



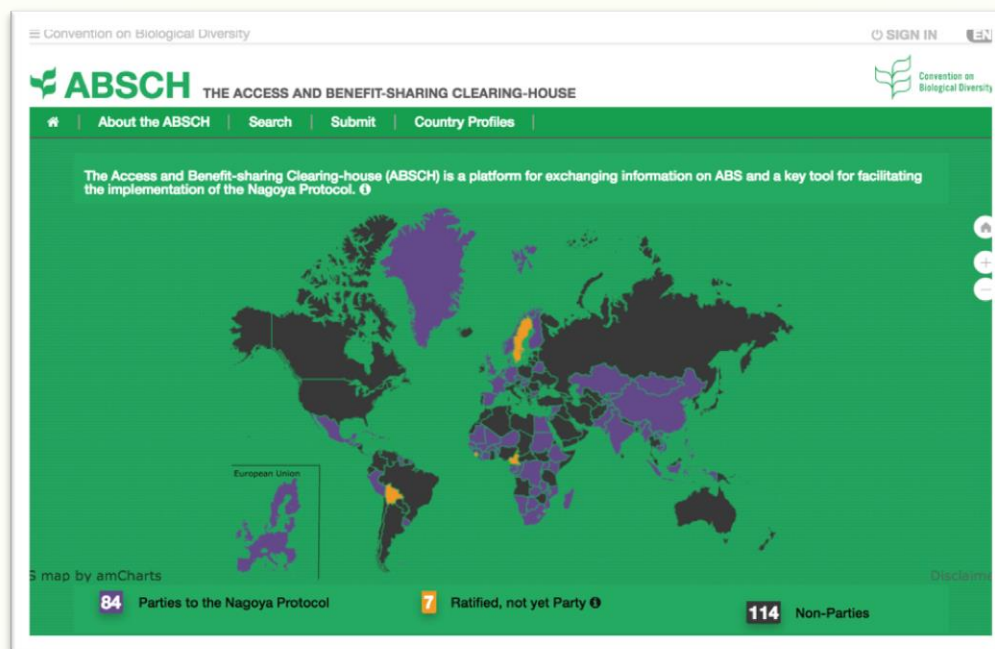
Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016



The ABS Clearing-House



Mr. Matthew Dias, SCBD

10th Pan-African Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing

6 -10 March 2017, Dakar, Senegal

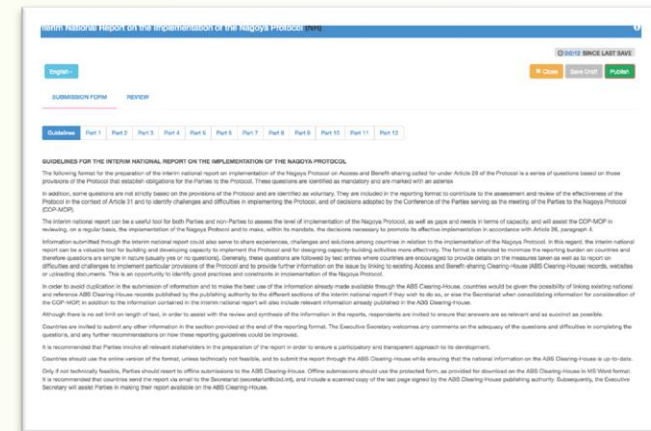


Outline

- The interim national report on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
- Overview + getting started + technical assistance + outreach campaign
- Sharing the required information through the ABSCH
- Monitoring utilization and the ABS Clearing-House

The Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

- Submission of the Interim National Report is important for many processes (Assessment and Review, Article 10, Resource mobilization, Compliance, Cooperation) **DEADLINE NOVEMBER 2017**
- Non-Parties are also invited to submit the interim national report
- Format has been translated
- Guidance available
- Submission done through the ABS Clearing-House
- Can be used as a checklist of things to things about



The screenshot shows the 'Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol' submission form. It includes a header with the title and a 'CREATE SINCE LAST SAVE' button. Below the header, there are tabs for 'SUBMISSION FORM' and 'REVIEW'. A progress bar indicates the current section, with tabs for 'Guidance', 'Part 1', 'Part 2', 'Part 3', 'Part 4', 'Part 5', 'Part 6', 'Part 7', 'Part 8', 'Part 9', 'Part 10', 'Part 11', and 'Part 12'. The main content area contains the 'GUIDANCE FOR THE INTERIM NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL'. It explains the purpose of the report, the questions to be answered, and the format for submission. It also mentions that the report can be used as a checklist of things to things about.

Format consists of:

- Most questions based on the obligations of the Protocol (mandatory)
- Some question not based in the provisions of the Protocol (optional)
- Yes/No questions
- Text entries to report on difficulties and challenges to implement the Protocol

Focus on 2 main uses of the ABSCH for Parties (and Non-Parties)

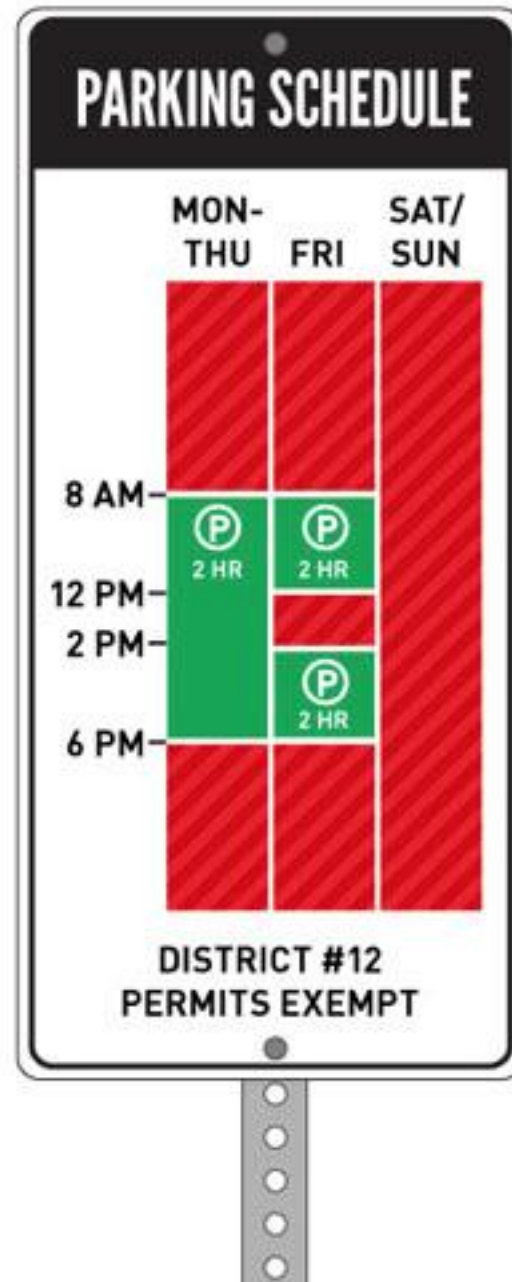
1. Enhance clarity, certainty and transparency related to ABS in your country

- Why is this important? Users? Providers? User countries?

