







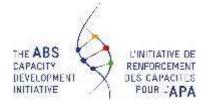




Mainstreaming: Consideration of ABS and BioTrade in NBSAPs and sectoral policies

3 February 2025, Saly, Senegal



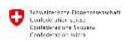














Face a Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research 1455 State Sometariat for Economic affairs SECO

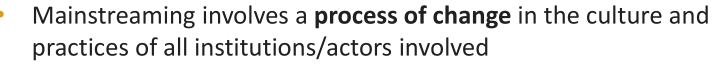




Mainstreaming

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
- 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).



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Mainstreaming examples



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



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



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 <u>equitable</u>, 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

4 Goals of the GBF Goal C of GBF: use: genetic resources Goal A Goal C DSI Halting the extinction of Equitable sharing of aTK species caused by benefits (GR, aTK, DSI) Monetary & non-monetary benefits must be human activity significantly increased by 2050 Goal B Goal D Sustainable use of Implementation and biodiversity financing 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.

Regulatory frameworks that provide legal certainty; accelerated / harmonised permittig processes Art.8 NP Enabling
environment:
applied R&D;
equipped SMEs,
commercial support
schemes, valorisation
strategies

Holders of GR and aTK are identified, having the legal/commercial capacity to negotiate

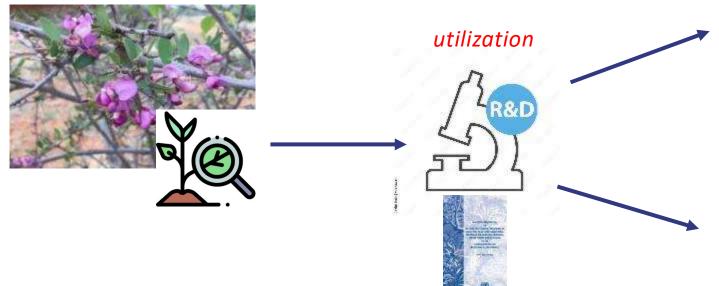
DSI: Ntl. Policy framework, capacitating actors, interface bi-/multilateral DSI, DSI MLS setup and fora interfaces



Links between ABS and biotrade / supply chains Pindyation









Synthetization: only "1 off" access to genetic resource



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



Biodiversiy based value chain model

from the field to the product



Natural environment

Ingredients

Consumer products

Natural / social environment

Plant species innovation

Raw material Ingredient trade manufacture

Ingredient trade

Product innovation

Product manufacture

Product marketing & sales



- Biodiversity, ecosystem services
- Taxonomy, botany
- Resource assessment
- Environment. mgmt. plans
- Rural economy structure



- Traditional knowledge
- Scientific literature
- Phytochemistry
- Efficacy trials
- Intellectual Property (IP) Pre-
- processing, stocktaking
- Regulations (incl. ABS)

- Sustainable production and harvesting
- Traceability
- (Organic) Certification
- QA & QC, R&D.
- standards Fair and ethical trade

schemes

- Good manufacturing practices, factory standards
- Operations: skills, equipment, manufacturing Value addition
- / economics
- Financial management



- **Export** permits, logistics
- Distribution
- Market access, compliance
- Marketing
- Sales, pricing, negotiations
- **Business** relations



- R&D,
- ΙP Product concepts
- **Formulations**
- Packaging & labelling
- Performance. efficacy
- **Product** regulatory compliance



- Good manufacturing practices, factory
- standards Supply capacity economics
- Manufacturing technology
- QA & QC
- Finance and investment plans





- Market intelligence
- Sales, distribution
- Marketing
- Registration, approval
- Branding, IP
- Labelling compliance
- **Business** plans



Research **ILPC SMMEs** Associations

Farmers Cooperatives Associations **BSOs** SMMEs SMMEs Associations **BSOs**

SMMEs Associations

Traders Industry

SMMEs Research Industry

Research



Industry Research





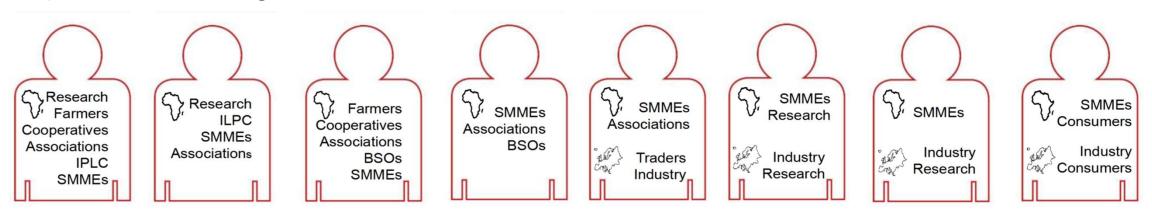
Key actors





Where to start to build your mainstreaming-roadmap?

