

**Exchange of experience on
implementation of the
Nagoya Protocol on ABS**

RWANDA

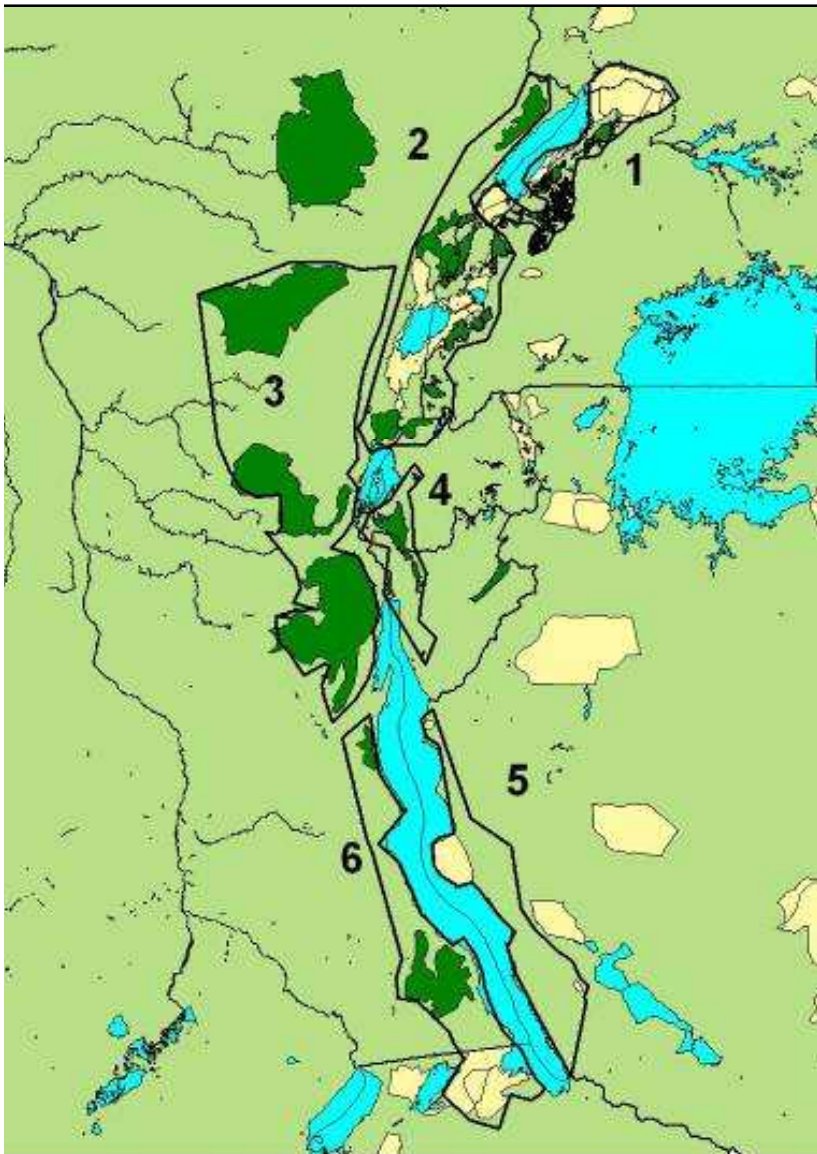
GAPUSI R. Jean

FP/ICNP

CBD & NAGOYA PROTOCOL RWANDA



1. RWANDA, part of the ARR



	Species richness	Endemic species	Threatened species
Mammals	402	34	35
Birds	1,061	41	25
Reptiles	175	16	2
Butterflies	118	34	16
Amphibians		117	
Fishes		366+	
Plants	5.793	567	40

ARR: Highest number of endemic Vertebrates in Africa



RWANDA

Biodiversity richness

Pattern	Rwanda
P.A cover	12%: 3,270 km ²
Plant spp	2 150-3000
Mammals spp	151 (11Threatened)
Primates	16
Bird spp	670 (9 Threatened)
Amphibians/reptiles spp	87

High ecosystem variability

The Rwandan territory is covered with diverse ecosystems which include;

- **Natural ecosystems**

- mountain rainforests,
- gallery forests,
- savannah woodland,
- wetlands and lakes, Etc.

- **Forested area and agro-ecosystems.**

All these ecosystems are very rich with flora and fauna.