1. Help monitor utilization of genetic resources

- Why might we need help?





Different types information in the ABSCH

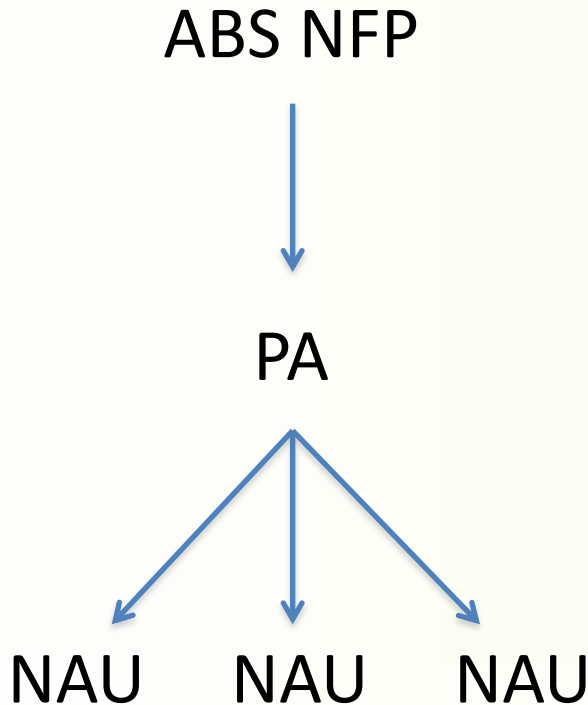
National records

- Only published by Governments
- Required information:
 - ABS National Focal Point
 - ABS Measures
 - Competent National Authority
 - Information on permits or equivalent (IRCC)
 - Checkpoints
 - Checkpoints communiqué
 - Interim national report

Reference records

- Can be submitted by any user
- Additional information:
 - Literature related to ABS
 - Capacity-building initiatives and material
 - Community protocol or customary law or procedure
 - Model contractual clause or codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards

Getting started: Setting up your national users?



- What are the roles and responsibilities of each user?
- How do you set them up?
- How do you change them?

Technical support and training from the SCBD



Help desk

on-demand
technical support,
answer questions
receive feedback

Outreach and engagement campaign

encourage
population of
available
information

Training and workshop

capacity-building
face-to-face training
webinars (online)

ABSCH Outcome from COP-MOP 2

- **NP2/2 paragraph 11** - Urges Parties that have not yet done so to **publish all mandatory information available** at the national level on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, **in accordance with the obligations in Article 14, paragraph 2**, of the Protocol **as soon as possible**, and to ensure that the information published is complete and relevant and kept up-to-date, with a **view to having all existing information available in the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol**;
- This also was highlighted in a number of other decisions: **(NP-2/1, NP-2/2, NP-2/3, NP-2/4, NP-2/8, NP-2/9, NP-2/10 and COPXIII/1)**

What are the information sharing obligations under the Protocol?

Article 14

THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION-SHARING

1. An Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House is hereby established as part of the clearing-house mechanism under Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention. It shall serve as a means for sharing of information related to access and benefit-sharing. In particular, it shall provide access to information made available by each Party relevant to the implementation of this Protocol.
2. Without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, each Party shall make available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House any information required by this Protocol, as well as information required pursuant to the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The information shall include:
 - (a) Legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing;
 - (b) Information on the national focal point and competent national authority or authorities; and
 - (c) Permits or their equivalent issued at the time of access as evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent and of the establishment of mutually agreed terms.
3. Additional information, if available and as appropriate, may include:
 - (a) Relevant competent authorities of indigenous and local communities, and information as so decided;
 - (b) Model contractual clauses;
 - (c) Methods and tools developed to monitor genetic resources; and
 - (d) Codes of conduct and best practices.
4. The modalities of the operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including reports on its activities, shall be considered and decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first meeting, and kept under review thereafter.

