

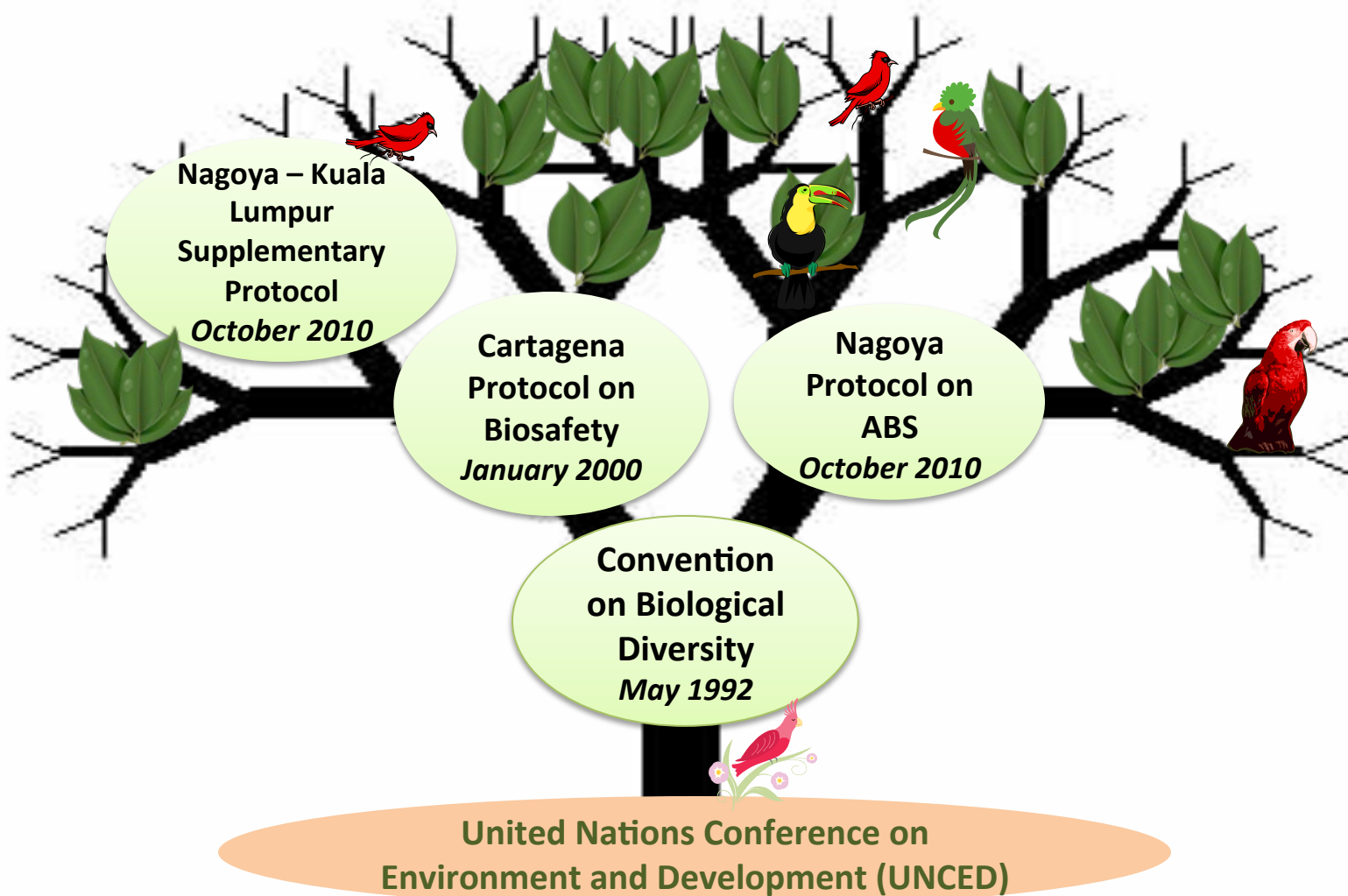


Mainstreaming biosafety

Peter Deupmann, Legal Officer,
Secretariat of the Convention on
Biological Diversity



The CBD tree





Convention on
Biological Diversity

Article 19(3)

Cartagena
Protocol on
Biosafety

Article 19(3) CBD

The Parties shall consider [...] a **protocol** setting out appropriate procedures, including, in particular, advance informed agreement, in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of any **LMO** [...] **that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity**



The Cartagena Protocol



- A (binding) multilateral agreement
- Negotiated in accordance with Article 19(3) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Adopted 29 January 2000, in force since 11 September 2003
- 170 Parties
- Governed by meeting of the Parties (COP-MOP)

To contribute to ensuring the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health

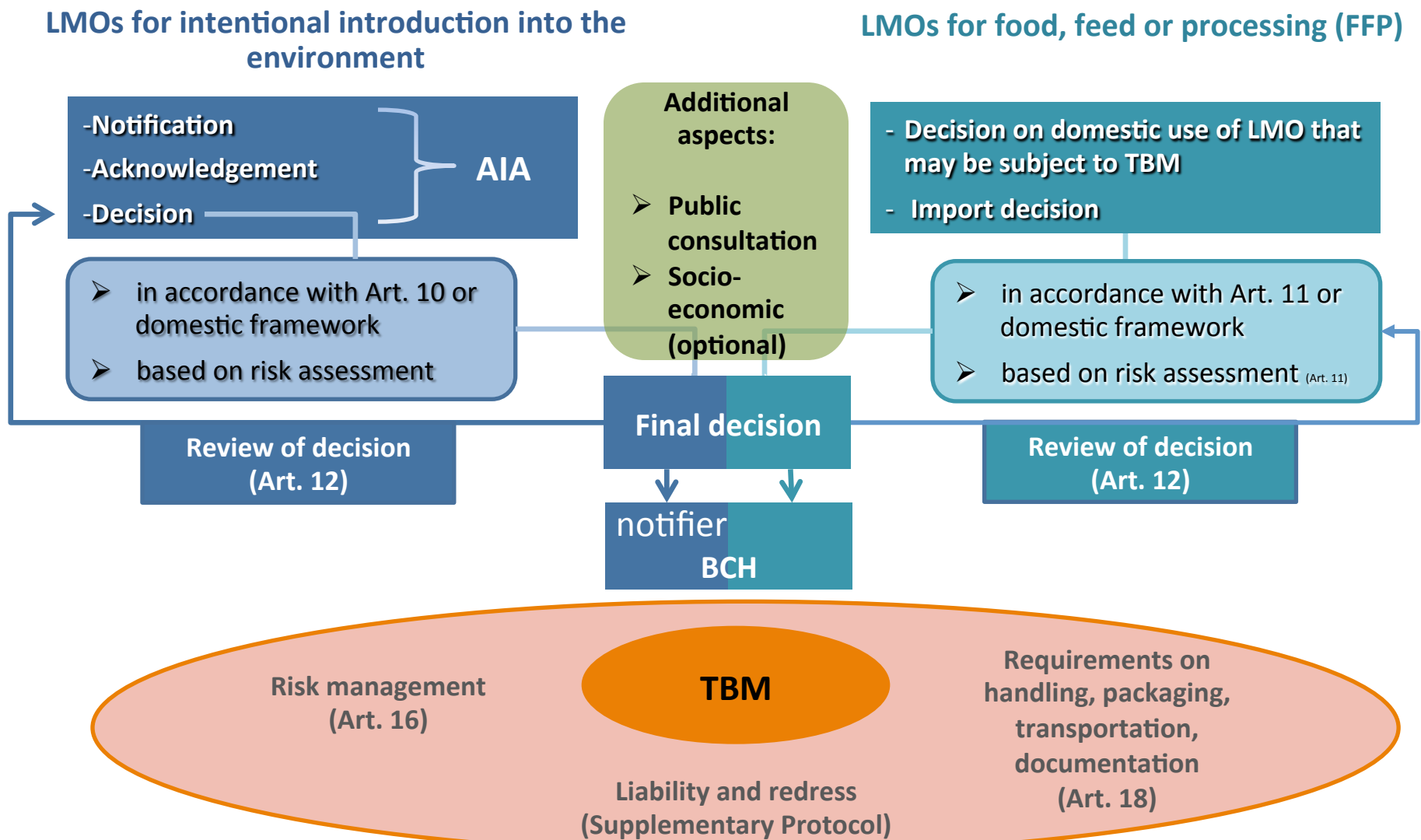


LMOs and applicable procedures

Category	Procedure for transboundary movement
LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment (<i>e.g. certain seeds and live fish</i>)	Advance Informed Agreement (AIA) (Art. 10)
LMOs intended for direct use as food, feed or processing (<i>e.g. commodities such as soy, canola</i>)	Decision on domestic use; Decision on import (Art. 11)
LMOs for contained use (<i>e.g. bacteria for use in laboratories</i>)	Exempt from AIA (subject to national standards of Party of import)

