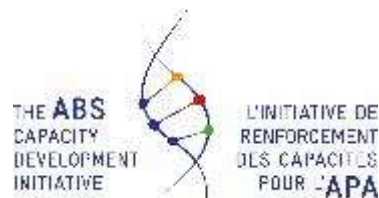




# *Mainstreaming:* **Consideration of ABS and BioTrade in NBSAPs and sectoral policies**

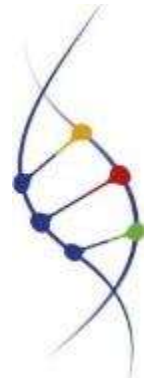
3 February 2025, Saly, Senegal



# Mainstreaming

## What does it mean?

- Process of **systematically incorporating** a selected value/ idea/ theme **into other relevant sectors** and/or (development) planning to promote development outcomes
- **Reflection in existing or upcoming structures, laws, strategies, plans, policies and programmes**, not creating parallel processes or structures
- Mainstreaming involves a **process of change** in the culture and practices of all institutions/actors involved



*“Integrating or including actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in strategies relating to production sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and mining. Mainstreaming might also refer to including biodiversity considerations in poverty reduction plans and national sustainable development plans” (CBD, 2014).*

# Mainstreaming examples



**Reduce smoking**

**Objective :** Reduce smoking rates leading public health: smoking related diseases, public spending

**Relevant sectors:** Legislation, healthcare, education, media, business, spatial planning,...

**Sector measures :** Smoking cessation programs, awareness raising in schools, taxation, no smoking areas, advertising limits, media campaigns

**Challenges:** Tobacco industry and businesses: economic impact, research downplaying health risk



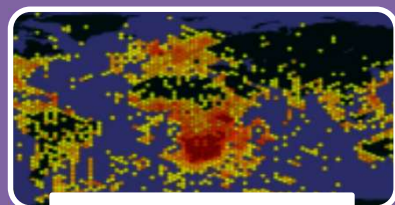
**Climate Change Adaptation**

**Objective:** Reduce negative impacts of climate change for all parts of society

**Relevant sectors:** All sectors affected (positively or negatively) to larger or lesser extent

**Sector measures :** Restore ecosystems for resilience, climate-smart agriculture, construction and spatial planning adapted to extreme weather, adapted health programmes, fiscal incentives for adaptation

**Challenges:** Varying priorities and feeling of urgency across sectors



**Digitalisation**

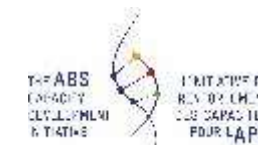
**Objective:** Economic growth, improved data availability & efficiency across sectors, reduce disparities

**Relevant Sectors :** Government services, education, business and industry, infrastructure

**Sector measures :** E-government, digital literacy, automation in business & industry, digital infrastructure

**Challenges:** Concerns over job loss due to automation, data security concerns, reinforcement of digital divide

# The Mandate



## CBD Decision 15/6 “Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review” (19/12/2022)

### “Cooperation, synergies and stakeholder engagement”



23. Encourages Parties:

(c) To enable the **full and effective participation and engagement** of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, **all levels of government and stakeholders from all other relevant sectors**, in all levels of development and implementation of the **national biodiversity strategies and action plans**, as well as in the preparation of the seventh and eighth national reports;  
(...)

24. Invites **Parties and other Governments to cooperate** at the regional and international levels **in implementing** the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

