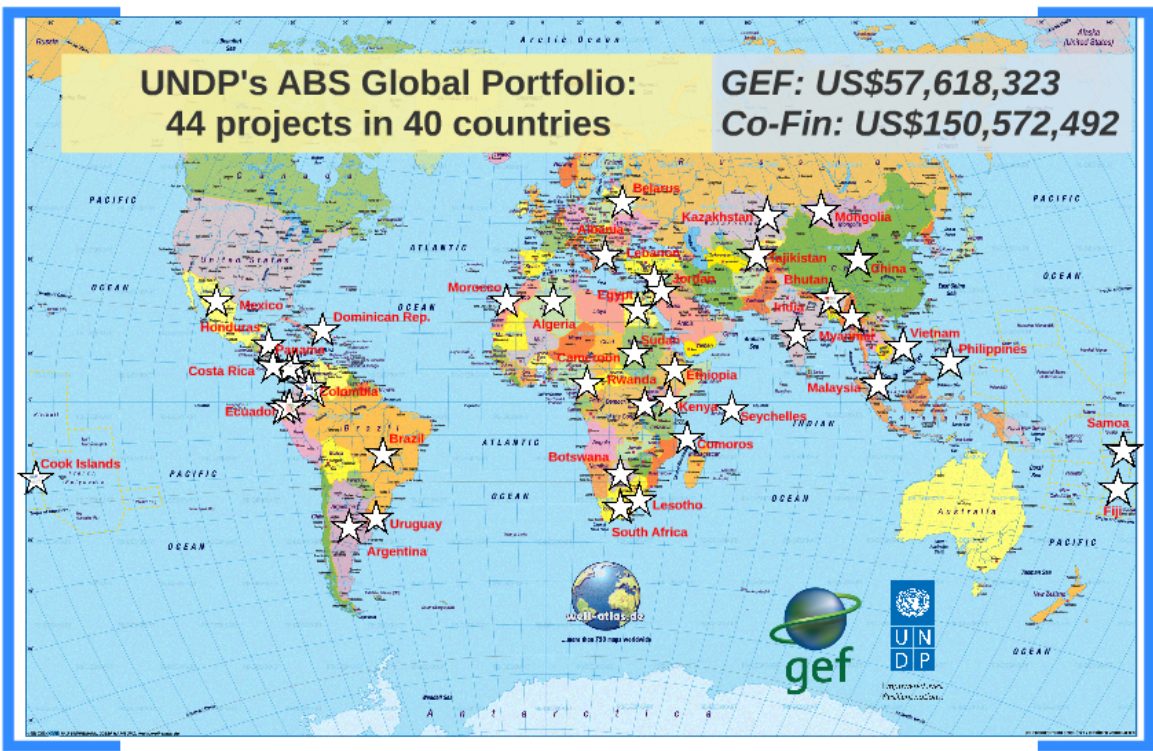




Capacity-building initiatives supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Thank you!

