



Access and Benefit Sharing under CBD and Nagoya Protocol: Bangladesh Perspective

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CBD and Bangladesh



Signed on 1992-06-05
Ratified on 1994-05-03



Signed on 2000-05-24
Ratified on 2004-05-05

Nagoya Protocol



Signed on 2011-09-06
Not yet ratified

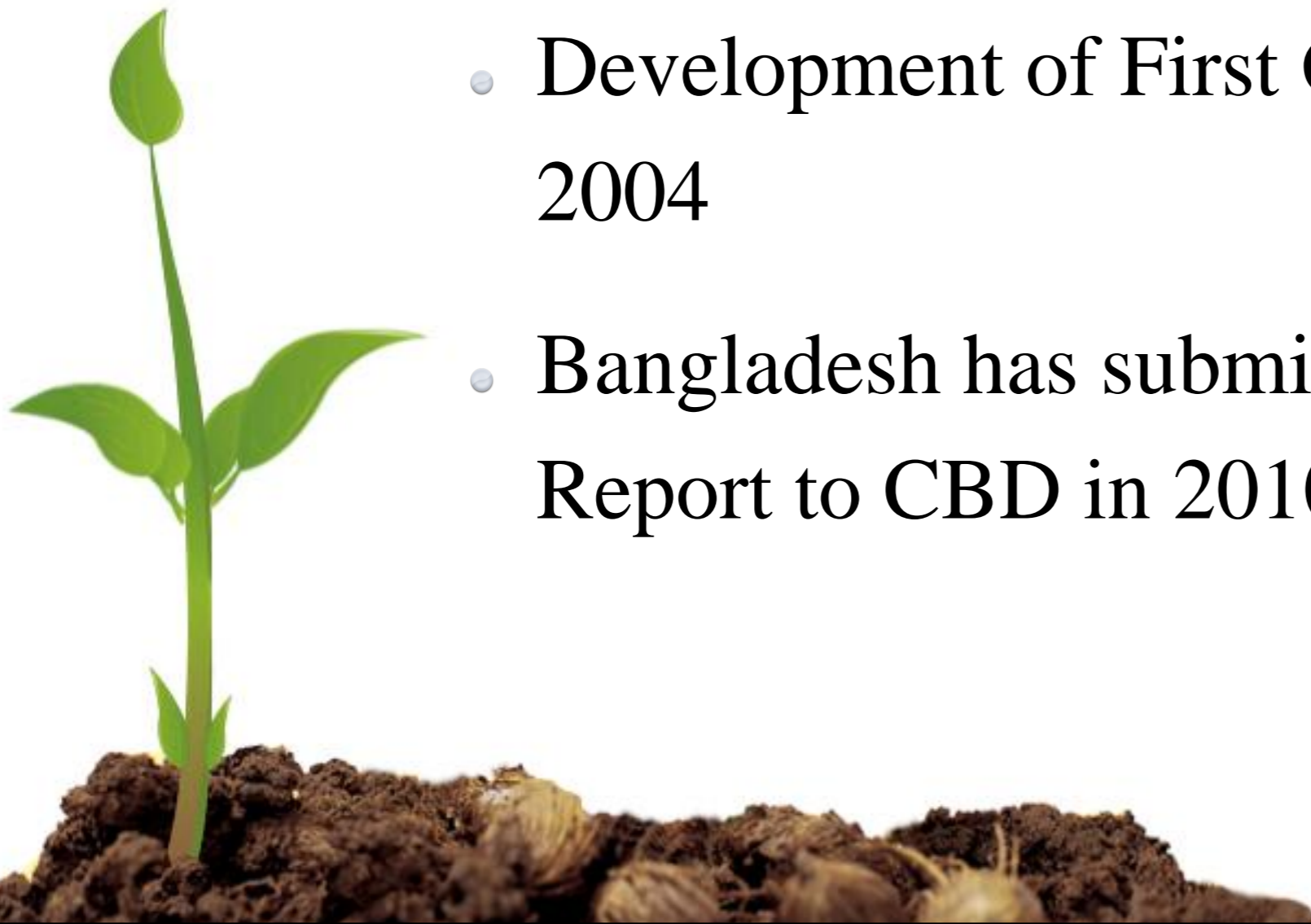
**Nagoya-Kualalumpur
Supplementary Protocol on
Liability and Redress
(Art.27 of CPB)**

