



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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SUBREGIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP ON
THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND
BENEFIT-SHARING FOR THE CARIBBEAN
Georgetown, Guyana, 19-22 May 2014

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The subregional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for the Caribbean was organized pursuant to paragraph 1 of decision XI/1 D of the Conference of the Parties, which requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations to continue carrying out awareness-raising and capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
2. The workshop was organised by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the Government of Guyana. It was funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the European Union. The CARICOM Secretariat provided the conference facilities and handled the logistical arrangements.
3. A total of 21 participants, including 17 government officials from 11 countries, 2 representatives from indigenous and local communities (ILCs) and 1 representative each from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, attended the workshop. The following governments were represented: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The ILCs were: Justice Institute of Guyana and Stichting Wadeken Wasjibonmaria based in Suriname. A representative from the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture delivered a presentation to the workshop via Skype.
4. The workshop built upon the outcomes of the previous ABS workshops organized in the region other partners, including the Second Caribbean Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing (25-29 November 2013, Kingston, Jamaica) and the Regional Training Workshop on Drafting Legislation for Implementation on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and benefit Sharing (26-28 June 2013, Roseau, Dominica), which were organized by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and the CARICOM Secretariat, in collaboration with CBD Secretariat.
5. Copies of the workshop presentations and other resource materials are available on the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Clearing-House at: <https://absch.cbd.int/workshops/caribbean>.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. The workshop was officially opened by Hon. Robert M. Persaud, Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment of Guyana. Opening statements were also made by Mrs. Myrna Bernard, Director of

Human Development at the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Dr. Indarjit Ramdass, Executive Director of the Guyana Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. Therese Yarde of the CARICOM Secretariat on behalf of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and Mr. Erie Tamale on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. In his opening remarks, Hon. Persaud welcomed the participants to Guyana and thanked the Secretariat for giving Guyana the honour of hosting the workshop, which he said was an important activity that would help countries to address some of the challenges likely to affect the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol at the national level. He noted that the greatest challenge was the absence of national regulatory frameworks for ABS and the lack of capacity to implement the Protocol's provisions. Hon. Persaud underlined the importance of the Nagoya Protocol for the Caribbean countries noting that in many instances, they had been victims of misappropriation of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. He described one case in Guyana where a foreign ethnobotanist patented a chemical ingredient from the nut of the greenheart tree in Guyana which produces chemical called tipir, which is capable of preventing diseases like malaria, and useful in treating cancer and HIV-AIDS. However tipir's medical properties were well known to the local Wapishana people who have used it for many years to stop haemorrhages, prevent infections and provoke abortions, among things. The tribe was furious that their knowledge had been stolen and it became into a big political row which prompted the Government of Guyana to embark on putting in place an ABS regulatory framework.

8. Hon. Persaud reported that Guyana's current national ABS framework includes the Environment Protection Act of 1996, the 2008 National Policy on ABS, the Guidelines for Biodiversity Research and the Amerindian Act, 2006. He reported that Guyana is in the process of finalizing its draft ABS Regulations which were drafted in 2009 but were recently (in 2014) revised to take into consideration provision of the Nagoya Protocol. He also informed participants that in August 2013 Guyana launched an online system for the processing of all ABS applications for both academic and commercial purposes, known as the National Biodiversity Research Information System (NBRIS). He also noted that Guyana was the first Caribbean country to have acceded to the Nagoya Protocol in April 2014. He invited participants learn from each other's experience and expressed his hope that they would return to their respective countries with new knowledge and tools necessary to advance the ratification and implementation the Nagoya Protocol.

9. In her remarks, Mrs. Bernard noted that becoming Party to the Nagoya Protocol is not an end in itself. Parties must take measures to ensure that laws, policies and programmes of action are put in place to uphold the principles of fair and equitable benefit-sharing and to enable countries to take full advantage of the economic value of their genetic resources. She also noted that the workshop had been organised at a time when many countries were updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which provided an excellent opportunity for countries to incorporate the provisions and principles of the Nagoya Protocol into the national biodiversity strategies. She further urged countries in the subregion to give serious consideration to creative and strategic mechanisms that would increase their share in the benefits derived from the use of their biodiversity capital and leverage those benefits to contribute to economic growth, poverty alleviation, and an increase in our capacities for research, innovation and entrepreneurship.

10. In a statement read on behalf of the CBD Executive Secretary, Mr. Tamale expressed gratitude to the Government of Guyana and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat for hosting the workshop. He also thanked the Government of Japan and the European Union for providing the financial support for the workshop. He noted that the workshop was being held at a time when many countries were undertaking national process towards ratifying or acceding to the Nagoya Protocol and that the entry into force of the Protocol was imminent following its ratification by 35 countries and the European Union. He expressed optimism that the required 50 ratifications would be deposited in time for the Protocol to enter into force and hold the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2014. He urged all Caribbean countries that had not yet done so use the opportunity provided by the workshop to develop concrete action plans to

ratify or accede to the Protocol as soon as possible. Mr. Tamale noted that while we were on track towards achieving the first part of Aichi Target 16, i.e. having the Protocol in force by 2015, concerted effort was needed to achieve the second part of Aichi Target 16, i.e. ensure that the Protocol will be “operational, consistent with national legislation” by 2015. This, at the minimum, required all Parties to the Protocol to have in place domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures and institutional arrangements by 2015 to ensure that the Protocol is operational. Mr. Tamale urged the Caribbean countries to integrate ABS issues and measures in their revised NBSAPs and in the national resource mobilization plans in order to ensure that they are highlighted among the national priorities for development cooperation in the area of biodiversity. In conclusion, Mr. Tamale he re-echoed the sentiments made by United Nations Secretary General in his letter sent to all Heads of States in April 2013 that the Nagoya Protocol has great potential to make valuable contributions to sustainable development, poverty eradication and further conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. He wished participants fruitful deliberations.

