



## Impacts

Program Equitable and sustainable promotion of the economic potential of biodiversity in Central America and the Dominican Republic (ABS/CCAD-GIZ)

Version 2017



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ABS/CCDA-GIZ Program  
Version 2017



1,058 decision-makers, public officials, users, providers, indigenous people and local community representatives are knowledgeable on ABS and use it in their context.

87% of the individuals who participated in the program's capacity building activities believe that their skills to perform their institutional duties have improved, and 95% report to still be working at those institutions.



The 346 people (42% of whom are women) in Guatemala have participated in the 14 rounds of dialogue between the government and indigenous people/ local communities on topics related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

6 new legal provisions on ABS contribute to improving legal safety for providers and users of genetic resources in the countries of SICA.



The 8 countries of SICA have identified options to implement user-friendly ABS forms (e.g. illustrative flow charts of the processes) for users of genetic resources through the Committee on ABS.

The countries of SICA have promoted ABS and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol at an international level.





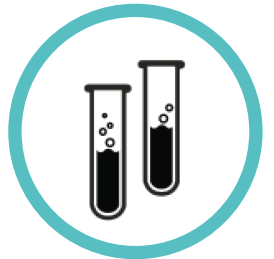
Guatemala was one of the first countries in the world to grant and publish an International Certificate of Access to Genetic Resources.

El Salvador has drafted a Regulation to the Law of Wildlife Conservation (Law No. 844 from 1994), which includes "Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources".



The Dominican Republic adopted the Law of Biodiversity (Law 355-16) as well as a new regulation on ABS.

Costa Rica has granted the first Permit for Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for commercial use to CHANEL, a worldwide known cosmetics company. The beneficiaries of this use agreement with CHANEL, who uses activated molecules of green coffee, is a cooperative of small farmers.



Two model value chains – for morro in Baja Verapaz, Guatemala and coconut in Punta Patiño, Panama – ensure benefit sharing and protection of traditional knowledge.

The social, economic, and cultural dimensions of the traditional knowledge associated to the use of the insect Nij and Morro for the making of handcraft goods has been recognized and valued in the value chain of morro and the future Botanical Garden of Rabinal/Baja Verapaz.





2 Biocultural Community Protocols were developed, with active participation from women: one in Panama with the Ngäbe-Bugle indigenous people, and another in the Dominican Republic, with the communities of Llano, Lo Blanco, Nigua, and Jiminillo.

The program and CCAD held a side event, with around 50 participants, at the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in December 2016, in Cancun, Mexico. The event was entitled: “Central America and Dominican Republic – A region with great biological and cultural diversity to put ABS in practice”.



The Program and its partners have published four documents at the ABS Clearing House (Article 14 of the Nagoya Protocol), with relevant information for users of genetic resources.

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Program for the fair and sustainable promotion of the economic potential of biodiversity to implement the Nagoya Protocol in Central America (Access and Benefit Sharing, ABS)

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