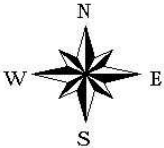
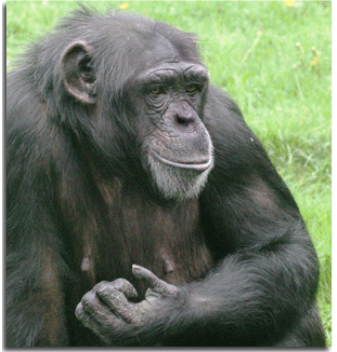
Rwanda: Protected areas



Volcanoes NP



Tanzania

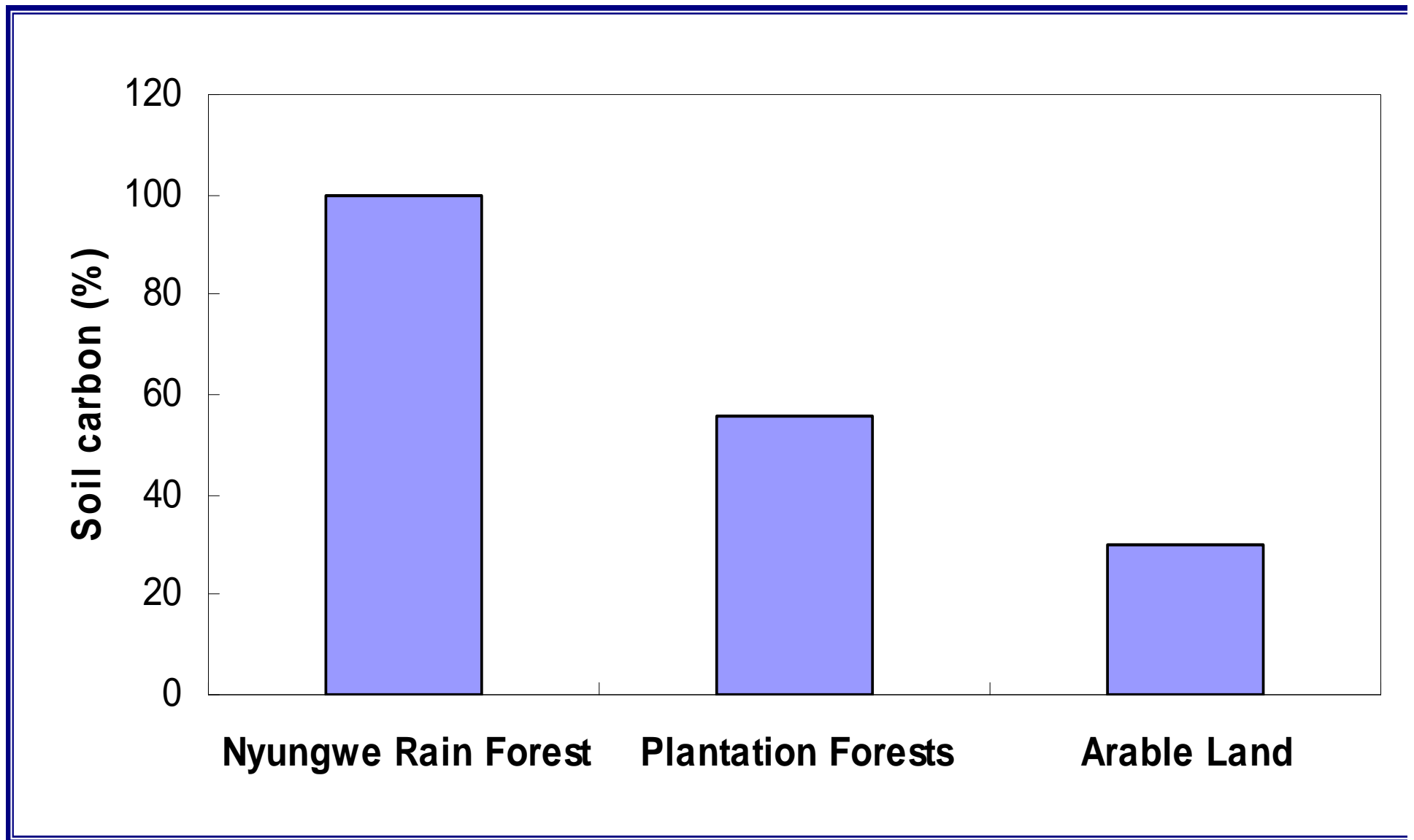


2. PA are important in Climate Change issues

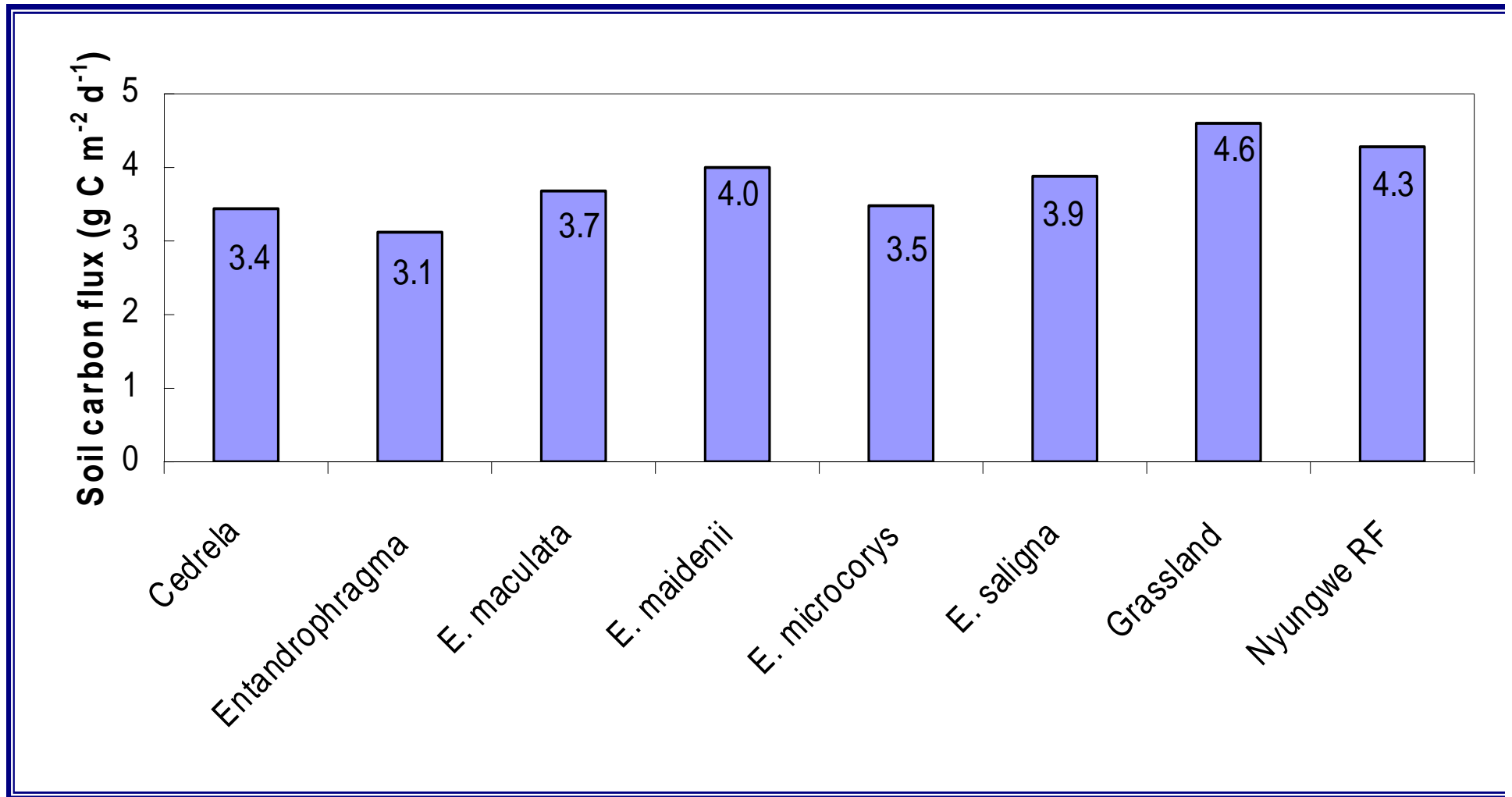
Value of Carbon in VNP and NNP

Parameter	VNP	NNP	Total
Area (Ha)	18,000	102,000	120,000
Carbon rate (mt/ha)	125	125	-
Quantity of carbon sequestered	2,250,000	12,750,000	15,000,000
Value/mt (\$)	5	5	5
Total Value (\$)	11,250,000	63,750,000	75,000,000

