

ABS communication Challenges, Experiences, Approaches

Wednesday 4 May 2016

1st Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation
ICAO HQ, Montreal, Canada











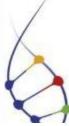


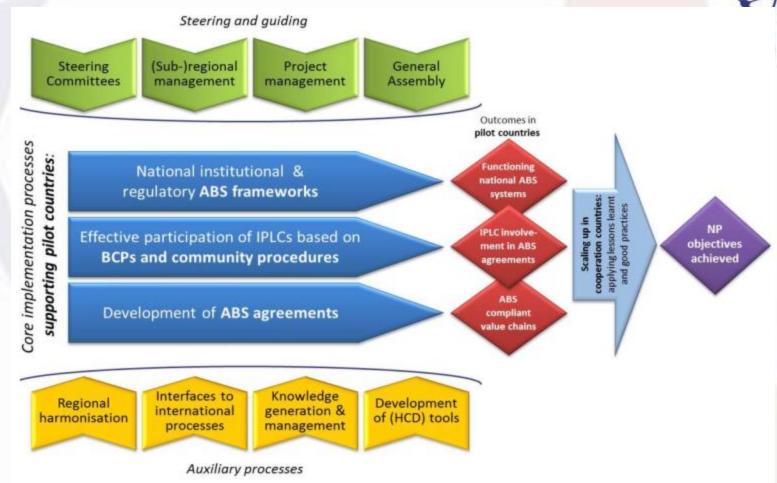






ABS capacity development support Silvamed Bahamas Micronesia (FSM) Palau CARICOM Arican Union ASEAN Center for COMIFAC Commission **Biodiversity** Seychelles Samoa Cook SPC, SPREP **ABS Initiative – ACP countries ABS Initiative** w / bilateral DC ABS only in bilateral DC (out of ACP)





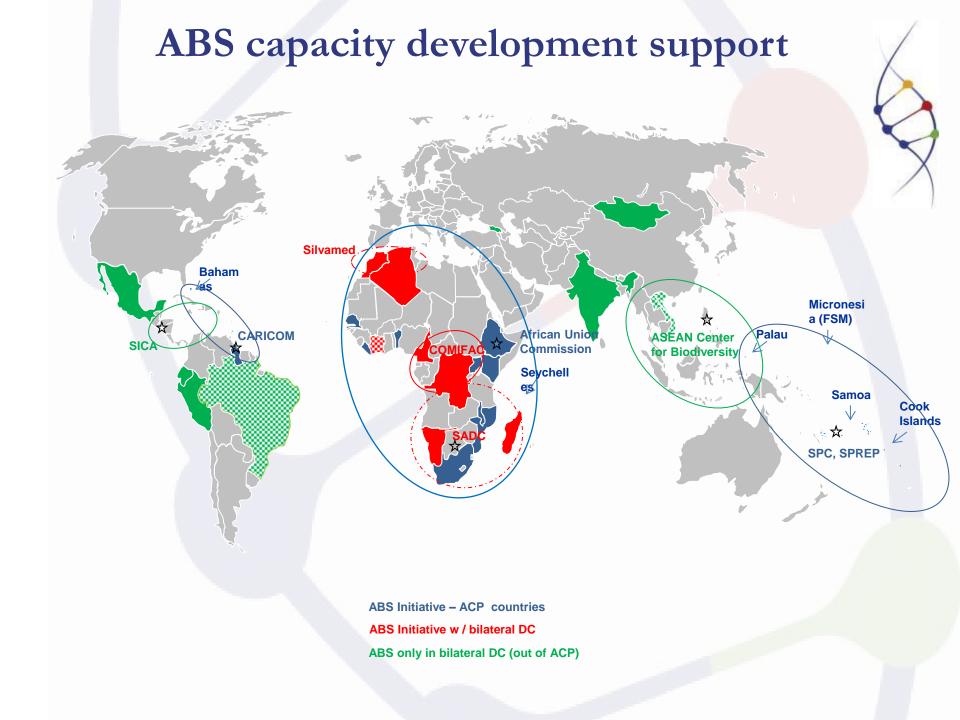
Where do we come from?