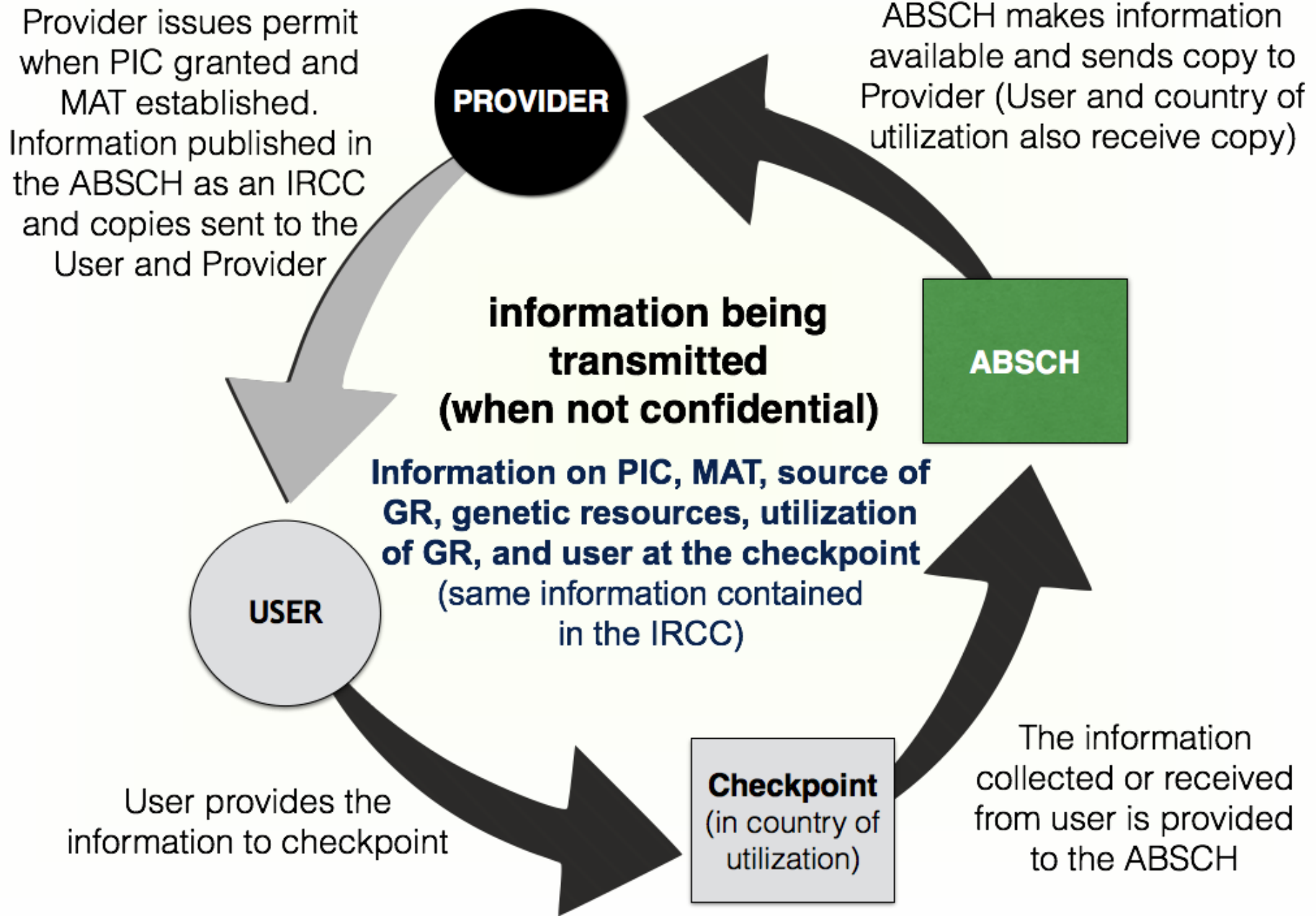
- **Article 14, paragraph 2 (NFP, MRS, CNA, IRCC)**
- Article 17, paragraph 1 (a) (iii)
- Article 12, paragraph 2
- Article 22, paragraph 6
- Article 14, paragraph 3

Status of population of information in the ABSCH

% Countries in Africa

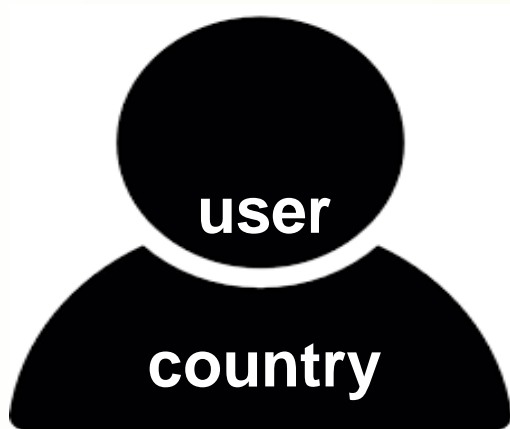
• Parties	78% (#1)	38 Parties
• ABS NFPs	91% (#1)	50 countries
• ABS Measures	13%	7 countries (9 records)
• CNA	17%	9 countries (9 records)
• Certificates	2%	1 country (2 records)
• Checkpoints	4%	2 countries (7 records)

Monitoring utilization



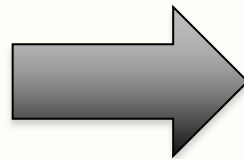
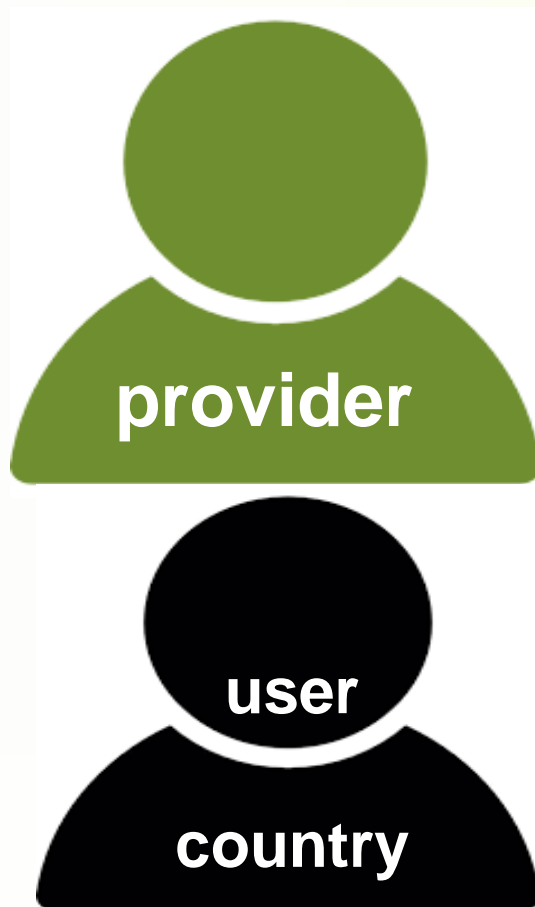
Monitoring the utilization through the ABSCH

- **CASE 1:** User receives a certificate (IRCC) from the ABSCH (ideal case)
- **CASE 2:** User does not have a certificate (IRCC)



STEP 1

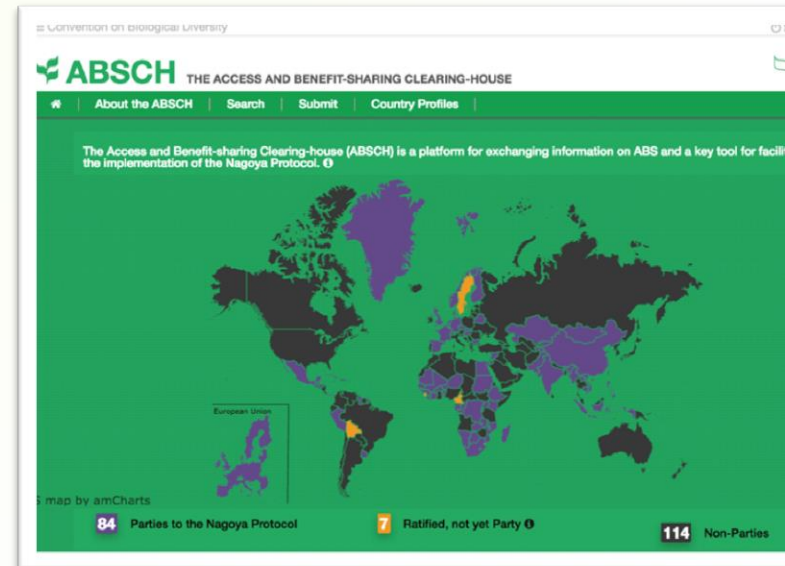
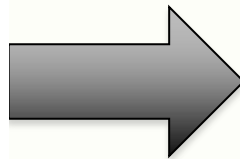
Governments make required information available to the ABSCH



