



Biocultural Protocols in the context of UNESCO's Biosphere Reserves

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB)
Programme

8th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing 11 November 2009

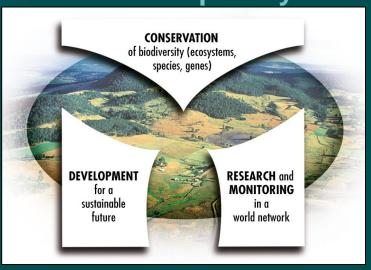




MAB & the World Network of Biosphere Reserves

MAB Programme - Intergovernmental programme aiming at laying scientific basis for the improvement of people - environment relationships.

Biosphere reserve concept designed as field tool for interdisciplinary MAB work



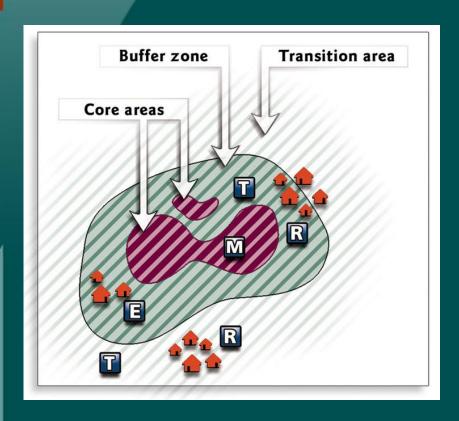
- > Conserve biological and cultural diversity
- ➤ Models of land management and of approaches to sustainable development
- > Research, monitoring, education and training





fic and Cultural Organization

Biosphere Reserves – on the ground



Zoning – means to meet the challenges of biodiversity management in multi-use areas with the objective of sustainable development.

Organizational/governance **arrangements** – enabling involvement and participation and dialogue between all actors in management and decisionmaking processes.

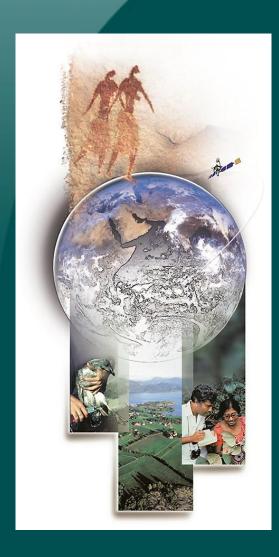
New forms of institutional cooperation and links between different levels of economic and political decision making.

Engagement of all the relevant stakeholders.





Biosphere Reserves and the CBD



Promotion of Biosphere Reserves as means of implementing the goals of the CBD respecting communities' social structures and cultural values:

- Preserving genetic resources, species, ecosystems and landscapes.
- Identifying and promoting the establishment of activities compatible with the goals of conservation and sustainable use, through the transfer of appropriate technologies, including TK.
- Including areas where traditional lifestyles and indigenous uses of biodiversity are practiced.
- Ensuring that benefits derived from the use of natural resources are equitably shared with the stakeholders.





Biocultural Protocols

Tools that can potentially significantly contribute to operationalization of ABS provisions in BRs while promoting the achievements of:

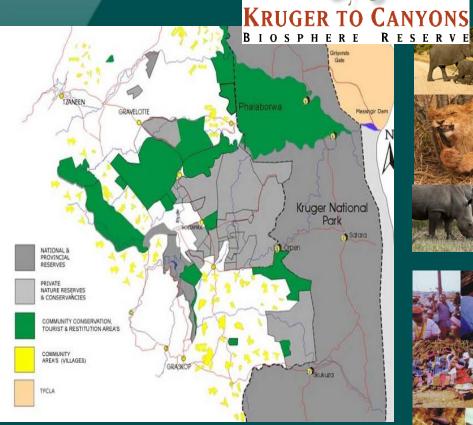
- the three objectives of the CBD
- the objectives of the MAB Programme and the World Network Biosphere Reserves by building on the mutually beneficial links between biological and cultural diversity







Diversity



Land uses, management and administration



Cultural

Biological







Traditional Healers BCP



- C 4000 of traditional health practitioners live in the Bushbuckridge area of the K2C
- TK holders have new rights under SA law (Biodiversity Act (2004); Bio-prospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing Regulations (2008) that implement 8j, 10c and ABS)
- People who perform important cultural roles
- Primary healthcare providers
- Promote healthy communities, leadership and pride





Organization and self-determination

The healers organized around common resources, at a local level, from two language groups (Sepedi and Tsonga).

Established themselves as the Bushbuckridge Traditional Healers.



Formed a governance structure to assist them to present their views to various stakeholders, including outsiders interested in their TK.





Common challenges

Lack of access to medicinal plants due to of over-harvesting by commercial harvesters.

Degraded communal lands.

Lack of understanding about the license process for accessing protected areas to collect medicinal plants.

Difficult relations with their traditional leaders.





Contribution to culture, spirituality and conservation

Medicinal plants are sustainably harvested according to spiritual values and customary laws

If harvested contrary to customary practices it can affect the efficacy of the plants

Customary rules ban the destruction of other resources





PIC and benefit sharing

Users must adhere to customary and domestic laws regulating the transfer of knowledge.

Customary laws require honouring ancestors and consulting other THPs whether and on what terms TK can be shared.

Process of PIC depends on the type of user of traditional knowledge (i.e. traditional health practitioner students, other traditional health practitioners, academic researchers, commercial bio-prospectors).





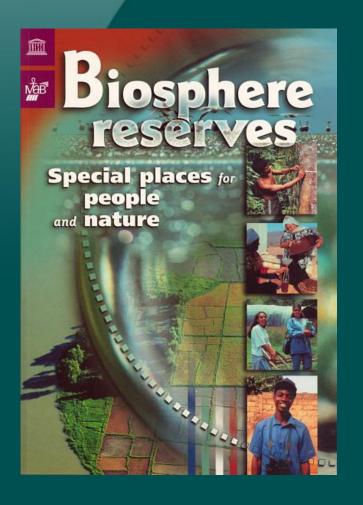
BCP – Outcomes

- Organization of a community of practice linked to a biological resource
- Self-definition and legal empowerment
- Articulation of contribution to in situ conservation
- Formulation of spiritual understanding of the resource
- Definition of FPIC to access their lands or TK
- Description of ways and means of knowledge sharing
- Definition of local challenges
- Understanding of rights according to national and international law
- Formulation of a call to stakeholders for respect of customary laws & BCP and their needs.





BCP Future Opportunities



- BCP a useful tool for ABS implementation on the ground based on dialogue and concertation that is environmentally and culturally appropriate
- WNBR: 552 sites in 107 countries
- Sharing of knowledge, best practices; capacity building
- Nationally, regionally, internationally
- Testing of new opportunities regarding the use of BCPs in the context of PES & REDD, and in TBRs





Thank you for your attention!

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