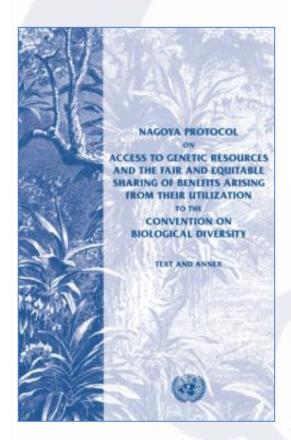
Some of the things that have been done so far:

- Paper "ABS Spoken here?", Oct 2008
- Discussions Trainings at regional and pan-African workshops, 2008-2014
- Special ABS CEPA workshop in Nairobi, Mar 2009
- ABS CEPA Task Force developed recommendations, Jun 2009, for a set of CEPA projects and products
- Nagoya Policy Focus 2009 2010
- Post Nagoya ratification support (video) 2010 2014
- Support to national implementation (guide) 2012 ongoing
- ABS and ntl / international development goals, 2015 ongoing

Full documentation at www.abs-initiative.info



Working on "ABS"





anti-lock brake system



agcoauto.com

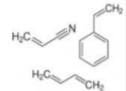
A.B.S.

Airline Baggage Service GmbH

Frankfurt-Flughafen

Telefon (0175) 5268001 • (069) 690-77546

Acrylnitril-Butadien-Styrol



Acrylnitril-Butadien-Styrol-Copolymerisat ist ein synthetisches Terpolymer aus den drei unterschiedlichen Monomerarten Acrylnitril, 1,3-Butadien und Styrol und gehört zu den amorphen Thermoplasten. Wikipedia

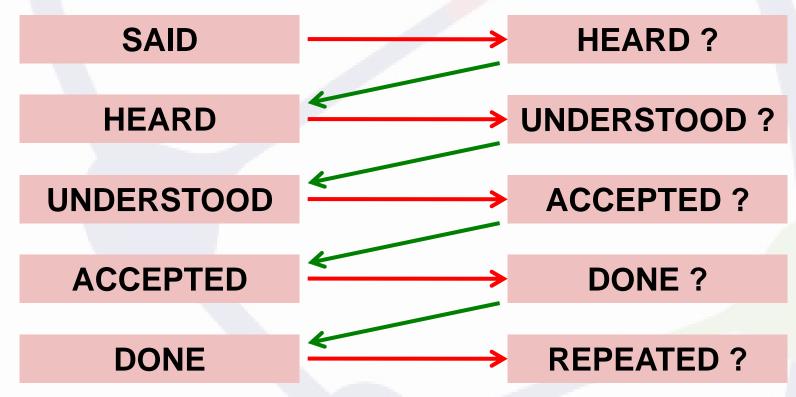
Formel: (C₈H₈-C₄H₆-C₃H₃N)_n

However...said is not done





".... the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the *utilization* of genetic resources, including by *appropriate access* to genetic resources and by *appropriate transfer of relevant technologies*, taking into account all *rights over those resources* and *to technologies*, and by *appropriate funding*, thereby contributing to the *conservation of biological diversity* and the sustainable use of its components"



First Steps..