Not Signed or Ratified



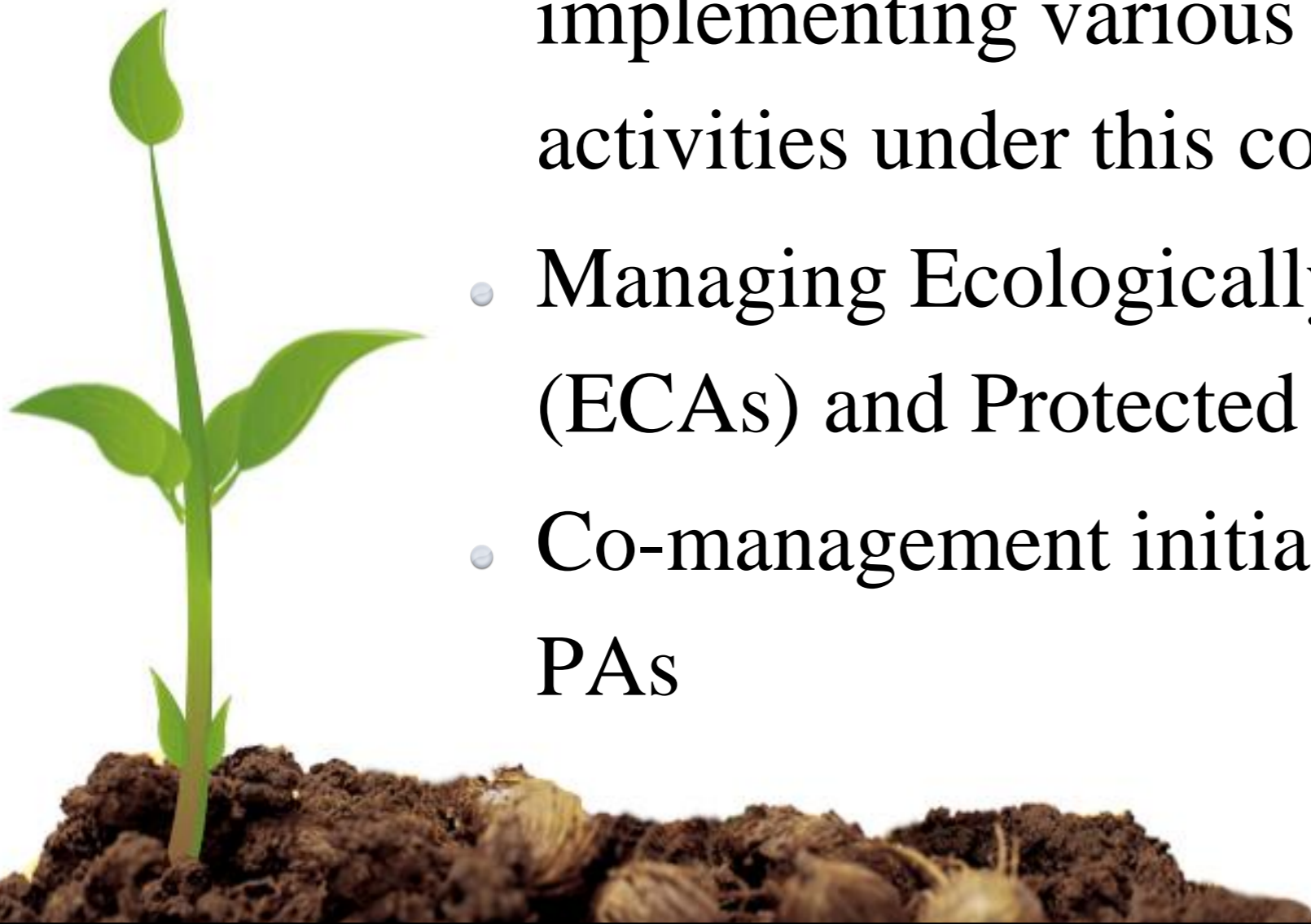
Activities so far on Implementing CBD

- Development of First Generation NBSAP in 2004
- Bangladesh has submitted the 4th National Report to CBD in 2010