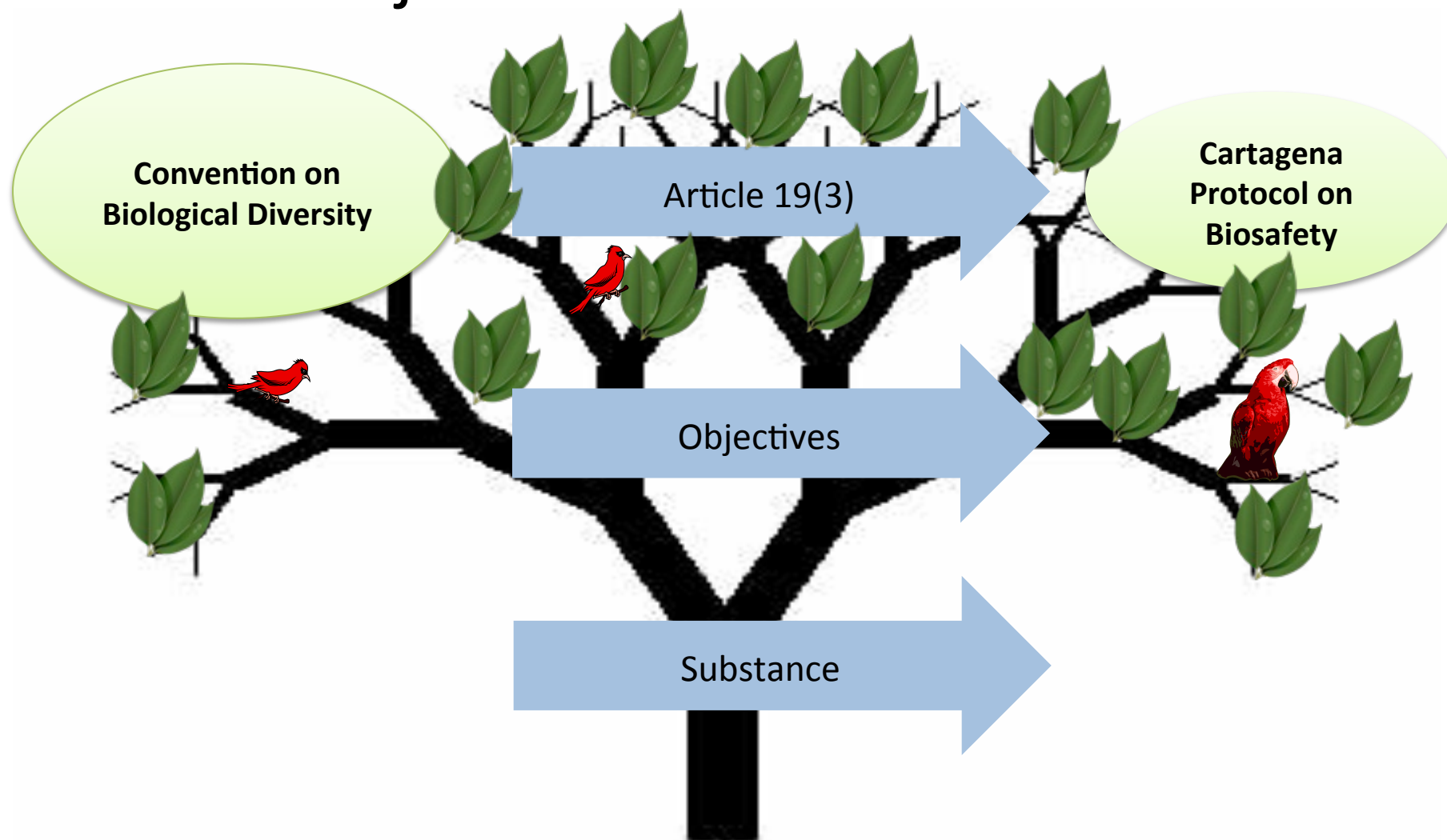


Key procedures and requirements





Common objectives and substance





Common objectives

Convention on Biological Diversity

- conservation of biological diversity
- sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

- to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs [...] that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health



Commonalities in substance

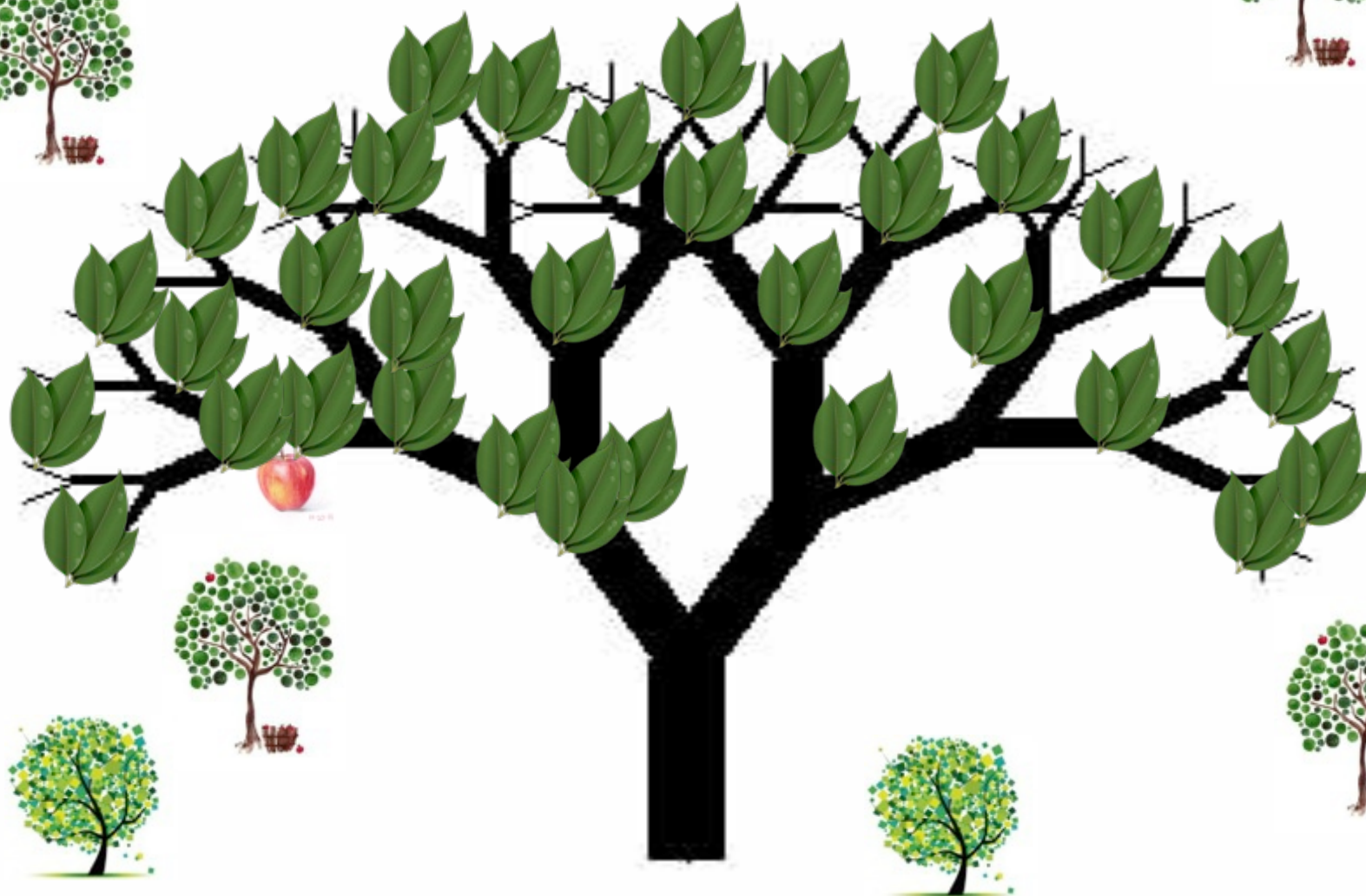
Article 8(g) Convention on Biological Diversity

- Each Contracting Party shall [...] establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of LMOs [...]

