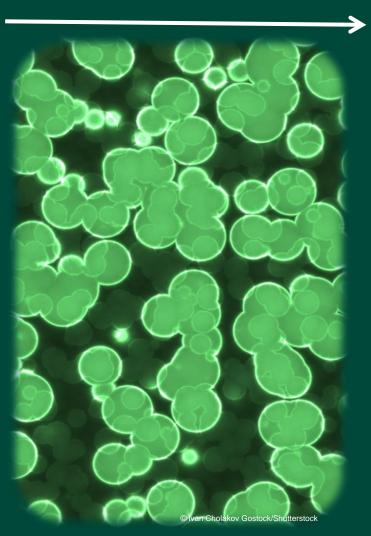
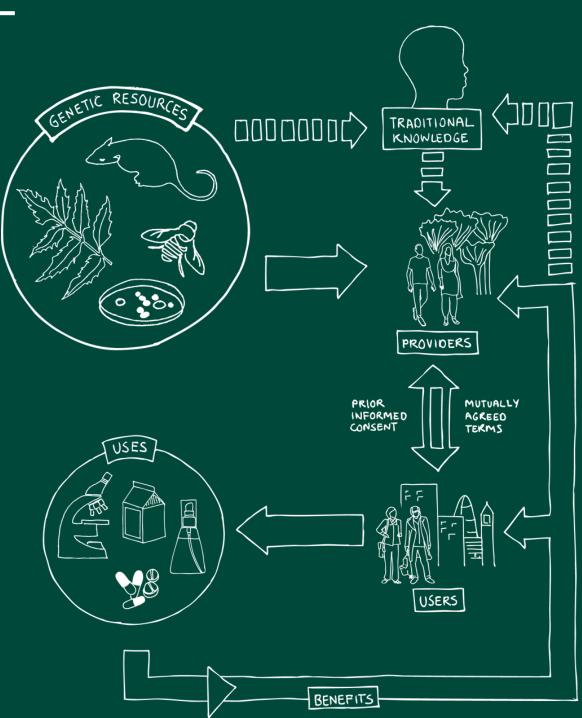
Access and benefit- sharing information kit





Introduction on access and benefit-sharing



An information kit was developed to build awareness on ABS. The key themes addressed in the information kit are:

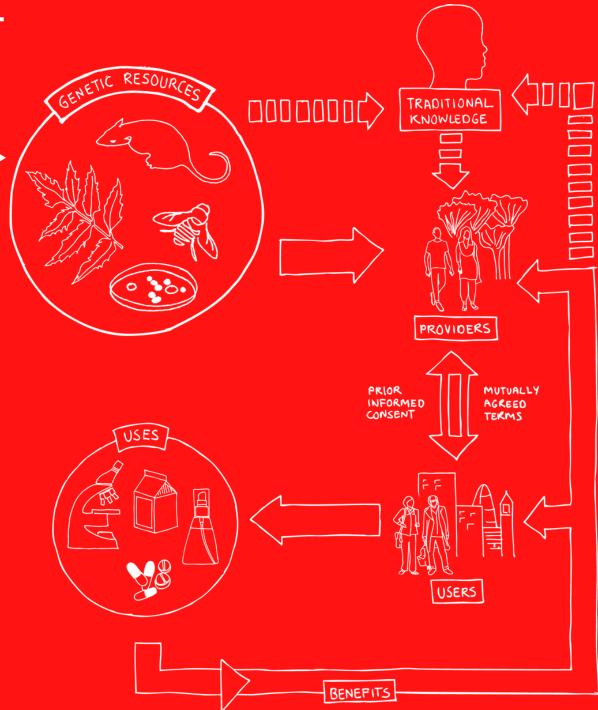
- Access and benefit-sharing
- Uses of genetic resources
- Traditional knowledge
- The Bonn Guidelines
- National Implementation
- The Nagoya Protocol on ABS

A brochure, factsheets and PowerPoint slides can be downloaded at:

www.cbd.int/abs









What is traditional knowledge

- For centuries, indigenous and local communities (ILCs) have learned, used and passed on knowledge about local biodiversity and how it can be used for a range of purposes
- In ABS, traditional knowledge refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities related to genetic resources





Why is traditional knowledge important?

- Indigenous and local communities rely on genetic resources and have helped preserve, maintain and increase biodiversity over centuries
- Traditional knowledge related to biological resources can be an important source of information for identifying new uses of genetic resources
- The leads provided by traditional knowledge in identifying the properties of genetic resources have enabled industries to develop new products and have helped scientists understand biodiversity





In ABS agreements:

- The prior informed consent (PIC) of indigenous and local communities should be sought whenever traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is to be used
- Users of genetic resources and indigenous and local communities should negotiate mutually agreed terms (MAT) to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional knowledge





Article 8(j) of the CBD:

 States the need for governments to respect, preserve, maintain and promote the wider application of traditional knowledge with the approval and involvement of relevant indigenous and local communities

CBD webpages with information on traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and measures:

- www.cbd.int/traditional
- www.cbd.int/tk





CBD Working Group on Traditional Knowledge:

- Directs and facilitates discussions between governments, indigenous and local communities and other interested parties
- Allows indigenous and local communities to contribute their views and recommendations on related issues





Case study: Traditional knowledge of the Hoodia plant

- Hoodia is a succulent plant indigenous to southern Africa
- It has been used for centuries by indigenous San peoples to stave off hunger and thirst



Case study: Traditional knowledge of the Hoodia plant

- In 1996, the South African-based Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) patented active compounds of Hoodia for potential commercialization of an appetite suppressant
- This led to a licensing agreement between CSIR and some large pharmaceutical companies to develop and commercialize a Hoodia-based product



Case study: Traditional knowledge of the Hoodia plant

- Initial actions were taken without the consent of the San peoples which led to an outcry by NGOs and media attention
- As a result, a benefit-sharing agreement was signed with the San peoples





Case study: Traditional knowledge of the Hoodia plant

The agreement included:

- Monetary benefits:
 - Milestone payments during product development
 - Royalty payment in the case of commercialization
- Non-monetary benefits:
 - Funds for development, education and training of the San community
 - Funds to support projects and institutions working to improve research and protection of the San traditional knowledge and heritage