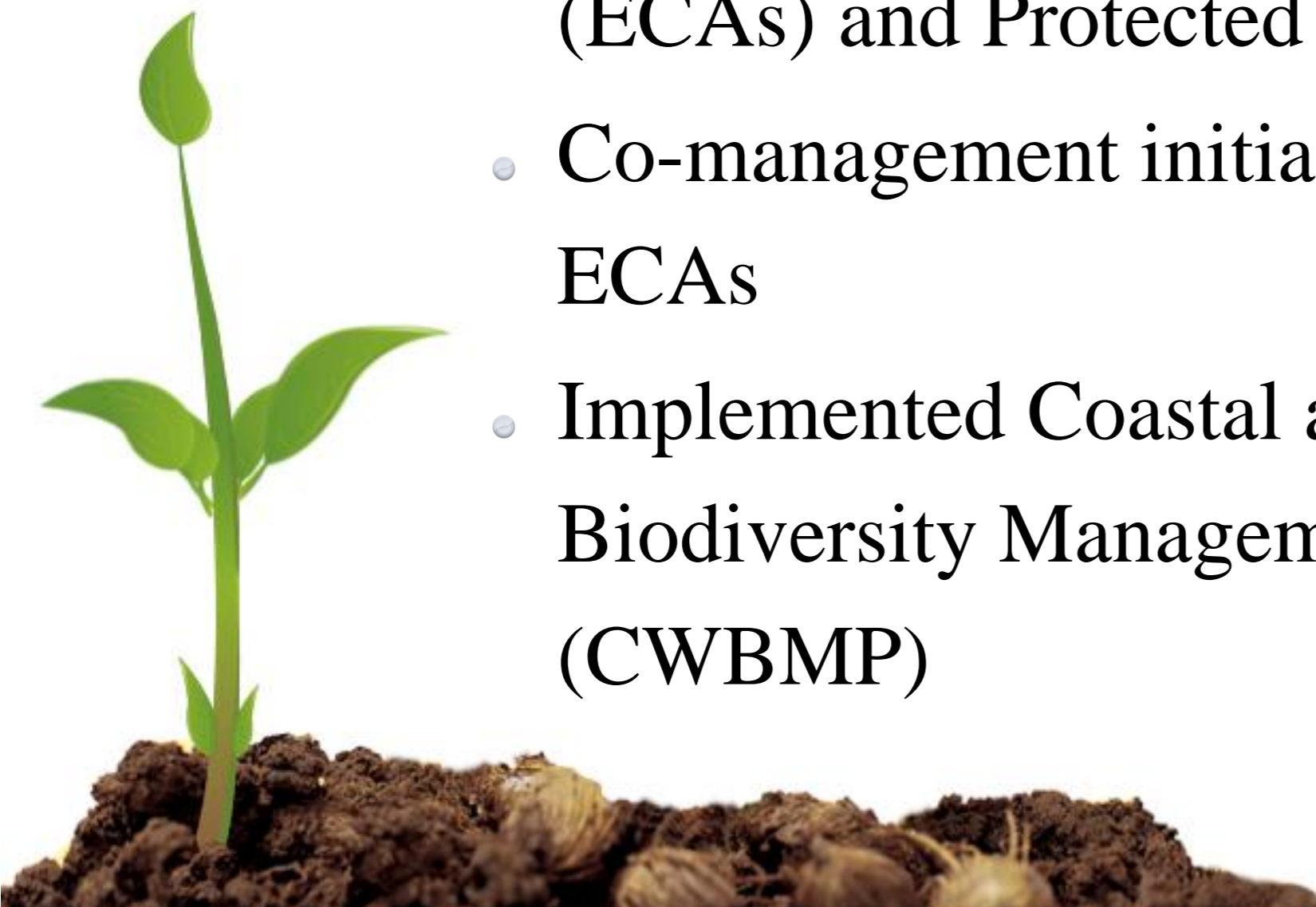
Activities so far on Implementing CBD

- Since signing and ratification, Bangladesh is implementing various development activities under this convention.
- Managing Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) and Protected Areas (PAs)
- Co-management initiatives in ECAs and PAs



Activities so far on Implementing CBD

- Managing Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) and Protected Areas (PAs)
- Co-management initiatives in PAs and ECAs
- Implemented Coastal and Wetlands Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP)



