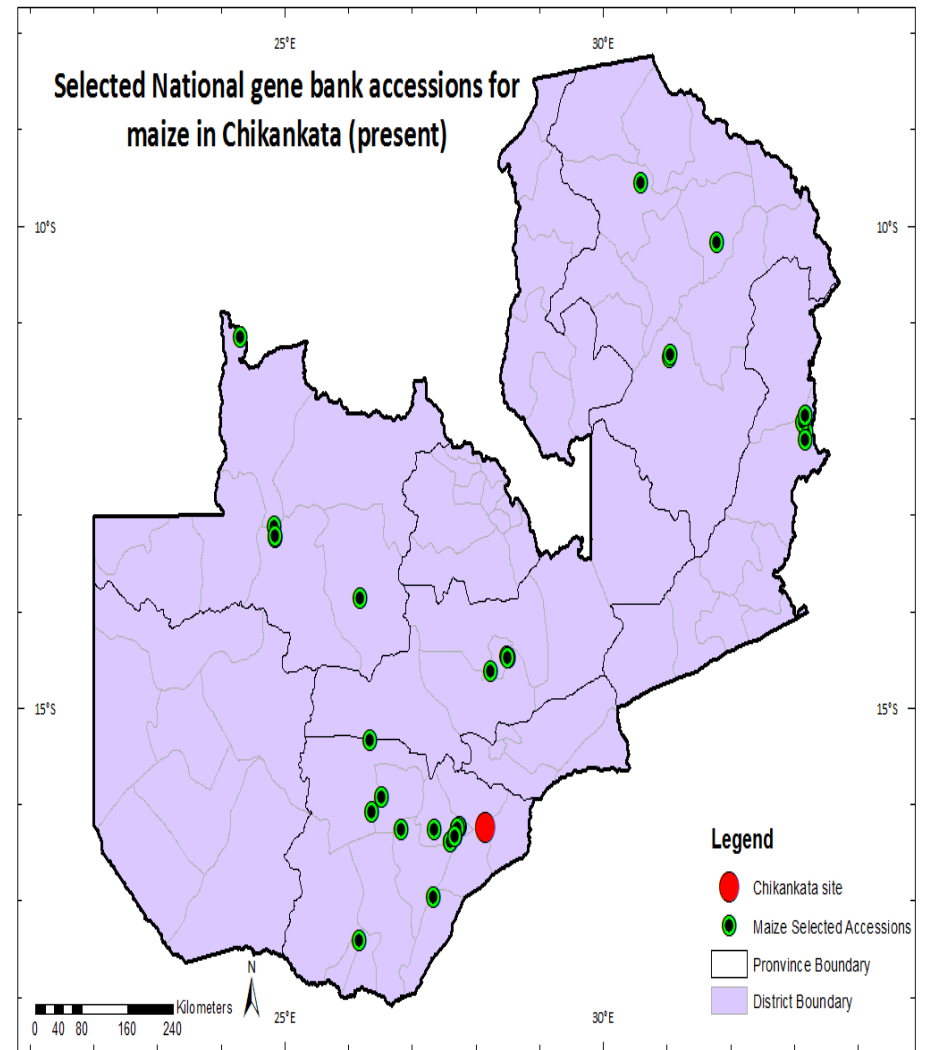
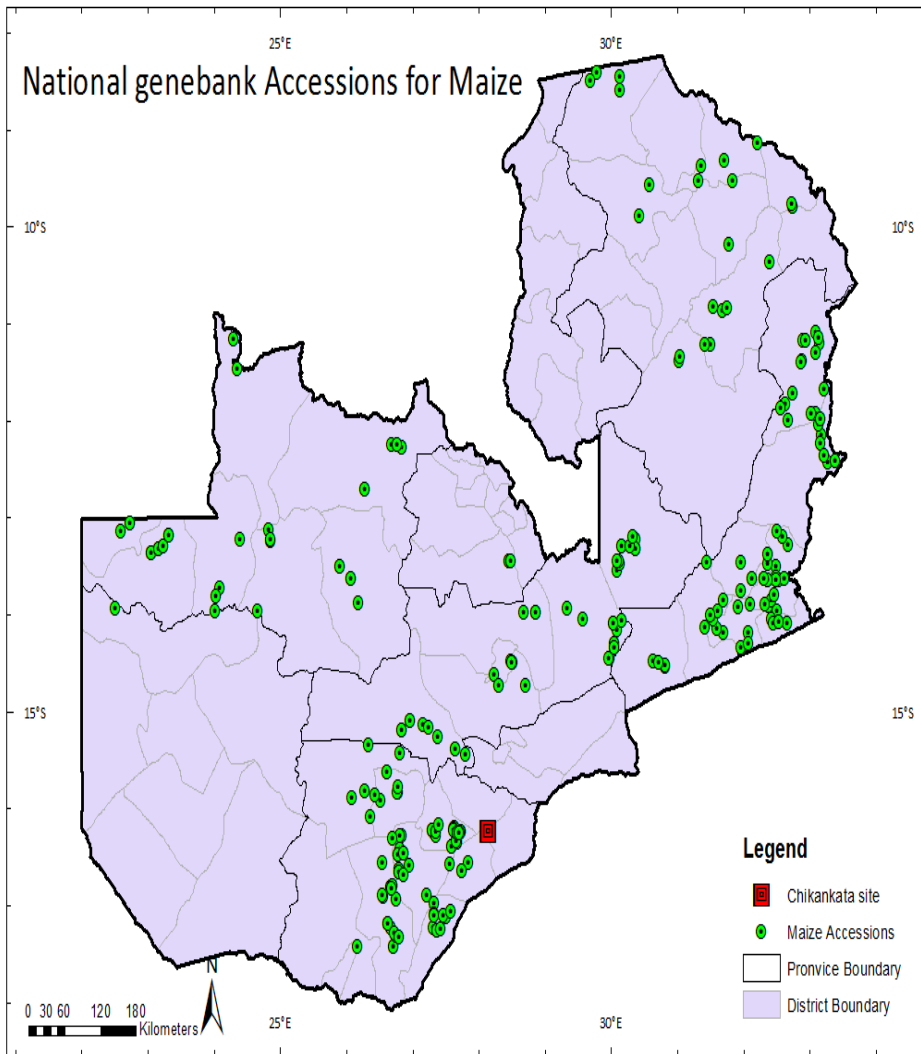
<https://grpi2.wordpress.com/about/grpi-2/>