11. On behalf of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, Dr. Therese Yarde highlighted the ongoing collaboration between the Initiative and the CARICOM Secretariat, the CBD Secretariat and other partners. She outlined the recent activities supported by the Initiative in the subregion, including second Caribbean ABS Workshop that was held 25-29 November 2013 in Kingston, Jamaica. At the workshop participants discussed strategic approaches for initiating national processes for the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, exchanged experiences regarding the rights of indigenous and local communities (ILCs), shared information on existing permit systems for biodiversity research and based on the discussions, formulated recommendations on regional ABS issues and adopted a roadmap towards the ratification and national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The Jamaica workshop built on the results of the 1st Caribbean ABS Workshop that was held 3-4 September 2012 in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. Dr. Yarde expressed hope that the present workshop would build on the outcomes of the previous workshops.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

12. The main objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of participating countries to take the necessary steps to ratify/accede to the Nagoya Protocol and prepare for its effective implementation, with a view to contributing to the achievement of Aichi Target 16, i.e. to have the Nagoya Protocol in force and operational, consistent with national legislation, by 2015.

13. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

(a) To facilitate exchange of information on the progress made with the national processes towards ratification of/accession to the Protocol, including experience and lessons learned, and to review and further develop, as appropriate, the roadmaps/work plans developed at the November 2013 workshop in Jamaica;

(b) To further promote understanding of the rationale for, and ways and means of, integrating access and benefit-sharing measures into the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and the broader national development policies, plans and programmes;

(c) To facilitate exchange of information on relevant existing domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures and review progress with the draft roadmaps/action plans towards the development or amendment of such measures and the establishment of institutional arrangements and administrative systems to support the implementation of the Protocol;

(d) To promote understanding of the main features, modalities of operation and functioning of the pilot phase of the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Clearing-House, including how to find, retrieve, register and manage information in the central portal of the ABS Clearing-House;

(e) To increase awareness of potential opportunities and the requirements and procedures for accessing funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other sources to support the implementation of the Protocol; and

(f) To foster regional and subregional cooperation on the implementation of the Protocol through exchange of information on existing and potential opportunities for collaboration.

ITEM 3. INTRODUCTION TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AND UPDATE ON THE PREPARATIONS TOWARDS ITS ENTRY INTO FORCE

14. Under this item, the participants watched a film entitled “*Peoples, plants and profits*”, which was developed by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative. The film is intended to refresh the participants’ mind about the basic access and benefit-sharing principles and concepts using examples from real-life case studies. After the film, the participants will take part in a group exercise to discuss a hypothetical case on access and benefit-sharing intended to further improve their understanding of the scope and requirements of the Nagoya Protocol. Each group will share the consensus reached regarding the case in the plenary session.

15. The Secretariat also provided a brief update on the recent developments and progress towards the entry into force of the Protocol and the preparations for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. This will include the main outcomes of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol and other intersessional activities.

16. In addition, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and the CARICOM Secretariat presented the main outcomes of the Second Caribbean Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing held from 25-29 November 2013 in Kingston and provide an update on the steps taken so far in response to the recommendations from the workshop to assist countries to prepare for the entry into force of the Protocol.

ITEM 4. EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES, LESSONS LEARNED AND VIEWS ON THE WAY FORWARD TOWARDS RATIFICATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

17. Under this item, a representative from the Government of Guyana, the first country in the Caribbean to accede to the Nagoya Protocol, shared the country’s experience and lessons learned regarding the national process towards the accession, including the steps/activities that were undertaken; the constraints and challenges encountered and how they were addressed; and the key considerations that were taken into account during the process. This was followed by a brief question-and-answer session.

18. The participants from countries that had not yet ratified/acceded to the Protocol were invited to make short presentations on the progress made in implementing their country roadmaps/plans of action towards ratification developed at the November 2013 workshop in Jamaica. The country presentations outlined, inter alia, the steps taken so far and the experience and lessons learned, including the challenges encountered and how they have been addressed, if at all.¹ After the presentations, the participants were invited to review and further develop, as appropriate, their country roadmaps/work plans; identify the technical support needed. They also identified potential sources of such support and opportunities for subregional cooperation to facilitate the ratification of/accession process.

¹ Participants are urged complete and submit to the Secretariat the questionnaire in annex III prior to the workshop for compilation and dissemination to all participants in order to save time and facilitate the discussions during the workshop. The questionnaire, inter alia, requests respondents to identify the entity responsible for coordinating the process towards ratification/accession; entities that must be involved and/or consulted; the steps taken or planned; the difficulties/obstacles encountered and how they have been overcome; general lessons learned and the technical support needed to advance the ratification/accession process).

ITEM 5. LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

19. Under this item, the Secretariat made a presentation on Aichi Target 16 and key fields of action relating to its achievement and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in general. After a brief question-and-answer session, participants then considered the following items in detail:

5.1. Mainstreaming access and benefit-sharing into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development policies and plans

20. Under this sub-item, the Secretariat made a presentation on key elements and points that Parties may wish to consider in developing and integrating their access and benefit-sharing policies and strategies into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, based on examples from existing national ABS policies and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. A representative from the Government of Guyana also made a presentation on Guyana's National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization² and the experience and lessons learned in its development and implementation.

21. After the question and answer session, participants examined how and to what extent access and benefit-sharing measures had been or could be better integrated in the ongoing update and revision of their country's NBSAPs, including examples of national targets and indicators relating to Aichi Target 16. Participants also discussed the linkages between access and benefit-sharing and the broader political, social, economic development goals and priorities (including poverty alleviation, food security,) and possible strategies to integrate access and benefit-sharing components into the national development policies, plans and programmes.

5.2 Roadmaps towards the development or amendment of domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures to meet the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol

22. Under this item the CARICOM Secretariat made a presentation on the outputs from the Regional Training Workshop on Drafting Legislation for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, which was held 26-28 June 2013 in Roseau, Dominica. The presentation highlighted some of the key points that were discussed at the workshop in relation to the development or amendment of legislation and policies to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in CARICOM Member States.

23. The CBD Secretariat also made a presentation highlighting examples of key common elements of existing national access and benefit-sharing laws and regulations as well as key points that Parties in the Caribbean may wish to consider in the development or revision of their domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on access and benefit-sharing to meet the obligations under the Protocol.