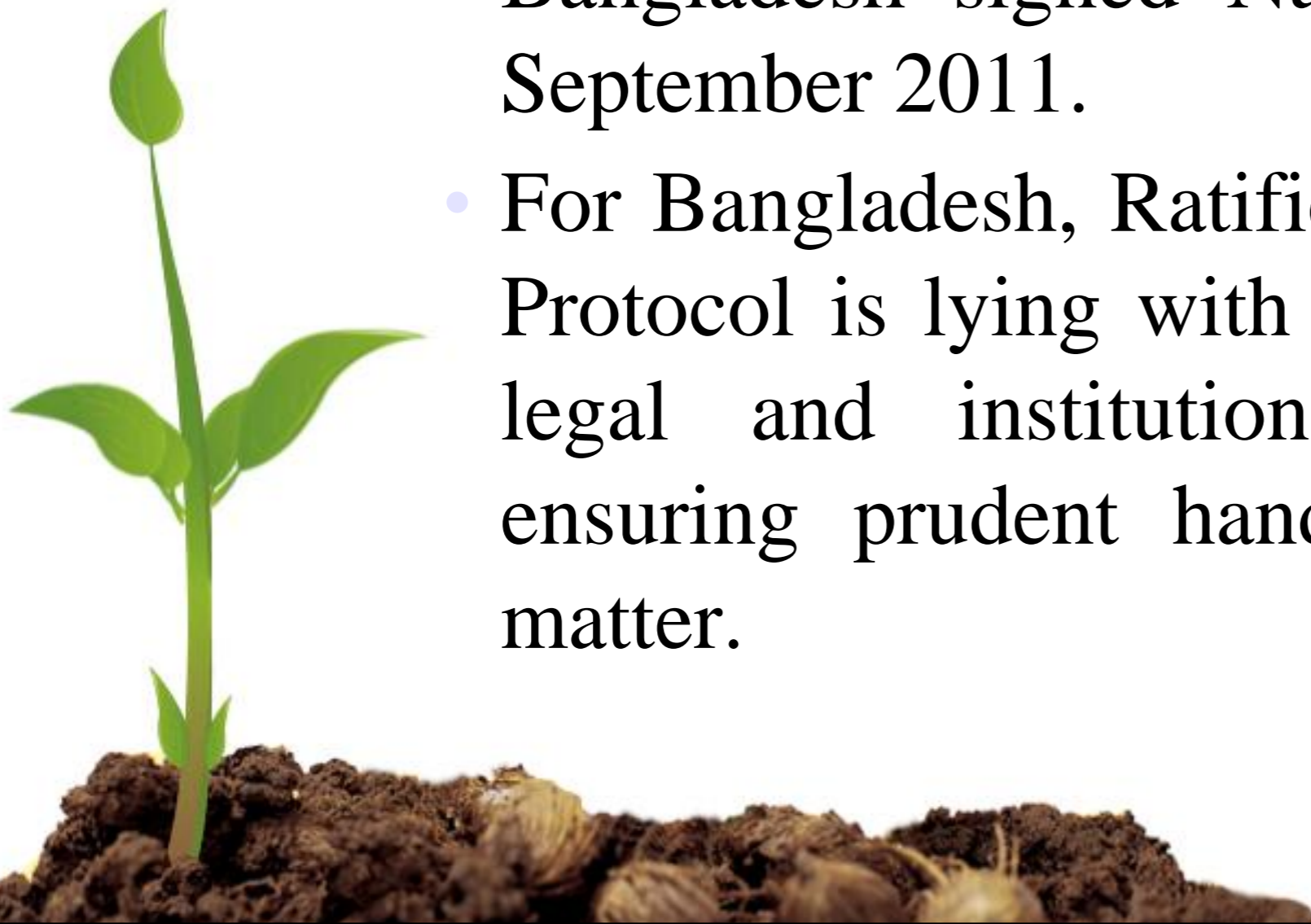
Activities so far on Implementing CBD

- Bangladesh is party to many CBD related ICTPs like CPB, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention, Ramsar Convention, UNFCCC and so on.
- Developed Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act (Not finally approved yet)



Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

- Bangladesh signed Nagoya Protocol on 6 September 2011.
- For Bangladesh, Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol is lying with capacity building on legal and institutional aspects towards ensuring prudent handling of the subject matter.



Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

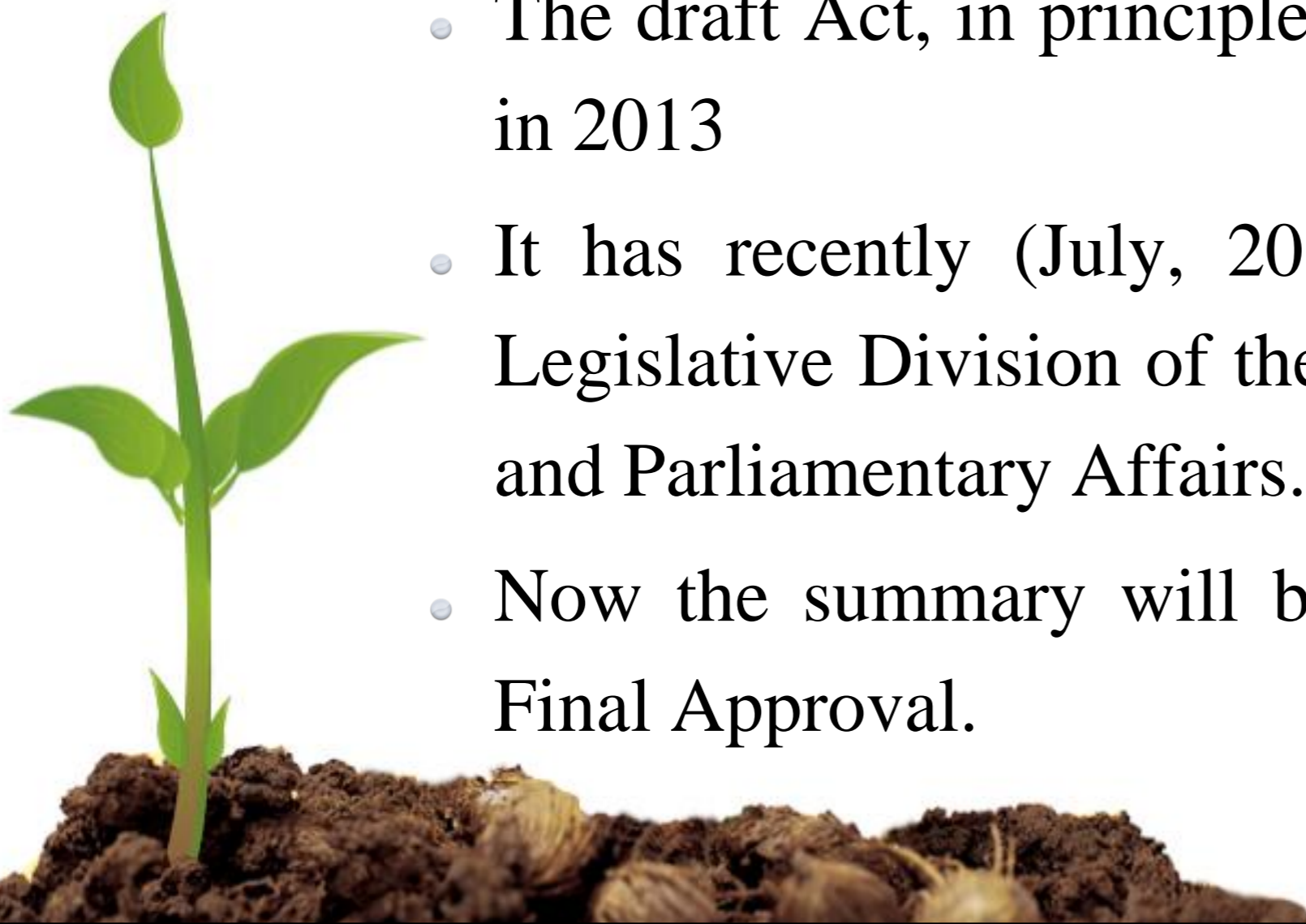
Formulation on Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act

- Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act has been finalized covering the ABS issues.
- DOE developed the draft in 2010
- Several consultations including inter-ministerial meetings done before sending the draft Act to the cabinet in 2013.

Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

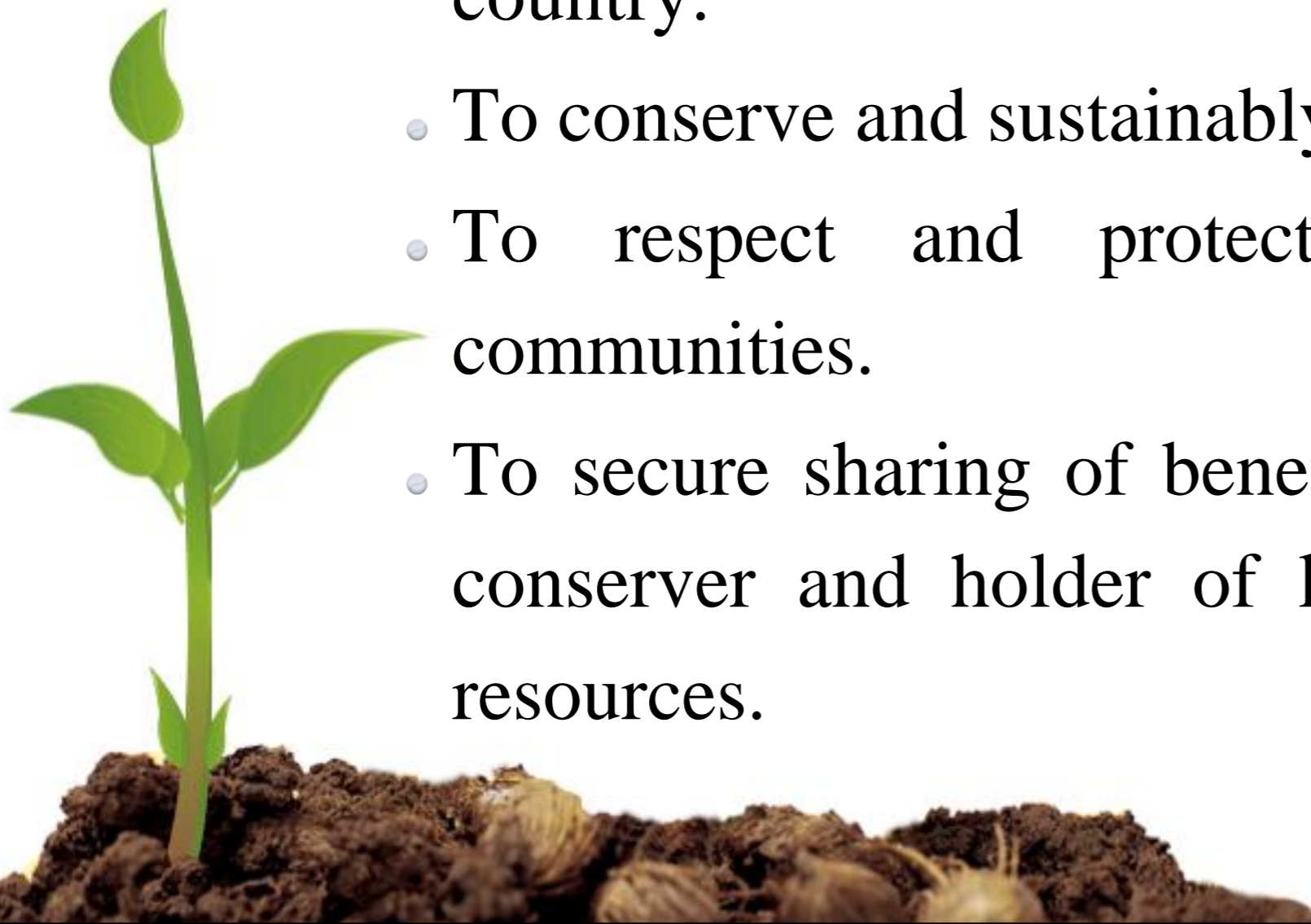
Formulation on Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act