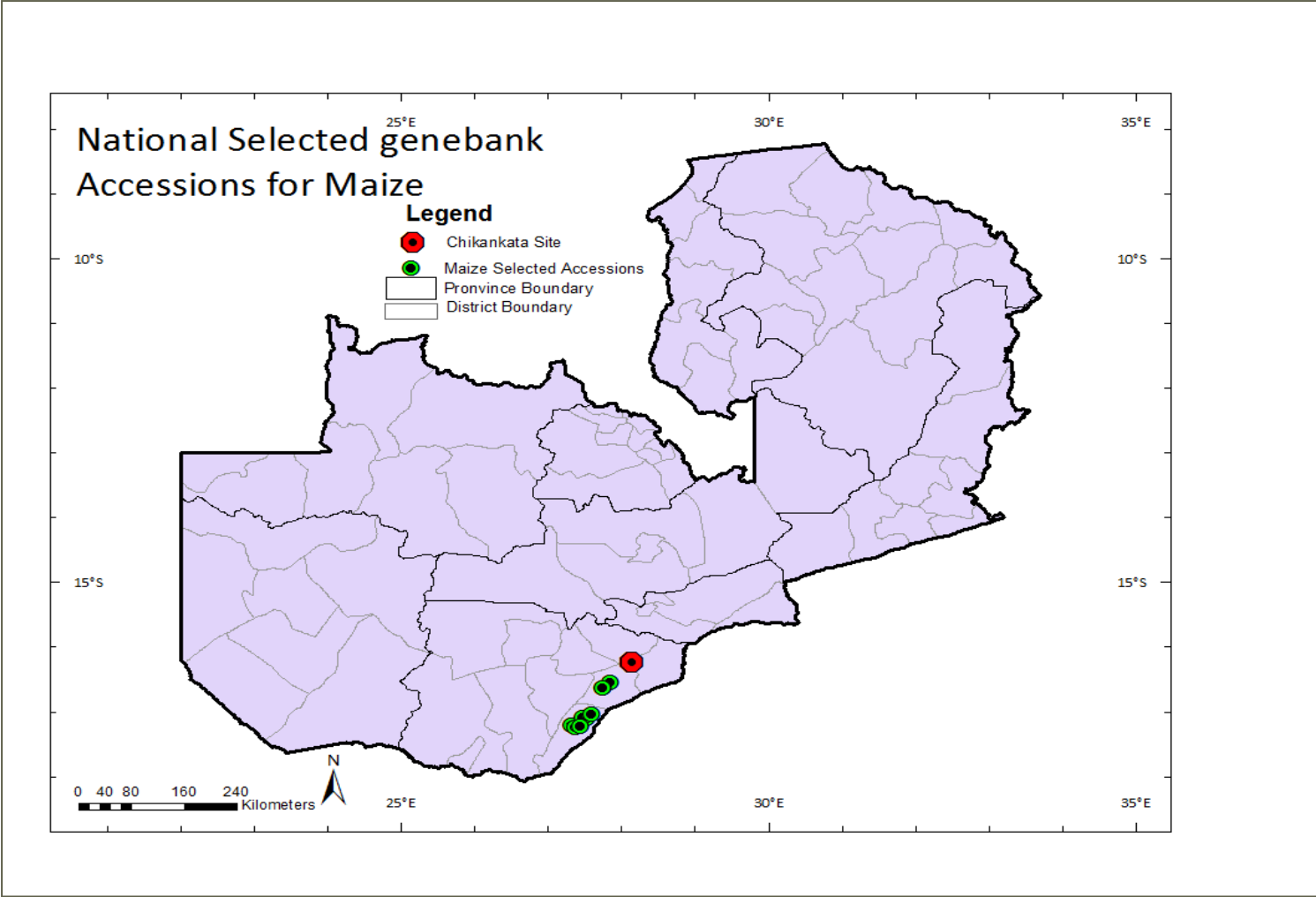
Case study: Zambia

Potentially adapted material from national gene bank (present):