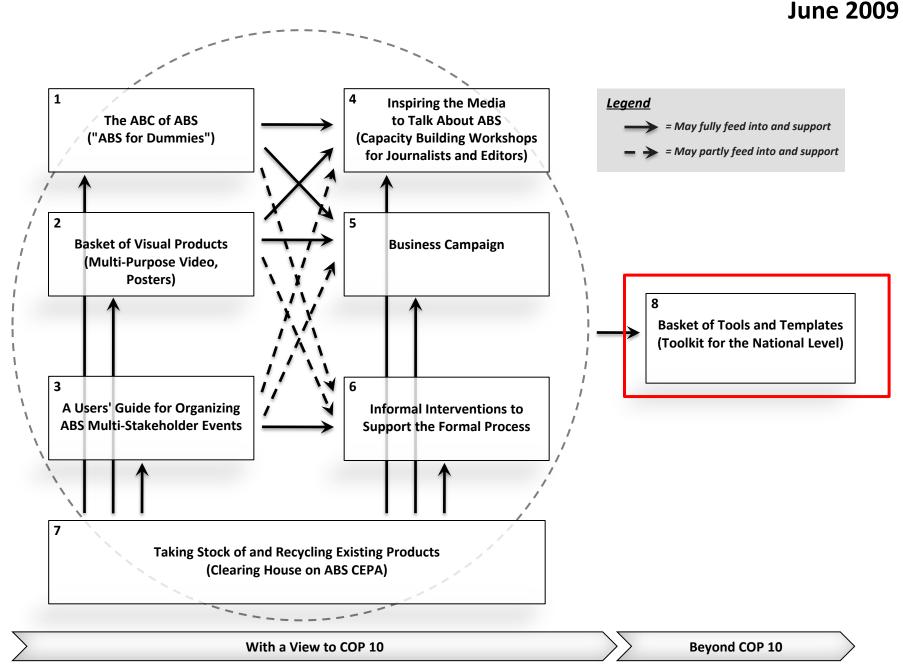


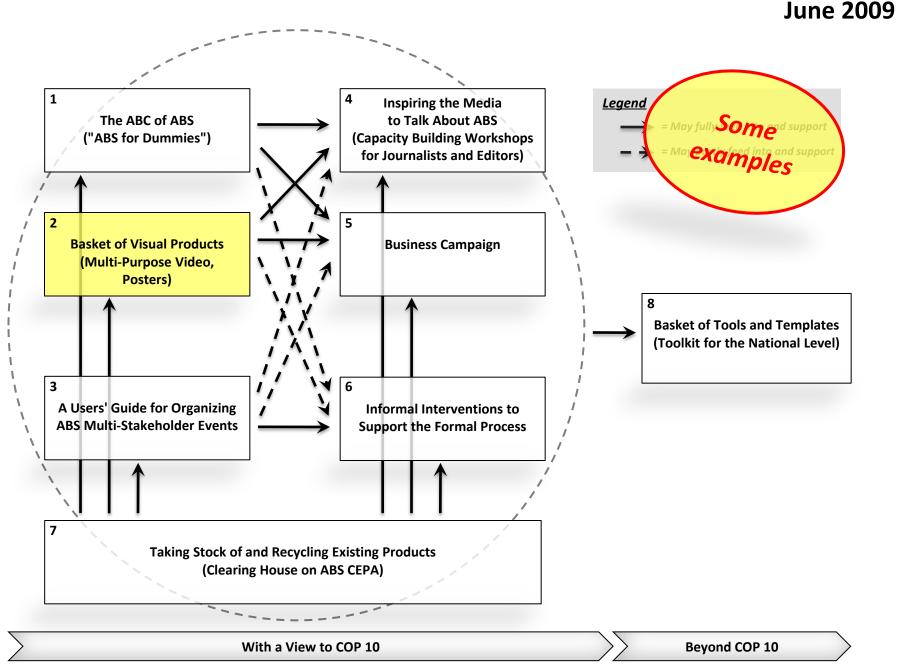
Mar 2009

1st pan-African ABS and CEPA Workshop UNEP/Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya



Jun 2009 ABS and CEPA Task Force Meeting, Bonn, Germany





Basket of Visual Products (Multi-Purpose Video, Posters)

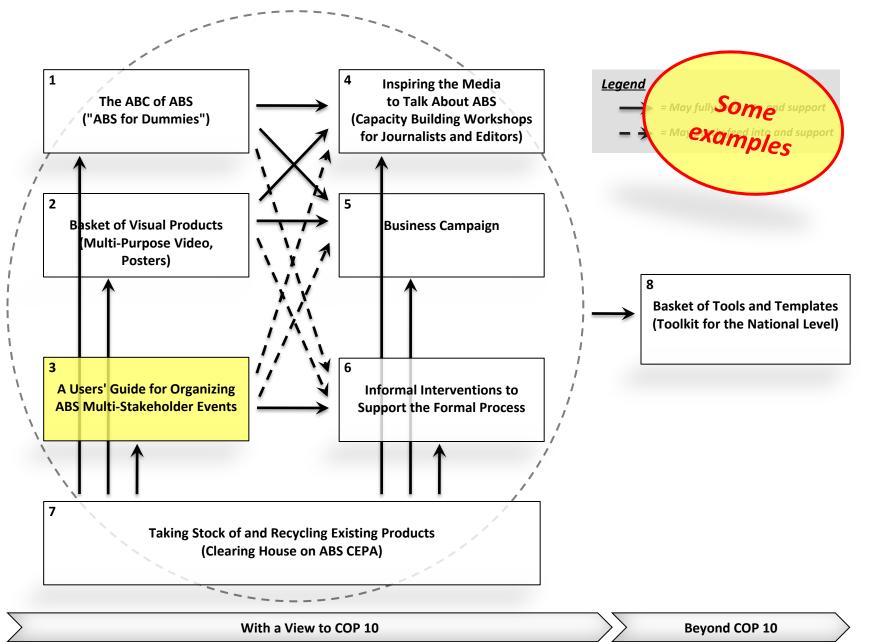
Sep 2011
"ABS Simply Explained":
Essentials of ABS and the
Nagoya Protocol in 5 min's





