

13th PanAfrican ABS Workshop
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ABS Capacity Development Initiative

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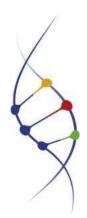


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Capacity development & Nagoya Protocol



Overview developments under CBD 2022 - 2025

Dec 2022: COP 15 adopted long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development

Dec 2022: COP MOP 4 asked the Executive Secretary to prepare a revised strategic framework for capacity-building and development for Nagoya Protocol, supporting the KM-GBF in the context of the CBD strategy framework

Jun 2023: IAC 5 on capacity building gave advice on the draft document, further input was sought through an online forum

May 2024: SBI 4 discussed the draft "Capacity-building and development action plan for the Nagoya Protocol" and agreed on recommendations for adoption of the action plan at COP MOP 5

Nov 2024: COP MOP 5 adopted the action plan and requested the Executive Secretary, *inter alia*, to make available supporting guidance materials and decided to extend the mandate of the IAG

Input of the ABS Initiative for IAC and online forum

Based on our experiences and lessons learnt

- Understanding complex value chains and expectation management for benefit-sharing
- Understanding technical and legal aspects of DSI and options for benefit-sharing
- Supporting implementation NP Art. 8 with regard to non-commercial research and health emergency situations
- Supporting trust building through multistakeholder engagement

In support of the whole-of-government / society approach and transformation through KM-GBF

- Strengthening skills and capacities of NBSAP drivers beyond those mentioned under the five key areas
- Integrating young generations as beneficiaries and developers of capacity development
- Recognising the specificities of urban-rural identity in transforming societies
- Supporting social change communication with a strong focus on IPLCs

Six outcome areas developed after IAC and online forum

Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement and comply with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol

Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

Outcome area 3: Strengthened capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms

Outcome area 4: Strengthened capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources

Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Six outcome areas developed after IAC and online forum

Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement, and comply with the obligations under, the Nagoya Protocol

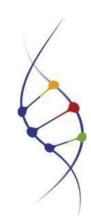
Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

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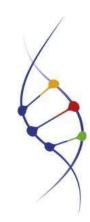
Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources

Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol



Outcome area 1: Strengthened capacity to implement, and comply with the obligations under, the Nagoya Protocol

- No mentioning of development of specific activities for specific target groups outside of government
- More general advice on communication approaches
- Reference to financing and reporting obligations under NP and KM-GBF
- Reference to IPLCs, women and youth
- Mentioning of culturally appropriate activities
- Mutually supportive implementation with applicable international instruments



Outcome area 2: Strengthened capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing

- Indicative activities more then doubled
- Strong focus on lessons learnt and deficiencies in national systems:
 - developing and promoting compliance approaches for own users,
 - monitoring utilisation of foreign GR in own country,
 - implementing obligations towards IPLCs,
 - special consideration for non-commercial research, health emergencies and GRFA
 - publishing mandatory information and ABS procedures on the ABSCH



Outcome area 3: Strengthened capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms

- Replacement of the list of very specific activities as manuals, toolkits, case studies, trainings etc. by more general activities which potentially cover the same topics
- Expanding activities beyond MAT to capacity development of R&D processes, value chains and trigger points for benefit-sharing
- Supporting a better connection between MAT, value chains and creating and sharing of benefits



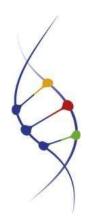
Outcome area 4: Strengthened capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

- Replacement of the list of very specific activities as trainings, materials, help desks etc. by more general activities which potentially cover the same topics
- Inclusion of women and youth



Outcome area 5: Strengthened capacity to undertake endogenous biodiversity-based research and development to add value to genetic resources

- Indicative activities more then doubled
- Specific focus on developing policies and promotional measures at national level
- Specific focus on the development of commercial products and linkage to create benefits
- Capacity development activities on IPRs mentioned



Outcome area 6: Strengthened capacity to foster inclusive whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Seven new outputs

- Knowledge on use of strategic communication and raise awareness of the importance of GR, aTK and related ABS issues has increased
- Knowledge on multi-stakeholder engagement processes has increased
- Women's and youth's participation in the implementation of the Protocol have increased
- Knowledge and awareness of users of GR and/or aTK on ABS obligations have increased
- Lessons learned in the implementation of the Protocol are shared and published on the ABSCH
- ABS capacity-building and development is gender- and youth-responsive
- ABS is integrated into post-secondary school and university curricula