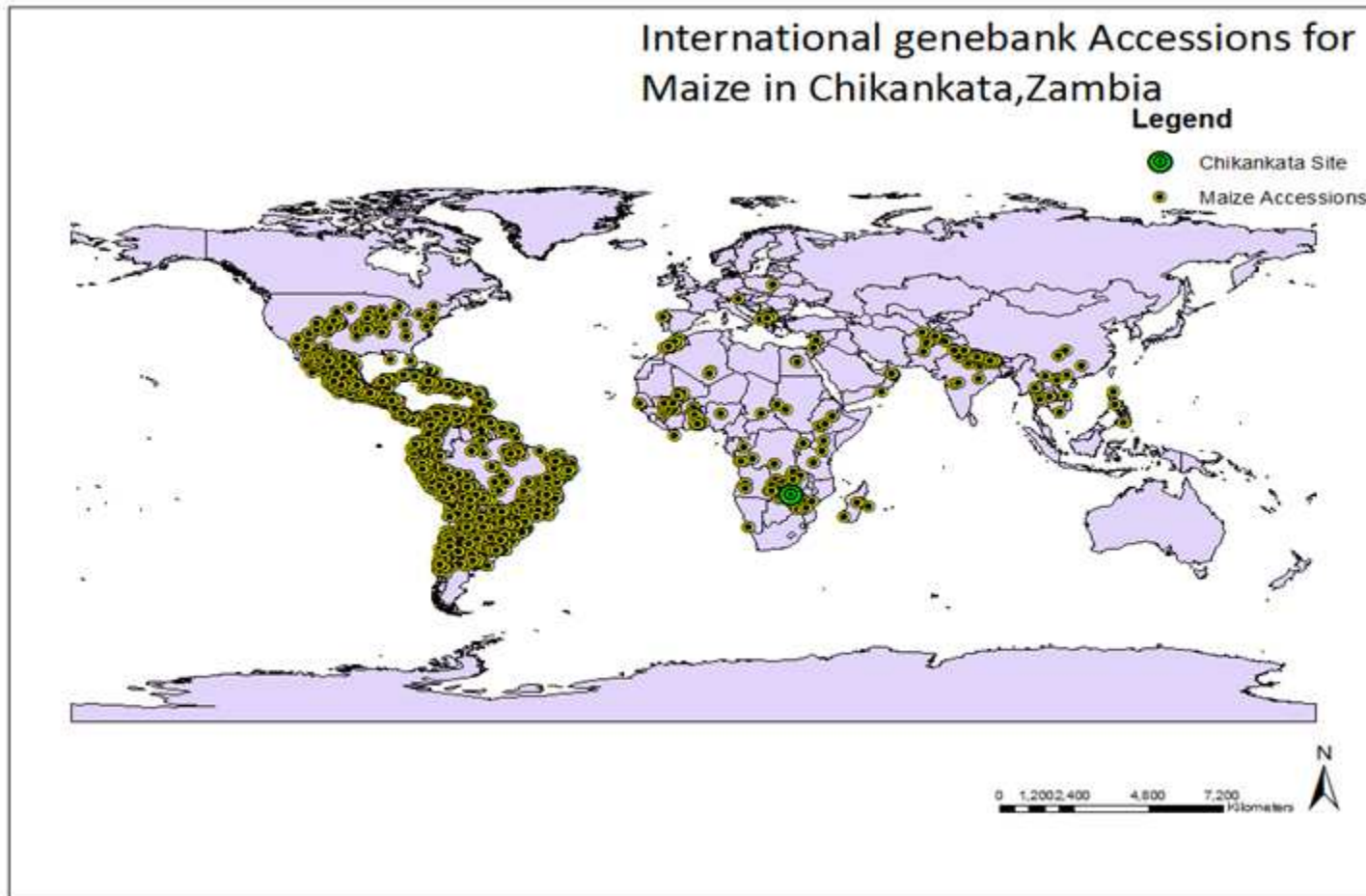
34 out of 98 accessions



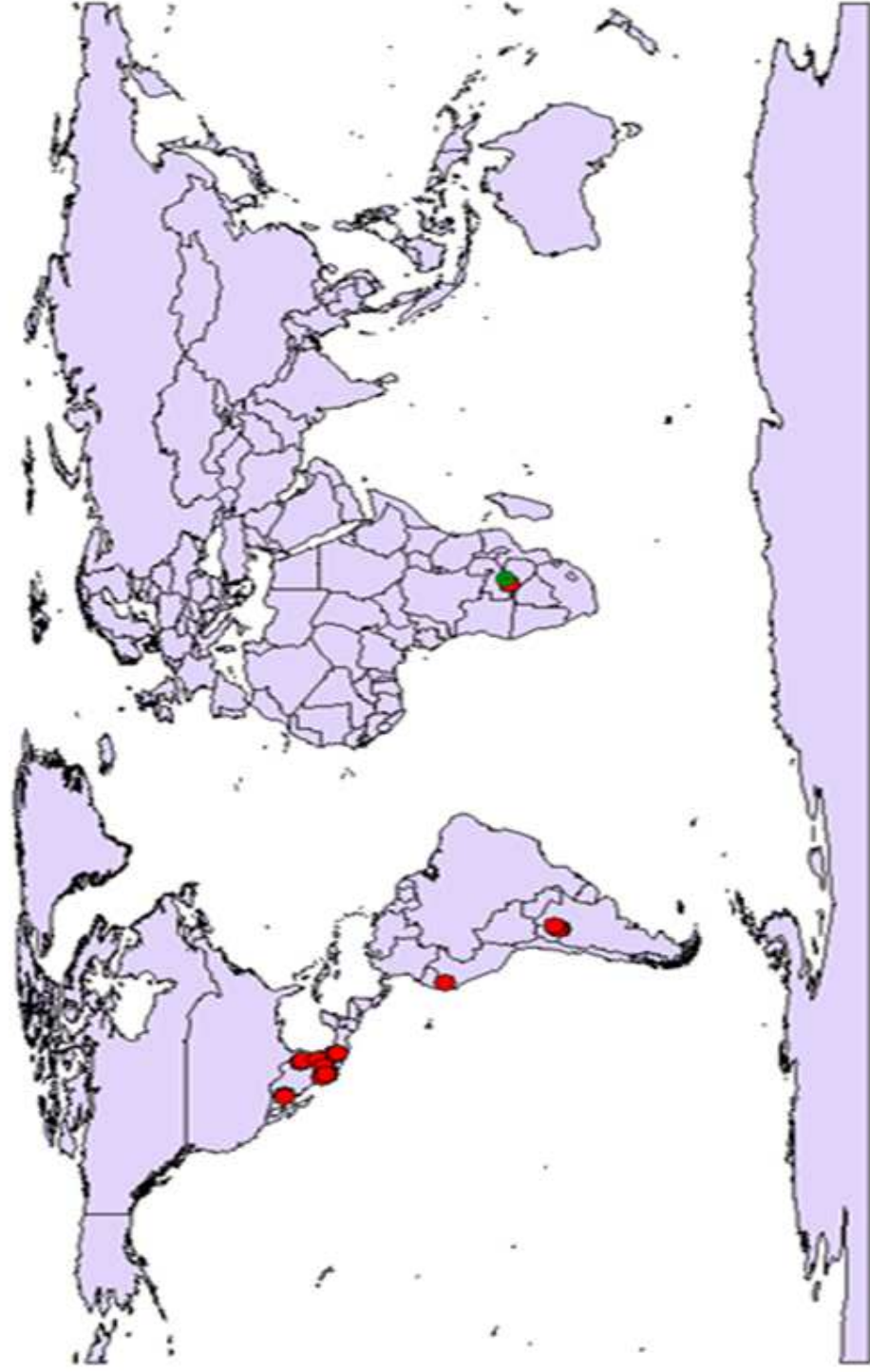
Potentially adaptable material from national gene bank (2050's): 11 accessions