24. Furthermore, under this item, a representative from the IUCN Regional Office for Meso America and the Caribbean made a presentation on the key elements of the proposed "UNEP-GEF project on Supporting Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the countries of the Caribbean Region". The proposal envisages, inter alia, assisting countries to carry out stocktaking and analysis of gaps in the existing laws and regulations related to access and benefit-sharing and to develop new or amend existing legislation to meet their obligations under the Protocol.

² A copy of the policy can be accessed at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/measures/abs/msr-abs-gy3-en.pdf>.

25. The presentations were followed by a general plenary discussion on the concrete next steps, including the review/improvement of the country roadmaps/work plans towards the development of new or amendment of existing legislation to meet the Protocol obligations and achieve the second part of Aichi Target 16, i.e. the Protocol is operational at the national level consistent with the national legislation, by 2015. The participants also identified the capacity/technical support needed and explore potential sources of such support and opportunities for subregional cooperation in this regard.

5.3 Establishment or strengthening of institutional arrangements and administrative systems for implementation of the Protocol

26. Under this item, the Secretariat made a presentation on the key elements and points that Parties in the Caribbean may wish to consider in the establishment or strengthening of their national institutional arrangements and administrative systems for implementation of the Protocol.³

27. After the presentation, participants were divided into break-out groups and in which they exchanged views on the key points to consider in setting-up or reviewing/updating institutional arrangements and administrative systems for implementation of the Protocol. This included factors to consider in the:

- (a) Identification/mapping of relevant institutions and agencies;
- (b) Designation national focal points, competent national authorities, checkpoints and other regulatory bodies;
- (c) Establishment of administrative procedures and mechanisms for handling applications for access to genetic resources (obtaining prior informed consent) and granting of access to genetic resources/issuing permits or other forms of evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent and of establishment of mutually agreed terms);
- (d) Establishment of mechanisms for promoting compliance, including the designation/establishment of checkpoints; mechanisms for obtaining prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities; mechanisms for coordination across different agencies and institutions; and
- (e) Establishment of mechanisms for encouraging and facilitating the participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders in the access and benefit-sharing processes.

5.4 Promoting synergy and mutual supportiveness in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international agreements and instruments

28. Under this item, a representative from the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) made a presentation via Skype on the Treaty and shared the experiences and lessons learned in its implementation at the national level. After the presentation, participants discussed possible strategies and mechanisms for promoting synergy and mutual supportiveness in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Treaty and other relevant international agreements and instruments at the national level, drawing from relevant national experiences and lessons learned.

³ Based on examples from existing national institutional arrangements and administrative systems for access and benefit-sharing, the presentation will highlight: (i) the roles and responsibilities of various entities (national focal points, competent national authorities, checkpoints and other regulatory bodies); (ii) examples of access and benefit-sharing administrative procedures (including existing permit systems); and (iii) examples of administrative tools being used (including access application forms, standard operating procedures, record management systems and databases, and other tools).

ITEM 6. TRAINING ON THE PILOT PHASE OF THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE

29. Under this agenda item, the Secretariat introduced the pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House, including its role, structure, functionality and operation modalities. Article 14 of the Nagoya Protocol establishes the ABS Clearing-House as part of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity to serve as a means for sharing information related to access and benefit-sharing and in particular provide access to information made available by Parties relevant to the implementation of the Protocol.

30. The Secretariat's presentation provided a conceptual overview and an introduction to the core functions and main features of the ABS Clearing-House and described how to find and register information in the central portal of the ABS Clearing-House; the proposed modalities of operation, including the workflow and publishing procedures and the roles and responsibilities of national authorities (national focal points, publishing authority and national authorized users) with respect to the ABS Clearing-House; and the different types of records in the ABS Clearing-House, including "national records" (i.e. records created and managed only by national authorities, including mandatory information required under the Protocol) and "reference records" (i.e. non-mandatory information relevant to the implementation of the Protocol).

31. After the general presentation, participants took part in hands-on training on how to use the search function to find and retrieve information and how to register and manage (modify or delete) records in management centre of the ABS Clearing-House central portal. The Secretariat introduced the following common formats for registering information which have been developed so far: National focal points and/or publishing authorities (ABSCH-NFP); competent national authorities (ABSCH-CNA); legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit sharing (ABSCH-MSR); permits or their equivalent constituting an internationally recognized certificate of compliance (ABSCH-IRCC); checkpoints (ABSCH-CP); checkpoint communiqué (ABSCH-CPC); national ABS website/database (ABSCH-NDB) and a Virtual Library Record (ABSCH-VLR).

32. Following the introduction of each common format, participants took part in practical exercises to register their national information (if available) as test records. In this regard, participants are urged to bring their own computers/laptops and bring along available national information relating to the various common formats. At the end of the session, participants were invited to provide feedback, through a questionnaire and also through an open discussion, to facilitate the further development and adaptation of the ABS Clearing-House to national circumstances and users' needs and to improve future training on the ABS Clearing-House.

ITEM 7. THE WAY FORWARD

7.1. Mobilization of resources for implementation of the Protocol

33. Under this item, the Secretariat made a presentation on potential opportunities and strategies for mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the Protocol. The presentation, among other things, discussed strategies for accessing funding from the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund and highlight potential opportunities to mobilise funding from other sources. After the presentation, participants discussed ways and means to enhance access to GEF funds during the GEF-6 funding cycle to ensure that no national allocations for the Biodiversity Focal Area under the STAR system remain unused at the end of GEF-6. The participants also discussed other potential opportunities for mobilizing resources from various sources for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. It was emphasized that funding needs and resource mobilizations strategies for the implementation of the Protocol should be incorporated into the national resource mobilization plans currently being developed as part of the NBSAP revision process, taking into account decisions IX/1 and

XI/4 of the Conference of Parties regarding the global the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7.2. Next steps towards the ratification of/accession to the Nagoya Protocol and the development or amendment of domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures

34. Under this item, each country was invited to present its revised draft roadmap/work plan for the national processes towards ratification/accession and for developing new or amending existing legislation to meet the obligations under the Protocol with the aim to meet Aichi Target 16, i.e. to become Parties the Nagoya Protocol and have the Protocol operational at the national level in line with the national legislation, by 2015. A summary of the main elements of the various draft country roadmaps that were presented is provided in Annex 1 hereto.