Santiago Carrizosa
Global Adviser on ABS, UNDP
santiago.carrizosa@undp.org





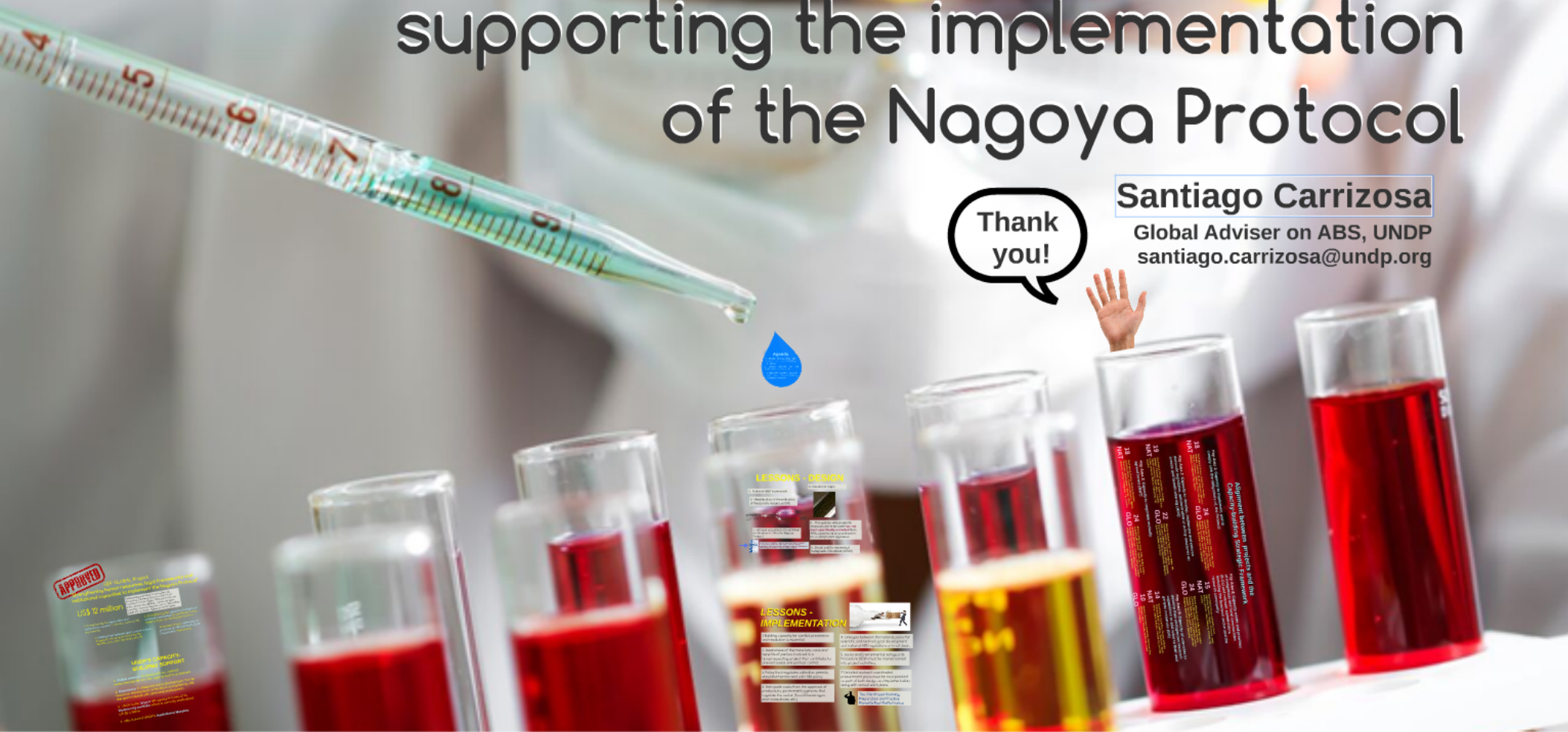
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Capacity-building initiatives supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol



Santiago Carrizosa

Global Adviser on ABS, UNDP
santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