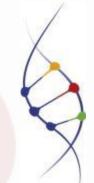
Mar 2012
"People, Plants and Profit":
ABS essentials with three
real-life examples in 25 min's

June 2009



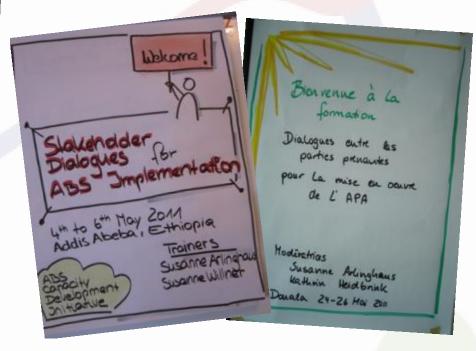
A Users' Guide for Organizing
ABS Multi-Stakeholder Events

Training for leaders and organizers of multi-stakeholder dialogues









Training for facilitators of largeand multi-stakeholder groups

funded by



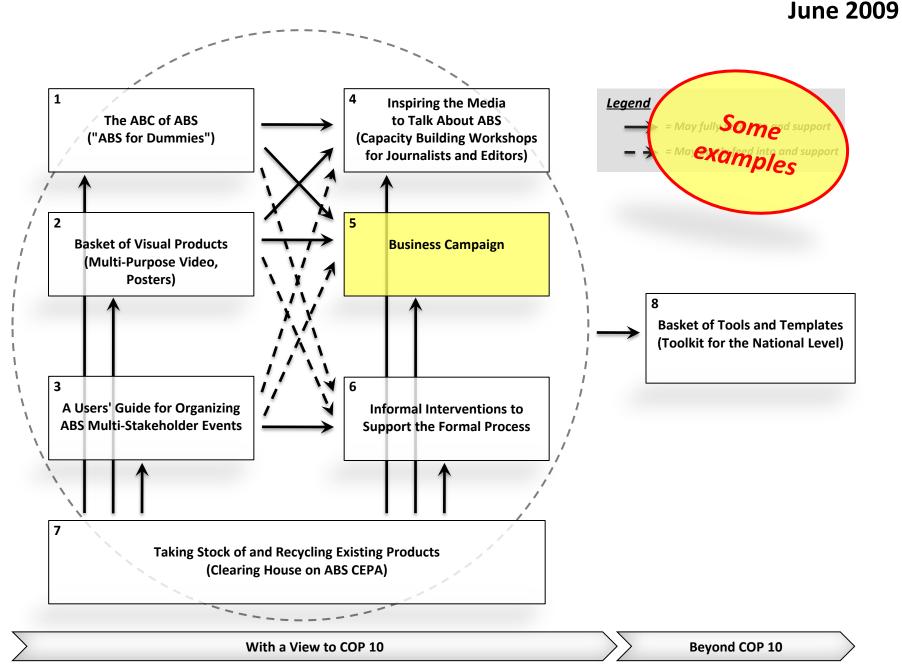