7.3. Regional and subregional cooperation on the implementation of the Protocol

35. Under this item, the participants and the partner organizations discussed possible strategies and mechanisms to enhance regional and subregional cooperation on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the region, including potential regional and subregional opportunities for networking and collaboration. The participants also explored the possibility of developing a regional capacity-building strategy and a technical support network for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

36. The participants requested the CARICOM Secretariat to, among other things, play a key role in facilitating and coordinating various capacity development initiatives on ABS in the region to foster synergy and avoid duplication of efforts among the various actors, which currently include: the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, UNEP, UNDP and IUCN. The representatives from Guyana, Grenada and St. Lucia promised to ask their Ministers to send official letters to the CARICOM Secretary General requesting the CARICOM Secretariat to play the above role as part of its mandate. The participants also requested the CARICOM Secretariat to initiate the process of preparing a Capacity Development Strategy on ABS for the subregion

37. The participants also agreed to establish a Caribbean Network of Legal Experts on ABS, which would assist countries in the subregion to, inter alia, to conduct stocktaking and gap analysis of existing regulatory frameworks and to amend or develop new national ABS legislative, administrative and policy measures to meet the obligation set out in the Nagoya Protocol. The two lawyers from Jamaica and Suriname who attended the workshop volunteered to collaborate with the CARICOM Secretariat to initiate the process of establishing the network.

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

38. Under this item, participants shared what they had learned during the workshop and how they would apply and/or transfer to others the new knowledge and skills acquired. They will also be invited to complete a workshop evaluation form.

39. After the above exercise, Mr. Tamale on behalf of the CBD Secretariat and Ms. Teresa Yarde on behalf of the CARICOM Secretariat gave remarks and following the customary exchange of courtesies, the workshop was officially closed at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 22 May 2014.

Annex I

DRAFT COUNTRY ROAD MAPS

ANTIGUA AND BERBUDA DRAFT ROADMAP

Vision: A Peaceful World in which All people have improved quality of life because of equal access to the World's Natural Resources

Mission: To create an environment where there is fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the utilization of national genetic resources in a legal and comprehensive manner that allows for conservation and sustainable use of these resources for future generations

Steps to Ratification and Development of ABS Institutional Arrangements

Key Areas	Activities	Expected Output/Outcome	Estimated Time Frame	Estimate Budget	Person/Agency Responsible
Legislation, Administrative or Policy Measures Leading to Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol	Passage of Environmental Protection and Management Bill (Including the ABS Section)	Environmental Protection and Management Act which includes a section on ABS	May - April 2015	US\$200,000	Ministry of Legal Affairs, Parliament
	Development and Gazetting (Legalization) of ABS Regulations The Regulations are to include identification of Competent National Authorities (CNA's) and Checkpoints	ABS Regulations Developed With compliance To PIC, MAT & the Nagoya Protocol ABS Regulations Gazetted (Legalized)			Environment Division
	Development of ABS Policy to include specific guidelines for operation, duties and responsibilities of the CNAs and checkpoints Formal Approval of ABS Policy by Cabinet	Developed ABS Policy Cabinet approved ABS Policy			Environment Division Plant Protection Unit Forestry Unit Fisheries Division
	Update of NBSAP to factor in an ABS Strategy	ABS incorporated into the NBSAP and mainstreamed in sectoral plans and programmes			Environment Division
	Ratification Process	Nagoya Protocol acceded to and Implementation Framework established			Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Environment Division
Implementation of National Enabling	Consultations and Training sessions with Agencies that CNA's and	Trained CNA's and checkpoints that are fully aware of their duties	Oct. 2014 – April 2015	US\$120,000	Environment Division Plant Protection Unit

Environment	checkpoints	under the Nagoya Protocol			Forestry Unit Fisheries Division
	ABS Public Service Campaign: 1)PSA on radio, TV and newspapers informing the public about ABS and how persons will be affected, 2) Radio/TV Interviews, 3) Production of brochures and posters	An ABS Public Service Campaign developed Awareness materials produced and distributed Improved understanding and appreciation of ABS			Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and the Environment
	Conduct consultations with stakeholders to inform them about ABS and how it will affect them	Improved understanding and appreciation of ABS			Environment Division
	Creation of ABS National Database	ABS database that allows for easy management and access to relevant information by clients, Focal Points, CNAs and Checkpoints.	May – August 2015	US\$50,000	Environment Division

THE BAHAMAS DRAFT COUNTRY ROAD MAP

Key Areas	Activities	Expected Outcome/Output	Timeframe	Estimated Budget	Responsible Actors
National Strategy and accession to the Nagoya Protocol	1.1 Consultative development of an Access and Benefit Sharing Strategy for The Bahamas 1.2 Drafting of legal documents needed for ratification 1.3 Awareness raising among decision and law makers. 1.4 Instrument of accession to the Nagoya Protocol approved and submitted .	1. Accession to the Nagoya Protocol 1.2 Legislation enacted	Year 1	\$200,000	1. BEST Commission 2. Ministry of the Environment 3. Attorney General’s Office 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
National enabling environment for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	2.1.1 Consultations and public awareness campaigns with relevant stakeholders. 2.2.2 Policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks governing ABS drafted and approved by legislature, inclusive of appointment of National Focal Point and Competent National Authority. 2.3.1 (On line) administrative procedures for ABS	2.1 Increased understanding of the national benefits to be accrued through ABS 2.2 National ABS legal framework adopted	Year 2	\$800,000	BEST Commission, Dept. of Marine Resources, Min. of Agriculture, Bahamas National Trust, BREEF, TNC