STEP 2

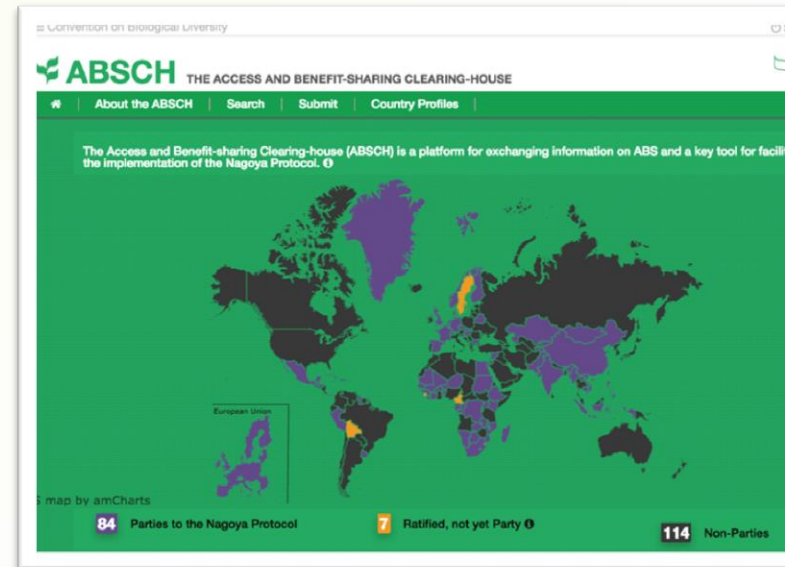
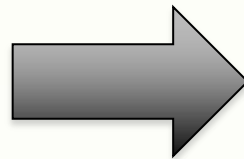
User wants access to GR

User checks the ABSCH for information
(NFP, ABS Measures, CNA)



STEP 3

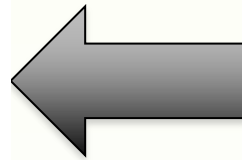
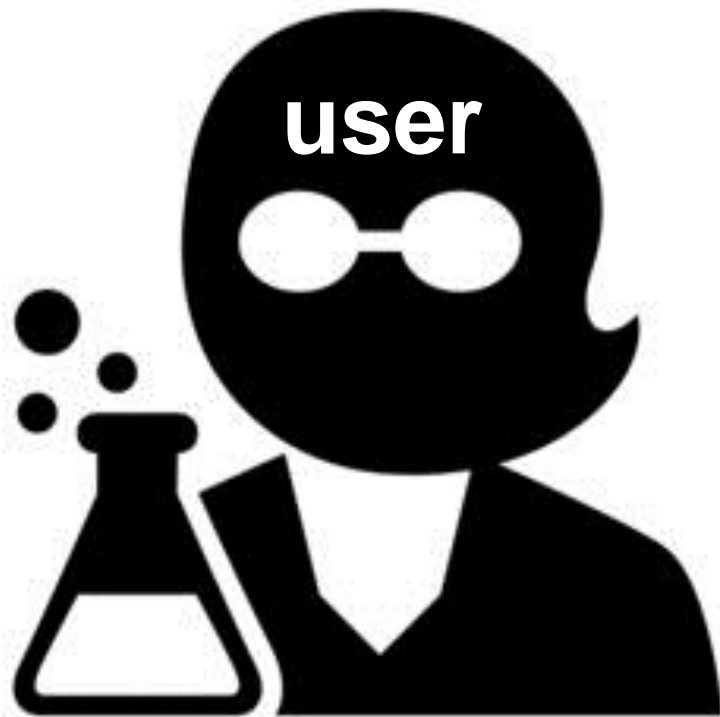
Provider can check the ABSCH to understand how compliance is addressed in the country of utilization



STEP 4

User contacts Provider

Establishes PIC + MAT and issues national permit or equivalent



STEP 5

Provide makes information on permit
available to the ABSCH as international
certificate