- The draft Act, in principle, approved by the Cabinet in 2013
- It has recently (July, 2015) been vetted by the Legislative Division of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
- Now the summary will be sent to the Cabinet for Final Approval.



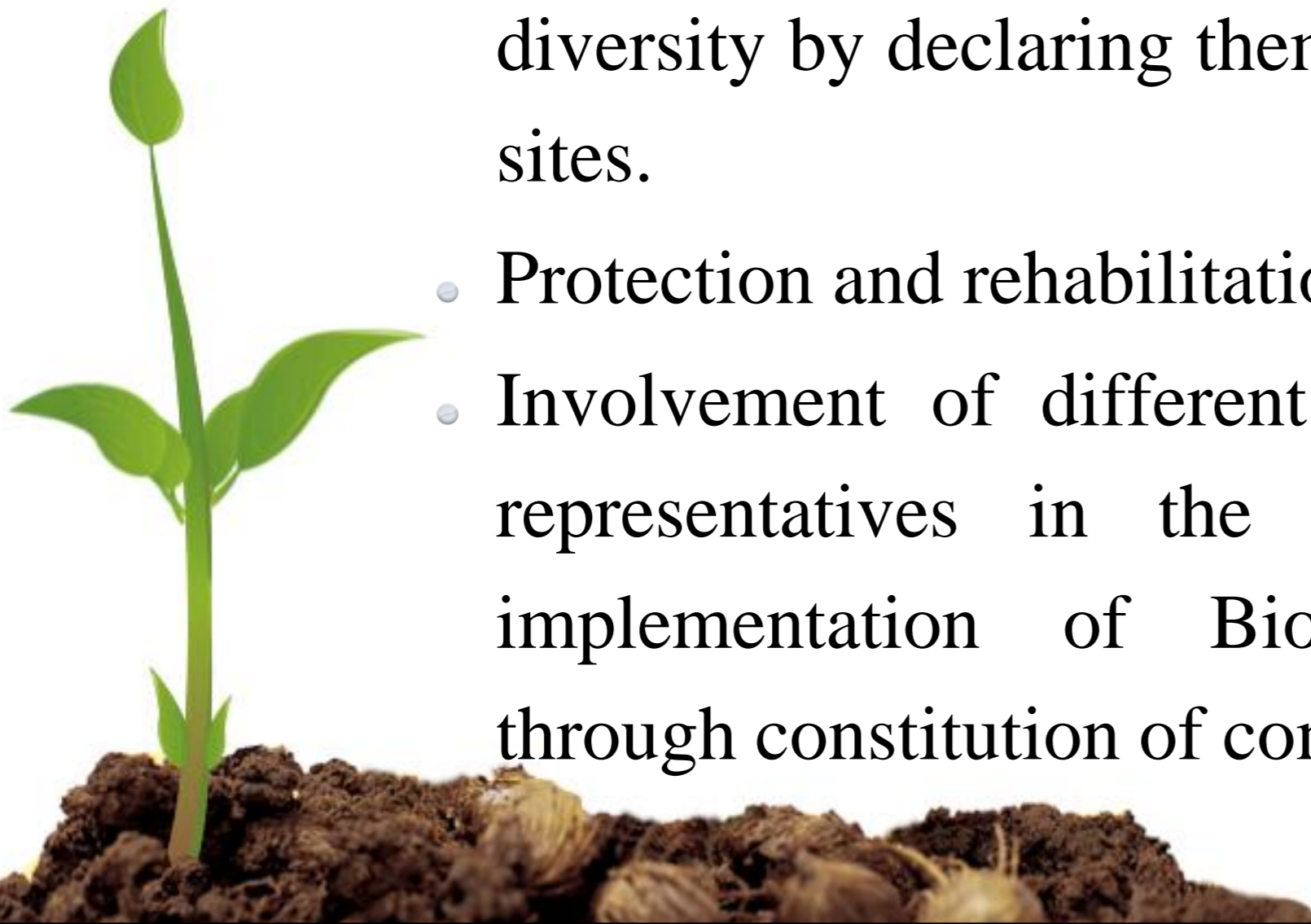
Salient features of Biological Diversity Act (Proposed)