Article 19(4) Convention on Biological Diversity

- Each Contracting Party shall [...] provide any available information about the use and safety regulations required by that Contracting Party in handling [LMOs], as well as any available information on the potential adverse impact [...]

Implementation





Implementation of the CBD

CBD Article 6

- Develop **national strategies, plans or programmes** for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity **NBSAP** or adapt existing ones for this purpose
- **Integrate** [...] the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant **sectoral or cross sectoral plans, programmes and policies**

CBD Article 8(c)

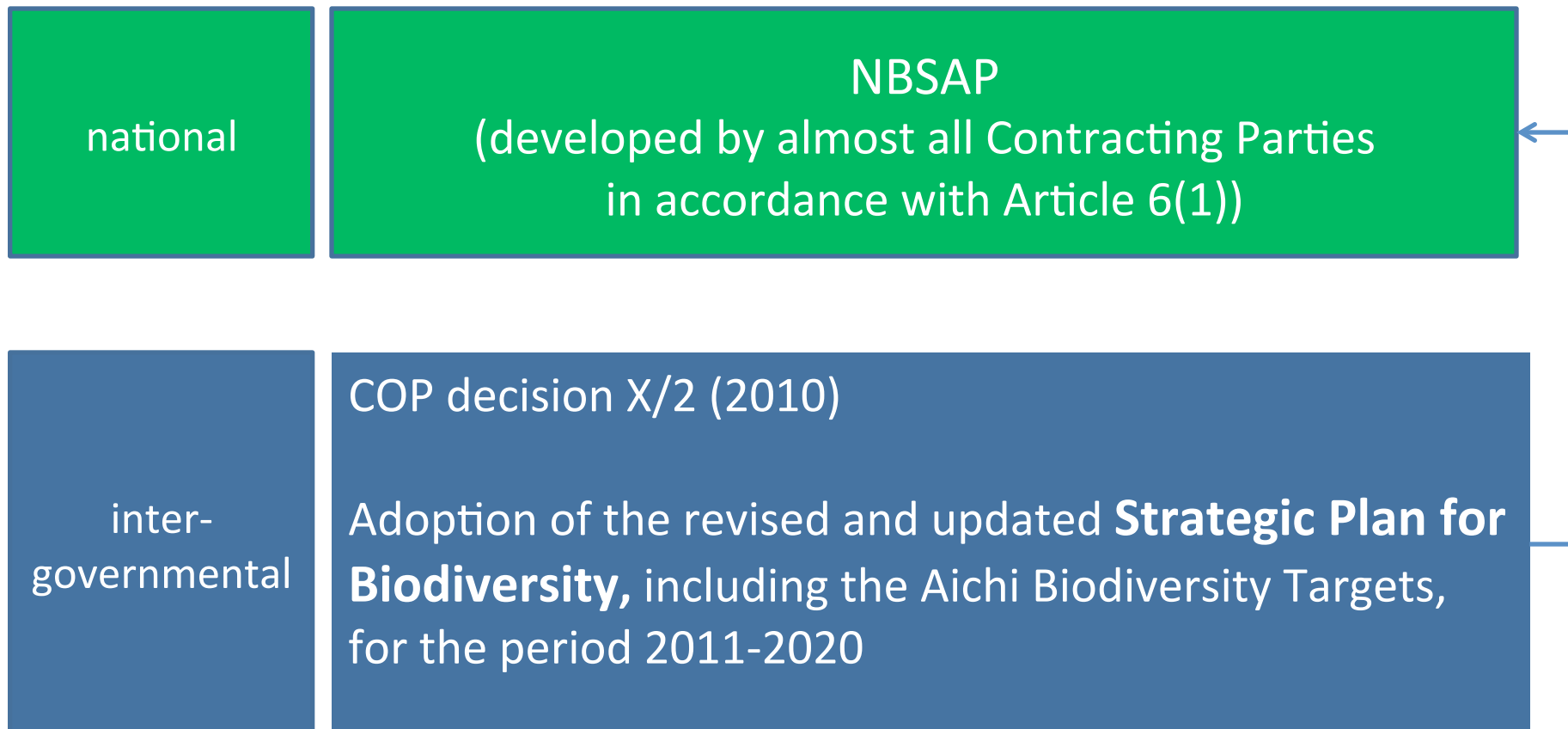
- **Regulate** or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity [...] with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use

CBD Article 10 (a)(b)

- **Integrate** consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national **decision-making**;
- **Adopt measures** relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;



Implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan and NBSAP





Implementation of the Protocol

Protocol
article 2(1)

- Each Party shall take the necessary and appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement its obligations under this Protocol

No formal equivalent of the NBSAPs exists in relation to the Protocol

However, the measures taken and mechanisms established at the national level to implement the Protocol are referred to as the National Biosafety Framework

- Policy;
- Legislation;
- Institutions /system for: decision-taking, monitoring, inspection, enforcement, public information, etc.

**National Biosafety
Frameworks**

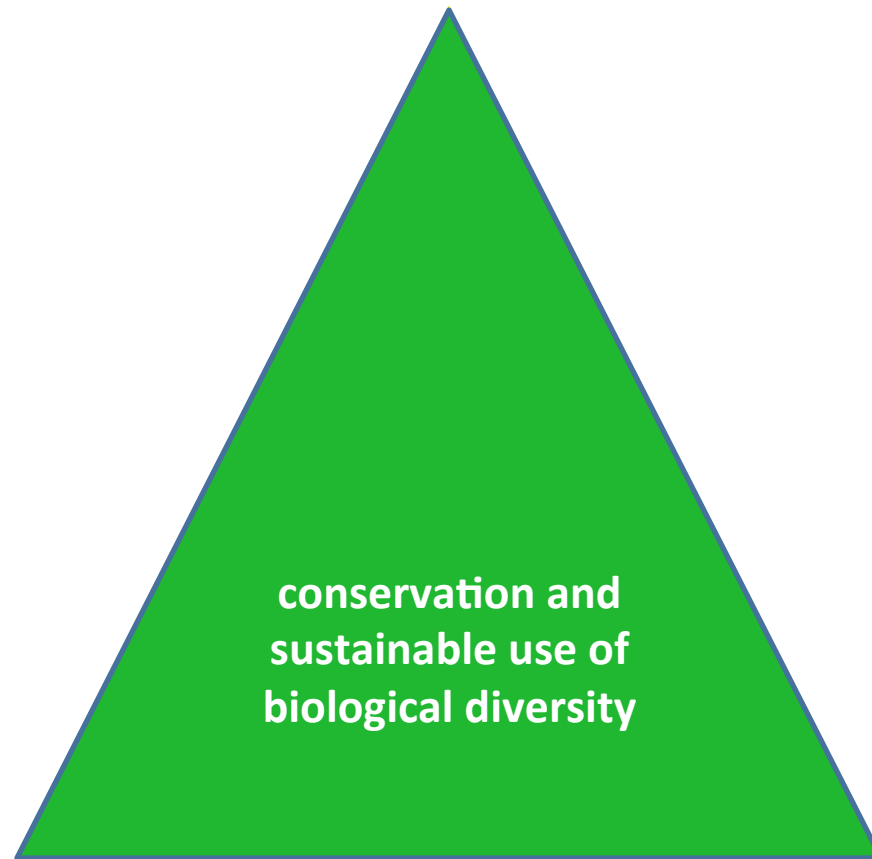


Implementation of the Protocol: Strategic Plan for Biosafety and NBF





Integrated Implementation





COP-MOP and integration

BS-
V/16

- *Urges Parties and invites* other Governments to:

Review and align [...] their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, *including their NBSAP*, with the Strategic Plan;

BS-
VII/
5

- *Further urges Parties and invites* other Governments to integrate and prioritize biosafety within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development plans and programmes, as appropriate;



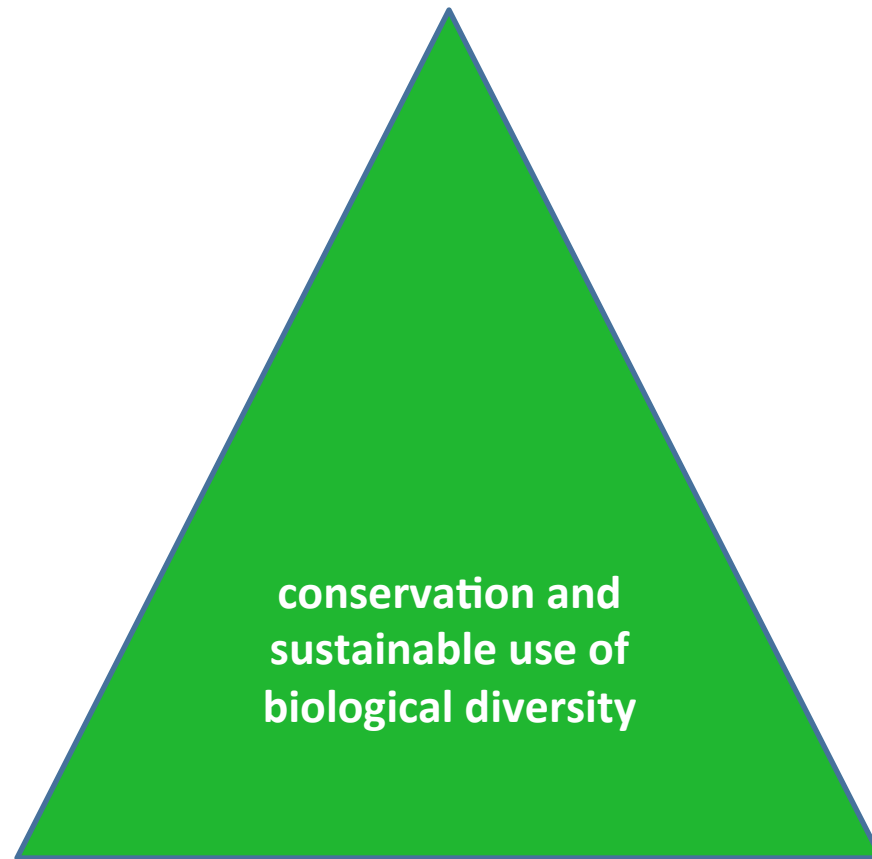
COP and integration

COP
XII/
29

- *Encourages* Parties to **integrate biosafety** and access and benefit-sharing **into national biodiversity strategies and action plans**, national **development plans** and other relevant **sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes**, as appropriate, taking into account national **circumstances, legislation and priorities**;
- *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to **strengthen national coordination mechanisms to facilitate a coordinated approach to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols** as well as other biodiversity-related conventions and the other Rio conventions.



Why integration?





Rationale for integration

The various and repeated calls by COP and COP-MOP for integration, can be understood for different reasons

Objectives of both instruments are overlapping

Implementation of the Protocol helps the implementation of the Convention and vice versa

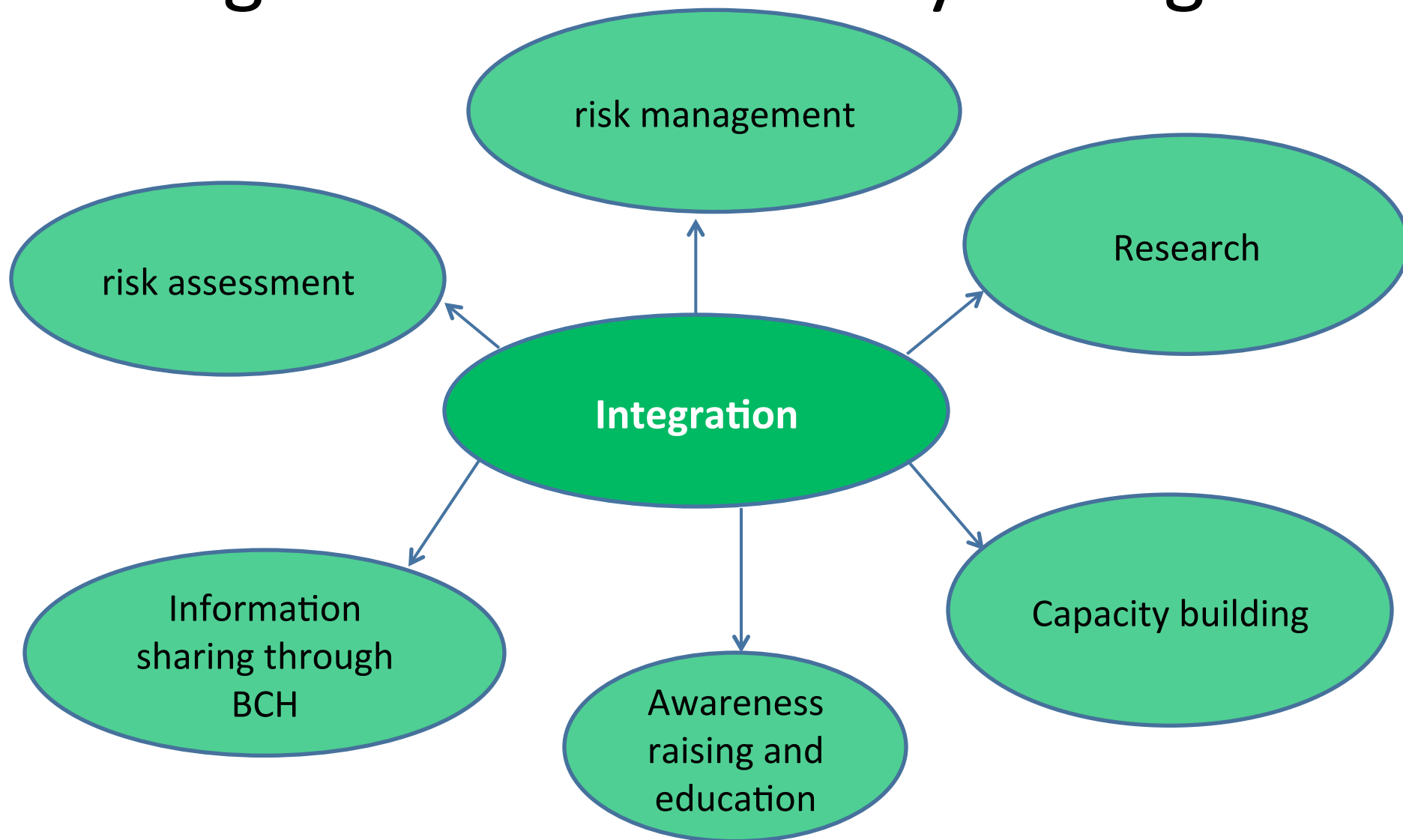
Integration inherent part of Convention and Protocol

Integrated implementation may lead to efficiency savings

To obtain better financing



Integration for efficiency savings





Integration for better funding

Mainstreaming biosafety is seen as key to accessing the necessary resources for biosafety activities and for the implementation of the Protocol as recognized in various COP-MOP decisions.