Permit#: 123
information

PIC

MAT

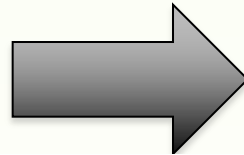
CNA

Subject matter

PIC person

Type of use

Date



IRCC#: ABC

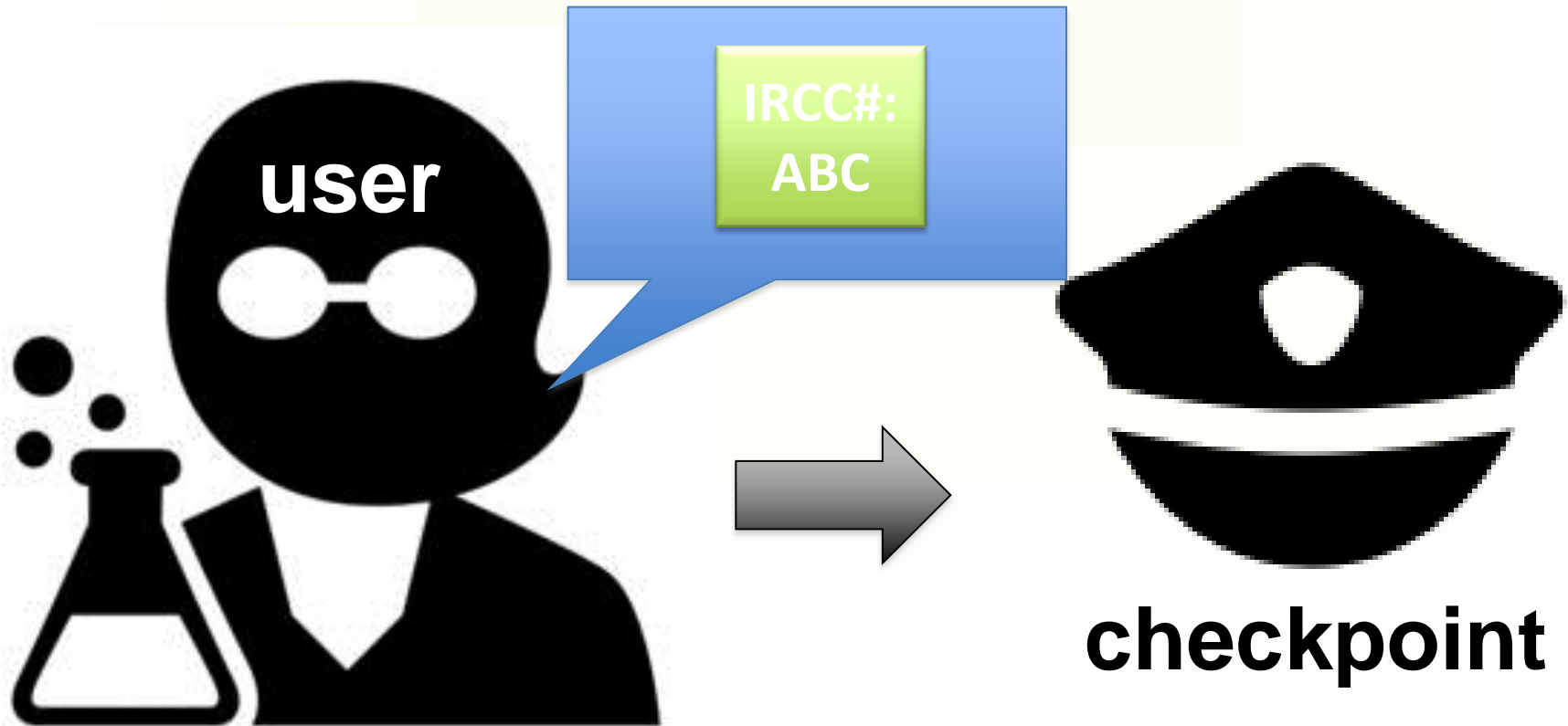
Permit#: 123

**Only non-
confidential
information**

provider

STEP 6

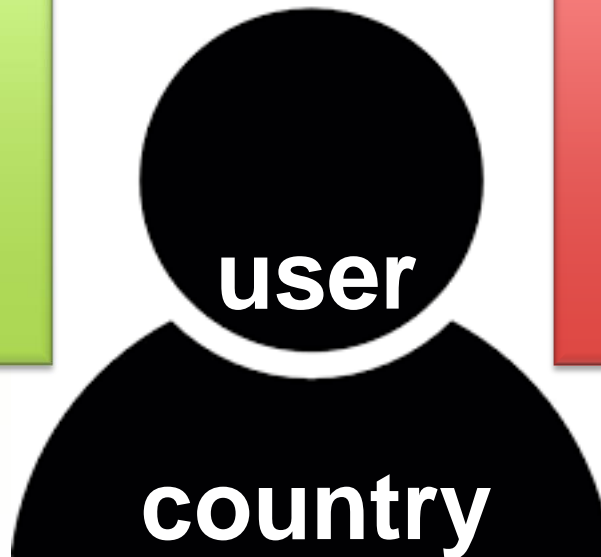
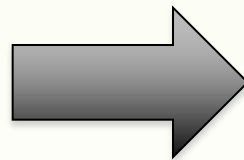
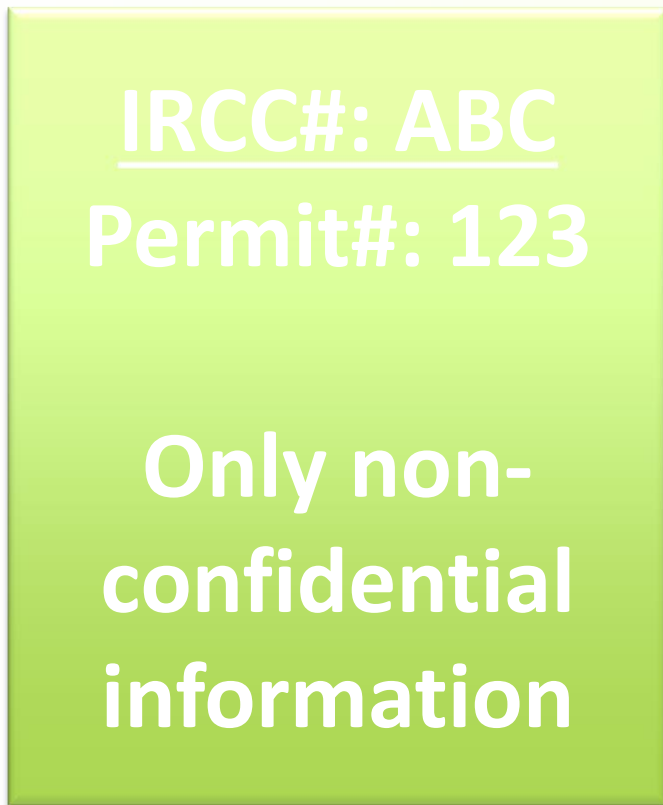
users utilizes GR and encounters
checkpoint and required to provide info on
source country, PIC, MAT, utilization
or IRCC if available