Geographic origin of 22,000 accessions of maize in collections around the World



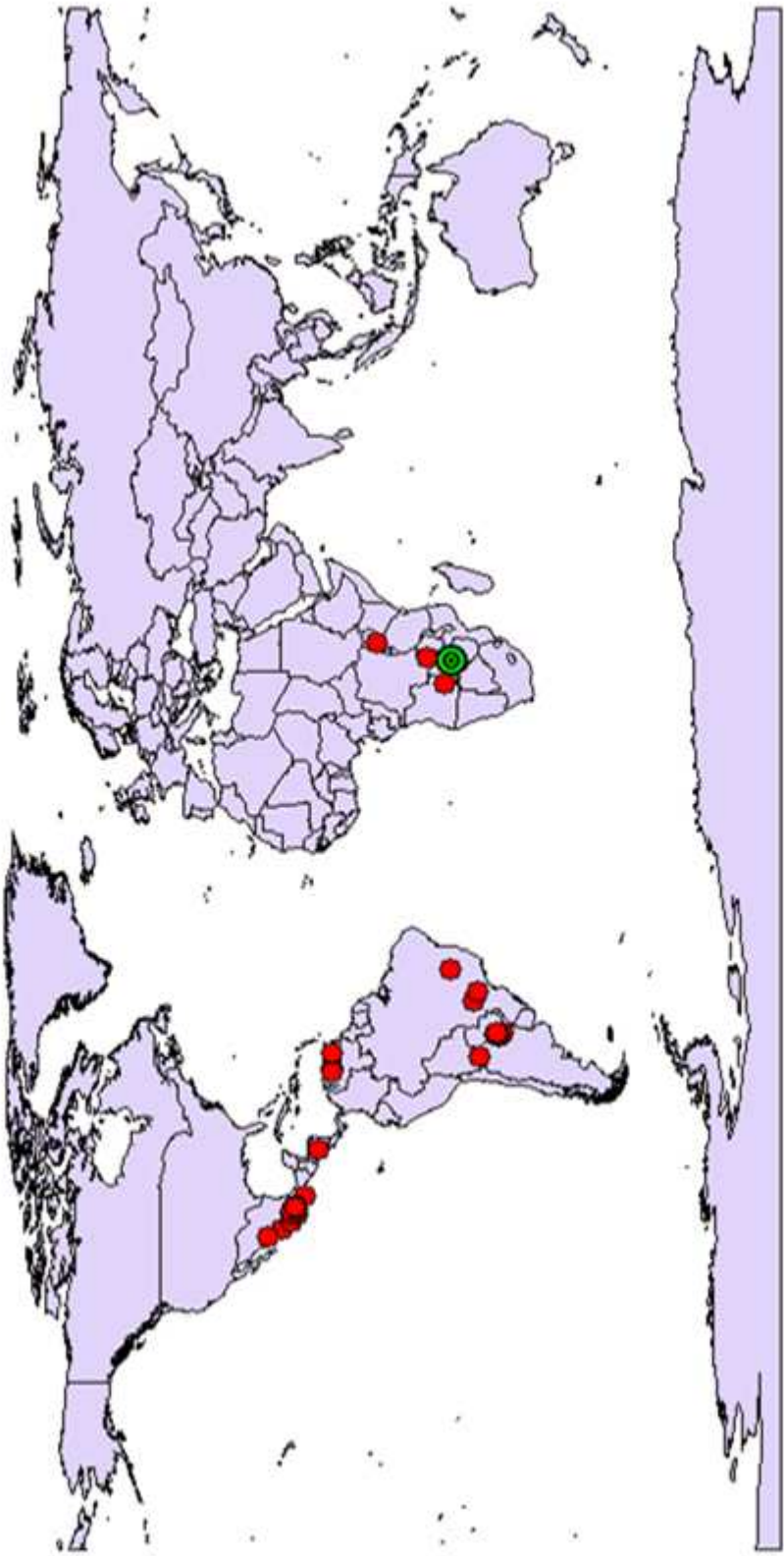
Potentially adaptable maize accessions for present climate conditions
in Chikankata, Zambia (125 accessions)



