

# International Cooperation and Exchange for Biodiversity Conservation: Dialogue Formats on ABS and TEEB

*17 October , 1:15-2:45 pm, Hall B, Room 1 - NGOs meeting room*




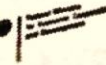
# 1<sup>st</sup> TEEB Dialogue Meeting Berlin, September 2013



**Tackling the challenges of  
biodiversity mainstreaming:**

**Dialogue on TEEB  
implementation in  
Brazil, Germany and  
India**

**22 - 25 September 2013  
Berlin/ Germany**

**giz**  **BMZ** 



# Which tool do you need to mainstream biodiversity?

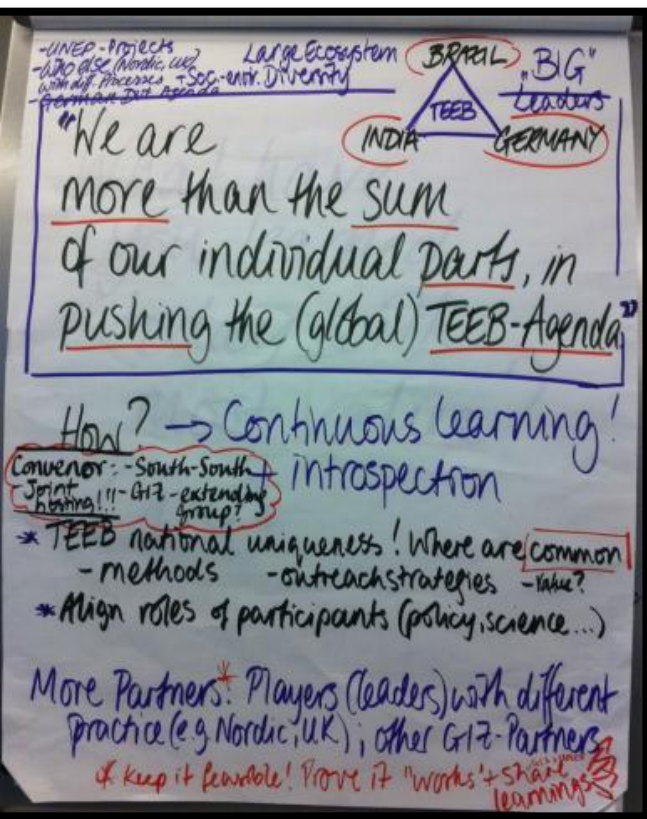




## Share your case – Experiences from Brazil, India and Germany







For TEEB to succeed it should:

- ✓ be policy relevant and driven
- ✓ be based on sound multi-disciplinary science
- ✓ include sharing of methods and approaches

**Success factors: Steering a TEEB process with impact**

# 2nd TEEB Dialogue Meeting Brasilia, May 2014











## Country-specific strategic elements of a successful TEEB implementation

Brazil

- ① The role of leadership & coordination.
- ② Right scoping: selecting first issues with high leverage potential for TEEB agenda  
→ selecting far-reaching broad perspectives
- ③ Adopting simple governance structures  
- getting formal when it is necessary
- ④ Right timing for stakeholders involvement & implementation of governance structures
- ⑤ Strengthening the economical foundations / rationale in science: evidence based

approaches

- ⑥ show added value for stakeholders to get a greater buy in

7 build on top of professional & platform approach to assure mainstream

## Country-specific strategic elements for a successful TEEB implementation

India

1. Ownership & cont. involvement of relevant central and state ministries
- \* 2. Scientific rigour & ~~credible methodology~~
- \* 3. Effective communication strategy <sup>involving me</sup> with active engagement of media
- \* 4. Champion
5. Domestic success stories
- \* 6. Identify relevant problem and come up with strategic & implementable / practical policy recommendation with clarity on impacts on all stakeholders
7. Transparency & credibility of initiative

## Country-specific strategic elements for a successful TEEB implementation

Germany

- Political commitment + resources
- Independent process facilitation + open architecture <sup>→ ensure transparency</sup>
- High-level advisory board (administration, science, business, NGOs)