STEP 7

user country provides information
collected or gathered at the CP to the

ABSCH



STEP 8

ABSCH send CPC to provider, and relevant authorities

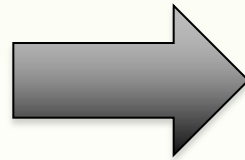
CPC

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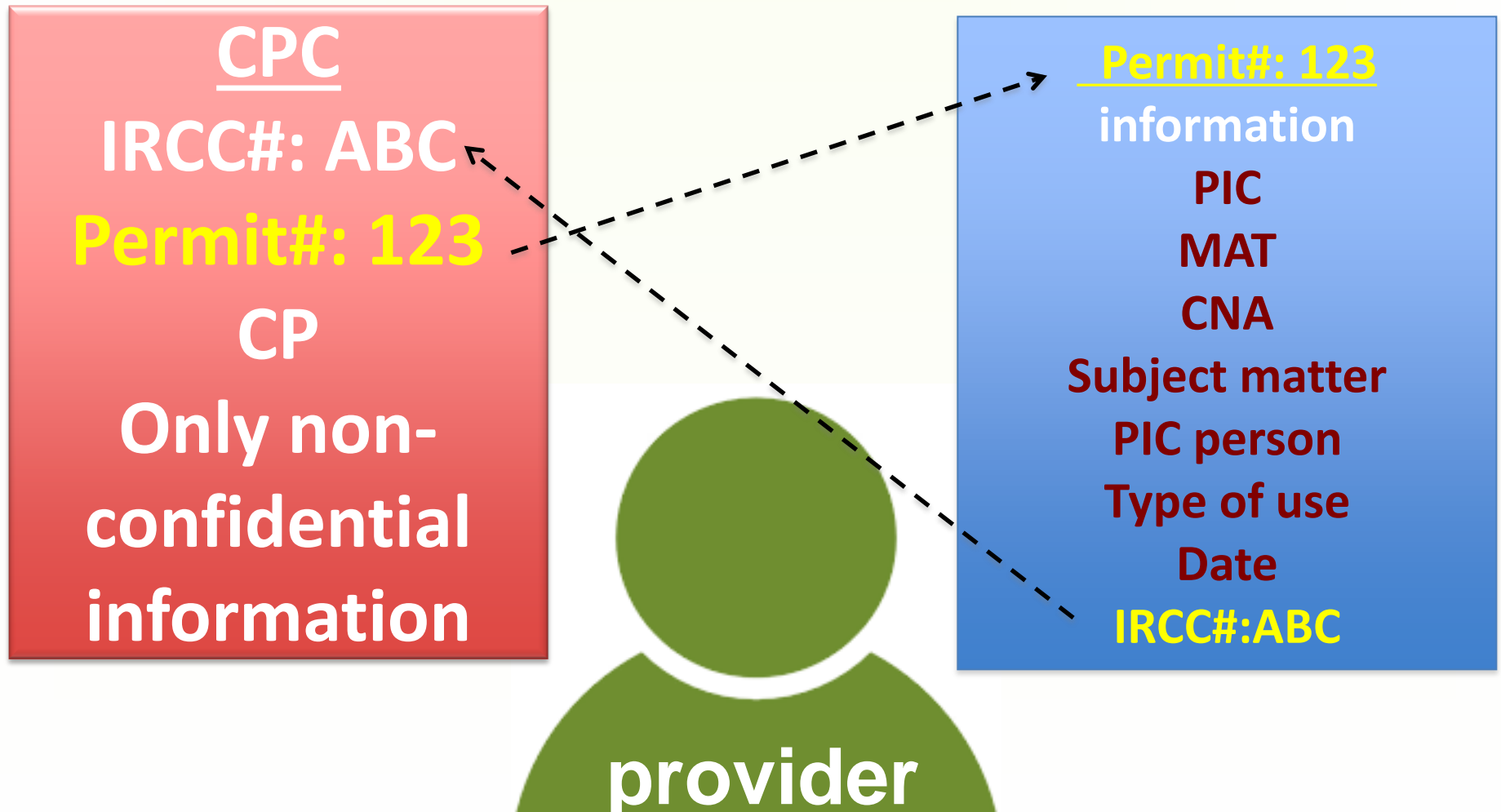
CP

Only non-
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information



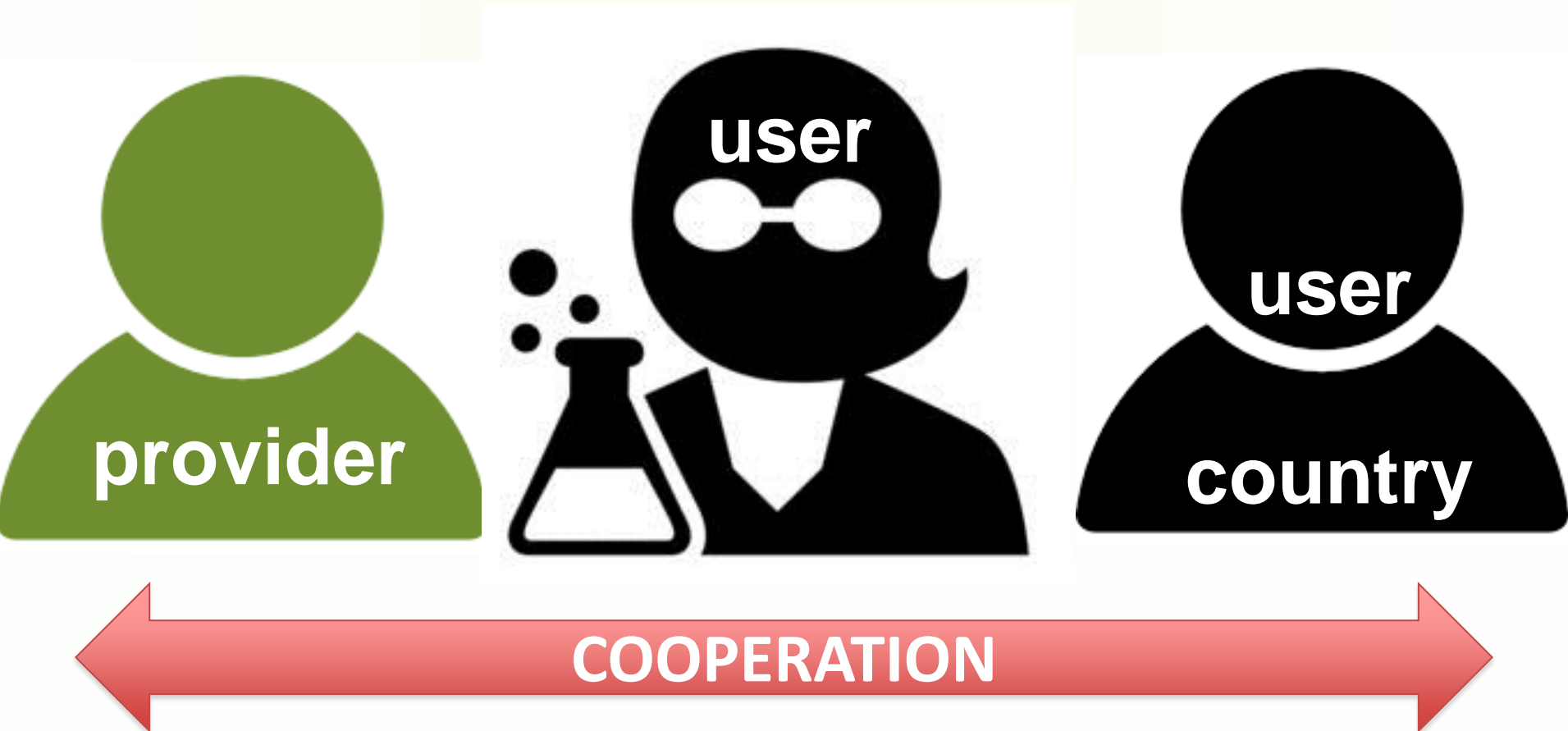
STEP 9

Provider receives CPC and can use the permit number to locate the original permit and compare information