BS-
V/
16

- *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant international organizations, as appropriate, to: [...] (b) Allocate adequate human and financial resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the Strategic Plan;



Funding and mainstreaming

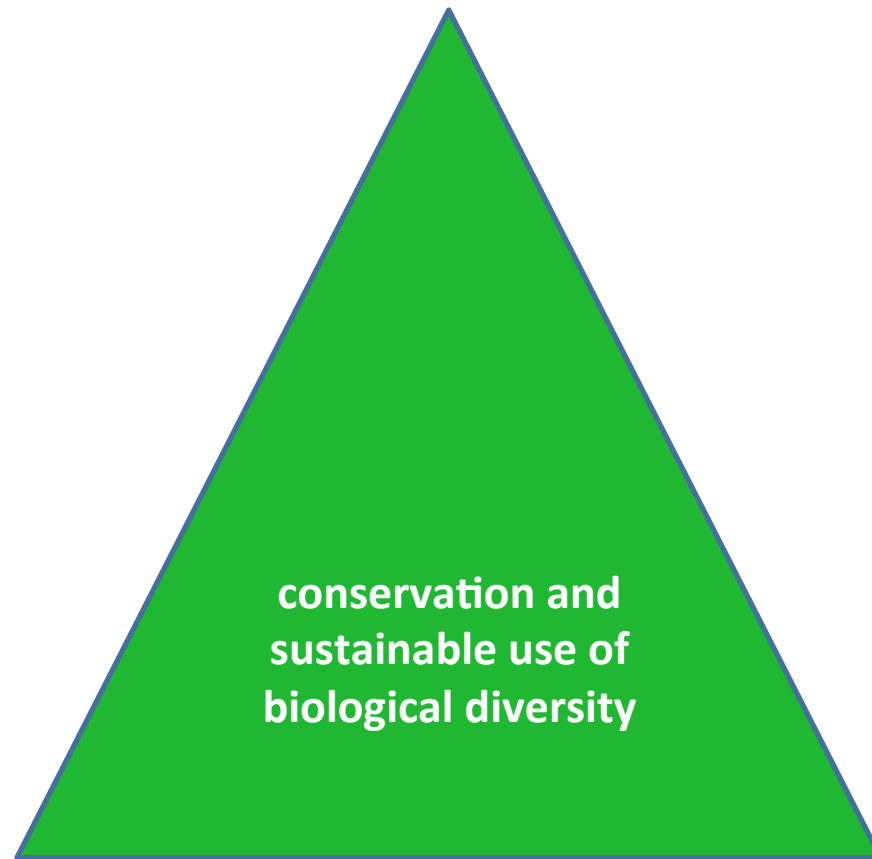
BS-
VII/
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- *Also urges* Parties and invites other Governments to implement [...] the following strategic measures within the overall framework of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to **mobilizing additional financial resources for implementation of the Protocol: (a) Mainstream biosafety into the national development plans (b) Establish strong outreach programmes targeting key policymakers, parliamentarians;**
- *Invites* Parties and other Governments to engage in activities to raise **awareness of relevant government officials (including GEF operational focal points)** regarding the importance of biosafety and the national obligations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety with a view to **ensuring due consideration of biosafety in the programming of the national GEF allocations for biodiversity;**
- *Urges* Parties to improve their efforts to access funding for biosafety projects from the Global Environment Facility, *inter alia*, **through better coordination between Cartagena Protocol national focal points, CBD national focal points, and GEF operational focal points;**

How to integrate?



Convention on
Biological Diversity





Biosafety and the Aichi Targets

Biosafety can affect various Aichi Biodiversity Targets:



Increased awareness of values of biodiversity and steps to be taken for conservation and sustainable use



Biodiversity values integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes



Sustainable production and consumption



Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry



Prevention and control of invasive alien species



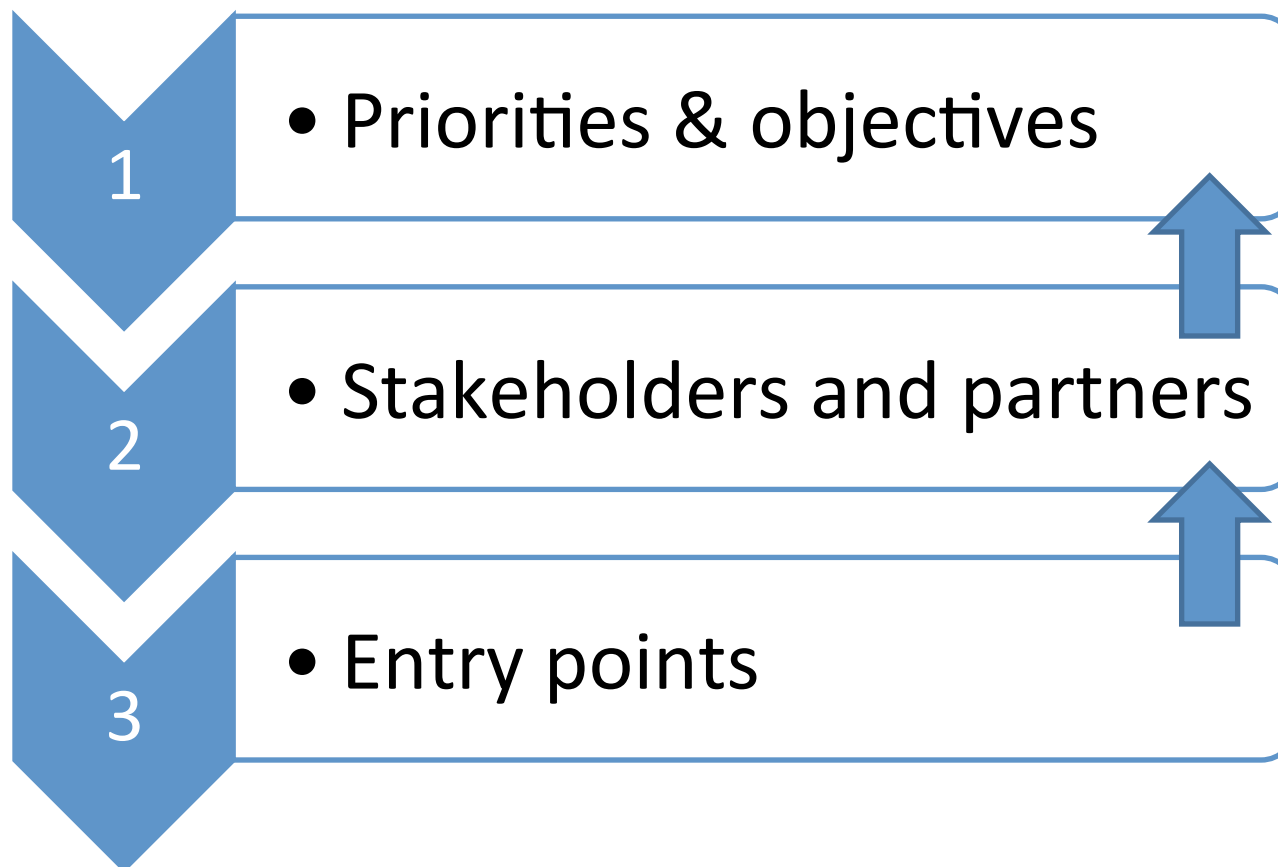
Maintaining genetic diversity



Ecosystem restoration and conservation for climate change mitigation and desertification control

