



NATIONAL BIOSAFETY AUTHORITY

KENYA SUBMISSION ON THE POST 2020 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

REF: SCBD/CPU/DC/KG/PD/PS/87928

(1) THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY POST-2020;

- i). With regards to structure, the current structure of the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety need to be adjusted for the post 2020 plan to include targets as is the case for the Aichi targets.
- ii). The implementation plan of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety should include a component that is aimed at building a broader political support for the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety while also addressing important elements related to the means of implementation at regional and national levels.
- iii). The role of key strategic partners such as Biotechnology Industry players should be included and emphasized in the implementation plan of the Cartagena Protocol as is the case in civil societies and NGOs.
- iv). There is need to review the progress made on the 2011- 2020 implementation plan while developing the post 2020 implementation plan of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as the current implementation plan has not been sufficiently addressed. The activities that were not achieved in the 2011-2020 plan need to be included in the post 2020 plan.
- v). The post 2020 plan needs to have a mechanism aimed at strengthening/articulating biosafety issues in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Joint planning meeting between CBD and its protocols at national level should be encouraged so that biosafety issues are also prioritized.
- vi). There is need to develop a global resource mobilization component with a proposed name like Global Biosafety Fund (GBF) with each member state contributing a certain percentage of their GDP as well as voluntary commitments for additional resources. Resource mobilization could be in the form of issuance of sovereign green bonds.
- vii). There is a need to retain public awareness, education and participation priorities in the post 2020 implementation plan.
- viii). There is need to consider translating key documents notably the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety into national and/or regional languages e.g. Kiswahili
- ix). The role of strategic partners and relevant stakeholders needs to be articulated in the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety post 2020.
- x). Considering the decisions taken by COP/MOP8 on the adoption of language on indigenous people and local communities, additional tools will be required to assist countries with these engagements and should be incorporated in the post 2020 plan.

- xi). Issues of scientific and technical cooperation should be included in the implementation plan and should build on enhancing regional capacity for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

(2) POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A SPECIFIC ACTION PLAN FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING ON BIOSAFETY, COVERING THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL AND ITS SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL;

- i). The capacity building action plans should take into account the specific operational elements of the Cartagena Protocol.
- ii). Parties lacking national biosafety frameworks should be encouraged to put in place such frameworks, while those with existing frameworks should now focus on their implementation to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- iii). Biosafety capacity building should be clearly articulated and should cover the following aspects:
 1. Set up of infrastructure towards detection and identification of LMOs
 2. Human capital development in areas of risk assessment and regulation of emerging technologies, issues of socioeconomic considerations in decision making processes and liability and redress issues.
 3. Technology and scientific cooperation
- iv). Provide mechanism for mainstreaming of biosafety issues into the National programs, budgets and work plans and priorities.
- v). Transboundary movement of LMOs is a key element of the implementation of the protocol. Specific capacity building on the transboundary movement value chain is therefore required e.g. capacity building of customs and border agencies officers for the purpose of detection of LMOs; inspection and conduct of GMO market surveillance etc.

(3) RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE BIOSAFETY COMPONENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK.

1. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety responds to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable utilization of biodiversity and in this regard could be incorporated into the post 2020 biodiversity framework under these broad objectives.
2. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety plays an important role in providing global risk assessment and risk management frameworks for emerging technologies. It is therefore recommended that specific elements on integrating the work of the Convention and its protocols on responding to emerging technologies be incorporated.
3. There have been many developments in the science of modern biotechnology since the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. In this regard, it may be prudent to consider undertaking a specific review aimed at considering the appropriateness of the scope of the current legal instrument to respond to developments in the technology e.g. reviewing the current definition of LMO in the context of emerging technologies that have no global consensus on definitions and their regulation.
4. Elements of partnerships and cooperation should also be incorporated in the post 2020 biodiversity framework



Signed _____
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