	<p>Agreements with Prior Informed Consent [PIC], Mutually Agreed Terms [MAT], and Benefit Sharing approved and available for use.</p> <p>2.3.2 Capacity built within competent authorities for initiating and negotiating contracts/agreementson.</p> <p>2.3.3 Monitoring system for research and bioprospecting permits, ABS Agreements developed and implemented.</p> <p>2.3.4 Consultations and awareness-raising to increase understanding of issues of intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge related to ABS (based on analysis of issued patents on genetic resources from benefit sharing (during project preparation grant (PPG) phase).</p>	<p>2.3 Strengthened national institutional capacity for implementaion of the national ABS framework</p>			
<p>Applied ABS arrangements in The Bahamas</p>	<p>3.1.1 Adjusted ABS contracts/agreements for research permits to include monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing provisions to ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing at any stage of research, development, innovation, pre-commercialization or commercialization</p> <p>3.4.1 Blue Holes Initiative with multiple universities - upgrading cooperation agreements and closing the loop on access and benefit sharing - Non commercial ABS pilot case</p> <p>3.4.2 Sea Whip Commericalization - Upgrading and closing the loop on Access and Benefit Sharing - Commercial ABS pilot case</p> <p>3.4.3 (2) additional pilots to be indentified (through review of issued permits during PPG phase)</p>	<p>3.1 ABS principles applied to adjusted commercial and non-commercial research permits</p> <p>3.4 Four (4) new ABS agreements that recognize PIC and MAT</p>	<p>Year 3</p>	<p>\$2,000,000</p>	<p>BEST Commission, COB</p>

BELIZE DRAFT COUNTRY ROAD MAP

VISION: To be at the forefront of access and benefit sharing; ensuring that all citizens benefit from our wealth of resources.

ACTION PLAN:

Key areas	Activities	Expected outputs/outcomes	Timeframe	Budget	Agency Responsible
Administrative Framework	Formally delegate national competent authority	National Competent Authority in place	2014	-	FD
	Establish Technical Working Group to guide the completion of activities under the work plan toward ratification and establishing relevant legislation	Technical working group in place and functional	2014	-	FD, FID, MNRA, BAHA, ERI – UB, SolGen Office
Policy	Conduct consultation to guide draft policy of use of GR,TK and ABS. Include ABS in NBSAP for Belize	Policy to guide use of GR, TK and ABS in Belize <hr/> NBSAP with consideration to GR and ABS	2014	\$120,000 (consulting service)	FD, FID, MNRA, BAHA, ERI – UB, SolGen Office
Capacity Building	Conduct exercises to increase capacity of technical staff on -Nagoya Protocol and benefits of ratifying to the convention. -Capacity to conduct inventory of GR and TK -Increase capacity to monitor and regulate use of GR	Increased capacity within national authority and other technical stakeholders	2014/2015	\$250,000	FD, FID, MNRA, BAHA, ERI – UB, SolGen Office
Public Awareness	Public awareness on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol -for public sector -local communities -general public	A population that is more conversant with the Nagoya protocol and its benefit to the country	2014/2015	\$250,000	FD, FID, MNRA, BAHA, ERI – UB, SolGen Office
Legal review and draft legislation	Consultation with stakeholders on draft bill	Draft bill	2013/2015	\$120,000	
Consultation	-public sector -local communities -general public	A strong bill that addresses the needs of the country and is in line with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol	2015	\$250,000	FD, FID, MNRA, BAHA, ERI – UB, SolGen Office

GRENADA ACTIONPLAN FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ABS

Key Areas/Activities	Expected Output	Expected Outcome	Estimated Timeframe	Estimated Budget	Responsible Actors
Identification of all institutions that will be involved with the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol Stakeholder mapping	Capacity building needs identified Stakeholder mapping and identification completed	Production of a capacity building needs report Increase understanding and enhancement of capacities on ABS A capacity building strategy developed for key institutions on ABS Stakeholder identification completed and mapped			
Development of policy for the Nagoya Protocol	Policy on ABS developed	Production of policy document			
GAP Analysis of the existing policy and legal framework as it relates to the Nagoya Protocol	Conduct a SWOT analysis of policies and laws Revision of the Environment Management Bill to include ABS Revision and updating of the NEMS/ NEP Revision of NBSAP to factor in an ABS strategy	SWOT analysis of policies and laws completed Policies and legislation to incorporate ABS issues updated Incorporation of ABS into the Environment Management Bill Environment Management Bill revised NEMS / NEP updated to include ABS issues Mainstreaming of ABS into national and sectoral plans and policies			
Enactment of legislation	Legislation submitted to cabinet	Enactment of legislation			
Strengthening of institutional arrangements	Institutions strengthened and procedures and measures in place for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Institutions strengthened Measures already in place for the effective implementation of the Protocol Information system operational			

	Information system developed				
Education and Awareness Communication Outreach programme	<p>Awareness survey conducted (baseline, mid and end)</p> <p>Development of an Education and Awareness Communication Outreach programme on ABS</p> <p>Training for KEY stakeholder and persons involved in ABS</p>	<p>An ABS awareness survey report produced</p> <p>Improved awareness and understanding of ABS and the benefits to be derived from ABS</p> <p>Increase knowledge and awareness of ABS issues</p> <p>An Education and Awareness Communication Outreach programme on ABS developed</p> <p>Number of awareness consultations, focus groups meeting and workshops held</p> <p>Education and awareness raising materials and products produced</p> <p>Persons trained and sensitized on ABS related issues</p>			
National ratification	<p>Presentation to Cabinet</p> <p>Depositing of the instrument</p> <p>Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol plan</p>	<p>Presentation made to Cabinet</p> <p>Instrument deposited</p> <p>Implementation plan presented and accepted</p>	<p>Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>Nagoya Protocol implementation plan established and fully functional</p>		