Soil carbon content in arable land, forest plantations and in Nyungwe rainforest



Soil CO₂ flux from forest plantation, grassland and rain forest in Rwanda



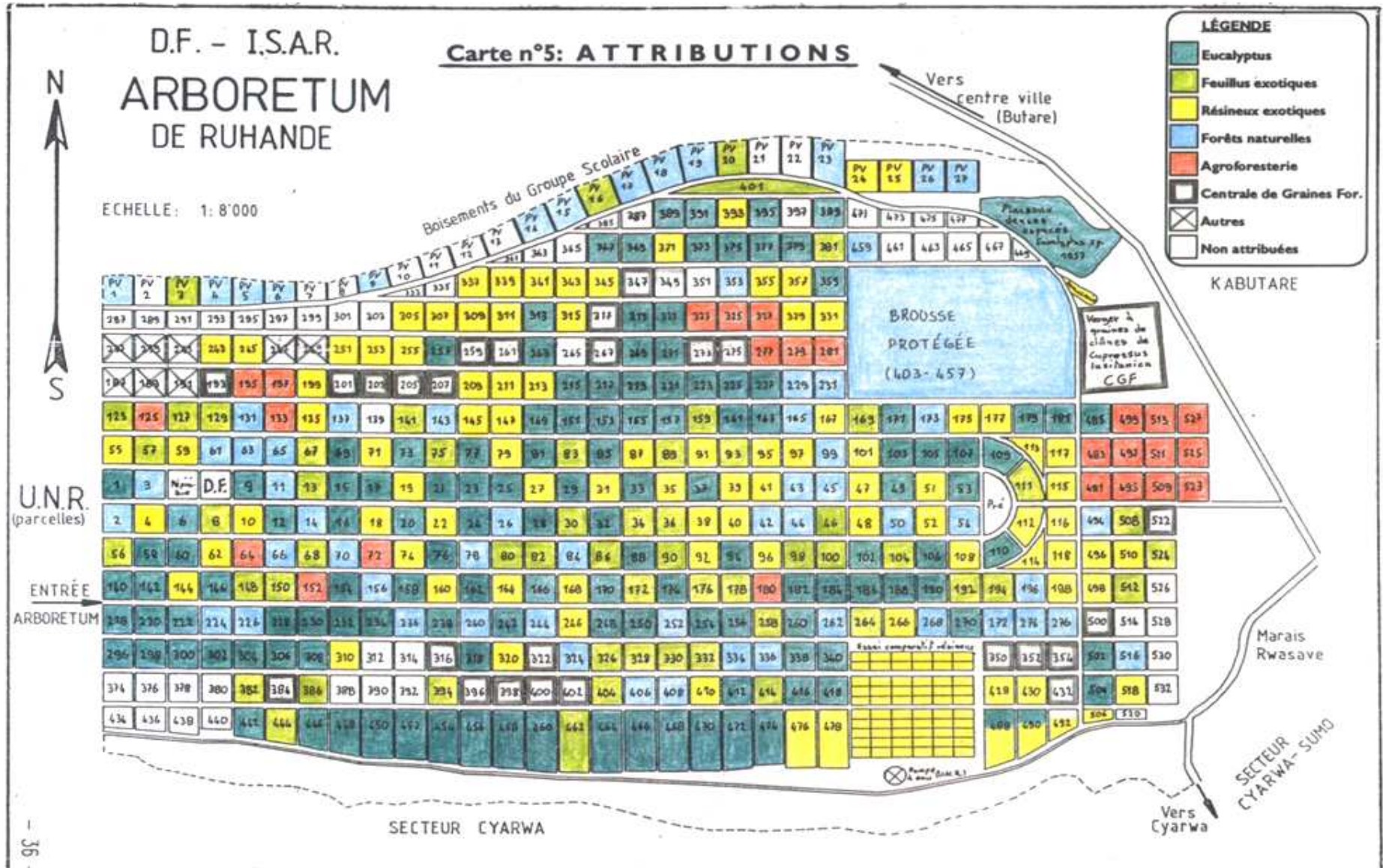
3. GOODS AND SERVICES FROM BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Goods	Examples	Contributions to livelihoods
Products from biological resources in natural or semi-natural systems	Fish, wildlife, wild foods, medicinal plants etc.	Nutrition and other livelihood needs of rural and peri-urban vulnerable groups, and of traditional healers
Products from biological resources in managed systems through agriculture	Crop and livestock production, timbers and NTFPs and fish	Basis of sustainable food production and livelihood systems
Products from the information content of collected genetic Resources	Pharmaceutical derivatives and new plant varieties	Raw material for plant breeding and pharmaceutical production.

GOODS AND SERVICES FROM BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (cont'd)

Services	Examples	Contributions to livelihoods
Essential processes to ensure continued functioning, resilience and productivity of ecosystems which provide the goods above	Nutrient cycling, pest and disease control, pollination	Essential support to sustainable food production and livelihood systems for all types of farmers. Benefits largely appropriated at local level.
Wider ecosystem functions	Watershed protection, carbon sequestration, habitat protection	Benefits of services appropriated at various levels, from local to global.

