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# Integrating Access and Benefit Sharing issues in NBSAPs

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Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Living in harmony with nature





# The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing: Background

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**To further implement one of the CBD's three objectives:**

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- **Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources**



# The Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan 2011-2020

## Aichi Target 16

- **By 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.**





# The Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan 2011-2020

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## Entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol by 2015;

- The Nagoya Protocol will enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, accession or acceptance .
- **For this component of the target to be met, 50 countries must ratify the Protocol by October 2015 at the latest.**



# The Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan 2011-2020

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The Nagoya Protocol is operational, consistent with national legislation:

- The Nagoya Protocol, to be operational, will therefore require effective implementation at the national level.
- Countries will need **to revise legislative, administrative or policy measures already in place or develop new measures in order to meet the obligations set out under the Protocol.**
- Countries will also need to establish the **institutional structures** needed for implementing the Protocol.





# Mainstreaming ABS in NBSAPs

## Why?:

- ABS is one of the three pillars of the Convention
- The Protocol thus further creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity
- The implementation of the third objective of the CBD supports the implementation of the other two objectives





# Mainstreaming ABS in NBSAPs

## Why?:

- ABS is a cross sectoral issue
- Forests, protected areas, marine ecosystems are important repositories of genetic resources
- There is hence a need to integrate ABS into relevant sectoral and cross sectoral plans, programmes and policies including NBSAPs





# Mainstreaming ABS in NBSAPs in practice

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## Integration of ABS in different biodiversity-related areas (examples)

- Possible **establishment of different CNAs** for different types of genetic resources (forest, marine environment, protected areas, etc)
- Taking into account the Nagoya Protocol when dealing with issues related to:
  - **Technology transfer**
  - **Taxonomy**
  - **Sustainable use of agriculture, forest, marine and coastal biodiversity, etc**







# Mainstreaming ABS in NBSAPs: Advantages

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Using the NBSAPs process for developing the ABS policy framework can:

- **Promote efficiency** through a more holistic and coherent approach to biodiversity policy at the national level
- **Optimise the cost and efforts** of conducting consultation processes and broad stakeholder mapping and engagement
- **Leverage available outreach opportunities** among other sectors and stakeholders
- **Facilitate integrated ABS implementation at national level** in different biodiversity-related policy areas with a view to ensure effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on the ground



# Thank you for your attention!

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## FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ABS:

[www.cbd.int/abs](http://www.cbd.int/abs)