# GBF Tools & Solutions for Implementation and Mainstreaming



## Target 14 to 23 of GBF cover:



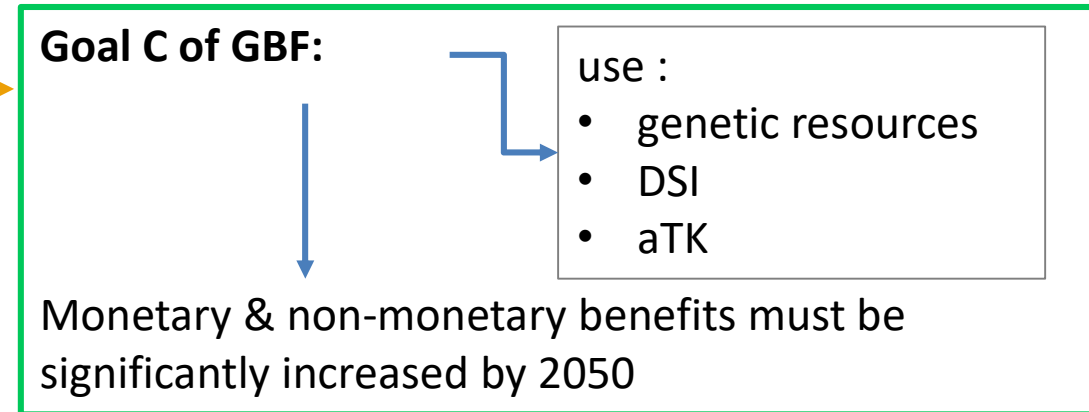
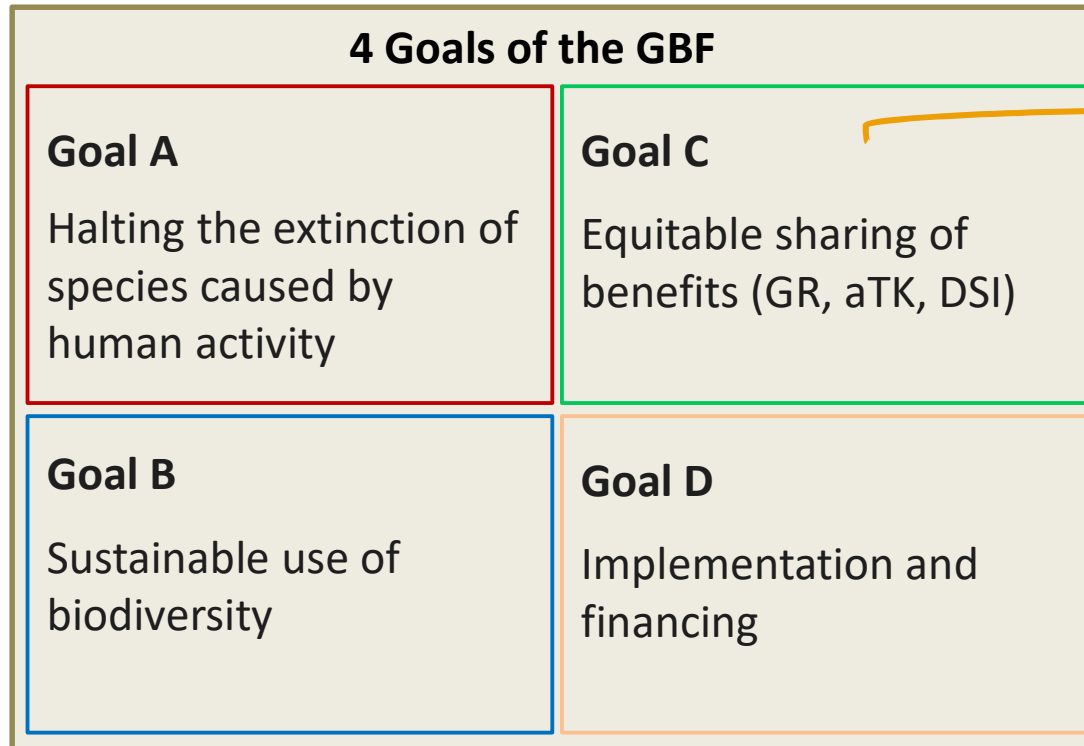
- full integration of biodiversity values across government;
- assessment & disclosure of **impacts and dependencies** on biodiversity **by businesses**;
- promotion of sustainable consumption;
- quantified targets for resource mobilisation;
- enhanced mechanisms and resources for implementation;
- specific targets to ensure **equitable**, inclusive and gender **responsive implementation**. -> Strong link to ABS

(<https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming>)

# GBF - 4 Goals

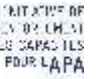


Reinforces the importance of ABS & protection of traditional knowledge and now includes DSI in benefit-sharing



**Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach**

# GBF Target 13



## Increase Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, DSI & Traditional Knowledge

Take effective legal, **policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels**, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from **digital sequence information** on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and **facilitating appropriate access** to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a **significant increase of the benefits shared**, in accordance with applicable **international access and benefit-sharing instruments**.