Arboretum of Ruhande



Arboretum of Ruhunde



Arboretum of Ruhande

- **200 ha**
- **205 Species**
- **252 plots**
- **69 eucalypts**
- **21 indigenous tree species,...**

VALUE OF BIODIVERSITY (2006)

- Pharmaceuticals 75-150 US\$ billions
- Herbal medicines 20-40 US\$ billions
- Agricultural products 300-450+US\$ billions
- Horticultural products 16-19 US\$ billions
- Crop protection products 0,6-3 US\$ billions
- Biotechnology 60-120 US\$ billions
- Personal care & cosmetics 2,8 US\$ billions
- **Total 500-800 US\$ billions**

4. CBD & NAGOYA PROTOCOL

RWANDA

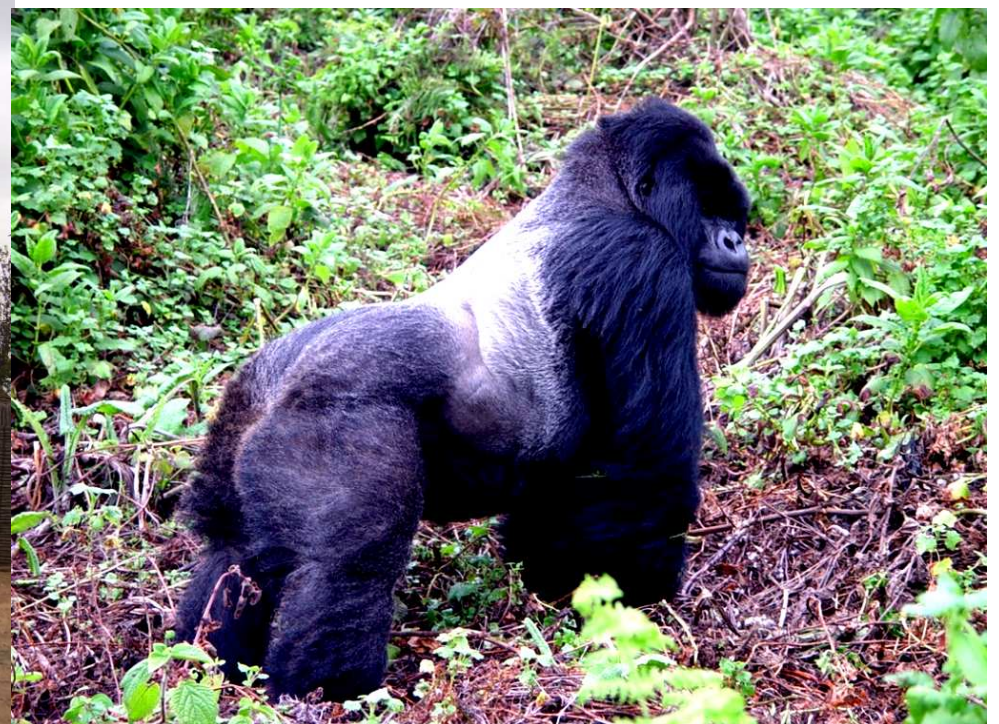
- Signed the Convention on Biological Diversity on 10th June 1992, Ratified it on 18th March 1995 and become Party from 29 May 1996.
- 1998-03-27. First National Report
- 2003-06-16. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- 2005-03-17. Second National Report
- 2006-08-31. Third National Report

CBD & NAGOYA PROTOCOL

RWANDA

- 2007-07-23. First International Conference on Biodiversity and NRM: Idea of establishing a ***centre of excellence in biodiversity and natural resources management for the region*** by H.E President of the Republic
- 2007-08-03, Review of the Implementation of the Protected Areas Work Program
- 2009-06-02. Fourth National Report
- 2011-2-28 : Signed Nagoya Protocol : 1st Sub-Saharan Country and 6th in the world.

5. NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION



***ITANGAZO RY'IBYEMEZO BY'INAMA Y'ABAMINISITIRI
YATERANIYE MURI VILLAGE URUGWIRO KU WA
11/05/2011***

**4. Inama y'Abaminisitiri yemeje imishinga
y'amategeko ikurikira:**

Umushinga w'itegeko ryemerera kwemeza burundu amasezerano ya NAGOYA yerekeye Uburenganzira ku Mitungo ndangakamere ikomoka ku bimera no ku nyamaswa n'igabana riboneye ry'inyungu zikomoka ku ikoreshwa ryayo ashamikiye ku masezerano Mpuzamahanga yo gufata neza urusobe rw'ibinyabuzima yemejwe ku wa 29 Ukwakira 2010.