**See you in in India (March 2015)!**

***“Impressive learning curve and inspiring exchange” \*\*\* “Challenges a bit different but near enough to be able to work together” \*\*\* “More prepared to sell TEEB to high-level government” \*\*\* “Inspiring – many similarities (e.g. communication)” \*\*\* “Different ways of looking at problems while having the same goals => mind opening!” \*\*\* “Looking forward to network”***





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L'INITIATIVE DE  
RENFORCEMENT  
DES CAPACITES  
POUR L'**APA**

## **ABS Dialogue**

January 2014

Cape Town, South Africa



***Practical Ways  
Forward for  
the Implementation  
of the Nagoya  
Protocol***

## Group 1

### Q1: WHO ARE THE USERS?

- USER WHO CONDUCTS R+D ON THE GENETIC RESOURCE ARE NOT THE SAME PEOPLE WHO COMMERCIALISE THE RESULTS OF THE R+D
- NEW USES OF GENETIC RESOURCES IN EX SITU COLLECTIONS
- LACK OF COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF PROTOCOL AT <sup>VARIOUS</sup> LEVELS + IN DIFFERENT SECTORS
- NOW THAT PROTOCOL CREATES INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS, HOW TO DESIGN NAT'L SYSTEM TO FACILITATE ACCESS AND USE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE ENVI'L OBJECTIVES
- LACK OF FUNDS



## Group 2

- \* discussions ongoing, but still approaches not developed (e.g. definition of terms, penalties)
- \* significant need for awareness raising among commercial + non-com users and providers of backgrounds
- \* no definition of what/how w/ recognized certificates will work
- \* public provider vs private user can pose compliance problems
- \* who has responsibility for compliance (issue of informatics)?
- \* interpreting (enforcement?) of foreign laws
- \* importance of balancing user-provider aspects in some countries
- \* Key to use prior experiences + involve stakeholders



## Group 3

### 1. Challenges Faced

- Involving all stakeholders in the drafting of legislation
- Monitoring the genetic resource ~~chain~~ through the development chain
- How to identify the holder of the ~~TK~~ TK
- Staff: clear and user friendly guidelines
- Encouraging institutions to prioritize resource users' compliance

### 2. Solutions

- Development of national database of GR/TK
- Learning by doing (pilot project) generating more case studies
- Development of traceability system by direct cooperation b/w provider & user country