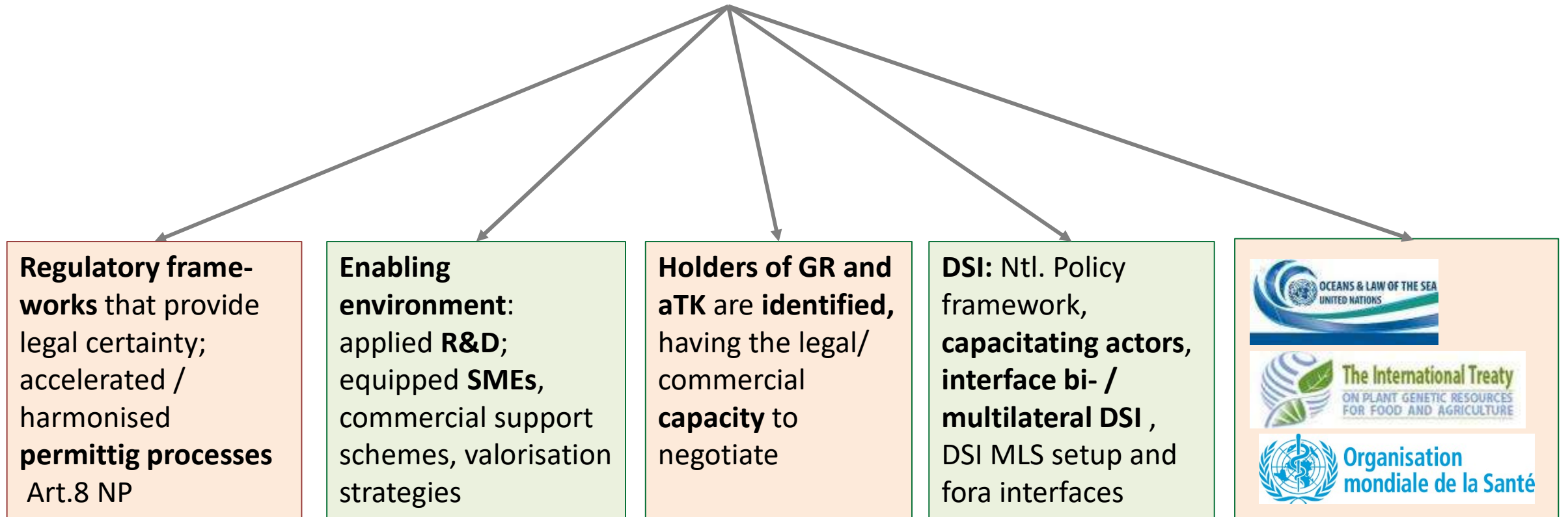


Mainstreaming ABS shall ensure that ABS processes are not viewed in isolation but are **anchored** in a **variety of relevant areas** and seen as crucial & integrated **part of NBSAPs**.

# Target 13



Take effective legal, **policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels**, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the *utilization* of genetic resources and from **digital sequence information** on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and **facilitating appropriate access** to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a **significant increase of the benefits shared**, in accordance with applicable **international access and benefit-sharing instruments**.