5.1 Intergovernmental Committee (ICNP) for the Nagoya Protocol

- Its establishment was decided at the [Tenth](#) Conference of the Parties to the CBD
- Interim **governing body** for the Nagoya Protocol **until** MOP1 to the Protocol.
- The ICNP : preparations necessary for the **first meeting** of the Parties to the Protocol.
- Should **meet twice** : **ICNP1** from 6 to 10 June 2011 and ICNP2 from 23 to 27 April 2012.

ICNP-1 addressed:

- The modalities of operation of the **ABS-CHM**;
- Measures to assist in **capacity-building**, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in developing countries;
- Measures to **raise awareness** on the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; and
- Procedures and mechanisms to promote **compliance** with the Protocol and address cases of non-compliance.

ICNP-2 will address:

- **Program budget** for the biennium following the entry into force of the Protocol;
- Guidance for **the financial mechanism and resources mobilization** for the implementation of the Protocol;
- Rules of procedures for the **COP** serving as the **MOP** to the Protocol;
- **Draft provisional agenda** for the MOP-1;
- The need for and modalities for a **global multi-lateral benefit-sharing mechanism**; and
- AOBs taken up at the first meetings of the IGC, as needed.

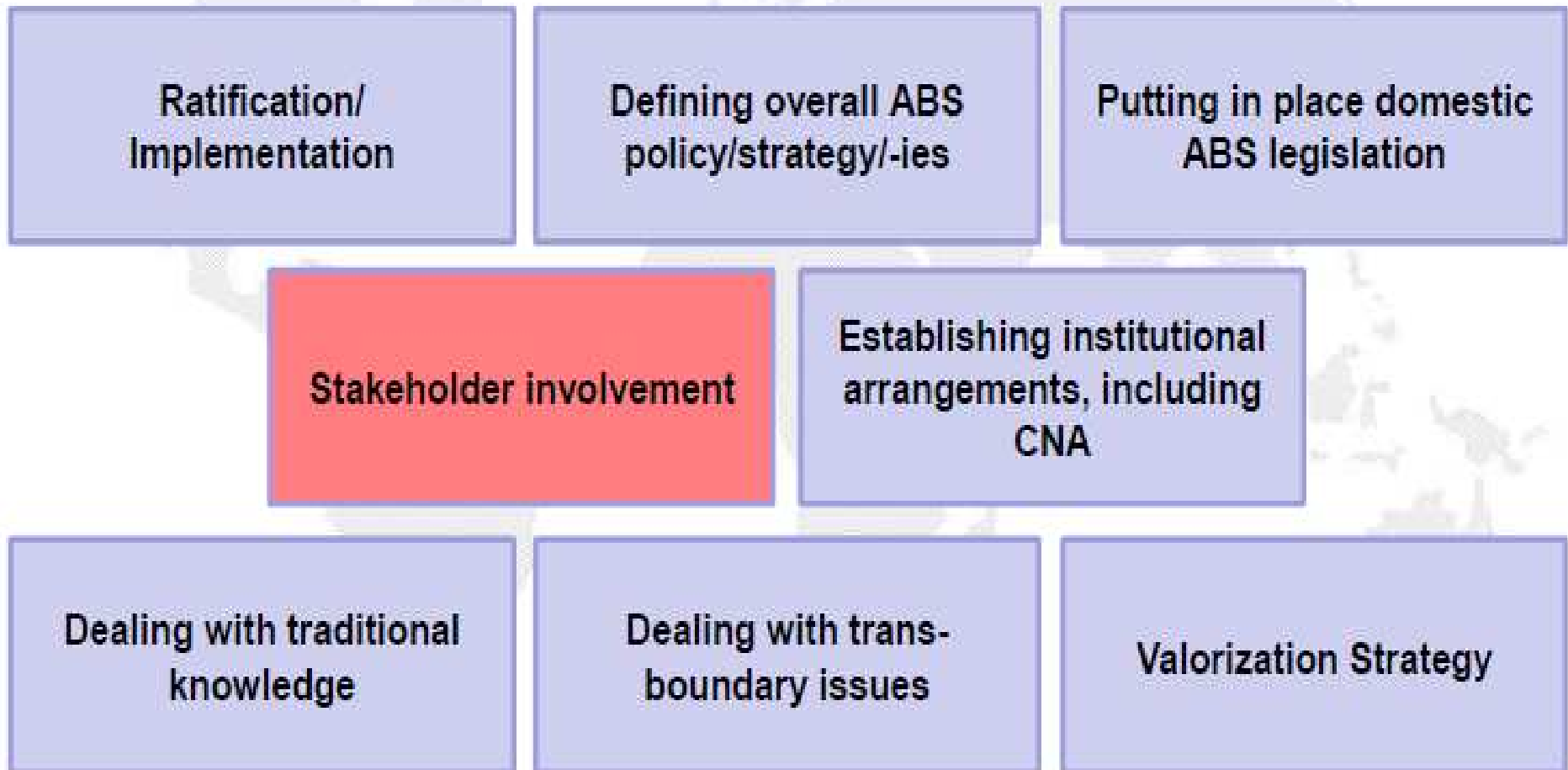


5.2 Communication

ABS implementation requires	Policy objective in that phase	How Communication can help
Ratification/ Implementation	Decide whether or not 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 decisions

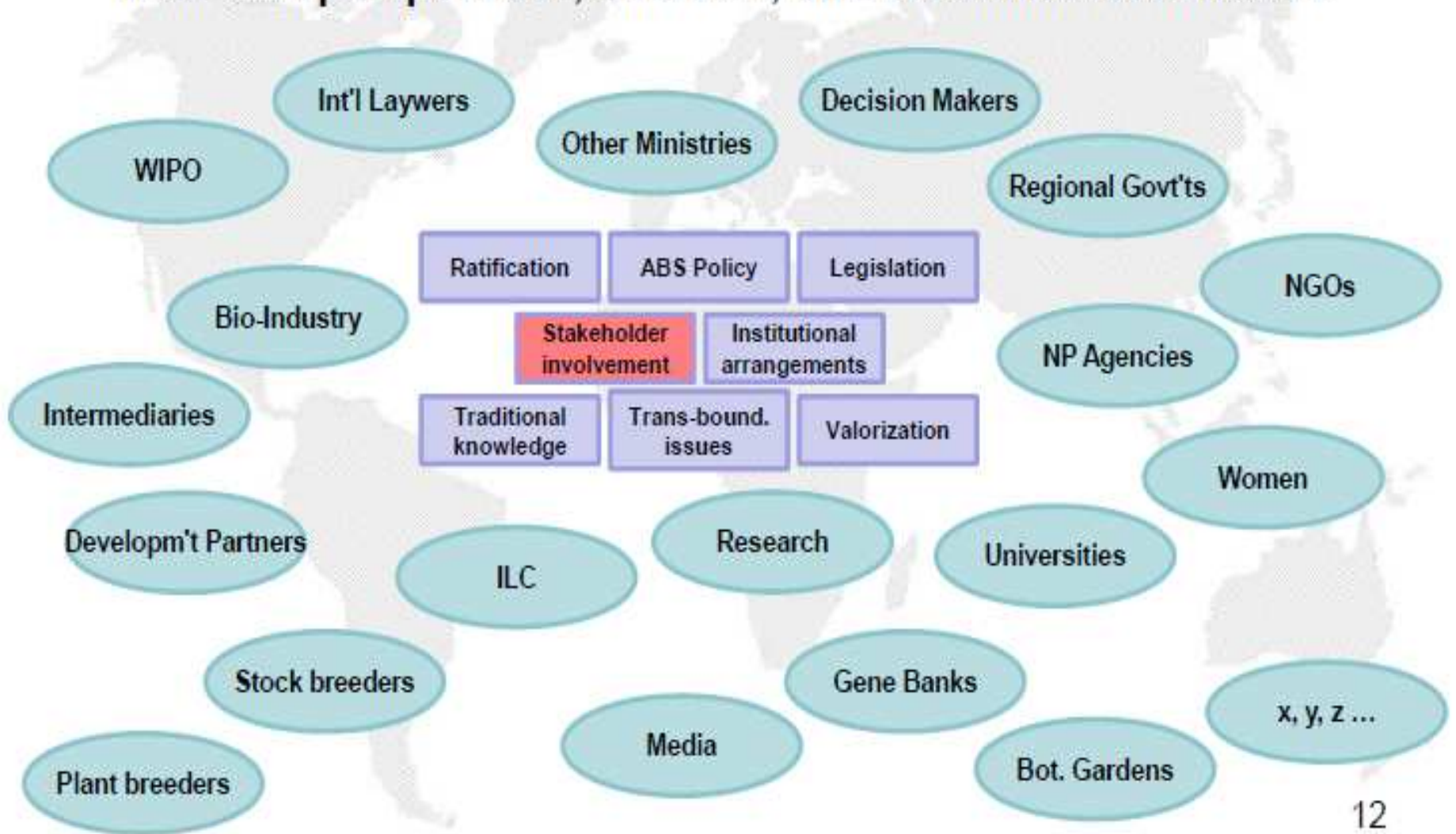
5.3 Actions

ABS implementation requires action in several different policy fields.