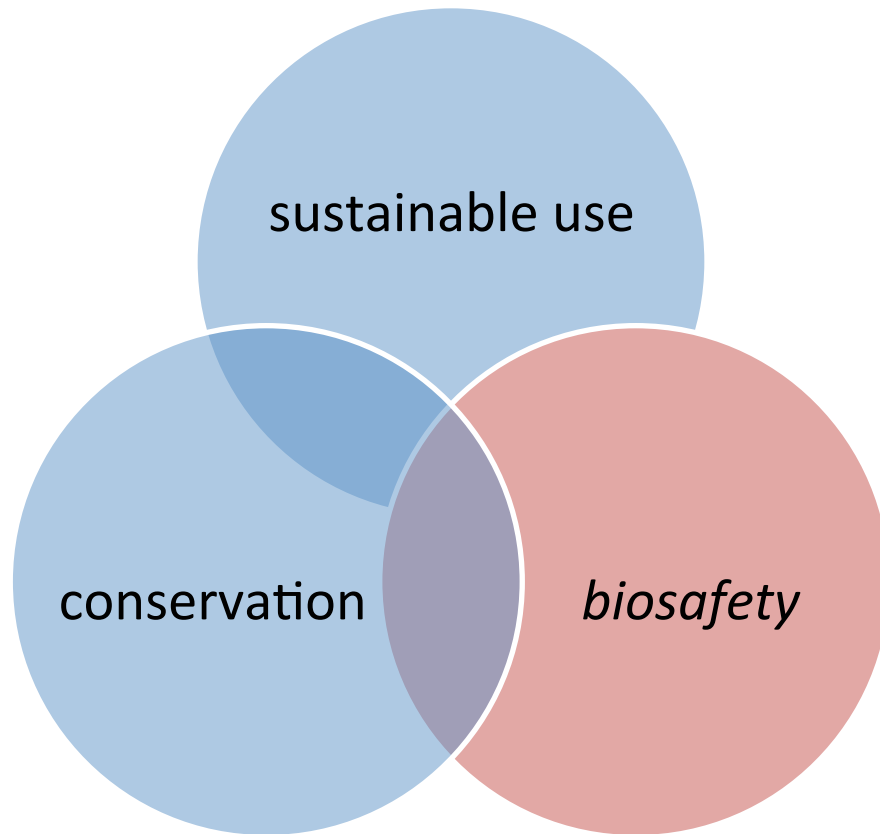


Integration process



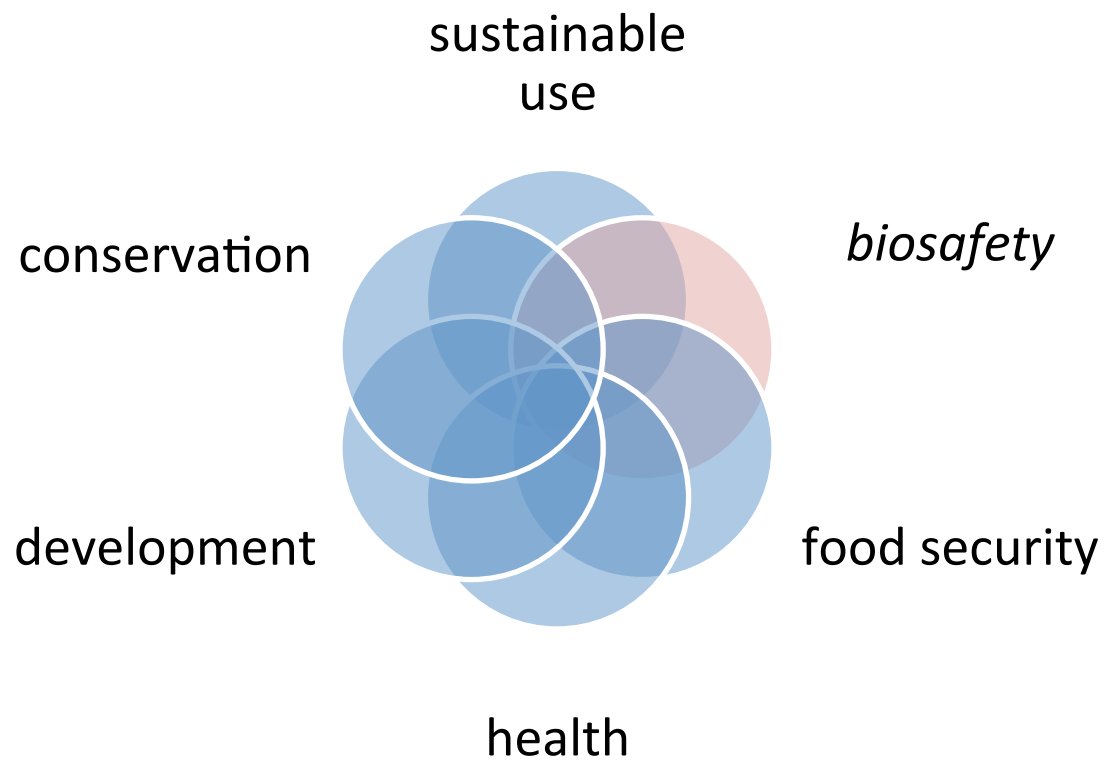


Objectives (*international*)



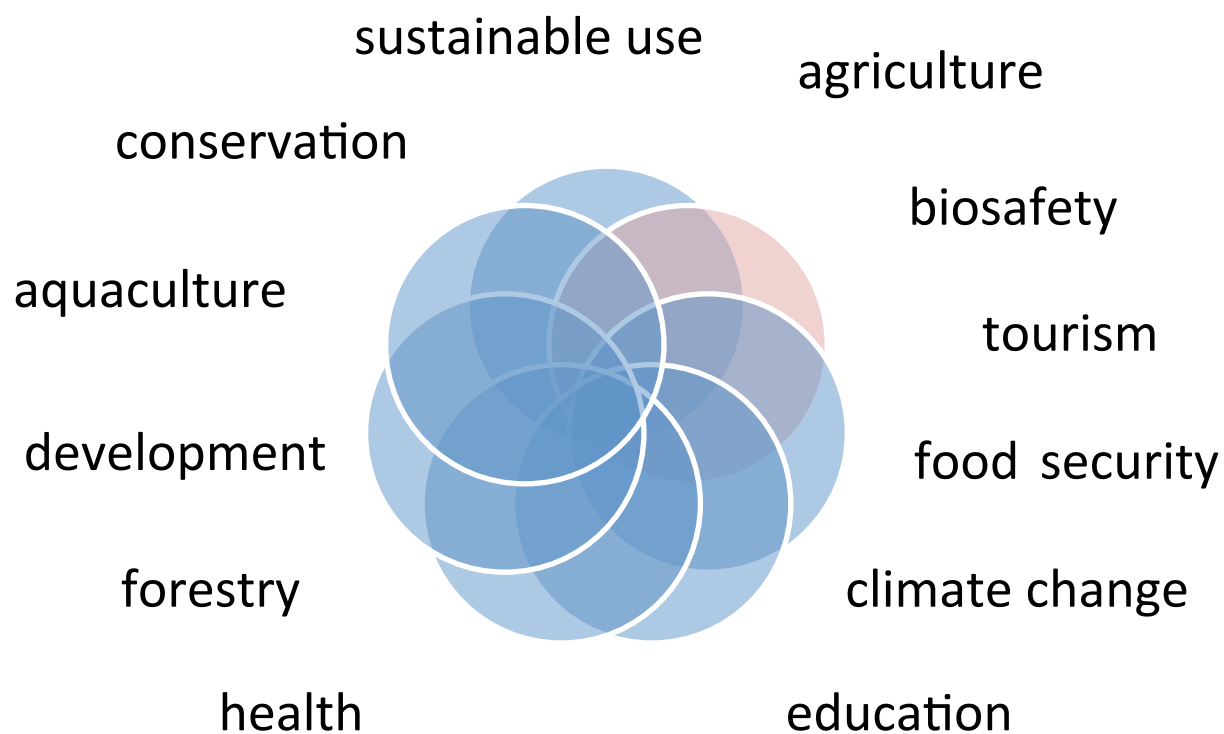


Objectives (*national*)