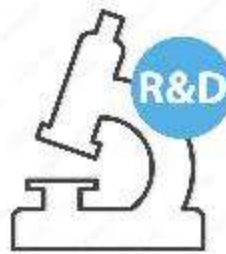




# Links between ABS and biotrade / supply chains



*utilization*

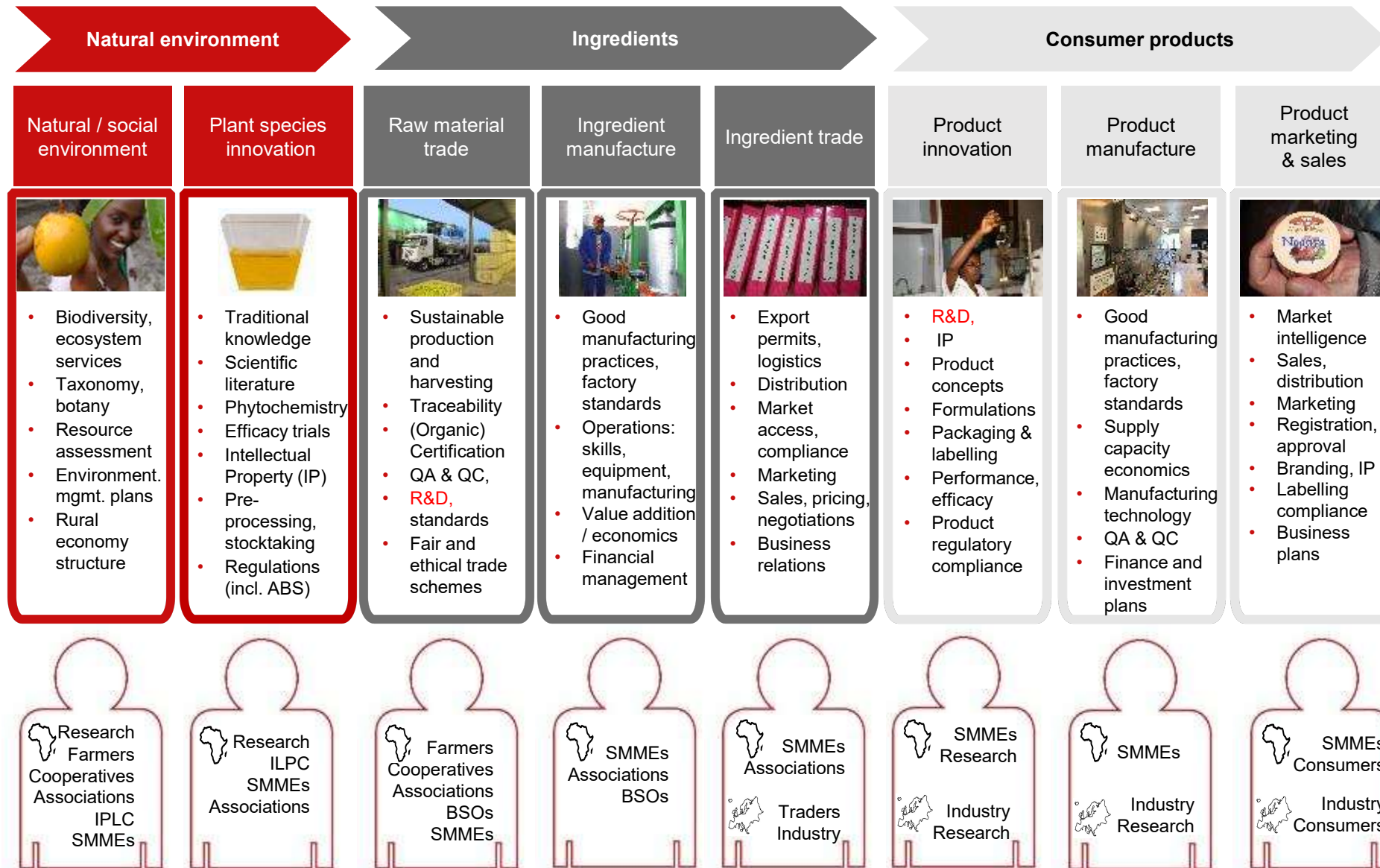


Synthetization:  
only "1 off" access to genetic resource



Supply Chain:  
Constant access to genetic resource trough supply of BR