STEP 10

Incase of doubt provider can contact user,
user country and cooperate to resolve
potential issues

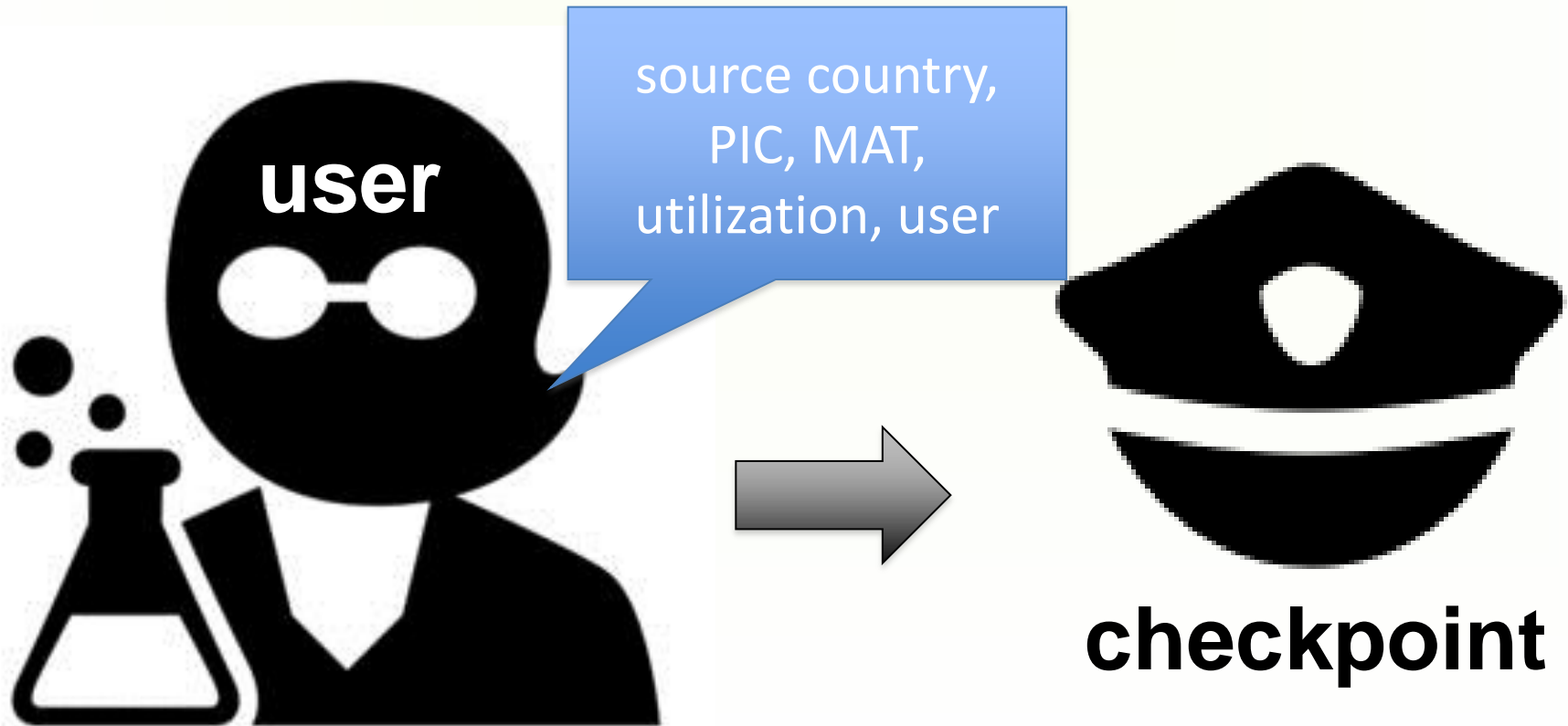


Monitoring the utilization through the ABSCH

- **CASE 2:** User does not have a certificate (IRCC)

STEP 5

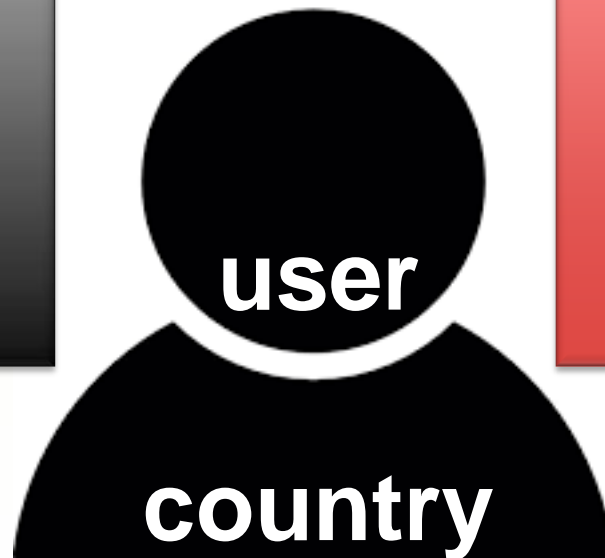
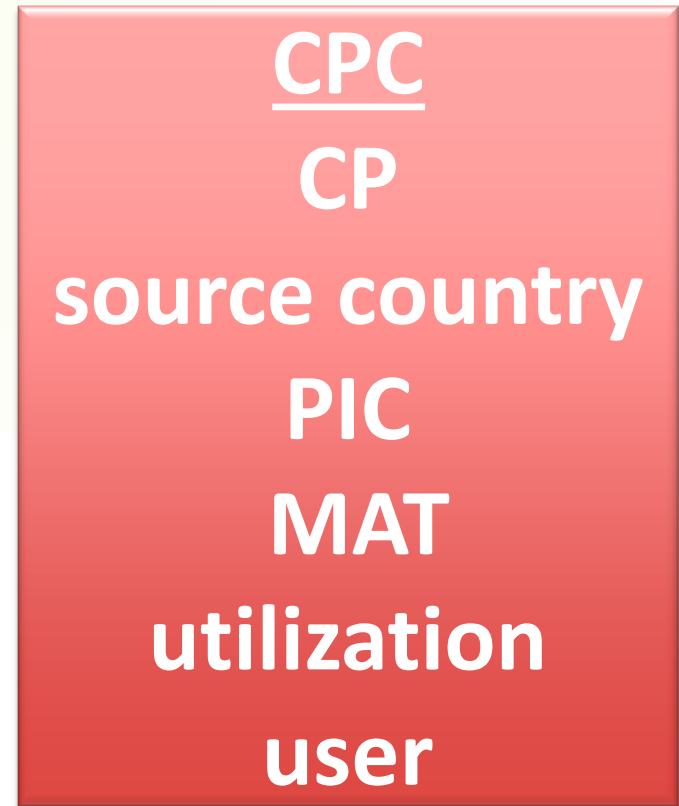
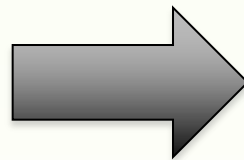
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STEP 6