Objectives and priorities





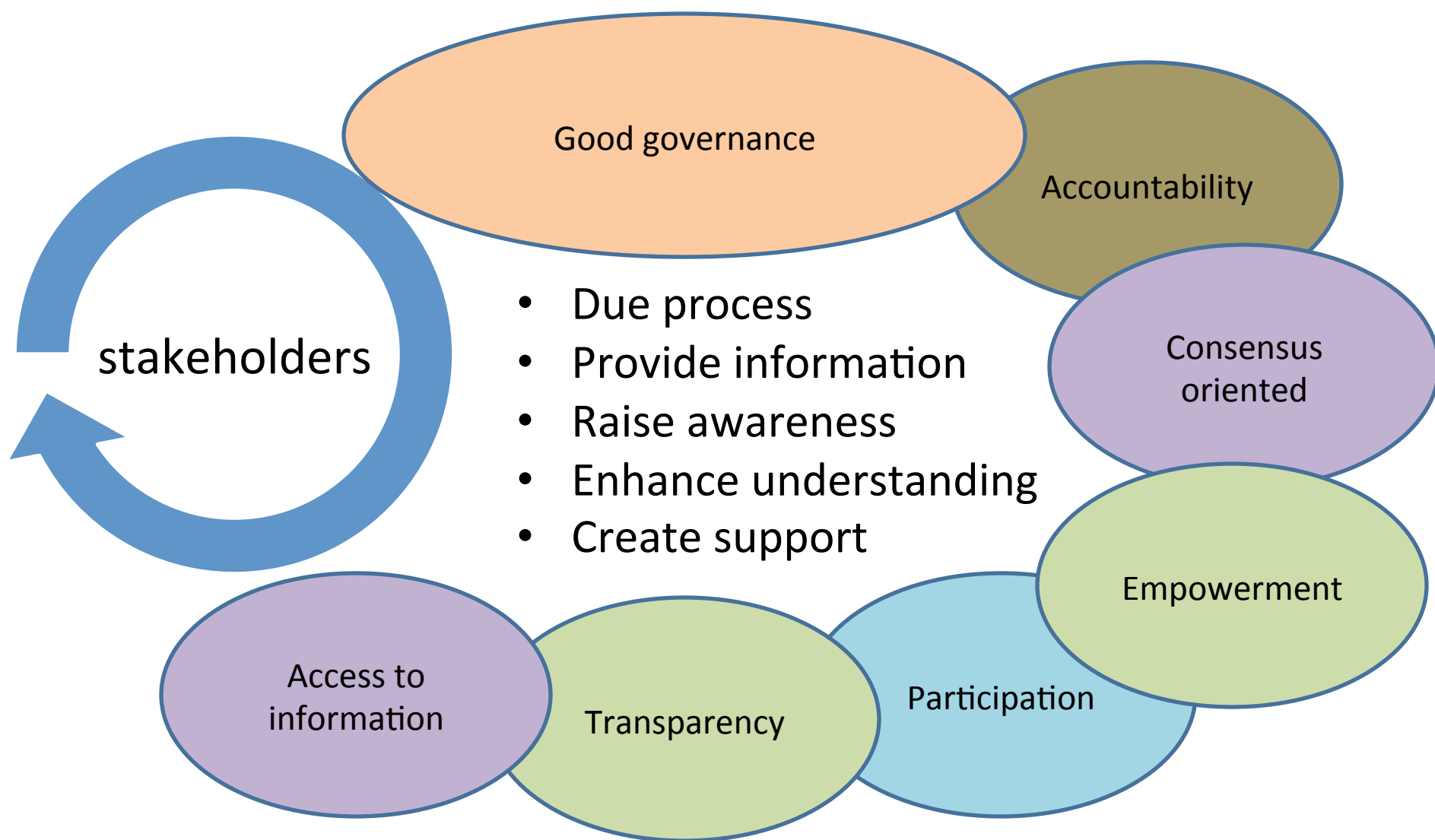
Stakeholders and partners



- Sectoral (all levels)
- Public: NGOs; indigenous peoples and local communities; general public
- Private: industry; farmers
- Inter-sectoral
- Academic institutions