JAMAICA'S DRAFT COUNTRY ROADMAP

<i>Key Areas</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Expected Outputs</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Budget (\$J) (\$1US = \$110 J)</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>
Executive Level Awareness Building	Promote the importance of the ABS at the executive level	Obtain political buy in and commitment to implement ABS	Executive decision committing to implementation of ABS	June 2014 – August 2014	\$100,000.00	NEPA
Inventory on GR	Commence process of inventorying GRs	Ongoing process of compiling a database of GRs	Increased Knowledge of GRs and their value;	June 2014 - ongoing	\$5,000,000.00+ (laboratory, database, analysis)	NEPA, UWI, UTECH
Inventory on TK	Commence engagement of Maroon communities and establish protocols; Education on importance of protecting TK	Protocol agreed for engaging Maroon communities and for obtaining PIC and MAT;	TK secured; Maroons aware of the importance of their TK, effective protocols for engaging Maroon Communities	June 2014 - ongoing	\$3,000,000.00+ (database, public education, negotiation and possibly legislation)	JNHT, JIPO, NEPA, AG, CPC
Resource Mobilisation	Source funding from capacity building groups (IUCN, GEF etc.); Have government funds committed to ABS;	Prepare project proposals; Lobby for government support	Resources mobilised	August 2014 - Ongoing	\$60,000.00+ (preparation of proposals, public education awareness to stimulate government support;	NEPA, MWLECC
Ratify Nagoya Protocol	Submit instrument of ratification	Ratify NP (sooner rather than later)	NP Ratified; NP enters into force by 2015	August 2014 – October 2015	\$1000 (pen and paper, postage fee)	MoFAFT, AG
Review of existing legal and Institutional Framework	Review of NBSAP and other related policies to incorporate ABS considerations; Needs based Gap Analysis of existing legislation in light of NBSAP;	Policies updated to incorporate ABS; Legislation reviewed to identify ABS needs;	ABS placed within scope of Policy and Legislative framework	June 2014 – January 2015	\$1,000,000.00 (legal and policy analysts)	NEPA, MWLECC, AG
Develop Institutional Framework	Identify National Focal Point, National Competent Authority, Checkpoints, and Regional coordinating body;	Responsibilities for different aspects of ABS system clearly identified;	NFP etc. identified along with responsibilities	January - February 2015	\$100,000.00 (meetings and executive decisions)	NEPA, MLW
Develop Legal Framework	Prepare Drafting instructions and develop draft legislation	Drafting instructions prepared and	Draft ABS Legislation	January 2015 – June 2015	\$2,000,000.00 (legal and technical)	NEPA, MWLECC,

	for ABS; Consult with stakeholders on proposed legal system	submitted to CPC; Draft legislation prepared by CPC			experts; stakeholder meetings)	AG, CPC
Develop IT systems for ABS	Develop electronic system for processing ABS permits and applications and for coordinating with ABS Clearing House	IT system developed and implemented	IT system developed and implemented	August 2014 – October 2015	\$700,000.00	NEPA, MWLECC
Implement Legal Framework	Submit draft legislation to parliament;	Draft submitted	ABS legislation passed into law	June 2015- October 2015	\$1000 (pen, paper, postage)	NEPA, MWLECC, CPC
Capacity Enhancement	Continue training of personnel within ABS system to enhance capacity to fulfil ABS obligations and to realise full benefits of ABS	Training programmes and workshops held on ABS systems utilising government committed funds and funding programmes	ABS capacity enhanced	August 2014 - ongoing	\$1,000,000.00+	NEPA, MWLECC

Abbreviations

AG – Attorney General’s Chambers

CPC – Chief Parliamentary Council

GR – Genetic Resources

JIPO – Jamaica Intellectual Property Office

JNHT – Jamaica National Heritage Trust

MoFAFT – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

MWLECC – Ministry of Land Water Housing and Climate Change

NBSAP – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NEPA – National Environment and Planning Agency

UWI – University of the West Indies

UTECH – University of Technology

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ABS

National action plan

1. Resource Mobilization: Identify funding sources to fund the activities mentioned below (such as training and capacity building workshops, Establish and Implement Public Awareness Plan; Development of an ABS Country Strategy)
2. Development and/or strengthening of institutional, administrative and technical capacities, including designation of national focal points and competent authorities and development of national legislative measures (*tailor and adopt existing model legislation*)
3. Update current inventory on biodiversity*
4. Collate information on the traditional use of genetic resources (Dr. Milton Whittaker – Medicinal Plants of St. Kitts and Nevis)*

5. Assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of existing capacity to discharge the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol
6. Development of national access and benefit-sharing strategy or policy
7. Identification of stakeholders
8. Participation of all relevant stakeholders including local communities
9. Development of time-lines, activities to be completed and person/s responsible (structure)
10. Establish Public awareness plan
11. Implement Public Awareness plan
12. Mechanism for handling access and benefit-sharing requests (*Model legislation*)
13. Mechanisms for monitoring and compliance for access and benefit-sharing arrangements (model legislation)
14. Appropriate management information system for effective data storage, retrieval and sharing.
15. Submission of Cabinet brief to operationalize plan.

Key areas	Activities	Expected Outputs/ Outcomes	Estimated Timeframe	Estimated Budget	Responsible Actor
Identification of Nagoya Protocol Institutions	Capacity needs assessment of key institutions e.g. MOSD, DPPE, DOA, Ross University, CFBC, MOJLA, Registrar of Intellectual Property	*A needs assessment report produced *A capacity development strategy for ABS developed.	August 2014 - February 2015		DPPE, CBD Focal Point
Resource Mobilization	*Identify funding sources to fund the activities mentioned below (such as training and capacity building workshops, Establish and Implement Public Awareness Plan; Development of an ABS Country Strategy) → Reach out to national, regional and international partners to identify and access funds. Funds allocated by the government. External Partners may include: IUCN, GEF etc. other multilateral and bilateral assistance	Access to Funds to implement work plan for the Protocol	June 2014 – February 2015		GEF Focal Point, DPPE
Capacity Development Strategy	Development and/or strengthening of institutional, administrative and technical capacities relevant to ABS	Improved institutional, administrative and technical capacities to administer the National ABS System	July 2014 – December 2015		MOSD, DOA, CARICOM Secretariat
Analysis of policy & legal gaps & opportunities of becoming Party to the Nagoya Protocol	Undertake a SWOT analysis of policies & laws relevant to ABS e.g. NCEPA 1987 and areas related Intellectual Property Laws and Property Rights legislation	SWOT Report on policy & legal framework produced/ Updated policies & legislation to incorporate ABS issues	July 2014, November 2015		DPPE & MOJLA
Roadmap for development of a National ABS strategy	Update of the ABS Regulations to ensure the obligations of Nagoya Protocol on ABS are satisfied	ABS Regulations updated and aligned to the Nagoya Protocol/ Improved compliance	September – December		DPPE