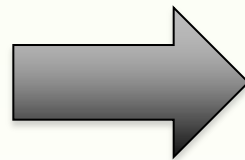
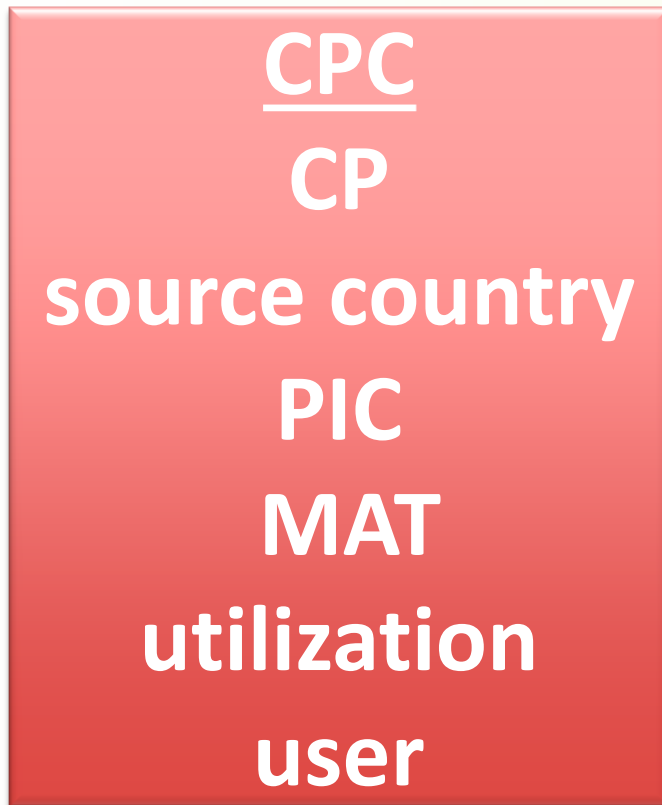
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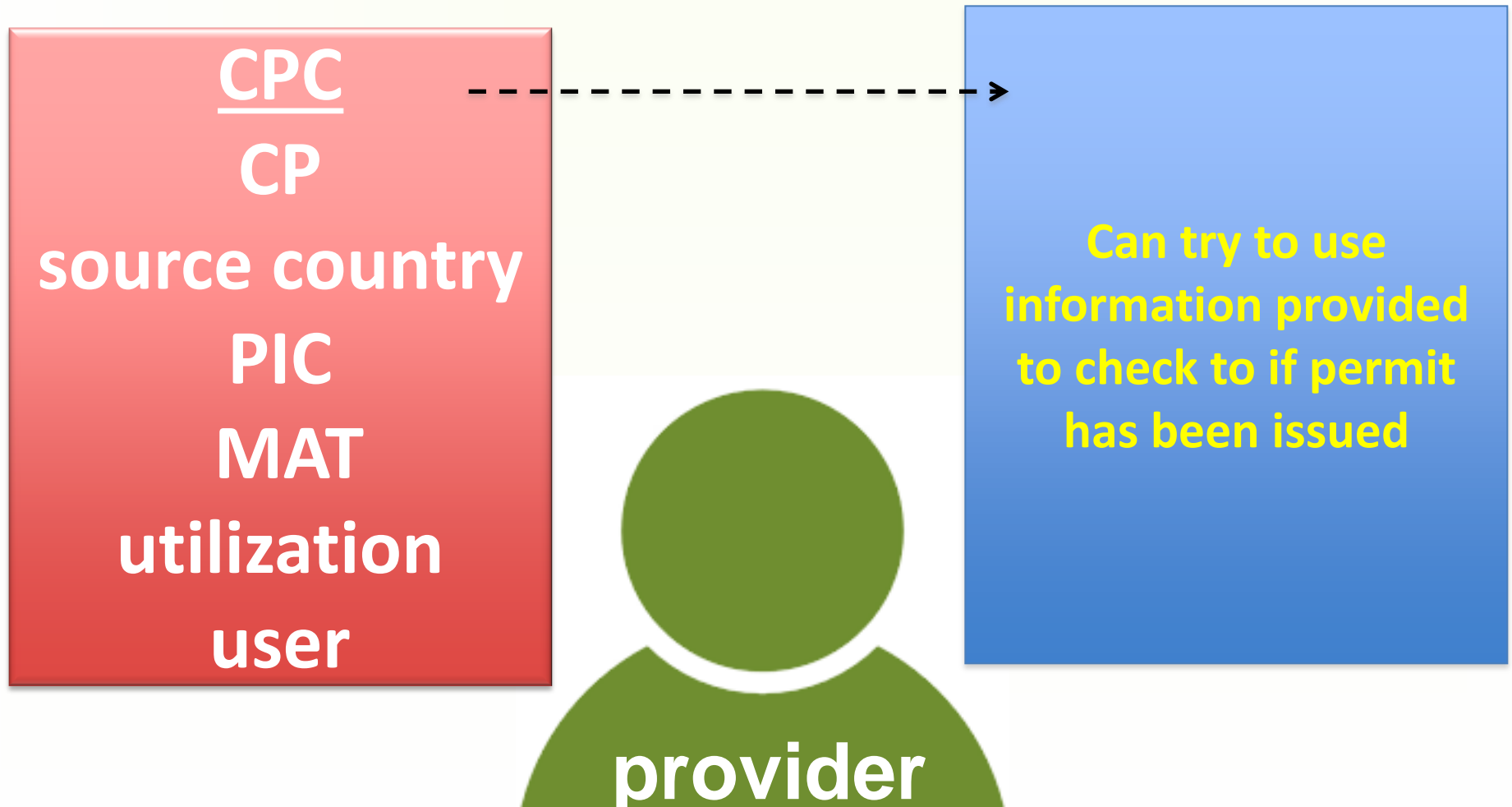
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