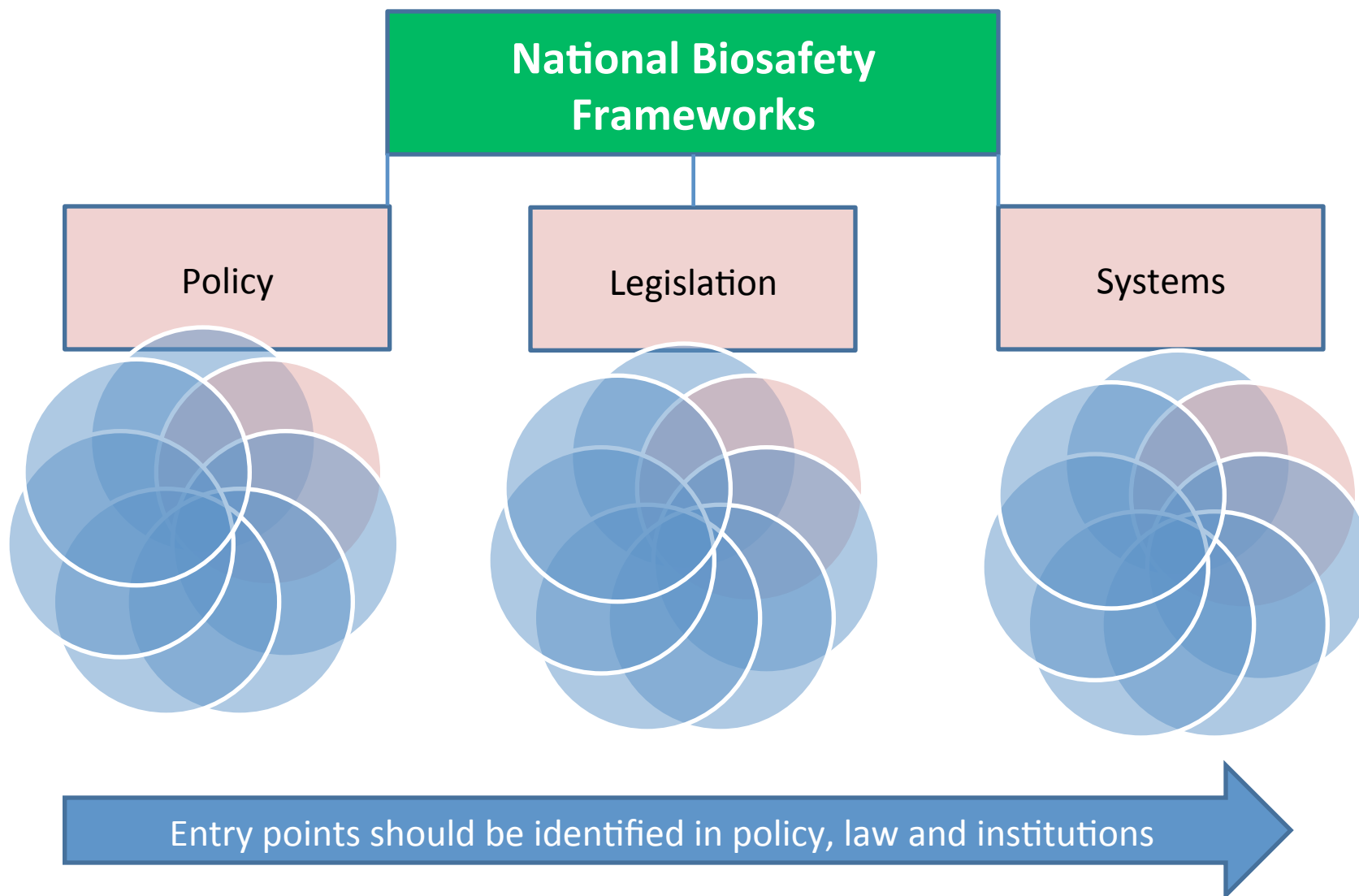


Why stakeholders should be involved





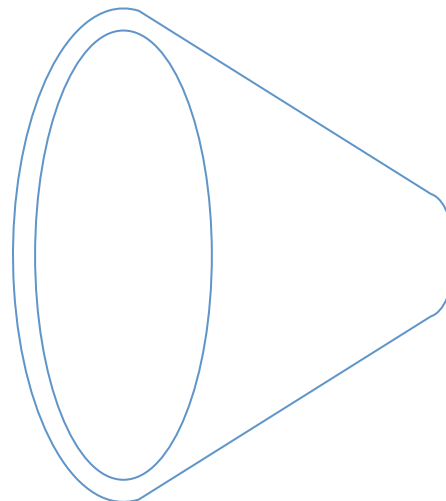
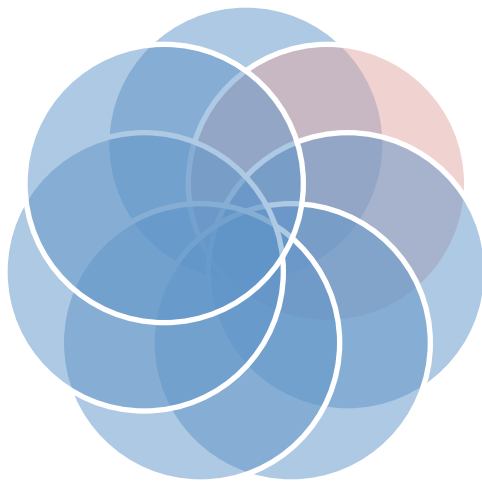
Entry points





Priorities and entry points

Policy



**Sustainable
Development
Strategies**

NBSAP

Trade policies

**Poverty Reduction
Strategies**



Filtering criteria

- Highest added value
- Greatest potential
- Low-hanging fruit
- Collaboration with stakeholders and sectors
- Specific opportunities:
 - ongoing drafting process of policies or legislation
 - budgets are being prepared
 - Institutional changes are discussed
 - Change of government
 - Crises or hazards
 - Donor discussions
 - General overhaul of important national policies (development, trade, environment)

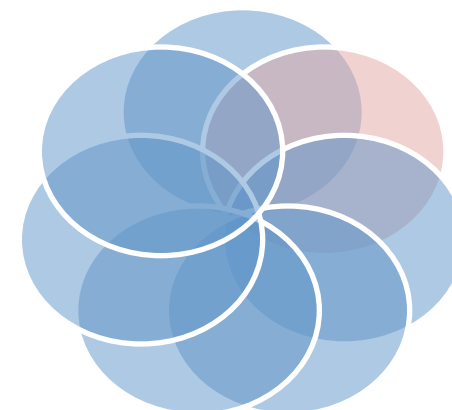
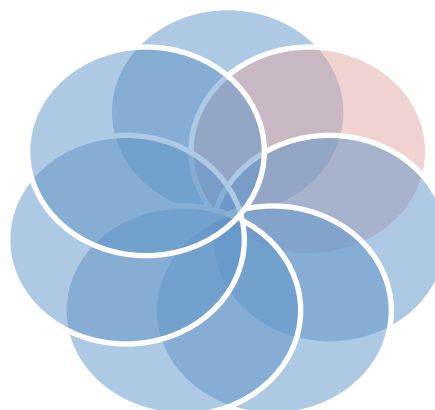


Tools and approaches

policy

legislation

systems

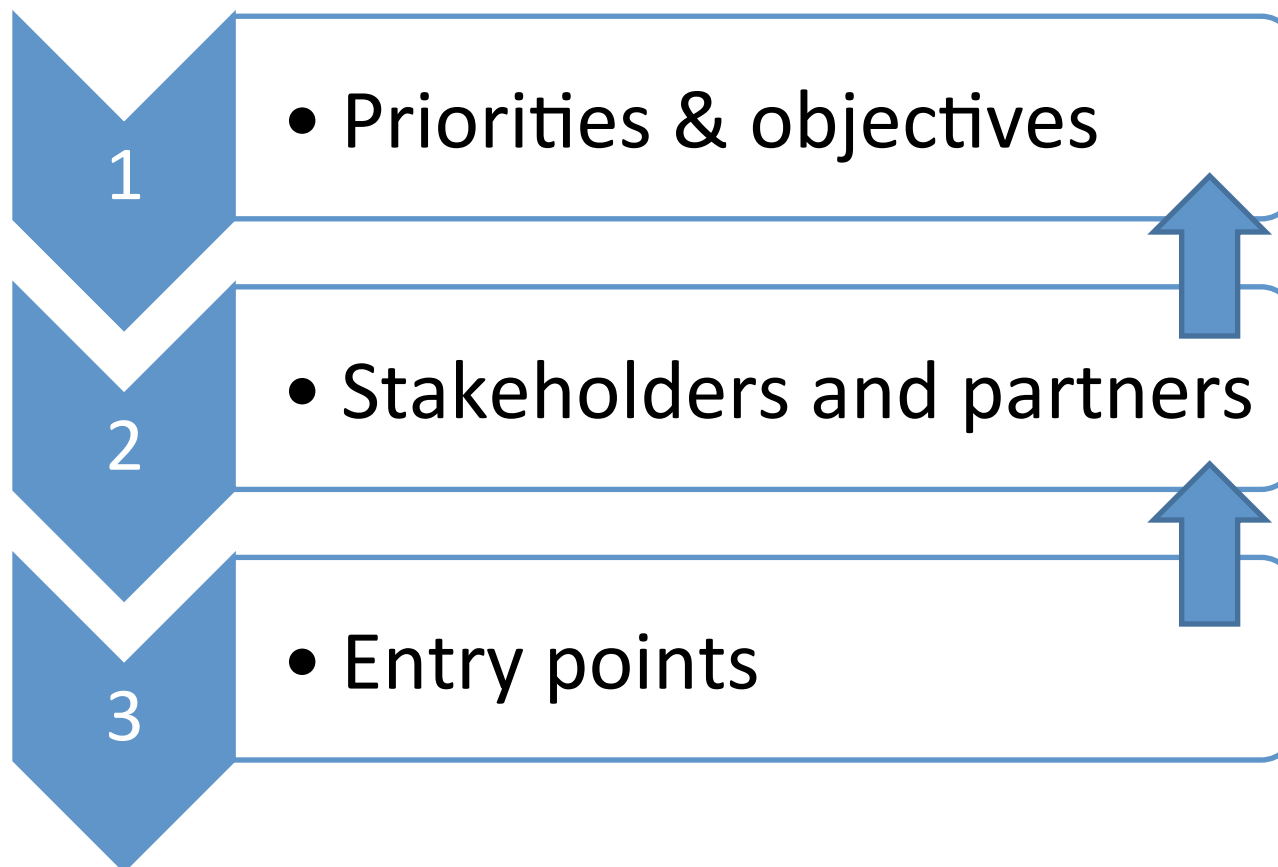


TOOLS AND APPROACHES

- Environmental impact assessment
- Strategic environmental assessment
- Economic tools, such as incentives and taxes
- Private standards and voluntary certification systems
 - Ecosystem approach to management
 - Good practice guidelines



Mainstreaming strategy



Integration strategy building blocks



**building blocks
for integration**



Mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAPs

- Reflects shared objectives between CBD and CPB
- Guided by respective governing bodies (COP and COP-MOP)
- National authorities aware of other instrument
- Many areas of convergence in substance



Mainstreaming biosafety into NBSAPs

At least 50 NBSAPs address biosafety in various ways:

- Mention biosafety and the need for implementation of the Protocol (Albania)
- Priority area or specific theme (Uganda 2016; Malawi)
 - Strategic goals, national targets
- Biosafety specific action plan (Malawi 2006)



Thank you

**Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity**
World Trade Centre
413 St. Jacques Street, suite 620
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9
Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220
secretariat@cbd.int
www.cbd.int



<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol>



secretariat@cbd.int



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