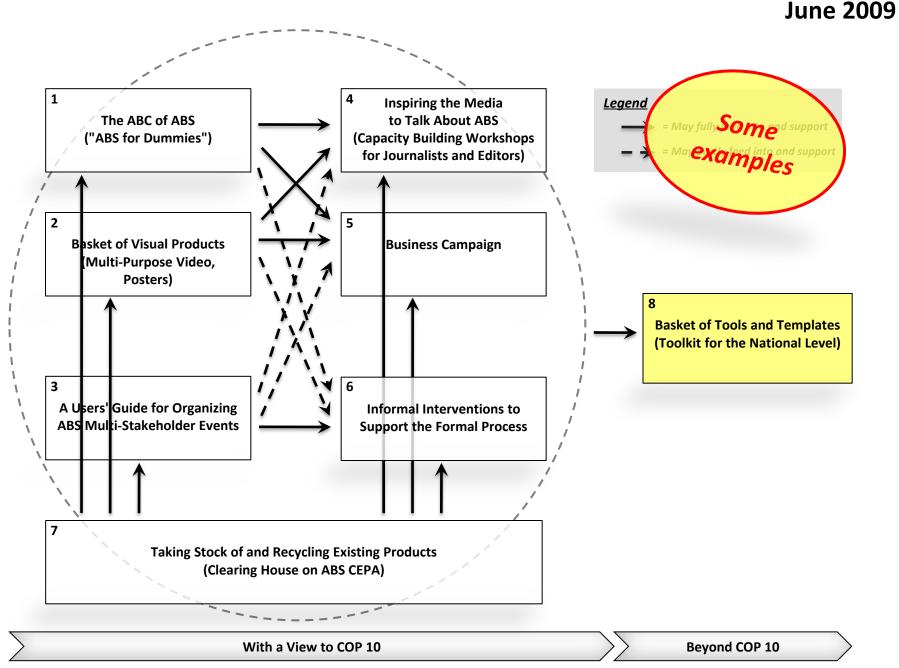
Business Campaign

ABS Business
Dialogue pre-Nagoya 1:
Kwalata, South Africa

ABS Business Dialogue post-Nagoya -: Copenhagen 2-4, Denmark



ABS Business
Dialogue pre-Nagoya 2:
Copenhagen 1, Denmark

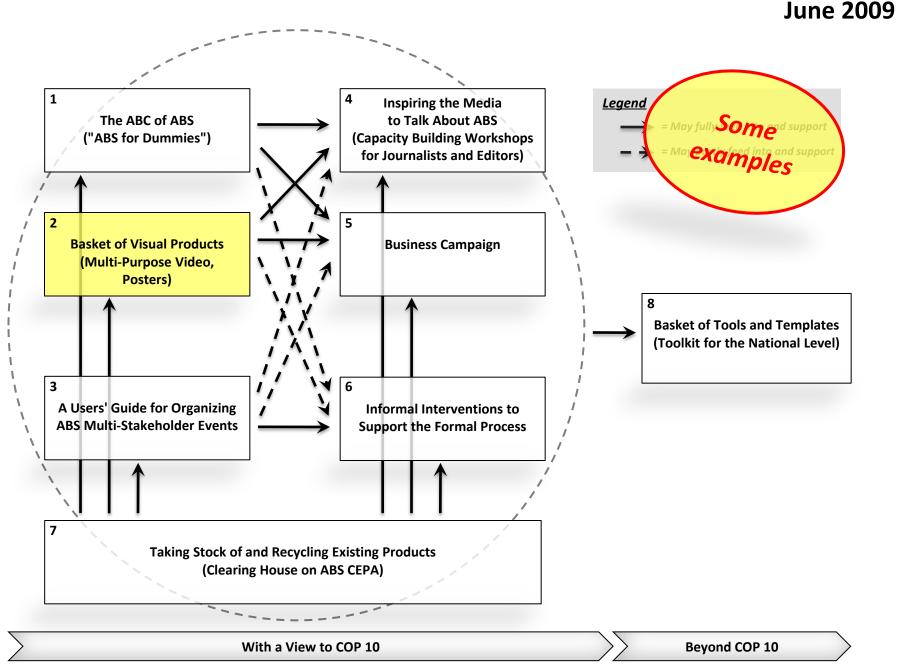


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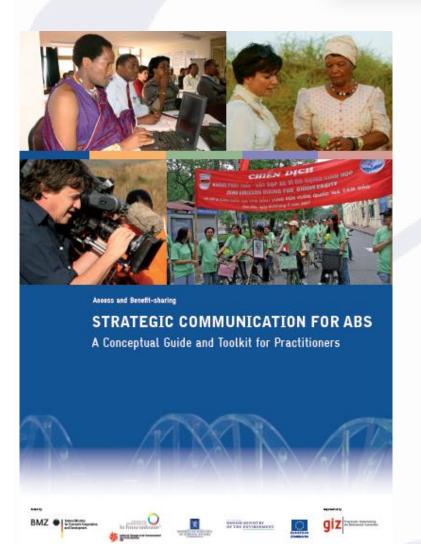
Basket of Tools and Templates (Toolkit for the National Level)