& Amendment of existing legislation		with PIC, MAT & the Nagoya Protocol			
	Integrate ABS policies into the revised NBSAP	ABS incorporated into the NBSAP/ ABS mainstreamed in sectoral plans and programmes	May 2014 – July 2014		DPPE/CBD Focal Point
National Inventory of GR	Undertake a comprehensive inventory of country's GR	National Inventory of GR produced	September 2014 – June 2014		DPPE
Documentation of TK associated with GR	Undertake a comprehensive inventory of country's TK associated with GR	National Inventory of TK associated with GR produced	September 2014 – June 2015		DPPE
Strategy for ABS Public awareness & information sharing, including stakeholder mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Carry out a baseline survey on, and analysis of the levels of awareness *Develop a Communication and outreach strategy on ABS *Support to awareness/training workshops for relevant government ministries, departments & agencies, including local communities, the media, academia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A communication and outreach strategy on ABS developed • Number of awareness workshops held and people sensitized/trained • Awareness materials produced and distributed • Monitoring tool/reporting matrix to gauge/assess level and quality of awareness gained against the baseline/Improved understanding and appreciation of ABS 	June 2014-December 2015		DPPE, SKNIS, MOE
Development of National ABS integrated system	Develop appropriate management information system for effective data storage, retrieval and sharing.				
National ratification timelines & established procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Preparation of Cabinet briefs/memo for NP ratification *Facilitate high level meeting on the importance of NP ratification 	Cabinet memos prepared, high level meetings conducted/ Nagoya Protocol acceded to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagoya Protocol Implementation framework established 	November 2014-April 2015		MOSD, Office of the Attorney General, MOJLA

SAINT LUCIA DRAFT NAGOYA PROTOCOL RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

Vision: By 2050 Genetic resources in Saint Lucia are sustainably harnessed to produce within the country, pharmaceuticals, botanicals, cosmetics, food and beverages contributing significantly to wealth creation, poverty eradication and overall national prosperity.					
Key Area	Activity	Expected Output	Timeframe	Budget	Responsible
	Formation of NP ABS PSC	Decision making on project activities	YEAR 1-2		MSDEST,MOA,MO C,MOJ,MOE,MOF, MOCD,MOS,FRC,II CA,CARDI,OECS,
institutional policy and legal arrangements for accession to NP on ABS	Capacity needs assessment of key institutions including AG's chambers and legal expertise/AGENCIES	Needs assessment report, Capacity development strategy developed including recommended institutional framework for ABS implementation and legal support for drafting ABS legislation	YEAR 1	50,000	MSDEST, ALL STAKEHOLDERS
	Development of National ABS Strategy and Action Plan	Production of NABSSAP report for integration into revised NBSAP including section on resource mobilization	YEAR 1	40,000	MSDEST,MOA,MO C,MOJ,MOF,MOE, MOL,MOHA,IICA, CARDI,FRC,DISTR ICT COUNCILS,
	Review National Laws and Policies on ABS including the performance of a SWOT analysis of identified policies and laws relevant to ABS	Report on Policy framework for ABS and SWOT produced, review on laws such as Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use bill, Wildlife Act, EIA policies and laws etc.	YEAR 1	20,000	MSDEST, AG's Chambers, Bar Association,
	Development of National Legislation on ABS and submission to AG'S chambers for enactment	Review of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Bill to include ABS provisions compliant with NP detailing institutional arrangements and administrative arrangements, MOUs prepared for partnering agencies for signing following recommendations from Line 1 and development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs),designation of check points	YEAR 1	30,000	MSDEST

	National Accession timelines and procedures established	Have sensitization sessions with Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentarians, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Agriculture, Nationals Science Council etc. to broaden knowledge of ABS ratification implications and opportunities	YEAR 1	30,000	MSDEST,MOA,FR C,TOWN AND VILLAGE COUNCILS, MOB,
Filling Knowledge Gaps for effective implementation of ABS	Compile inventories of TK	TK inventory reports and database	YEAR 1	50,000	MSDEST,MOA,MO C,MOJ,UWI,DURR ELL WILDLIFE,RSPB,K EW GARDENS,
	Compile inventories of GR where GAP exists e.g. Marine environment & Microorganisms	GR inventory reports and database	YEAR1 & 2	100,000	MSDEST,
consultations and capacity development	Conduct survey and analysis of levels of awareness. Develop ABS CEPA strategy including information sharing and development of local node of CHM and e-system for application and issuance of permits , Develop awareness materials for various stakeholder groups including policy makers and parliamentarians, workshops and seminars for stakeholder groups	ABS Survey report developed , CEPA STRATEGY REPORT and awareness materials produced in English and creole (leaflets, PSAs,) stakeholder meeting reports produced e-system developed for applications and issuance of permits that are compatible with the ABS-CHM	YEAR 1	50,000	MSDEST, MOA, FRC
	Training workshops on negotiation skills, development of MAT and PIC with CNAs	Manuals developed for negotiating MATS and PIC	YEAR 1-2	30,000	MSDEST,MOA,MO C,MOJ,MOE,MOF, MOCD,MOS,FRC,II CA,CARDI,OECS,

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES DRAFT COUNTRY ROAD MAP

Objective	Activities	Expected Output	Expected Outcome	Estimated timeframe	Estimated Budget	Responsible Agencies
To establish a steering committee	Contact relevant personnel to form SC	Steering committee formed	Framework developed	Duration of ratification	USD10,00	Environmental Management Department
To integrate Aichi Target 16 in NBSAP	Review and update NBSAP to include ABS strategy	ABS integrated in the NBSAP	ABS mainstream in cross sect oral	June-Oct 2014	USD 20,000	Environmental Management

			ministerial plans			Department
To engage and sensitize stakeholders	Conduct seminars and workshops	Stakeholders engaged	Stakeholders awareness increase and give optimal support	Throughout the duration until ratification	USD 20,000	Environmental Management Department – Focal Point
To Identify key institutions that will serve as the CNA of the NP	Capacity needs assessment of key Institutions (Environmental Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry, Ministry of National Mobilization, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Legal Affairs)	Capacity Building strategic plan Needs Assessment report produced	Institutional capacities improved.	Sept 2014- Feb 2015	USD 40,000	Environmental Management Department – Focal Point
Gap analysis on GR and TK	Undertake gap on available data on GR and TK	Gap analysis report on GR and TK produced	Set up mechanism to fill gaps	Sept 2014 – Mar 2015	USD 50,000	Environmental Management Department
To develop communication and outreach strategy	Conduct surveys to identify the level of awareness within the country Develop communication strategy Conduct seminars, workshop, etc. for relevant stakeholders	Survey report produced Communication strategy developed Various workshops, seminars, etc. held to sensitize the relevant stakeholders	Improve understanding, necessity and importance of ABS	Sept 2014 – Sept 2015	USD100,000	Environmental Management Department
To facilitate a national consultation	Consultation	National consultation done	General public sensitized	Feb 2015	USD5,000	Environmental Management Department