Legend

- Chikankata Site
- Maize accessions

Potentially adaptable maize accessions for 2050's climate conditions in Chikankata, Zambia (87 accessions)



Legend

- Maize accessions
- Chikankata Site

Genetic Resources Policy Initiative (GRPI)

Main achievements by the end of 2015:

- All countries had drafted new or revised policies and laws to implement the ITPGRFA/MLS (considering the interfacing with the CBD and its NP), submitted these to the relevant authorities for approval, and lobbied for their review/approval by the relevant authority.
- Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nepal and Uganda had identified competent authorities for ITPGRFA/MLS implementation and formalized their responsibilities and roles. Côte d'Ivoire drafted guiding rules and regulations for a competent authority.
- Costa Rica and Uganda identified accessions to be included in the MLS and prepared the notification for the Treaty Secretariat about them. Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Guatemala and Nepal identified accessions to be included with notification pending.

Decision-making tool for developing national policies to implement the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing

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Lessons learned

- Policy implementation projects that do not **include capacity building to help countries take advantage** of the MLS as recipients and users of PGRFA (and instead focus entirely on putting systems in place for them to supply PGRFA) are less likely to make progress;
- Policy development and implementation efforts need to be accompanied **by well-funded, wide-reaching communication campaigns to raise awareness** among stakeholders and to place indirect pressure on policymakers to take action;
- MLS policy development projects should engage and **provide training for national juridical scientists/lawyers** from the beginning, and support their participation throughout the project;

Lessons learned

- Most developing countries **need to adopt new, or improve existing, national PGRFA information systems** to manage and publish information about materials they are making available through the MLS;
- **progress implementing the multilateral system can be either slowed down or accelerated depending upon the quality of links it has to national level efforts to implement the NP on ABS.**
- National stakeholders (both governmental and non-governmental) are increasingly **demand for focus on both the ITPGRFA/MLS and the Nagoya Protocol**
- Mutually supportive implementation requires that **key actors from Ag and Env must overcome long settled patterns** of competitiveness and mutual disregard of these agencies.

Lessons learned [from core GRPI work with 8 countries]

- ITPGRFA and Nagoya Protocol still at risk of marginalization, and lack of true integration into national programs and plans, from local to national levels. **Need champions to push for integration and exploitation of ABS measures in national development strategies, climate change adaptation plans, rural development policies, etc,**
- The **MLS and Nagoya Protocol are not self-executing**; that is to say, it is not enough to simply ratify the ITPGRFA for stakeholders in countries to be able to take advantage of them in support of broader policy objectives
- Need practical **models and tools for streamlined stakeholder engagement and decision making**

Slide 13

HM7

i will shorten these. just wanted to get them in somewhere.

Halewood, Michael (Bioversity), 6/13/2016

Partnership with the ABS Capacity Development initiative, Secretariat of CBD, ITPGRA

2013: Expert workshop 'The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol: Towards mutual supportiveness in the implementation of both instruments at the national level'.

- Organized by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, in collaboration with the Secretariats of the CBD and of the ITPGRFA and hosted by Bioversity International. January 2013, Rome, Italy.
- Publication: [Implementing 'mutually supportive' access and benefit sharing mechanisms under the Plant Treaty, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Nagoya Protocol](#) (Halewood et al., 2013)
- Publication: [The interface between the NP on ABS and the ITPGRFA at the international level: Potential issues for consideration in supporting mutually supportive implementation at the national level](#) (Cabrera Medaglia et al., 2013)
- The workshop report is available at <http://www.abs-initiative.info/629.html>



Convention on
Biological Diversity

THE **ABS**
CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVE



L'INITIATIVE DE
RENFORCEMENT
DES CAPACITES
POUR L'APA



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Partnership with the ABS Capacity Development initiative, Secretariat of CBD, ITPGRA

2014: The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol – A tandem workshop for National Focal Points. 3 to 6 June 2014, FAO, Rome, Italy.