5.4 Stakeholders

There are many players involved in ABS – all with their own perspectives, interests, and communication needs.



6. IMPLEMENTATION!!!!

1. Designation of the Focal point ICNP

2. ABS-CH Coordinator

3. CNA

4. PA from 12-17% (Aichi Target)

5. ABS Regulatory systems

Bd law,

Bd Policy

Rwanda Biodiversity Atlas Information system

Bioprospecting ?

Designation of the National Focal Point



Competent National Authorities (CNAs)

CNAs are tasked with helping to create a balance in *negotiations between ILCs and users*, if traditional knowledge has been used in research or product development.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

*A technical team to facilitate the process,
composed with different institutions:*

**MINELA, MINAGRI, MINICOM,
MINIJUST..., Parliament, REMA, RDB,
RAB, NUR, IRST, NAEB, NGOs, PSF,**

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

- **Priorities for the Pilot Phase**
- **NP & Aichi targets (e.g. 16,...)**
- **ABS CH**
 - *Information to be incorporated on a priority basis*
 - *Submission of information*
 - *Information management*
 - *Networking with existing mechanisms*
 - *Check points*

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

•ABS CH

- **legislative, administrative and policy measures** on access and benefit sharing;
- information on **competent national authorities**;
- **permits** or other equivalent documents that are evidence of the granting of prior informed consent and
- the establishment of mutually agreed terms;

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

- **ABS CH**

- tools for capacity-building such as model contractual clauses, or

- methods and tools developed for the monitoring of genetic resources, and other codes of conduct and best practices.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

CEPA

- i. Values of GR and associated TK** : to politicians, policy makers, private sectors, public sectors and local communities.
- ii. Rights of local communities**
- iii. Issues of bioprospecting and benefit sharing**: to immigration officers, park managers and local tour guides.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Needs assessments

- **Carrying out periodic needs assessments** of local and national priorities/interests for guiding the negotiations on benefit sharing.
- **Local needs will be solicited through surveys and consultations** with relevant government officials, these will be made when there is a potential bioprospector and funds will be from the institutional budget.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Needs assessments

- **Identification of training needs of stakeholders:**

immigration officers, park managers, police officers, agriculture staff, etc.:

This is aimed at equipping stakeholders with skills and knowledge on ABS issues

- **Identification of equipment/technological needs** of different public and academic institutions that are involved in research and ABS related activities.

The aim is to improve the institutional capabilities to carry out collaborative or participatory research projects with users

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Capacity building

All stakeholders: local communities/farmers and public institutions involved in ABS related activities need capacity building. **Areas:**

- **Establishment and/or strengthening of local communities/associations:** empowered to exercise their rights according to national laws regarding ABS issues.
- **Establishment of committees or associations:** facilitated by extension workers, NGOs working with farmers, etc. with the help of local governments or community leaders.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Capacity building

All stakeholders: local communities/farmers and public institutions involved in ABS related activities need capacity building. **Areas:**

- **Training of immigration officers, park managers, police officers, agricultural staff, legal officers, etc.** and where necessary in-service training of the staff at the central institution through seminars, workshops, etc.
- **Inclusion of issues related to genetic resources and ABS in the school curricula:** primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities.

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Capacity building

- MLS, PIC, MAT
- Legal, institutional and policy framework
- Indigenous and local communities: Genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
- Compliance
- Users & Providers
- Valuation of genetic resources
- Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA (Mutually supportiveness)

CBD/ABS National Steering Committee

Workable and/or appropriate national policies and legal framework and enforcement

- i) Conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources
- ii) Benefit negotiation involving active participation of local people
- iii) Facilitated access reducing transaction costs and identifying Genetic Resources of potential value where possible
- iv) Farmers' rights and traditional knowledge consistent with ITPGRFA and CBD provisions.

INTERFACE NP & ITPGRFA

MINELA

MINAGRI

REMA

RAB

NP & ITPGRFA

TASK FORCE (RAB)



THANK YOU
MERCI
ASANTE
AMESEGNALO
ERGATO GOZAE MANSU
MWEBALE NYO
MURAKOZE