a) Actors involved along the biotrade value chain

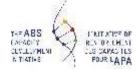


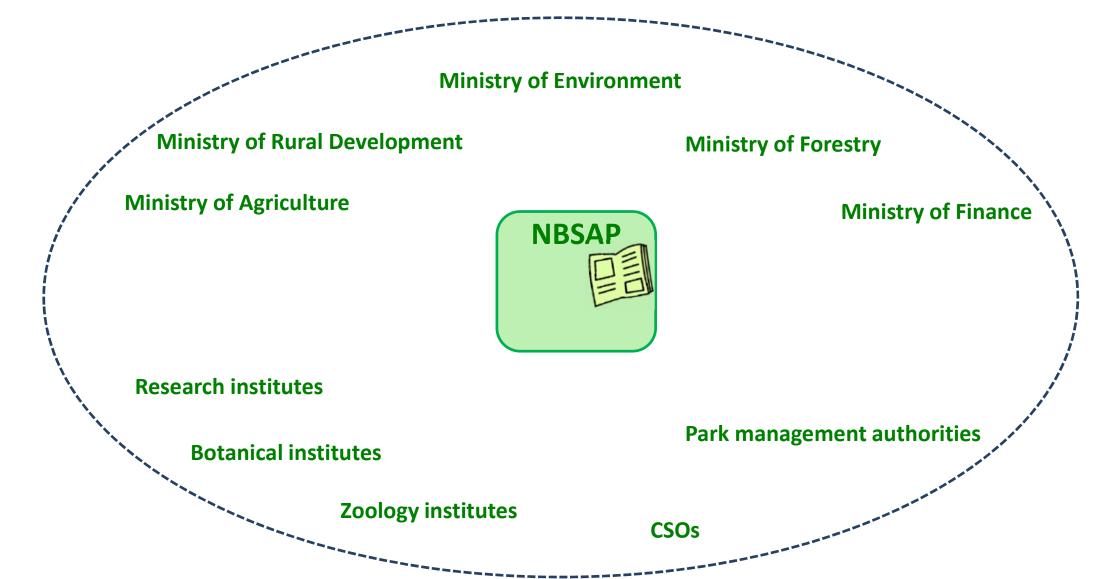
b) **Public authorities regulating these actors**:

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

NBSAP players: "the usual suspects"



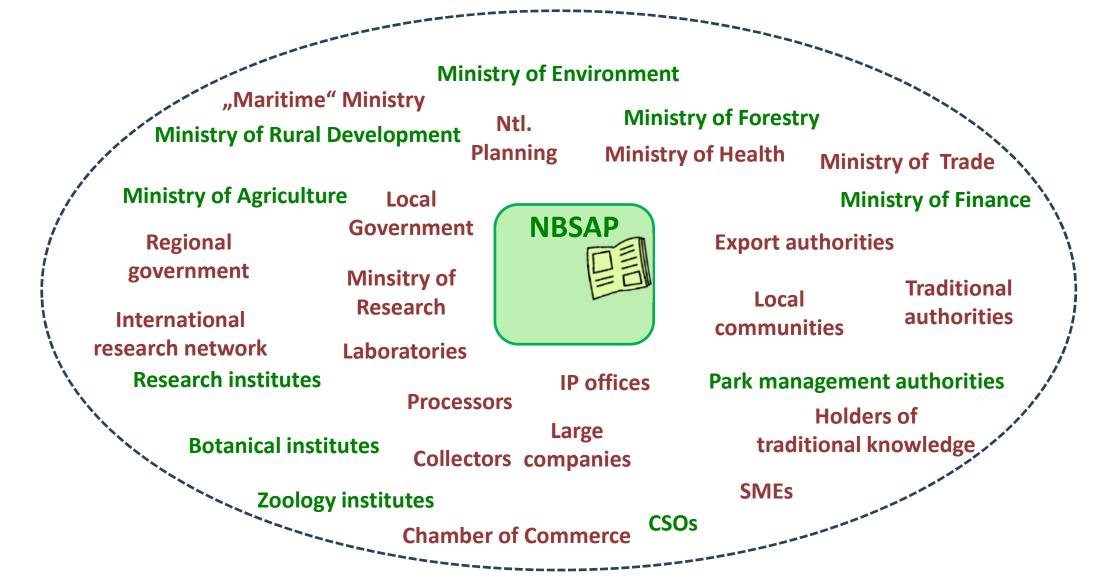




NBSAP stakeholders: Goal C / target 13 relevant







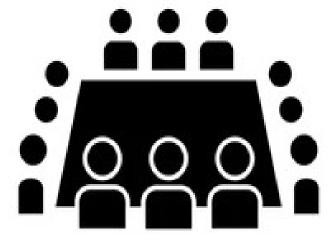
Where to start?

Finding common ground / objectives











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

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

ABS

Traditional knowledge, R&I

New niche markets Inclusion, capacitation

National Planning Commission: National Development Plan 2030

New initiatives, untapped potential, green economies

ndigenous knowledge, new industries ew technology businesses

Empower the disadvantaged, and enable cooperatives and partnerships

Department of Trade and Industry: <u>National industrial policy</u> <u>framework</u> (2010-)

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

New indigenous technologies or innovations

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

ABS compliant VC

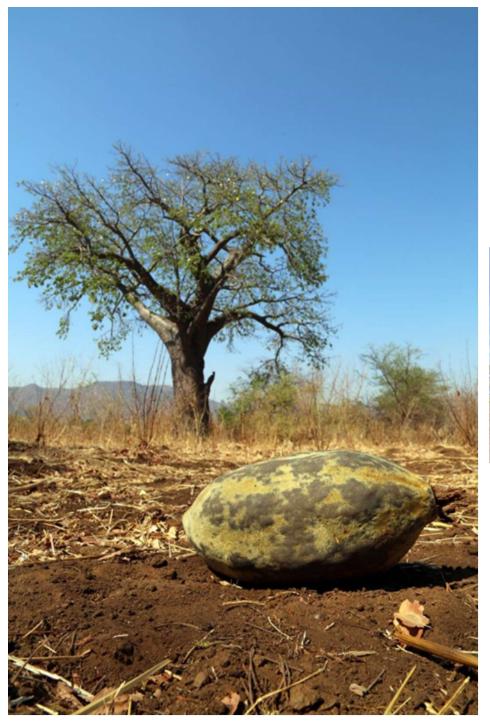
Niche sectors, cosmetics, natural ingredients and indigenous species

R&D

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

ABS, CBD, Nagoya Protocol

Protecting rights of (disadvantaged) knowledge holders



Thank you



Merci