- To regulate access to biological resources of the country.
- To conserve and sustainably use biological diversity
- To respect and protect knowledge of local communities.
- To secure sharing of benefits with local people as conserver and holder of knowledge of biological resources.

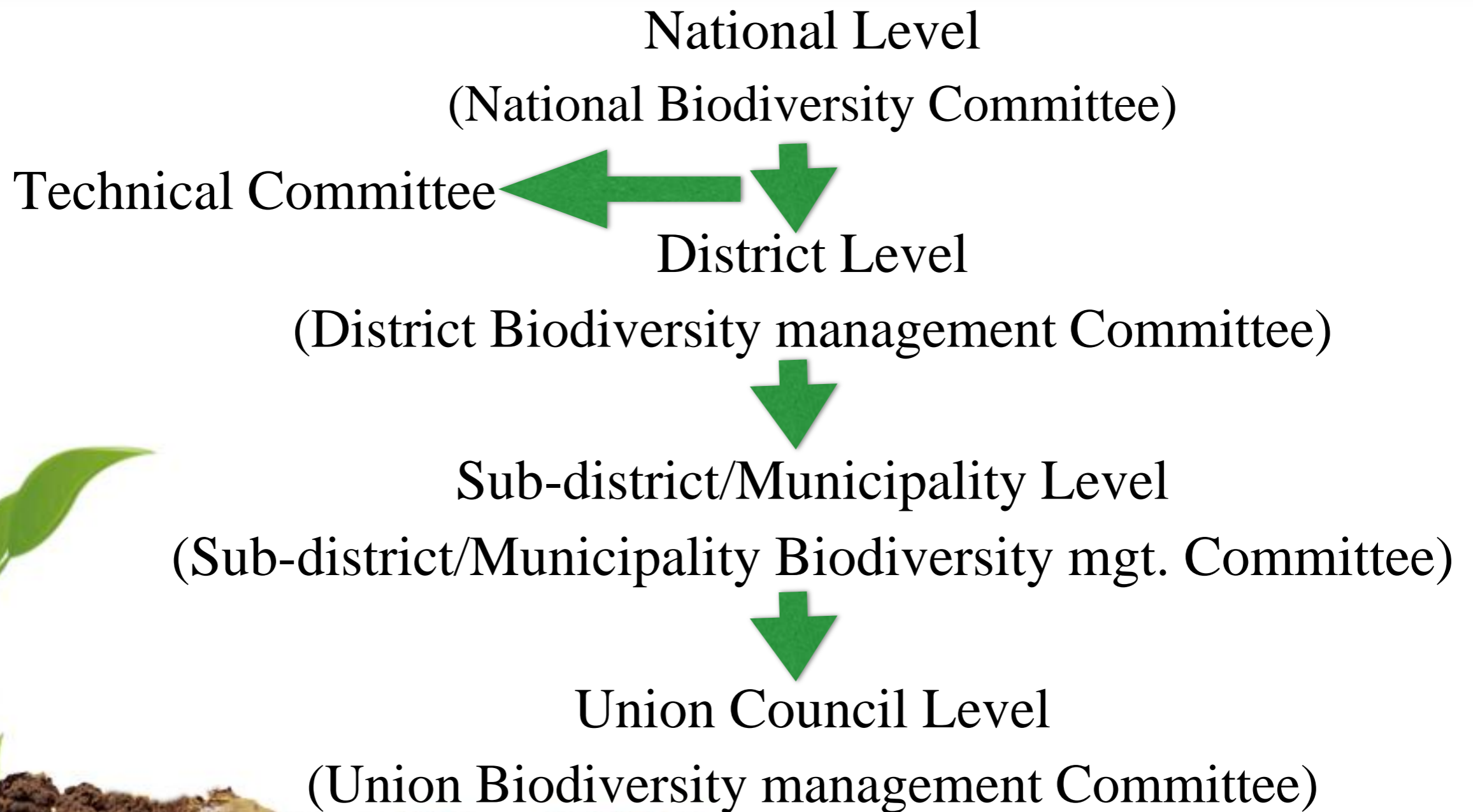


Salient features of Biological Diversity Act (Proposed)

- Conservation and development of areas of importance from the standpoint of biological diversity by declaring them as biodiversity heritage sites.
- Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species.
- Involvement of different level Govt and public representatives in the broad scheme of the implementation of Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committees.