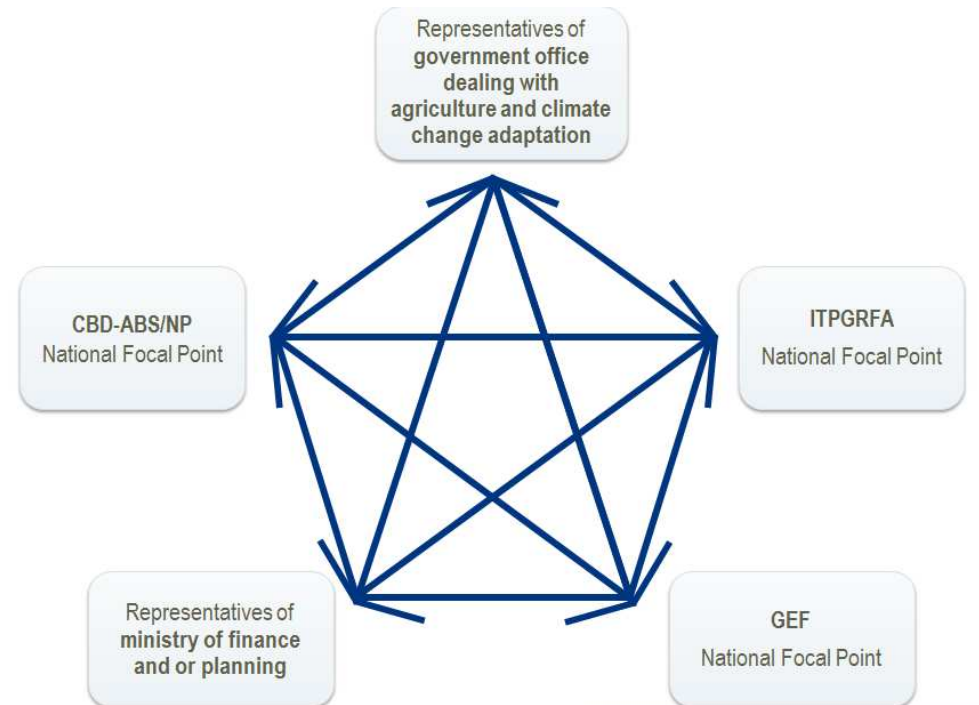
- Jointly organized by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and Bioversity International and in cooperation with the Secretariats of the CBD and the ITPGRFA.
- Aimed at increasing the understanding of the interface of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA's multilateral system (MLS) of access and benefit-sharing.
- The workshop brought together national focal points for both the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA from 20 countries, representatives of the Secretariats of both instruments, independent experts, and representatives of stakeholder groups whose daily activities conserving, providing, accessing, using genetic resources often cuts across the regulatory division between the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA/MLS.
- Publication: [Mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol: A primer for national focal points and other stakeholders](#)



HM6 Partnership with the ABS Capacity Development initiative, Secretariat of CBD, ITPGRA

2015: Embedding mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol in the context of broader national policy goals – A workshop for national teams of policy actors. 16 to 20 November 2015 International Livestock Research Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

- Jointly organized by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and Bioversity International in cooperation with the African Union Commission and the Secretariats of the CBD and the ITPGRFA;
- Brought together experts, stakeholders and policymakers to develop tools and methods in support of coordinated, mutually supportive implementation of the NP on ABS and the MLS under the ITPGRFA in ways that complement and support complementary national objectives related to climate change adaptation, poverty alleviation, food security and conservation.



Slide 17

HM6

can you put another picture that is not the african union. something fun. better yet, lets put the star with the 5 positions on it to drive home the emphasis on the expansion in scope of involved actors from countries.