SURINAME'S COUNTRY ROADMAP FOR RATIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Suriname has already incorporated actions on the access and benefit sharing under the Biodiversity Convention in its NBSAP for 2012 – 2016. But these are broader approaches to the issue of ABS. Nevertheless they are a good starting point when building a country specific roadmap for the Nagoya Protocol. During the Capacity Building workshop in Jamaica the following thematic areas for action were identified:

1. Raise awareness on ABS issues at both national and regional level (priority area for action)
2. Design ABS national legal and regulatory frameworks (priority area for action)
3. Establish ABS National Focal Points/Competent National Authorities (priority areas for action)
4. Formulate national and regional ABS policy/strategy and develop guidelines for the region.
5. Put ABS on the CARICOM/Council of Trade & Economic Development (COTED) agendas for a better cooperation between Member States
6. Identify funding and mobilize resources for ABS activities
7. Develop model contracts
8. Establish a clearing house like mechanism in the Caribbean
9. Develop bilateral or multilateral agreements to mutually protect the utilization of common genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and Memorandum of Understandings between regional universities
10. Assess and review ratification process in the region (stocktaking)

After consideration of this regional list of priority areas the list would need some changes. The suggested changes are made taken into account a few national issues:

- Suriname's national political agenda, we have elections coming up in May of 2015;
- The fact that ABS has to some extent already been taken into consideration when formulating our NBAP 2012 - 2016
- also the current knowledge (or lack thereof) on the Nagoya Protocol with governments and other stakeholders

According to these specific starting points the Roadmap for Suriname will be more along the lines of awareness raising, national capacity building:

1. Raise awareness on ABS issues at both national and local level, taking into consideration the specific issues of indigenous and tribal communities in the country.
2. Formulate national and regional ABS policy/strategy (including a stakeholder analysis and mapping) and to some extent mainstream ABS into other related policies.
3. Design an ABS national legal and regulatory framework and develop model contracts.
4. Identify existing institutional arrangements that can be utilized in the implementation of the NP. If existing institutional arrangements are lacking new arrangements must be established.
5. Identify existing institutions that can be utilized as checking points and national authorized users under the protocol.

6. Identify/establish mechanisms to deal with issue on traditional knowledge and the registration of intellectual property rights derived from the traditional knowledge.
7. Establish regional/bilateral cooperation on traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights.
8. Identify funding and mobilize resources for ABS activities (human, legal, technological, etc.).
9. Identify the national capacity needed to implement the protocol in the country.
10. Develop bilateral or multilateral agreements to mutually protect the utilization of common genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and Memorandum of Understandings between regional universities.

Mission Statement

The regulation of access to genetic material and associated traditional knowledge, with fair and equitable sharing of benefits with the ultimate goals of conserving our national genetic resources and traditional knowledge of our indigenous and tribal people to increase the sustainable livelihoods of the Surinamese population.

Steps already been taken by Suriname:

- Establishment of ABS National Focal Points and Competent National Authority
- Integration ABS issues into the NBAP

	KEY AREAS	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET IN US\$	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
1	Awareness Raising	Raise awareness on ABS issues at both national and local level, taking into consideration the specific issues of indigenous and tribal communities in the country.	Awareness building workshops on national and local level	Public awareness on ABS has increased Indigenous and tribal people have a better understanding of ABS	3 – 6 months	300.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS
2	ABS Policy & Strategy	Formulate national and regional ABS policy/strategy (including a stakeholder analysis and mapping) and to some extent mainstream ABS into other related policies.	Stakeholder analysis and mapping report Report on how to mainstream ABS in other policy areas National ABS strategy and Policy document	There is an ABS strategy and Policy to mainstream ABS in Suriname	2 – 3 months 2 – 3 months 4 months	30.000 35.000 75.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS

	KEY AREAS	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET IN US\$	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
3	ABS legal and regulatory framework	Design/ Amend ABS national legal and regulatory framework and develop model contracts.	National legislation is amended New regulatory framework is established Model contracts for Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) are drafted		1 year	25.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS
4	Institutional framework	Identify existing institutional arrangements that can be utilized in the implementation of the NP. If existing institutional arrangements are lacking, new arrangements must be established.	Report on: - existing institutional framework - new framework is designed		3 – 6 months	50.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS
5	Mechanisms for Traditional knowledge and IPR	Identify/establish mechanisms to deal with issue on traditional knowledge and the registration of intellectual property rights derived from the traditional knowledge.	Mechanism for registration of TK and IPR is established		3 – 6 months	50.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS
6	Capacity assessment and building	Identify the national capacity needed to implement the protocol in the country. Train civil servants, researchers and other relevant actors in the technical issues of ABS and the ABS Protocol	Report on capacity building needs Civil servants, researchers and other relevant actors in the technical issues of ABS and the ABS Protocol trained		3 – 6 months	150.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS
7	Regional/Bilateral cooperation on ABS.	Establish regional/bilateral cooperation on traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights. Develop bilateral or multilateral agreements to mutually protect the utilization of common genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and Memorandum of Understandings between regional universities.	Format for MOU that can be used to create regional/bilateral cooperation MOU's between regional universities and research institutes.		2 months 2 months	15.000 15.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS

	KEY AREAS	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET IN US\$	RESPONSIBLE ACTOR
8	Funding and Resource mobilization	Identify funding and mobilize resources for ABS activities (human, legal, technological, etc.).	Report on existing funding mechanisms for ABS implementation (GEF, IUCN, UNDP)		2 months	25.000	Cabinet of the President / Ministry of Environment / NIMOS

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