## Group 4

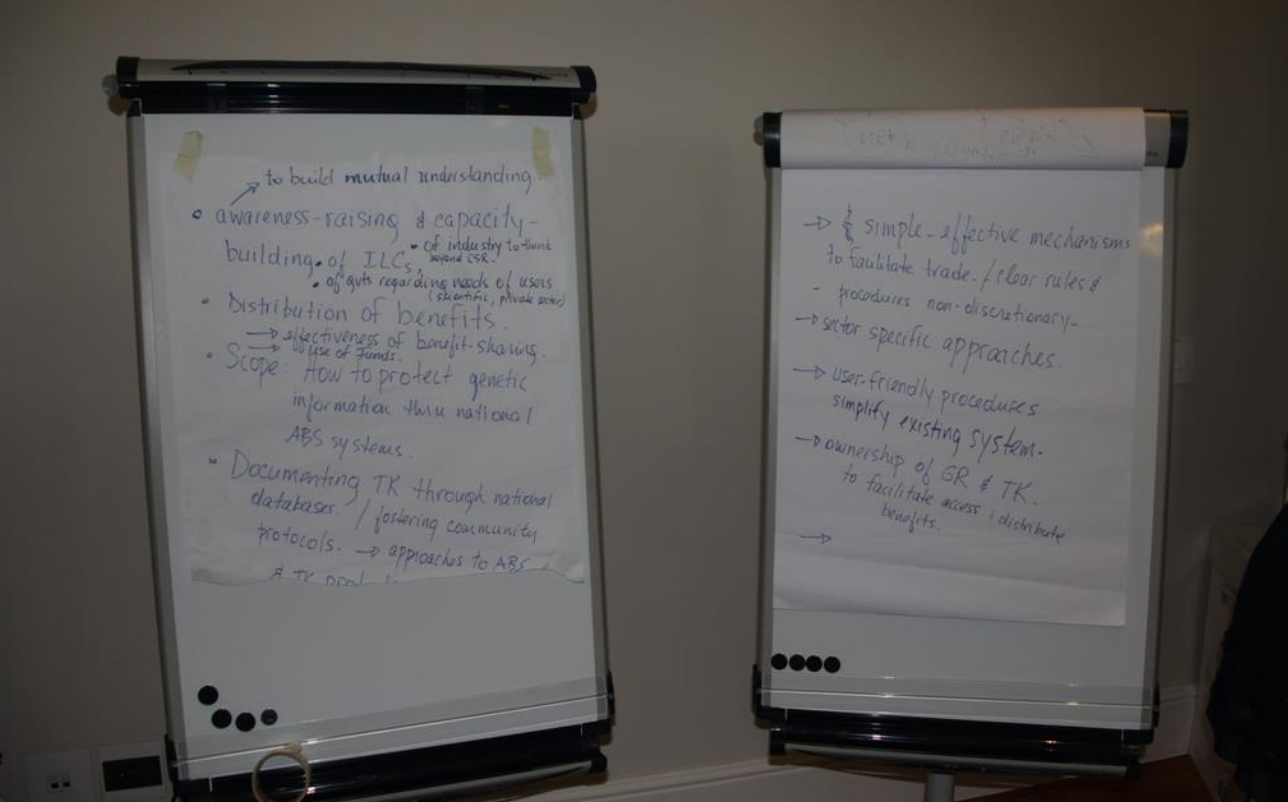
### Challenges

- \* Identification of potential stakeholders (who?) (when?)
- \* Elements to be checked (what?)
- \* Procedures to be established (how?)
- \* Dealing with non-compliance





