Halewood, Michael (Bioversity), 6/13/2016



Partnership with the ABS Capacity Development initiative, Secretariat of CBD, ITPGRA

2016: Workshop in Asia for National ITPGRFA and Nagoya Protocol focal points (work in progress)

Partnership with the African Union Commission



Guidelines for Nagoya Protocol adopted by the AUC in 2015 available at:

Working on document re mutually supportive implementation of ITPGRFA to complement



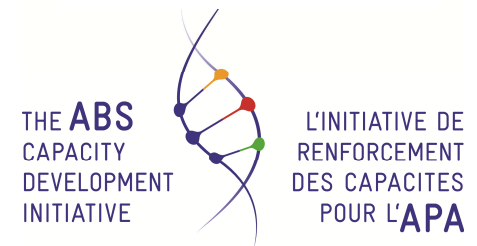
Mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol



- Project conducted with the support of the **Darwin Initiative** - a UK Government Funded Programme;
- Carried out in collaboration with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, the Secretariats of the CBD and the ITPGRFA, African Union Commission, National NP and ITPGRFA focal points of Madagascar and Benin;
- The project responds through a combination of research and capacity building to implement the ITPGRFA and the NP in mutually supportive manners and so that it respond to local realities, contributing to development benefits;



Cercle pour la Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Mutually supportive implementation of the Plant Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol

- Works simultaneously at community level (4 sites – two in each country) and national level
- Community Biodiversity Registers, climate change adaptation needs, conservation investment plans, and protocols
- National implementing mechanisms
- Training for functionaries .
- Poverty alleviation challenge.





Participatory exercises with farmers in Benin, December 2015



The project on the press in Madagascar

The project on the press in Benin

LANCEMENT DES ACTIVITÉS DU PROJET NAGOYA ✖

Pour le partage des ressources génétiques et phytogénétiques

Isac A. YAÏ

Contribuer à la réduction de la pauvreté, la sécurité alimentaire et à la création d'une incitation économique pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité. Tel est l'objectif visé par les scientifiques en procédant le vendredi dernier à la salle de conférence de AfricaRice, au lancement des activités du projet de « Mise en œuvre en synergie du protocole de Nagoya sur l'Accès et le partage des avantages issus de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques (Apa) et du Traité international sur les ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (Tirpaa) ». A en croire le Directeur de cabinet du ministère de l'environnement, le but visé par l'Accès et le partage équitable des avantages issus de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques (Apa) aussi bien au niveau du protocole de Nagoya que du Traité international, est de donner aux pays parties, le moyen de commercialiser ou d'échanger de façon profitable leurs ressources génétiques. « Si le protocole de Nagoya sur l'Apa constitue un grand pas dans la gouvernance internationale de la biodiversité, sa mise en œuvre nationale efficiente demeure complexe. Les législations doivent établir des règles appropriées et sans ambiguïté d'accès aux ressources génétiques et de bio-protection dans le but d'une conservation et d'une utilisation durable. Elles doivent mettre en place des conditions contraignantes pour le respect scrupuleux de ces principes fondamentaux et veiller au respect des communautés locales, garantes et détentrices des savoirs sur les ressources biologiques », a-t-il précisé.

Pour rappel, le protocole de Nagoya sur l'Apa a pour objectif de permettre à chaque pays de contrôler soigneusement l'accès à ses ressources souveraines, soumises au cas par cas à des accords de partage des avantages à travers le consentement préalable donné en connaissance de cause par les autorités nationales compétentes et les conditions convenues d'un commun accord. Le Tirpaa, pour sa part, instaure un système multilatéral par lequel les parties contractantes consentent à mettre en commun de façon virtuelle, un sous-ensemble de ressources génétiques pour les plus importantes cultures vivrières et fourragères visant à assurer la sécurité alimentaire à des fins d'utilisation et de conservation pour la recherche, la sélection et la formation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture.

DRAFT Guidelines for CGIAR Centers operation under the Nagoya Protocol

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| What is required under the Nagoya Protocol to get access to genetic resources? | 10 |
| What is an internationally recognized certificate of compliance? | 10 |
| What about if the provider country does not have the intention to request prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms? | 11 |
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Decision making tool: Table of contents

In June 2015, a workshop was organized in Rome provided the opportunity to national partners from ten countries to provide feedback and inputs to the decision making tool.



Bioversity International. Credits: Sara Piscopo

Useful links

- Information about the mutually supportive implementation of the ITPGRFA and the CBD/Nagoya Protocol: <http://www.biodiversityinternational.org/research-portfolio/policies-for-plant-diversity-management/mutual-implementation-of-nagoya-protocol-and-plant-treaty/>
- Information about the workshop held in Rome, 2014:
- Information about the Darwin Initiative Project: <http://bit.ly/DarwinInitiative>
- Information about the workshop held in Addis, 2015: http://www.biodiversityinternational.org/treaty_nagoya_workshop_2015/



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