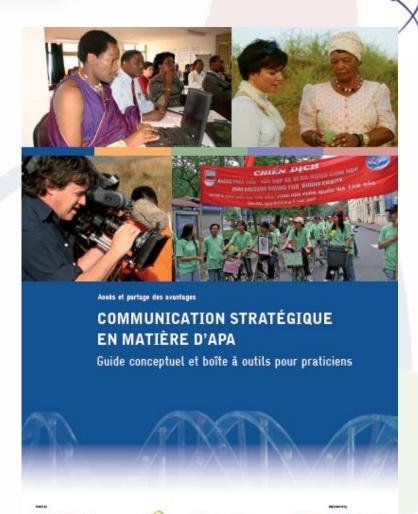






Basket of Tools and Templates (Toolkit for the National Level)





ABS Strategic Communication Guide



Target group

People who arein charge of or involved in implementing ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, such as

- National Focal Points
- National Competent Authorities
- Individual officers in the responsible Ministries
- Anyone who has a need to communicate about ABS

Purpose

Assist people in charge of ABS implementation with **guidance and tools** for strategic communication.

Help non-experts of communicators understand the **relevance** of CEPA in ABS implementation.

Support people involved in ABS to communicate their **interests**.

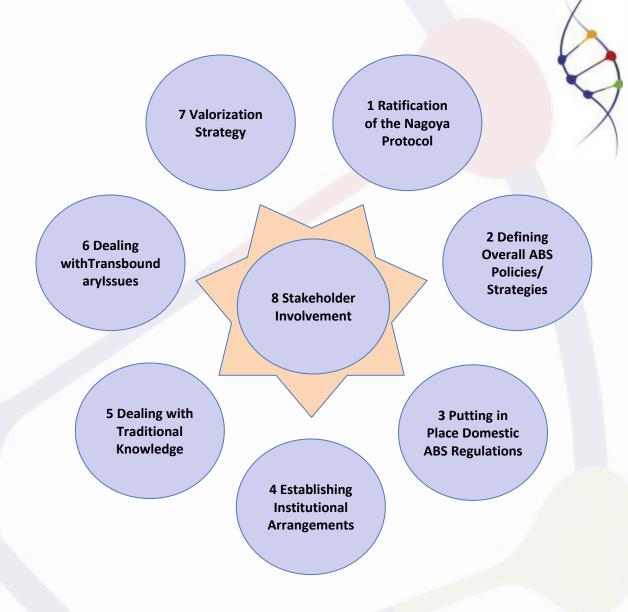
Structure

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Getting started
- 3. Eight Fields of Action for ABS implementation (1 page / field)
 - What each field is about
 - How communication can help
- 4. Ten Steps of strategic communication (max 2 pages / step)
 - What each step is about
 - How you can take the step
- 5. Toolbox (max 2 pages / tool)
 - Tools for each of the 10 steps, with examples from the 8 fields of action

2.	Getting Started	
5	Introduction	
3.	Communicating What: Eight Fields of Action for ABS Implementation id 1 Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol id 2 Defining Overall ABS Policies/Strategies	
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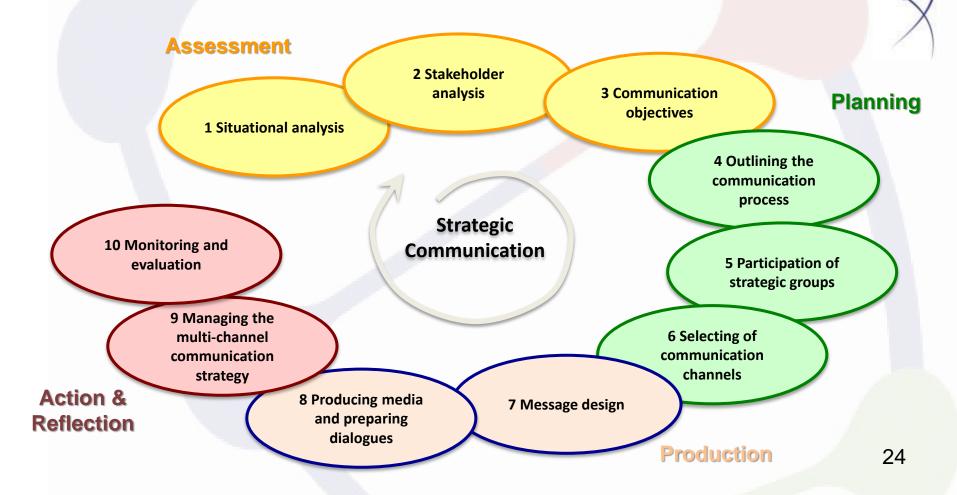
Eight Fields of Action for ABS Implementation

Based on the results of the 5th pan-African ABS workshop held in Marrakech, Morocco, February 2011.