# Biodiversity based value chain model from the field to the product

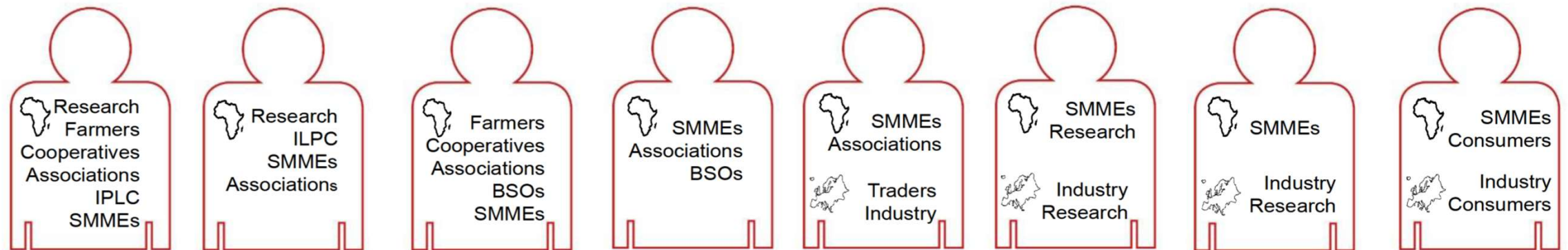


# Key actors



## Where to start to build your mainstreaming-roadmap?

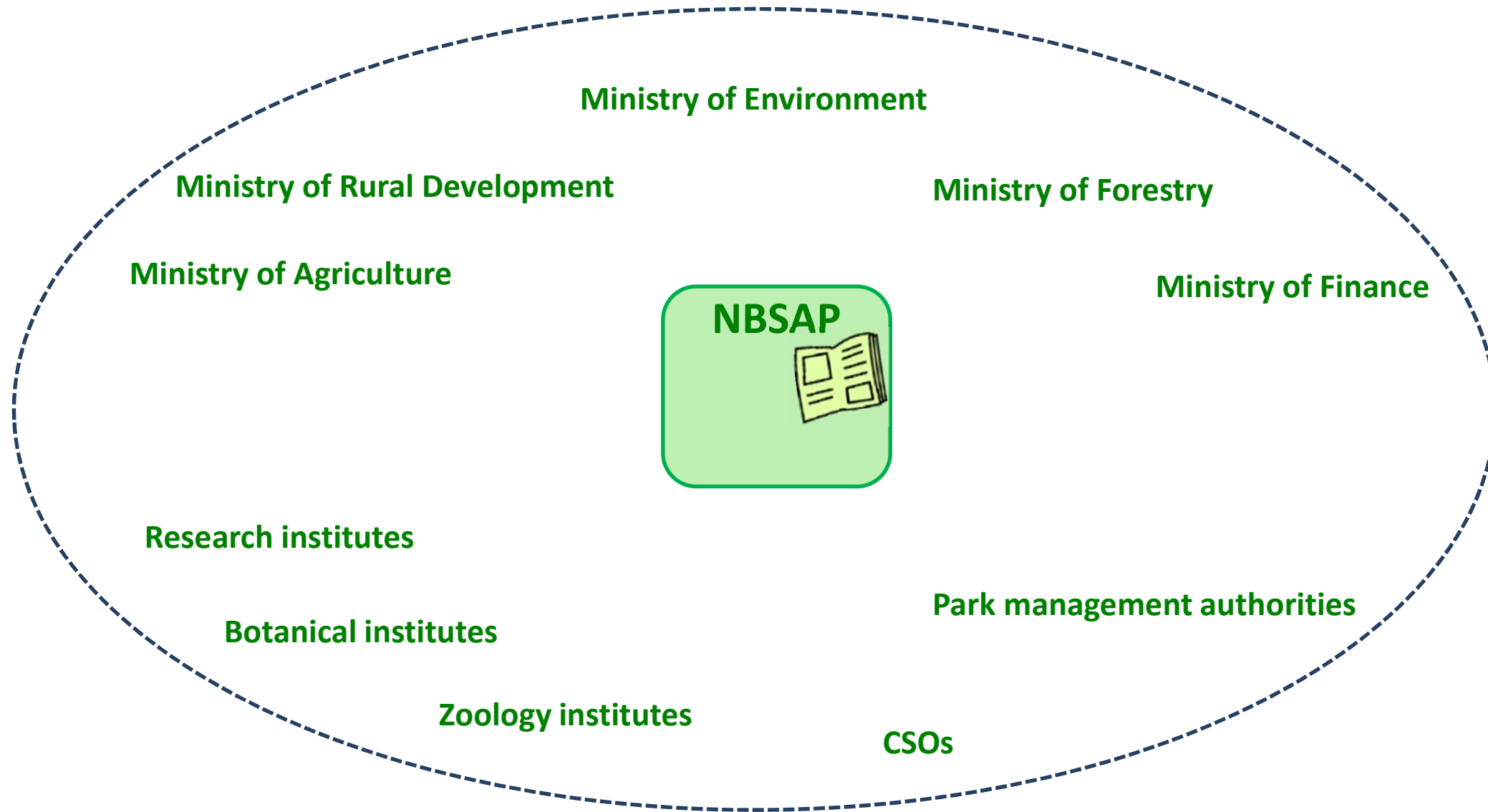
### a) Actors involved along the biotrade value chain