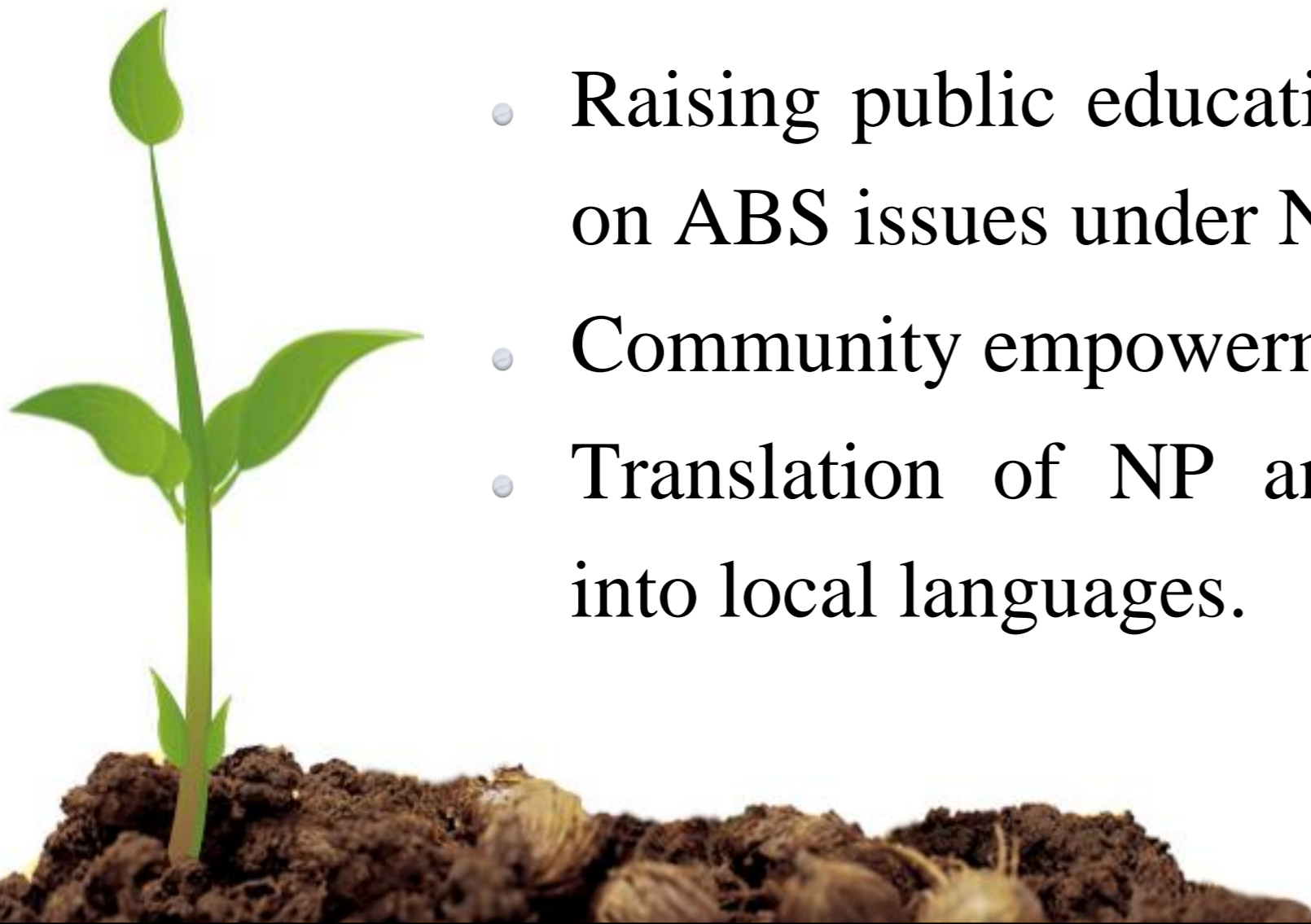
Implementation of Biological Diversity Act (Proposed)



Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

Towards Capacity Building we stress on:

- Raising public education and mass awareness on ABS issues under Nagoya Protocol.
- Community empowerment.
- Translation of NP and awareness materials into local languages.



Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

Towards Capacity Building we stress on:

Developing Negotiation skill on Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures.



Bangladesh's Position on Nagoya Protocol

Other issues:

A detailed inventory of biodiversity resources needs to be prepared (Biodiversity Register for whole country).

Scope for Regional Cooperation

- Transfer of Technology and knowledge
- Sharing of research and Development
- Regional pool of certain genetic resources and traditional knowledge.
- Creating ABS value chains in cooperation with the private sector of the countries in the region.





Thank You