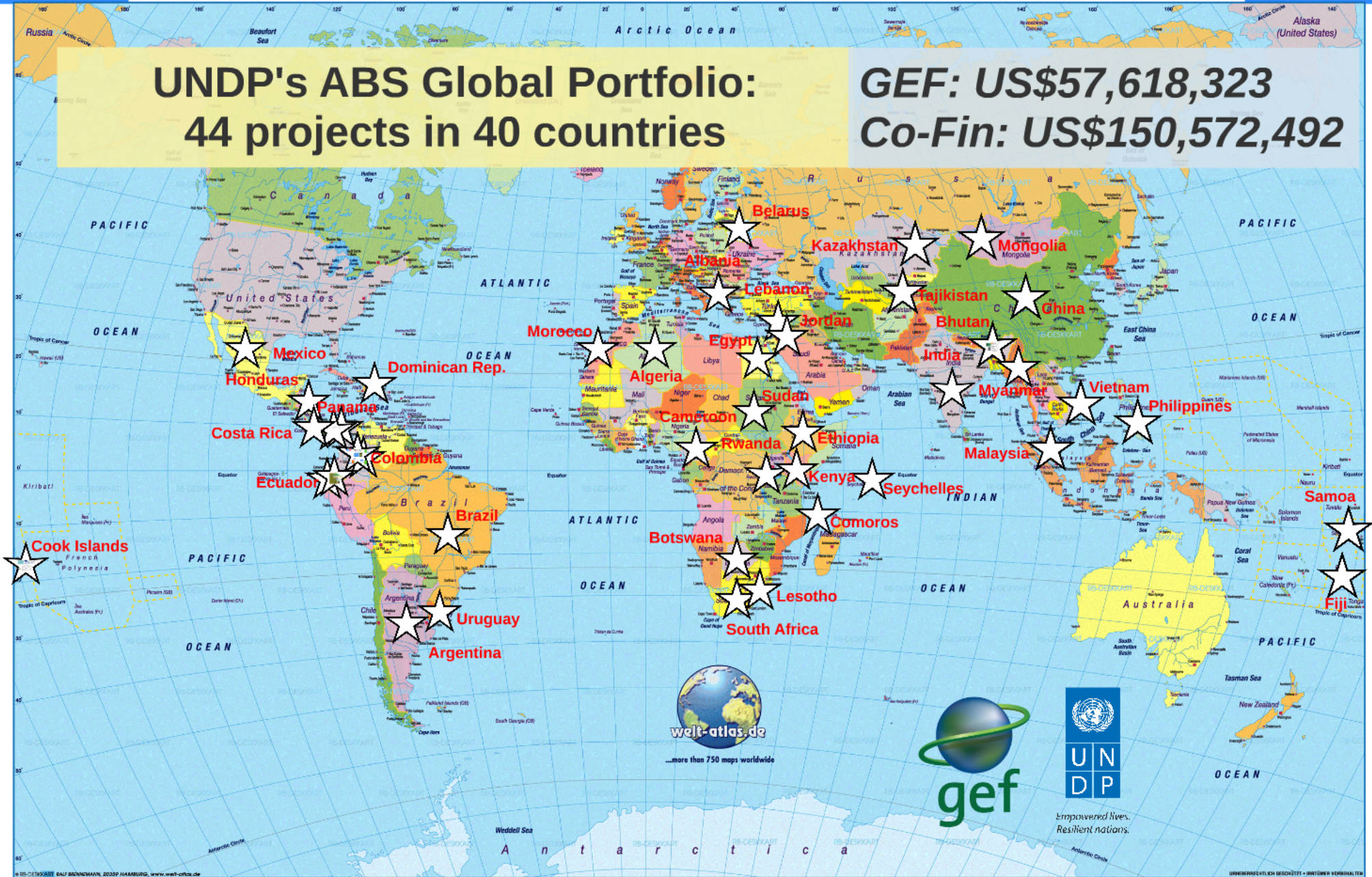


Agenda

1. Recent developments with respect to capacity-building initiatives.
2. Lessons learned from the implementation of projects.
3. Alignment between projects and the Capacity-building Strategic Framework.

UNDP's ABS Global Portfolio: 44 projects in 40 countries

GEF: US\$57,618,323 Co-Fin: US\$150,572,492





GEF GLOBAL Project

"Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol"

US\$ 12 million

Participating countries: Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Colombia, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan and Uruguay

1. Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks

2. Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts

3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

4. Implementing a community of practices on ABS and South-South Cooperation mechanisms

LESSONS - IMPLEMENTATION



1. Building capacity for conflict prevention and resolution is essential.

2. Awareness of the monetary costs and benefits of parties involved in a biosprospecting project may contribute to prevent social and political conflict.

3. Policy that regulates collection permits should be harmonized with ABS policy.

4. Anticipate costs from the approval of products by government agencies that regulate the sector (food & beverages, pharmaceuticals, etc.)

4. Linkages between the national policy for scientific and technological development and national ABS regulations are not clear.

5. Social and Environmental Safeguards Procedure (SESP) must be mainstreamed into project activities.

7. Detailed and well-coordinated procurement plans must be incorporated as part of both design and implementation, along with annual work plans.



**The 7 Ps: Proper Planning,
Preparation and Practice
Prevents Poor Performance**

Alignment between projects and the Capacity-building Strategic Framework



Key Area 1: Capacity to implement, and to comply with the obligations of, the Protocol

18
NAT Cook Island, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, Lebanon, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, Fiji, Lesotho



Key Area 2: Capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing (ABS)

19
NAT Cook Island, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, South Africa, Lebanon, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, Fiji, Lesotho



Key Area 3: Capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms (MAT)

18
NAT Cook Island, Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, South Africa, Lebanon, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, Fiji, Lesotho

24
GLO Albania, Belarus, Egypt, India, Jordan, Sudan, Colombia, DR, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan

22
GLO Albania, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, DR, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan

24
GLO Albania, Belarus, Egypt, India, Jordan, Sudan, Colombia, DR, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan



Key Area 4: Capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) and relevant stakeholders, including the business sector and the research community

15
NAT Cook Island, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Morocco, Algeria, Cameroon, South Africa, Lebanon, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Fiji, Lesotho

24
GLO Albania, Belarus, Egypt, India, Jordan, Sudan, Colombia, DR, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan



Key Area 5: Capacity of countries to develop their endogenous research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources (GR)

14
NAT Cook Island, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Cameroon, South Africa, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Fiji, Lesotho

10
GLO Belarus, Botswana, Colombia, Dominican Rep., Ethiopia, India, Panama, Seychelles, South Africa, Uruguay.

the implementation Nagoya Protocol

Thank
you!

Santiago Carrizosa

Global Adviser on ABS, UNDP
santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