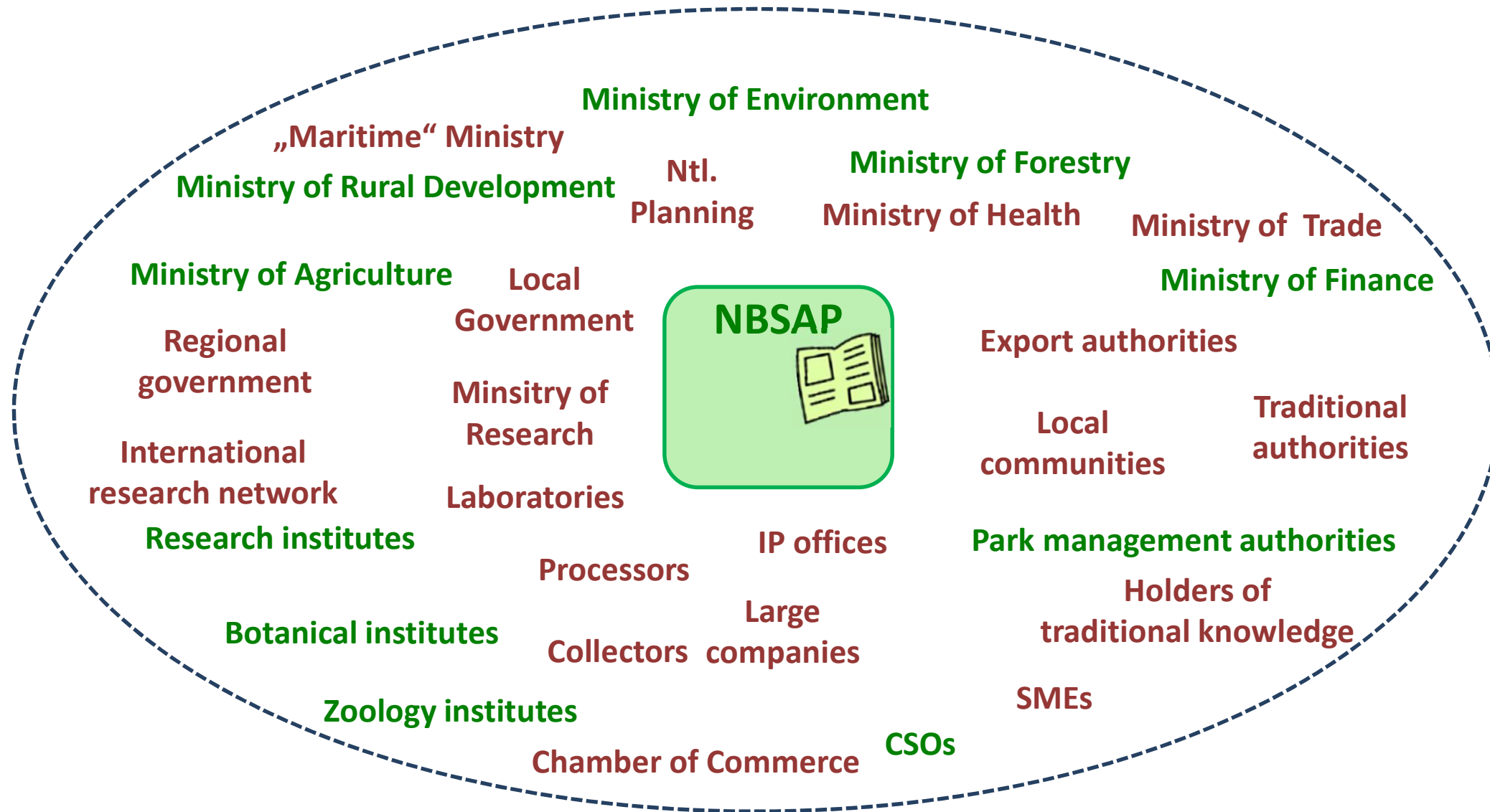
### b) Public authorities regulating these actors:

departments responsible for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health, industry and economic development, trade, finance, science & research, intellectual property, ...

# NBSAP players: „the usual suspects“

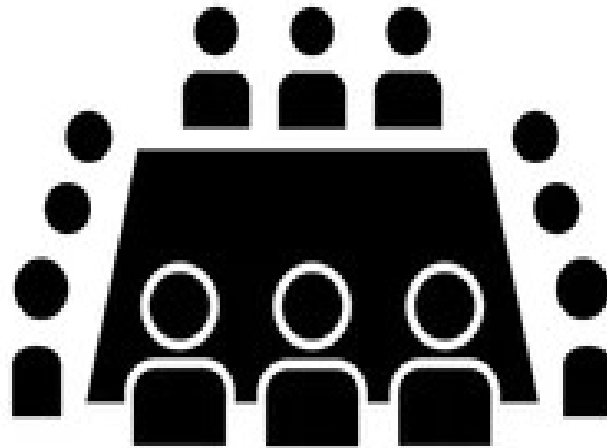


# NBSAP stakeholders: Goal C / target 13 relevant



# Where to start ?

Finding common ground / objectives



## Relevant policy topics for ABS mainstreaming

Nagoya Protocol, CBD, ABS, KMGBF

Value addition, Diversification, niche sectors, new products for export

R&D, Innovations, Indigenous knowledge

Empowerment, Rights, IP

## South Africa

### Mainstreaming ABS: Finding connection points to other policy sectors and ministries

to create a better enabling environment for benefit-sharing at the country level, by engaging various sectors

DFFE: **White Paper Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity** (2023-)

ABS for niche products, indigenous knowledge, and empowerment

Department of Trade and Industry: **National industrial policy framework** (2010-)

Diversification into new value adding, incl. biodiversity-based products, incl. for exports

New indigenous technologies or innovations

Dept. of Environmental Affairs: **National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (NBES)** (2016)

ABS

New niche markets

Traditional knowledge, R&D

Inclusion, capacitation

Department of Trade and Industry: **Industrial Policy Action Plan** (2017-)

ABS compliant VC

Niche sectors, cosmetics, natural ingredients and indigenous species

R&D

National Planning Commission: **National Development Plan 2030**

New initiatives, untapped potential, green economies

Indigenous knowledge, new industries, new technology businesses

Empower the disadvantaged, and enable cooperatives and partnerships

Department of Trade and Industry: **Intellectual Property Policy** (2018-)

ABS, CBD, Nagoya Protocol

Protecting rights of (disadvantaged) knowledge holders



**Thank you**



**Merci**