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## ABS Dialogue

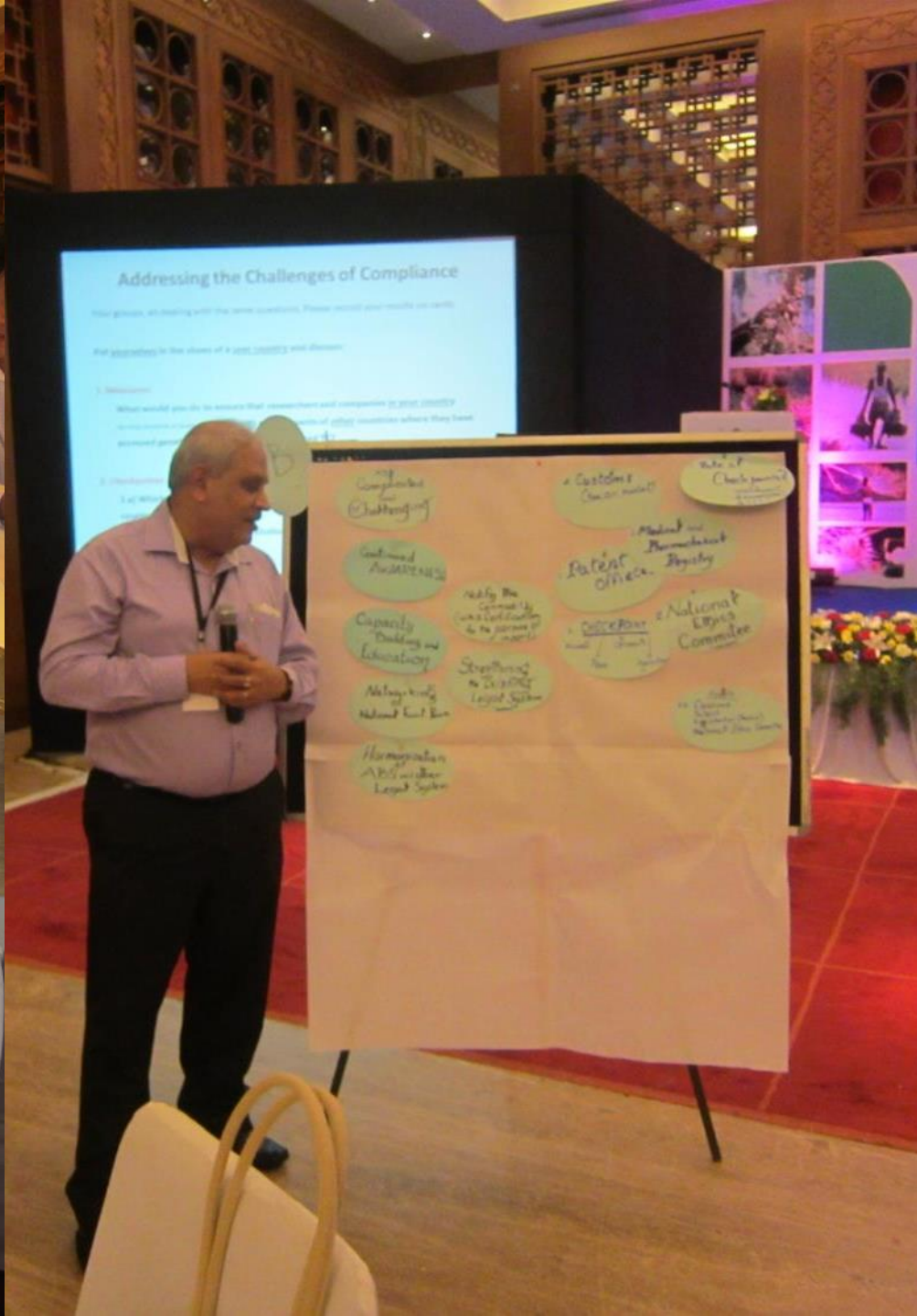
4-6 August 2014  
Goa, India



## International Dialogue Key Challenges and Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing











CBD



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/1/INF/10  
10 October 2014

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION  
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY SERVING AS THE  
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA  
PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES  
AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF  
BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION

First meeting

Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 13-17 October 2014

#### REPORT OF A DIALOGUE ON "KEY CHALLENGES AND PRACTICAL WAYS FORWARD FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL"

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, at the request of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, for the information of participants in the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, the report of a dialogue on "Key Challenges and Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol", hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of India which was held in Goa, India, from 4 to 6 August 2014.
2. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat



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## International Dialogue

## Key Challenges and Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing

4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> August, 2014, Goa, India

**Hosted by:** the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate  
Change of India

## REPORT

The Goa Dialogue was the latest of a series of activities carried out to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Other activities included a first dialogue on Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, held in Cape Town in January 2014 and national studies on ABS implementation carried out in Brazil, India and South Africa. Further information on these activities are available on the [ABS Initiative's website](http://www.abs-initiative.info/countries-and-regions/global/ibsa/) ([www.abs-initiative.info/countries-and-regions/global/ibsa/](http://www.abs-initiative.info/countries-and-regions/global/ibsa/)).