ABS implementation requires	Policy objective in that phase	How Communication can help		
Ratification/ Implementation	Decide whether / when to ratify NP	Support government to make informed decisions on ratification		
Overall Policy/ Strategy	Clarify national ABS approach	Collect and consider relevant views		
Legislation/ Regulations	Create legal certainty	Provide clarity about ABS for legal drafters and decision makers		
Stakeholder involvement	Ensure commitment & compliance of different stakeholders	Make diff. stakeholders aware of their rights, roles & responsibilities		
Institutional arrangements	Facilitate implementation with clear institutional responsibilities	Facilitate operational coordination		
Traditional Knowledge	Facilitate benefit-sharing with TK holders	Empower TK holders to understand and exercise their rights and opportunities		
Trans-boundary issues	Avoid conflict and create synergies	Enhance clarity about rights and obligations across borders		
Valorization	Turn the potential economic value of GR and aTK into actual income and economic development	Provide the information needed on and by different sectors to make investment and MAT decisions		

Ten Steps of Strategic Communication



Tools for Ten Steps in Eight Fields

	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5
Step 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1
Step 2					
Step 3					
Step 4				-	
Step 5	į		i		
Step 6					
Step 7				-	
Step 8	-				
Step 9					
Step 10	V	Y	V	V	V

Tool 2.2 Stakeholder Map

1. When to use the tool

A stakeholder map allows you to visualise the landscape of individuals, groups and organisations A seasonander map anows you to viscance one randwispe or munitums, groups and organisations who play a role in the ASS field of Action you are working on. It is a very flexible tool that can be structured according to your needs. It also provides you with insights about both the relative screening according to your needs. It also provides you with margins about both the relative importance of each stakeholder, and how close or far they relate to each other. There are several importance or each statementer, one now these or har may relate to each union. In forms of stakeholder maps, the one we suggest here takes the shape of an onion. 2. How to use the tool

As is the case with most other tools, a stakeholder map is best created in collaboration with others. As is the case with most other code, a stakeholders are, how relevant they are and where they should the discussion about who the actual stakeholders are, how relevant they are and where they should be actual stakeholders are. the encousion about who the actue stavenorders are, now relevant they are and where they anounce be placed vis-3-vis one another brings out interesting insights that you can use later in the process.

ideally, use coloured cards, felt pens and a pin board or flipchart for this tool. If you don't have cards, surery, use consume curren, rest pens use a pre-usure or repenses out one rate. If you come many you can easily produce them by cutting paper into pieces, about half the size of an envelope. Step 1 - Define the structure

Define three broad categories into which you will group the stakeholders. For most ABS purposes, distinguishing state, private sector and civil society makes most sense. in some cases, a structure of, for example, global, national and local players may be a useful alternative.

Step 2 - Prepare the map

Draw the "onion" onto a flipchart or a large board, as shown on the picture: with an inner circle for "primary stakeholders" and an outer circle for "intermediaries", and with marks for the three defined categories.

Step 3 - Collect the stakeholders

Brainstorm all the stakeholders you can think of in this particular Field of Action. Write each of them or an account at the statements you can those so as the parameter state or example, value once on one card, using different colours for each category of stakeholders [for example, yellow for state, Step 4 - Place the stakeholders on the map

Put the cards on the map, according to the three categories and two circles. Use the distance from the center as an indicator for the relative importance of each stakeholder, and place stakeholders the center as an indicator for the relative importance or each statemblder, and price statemblders that have a close relationship (for example, because they co-operate) near each other on the map. Step 5 - Add any additional relevant information

Finally, you can add information on individual stakeholders or the relationships between them, For example, you can mark veto players by putting a "y" on the respective card. Or you could draw solid example, you can mark you prayers by putting a - y - on the respective carb. Or you could man some and dotted lines between certain stakeholders, indicating the relative strength of their relationship.





Complementing activites to date..

- Communication Expert
- Beginner briefs on user sectors
- High Level lobbying (AU etc.)
- ABS SDG policy paper
- Business Campaign
- ABS News Digest
- Interactive case presentation
- Website
- Story Collection
- National ABS CEPA training
- Local level CEPA template





Thank you!

More information:

www.abs-initiative.info

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