Jointly by

BMZ

German Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

Ministry of  
Environment, Forests and  
Climate Change  
of India

Ministry of  
Environment, Forests and  
Climate Change  
of South Africa

Ministry of  
Environment, Forests and  
Climate Change  
of Brazil

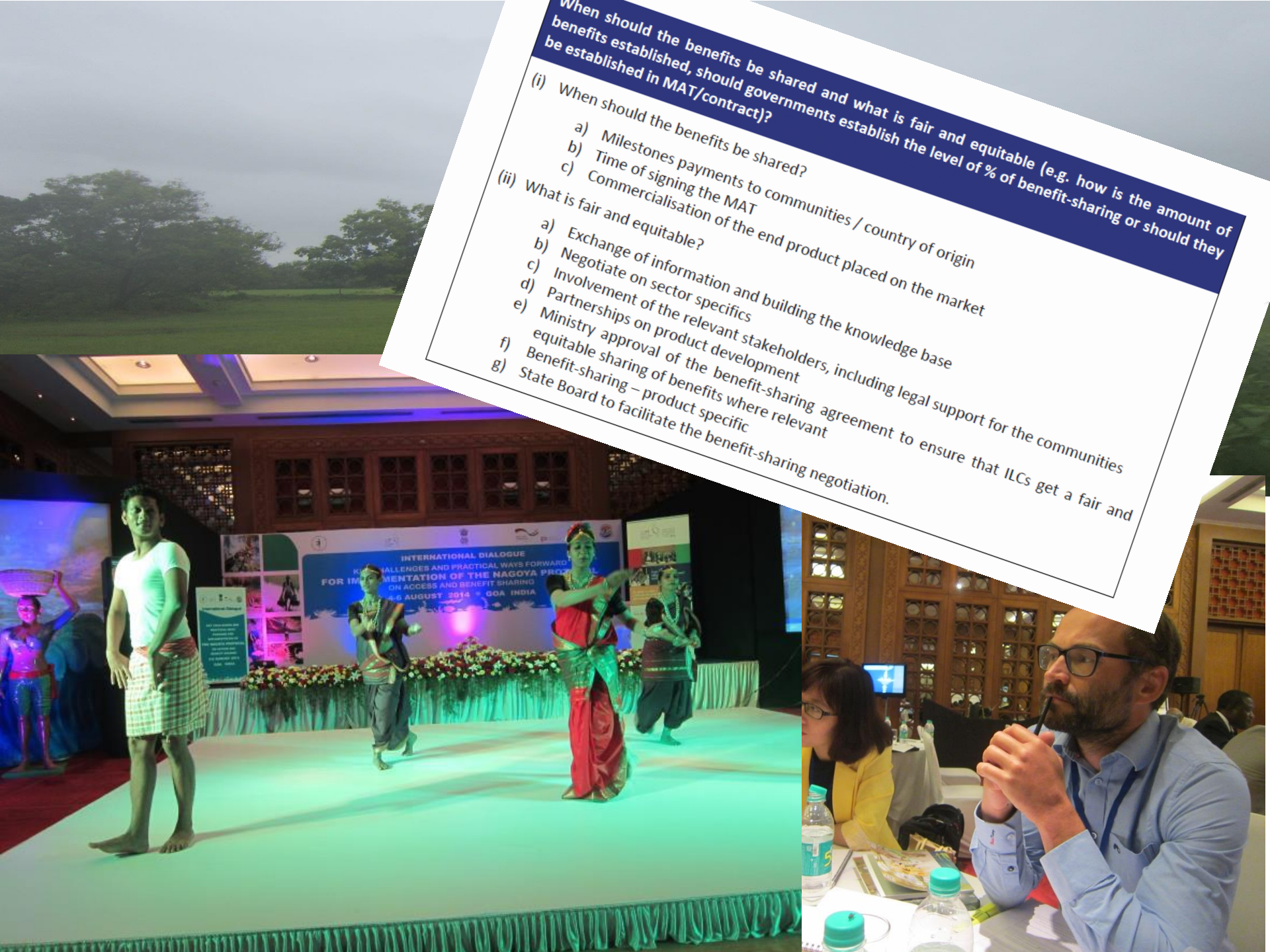
Ministry of  
Environment, Forests and  
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When should the benefits be shared and what is fair and equitable (e.g. how is the amount of benefits established, should governments establish the level of % of benefit-sharing or should they be established in MAT/contract)?

- (i) When should the benefits be shared?
  - a) Milestones payments to communities / country of origin
  - b) Time of signing the MAT
  - c) Commercialisation of the end product placed on the market
- (ii) What is fair and equitable?
  - a) Exchange of information and building the knowledge base
  - b) Negotiate on sector specifics
  - c) Involvement of the relevant stakeholders, including legal support for the communities
  - d) Partnerships on product development
  - e) Ministry approval of the benefit-sharing agreement to ensure that ILCs get a fair and equitable sharing of benefits where relevant
  - f) Benefit-sharing – product specific
  - g) State Board to facilitate the benefit-sharing negotiation.





..enriched themselves with  
knowledge and multi-  
country experiences of ABS  
implementation and  
related challenges

