United Nations Development Programme

Global

Participating Countries: Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Colombia, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uruguay

PROJECT DOCUMENT[1]

Project Title	Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol
UNDAF Outcome(s)	NA
UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome	Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded
UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome	Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals, and waste
Expected CP Outcome(s)	NA
Expected CPAP Output (s)	NA
Executing Entity/Implementing Partner	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners:	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) / United Nations Volunteer Program

[1] For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

Brief Description

The UNDP/GEF Project: *Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol* (GEF ID 5731; 2016-2019), is a 3-year project that specifically aims at assisting countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources, and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. The project seeks to achieve this by a) strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks; b) building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts; and c) Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The implementation of the basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol in the participating countries will unleash a wide range of monetary and non-monetary benefits for providers of genetic resources. Some of these benefits should be reinvested in the conservation and sustainable use the biological resources from where the genetic resources were obtain. This will fulfill the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Project Period:	3 years
Atlas Award ID:	00095244
Project ID:	00099240
PIMS #	5381
Start date:	June 2016
End Date	May 2019
Management Arrangements	UNDP DIM
PAC Meeting Date	23 June 2016

Total resources required	US$ 28,920,575
Total allocated resources:	US$ 28,920,575
o GEF	US$ 12,000,000
o UNDP	US$ 160,000
o UN Volunteers	US$ 425,000
o Governments	US$ 15,259,470
o Other Agencies	US$ 1,076,105

Agreed by UNDP: 24/8/16

Date/Month/Year

Contents

Acronyms

ABS	Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific
ALADI	Latin American Association for Integration
ANAM	National Environmental Authority (Panama)
APGRC/ARC	Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Research Centre of the Agricultural Research Corporation (Sudan)
APR	Annual Performance Report
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEZA	Aqaba Economic Zone Authority
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BABS	Bioprospecting, Access, and Benefit-Sharing
BAU	Business-as-Usual
BCP	Biocultural Community Protocol
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BMUB	German Ministry of the Environment
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BSI	Botanical Survey of India
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CO	Country Office
CODES	Social Code of Knowledge
COES	Code of Social Knowledge Economy and Innovation
COMIFAC	Central African Forests Commission
CONAPH	National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras
CONPES	Policy for the Commercial Development of Biotechnology from the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Colombia)
CoP	Community of Practice
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSIR	Council for Science and Industrial Research (South Africa)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (Botswana)
DIM	Direct Implementing Modality
DINAFROH	National Directorate of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans
DINAMA	National Environmental Directorate
DPC	Direct Project Costs
DST	Department of Science and Technology (South Africa)
EA	Executing Agency
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
ECD	Environment Conservation Division (Myanmar)
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPERT	Forestry Productive Enterprise of the Republic of Tajikistan
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
FSP	Full-Size Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFTF	GEF Trust Fund
GIZ	German Development Corporation
GPC	Global Project Coordinator
ha	Hectares

HCENR	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (Sudan)
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBC	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (Ethiopia)
ICCAs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IDIAP	Institute for Agricultural Research (Panama)
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEPI	Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property
IGOs	Inter-Governmental Organizations
IKS	indigenous knowledge system
ILCs	indigenous and local communities
ILO	International Labor Organization
INCA	Institute for Nature Conservation
INDICASAT	Institute of Advanced Scientific Investigations and High Technology Services
INIAP	National Institute for Agricultural Research (Ecuador)
INOCAR	Naval Oceanographic Institute (Ecuador)
INP	National Fisheries Institute (Ecuador)
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IRH	Istanbul Regional Hub (UNDP)
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice
KfW	German Development Bank
km	kilometers
km^2	square kilometers
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Colombia)
MAE	Ministry of Environment (Ecuador)
MAGAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Ecuador)
MAS	Mongolia Academy of Science
masl	meters above sea level
MAT	Mutually Agreed Terms
MEECC	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (Seychelles)
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (India)
MEGDT	Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (Mongolia)
mm/year	millimeters per year
MNP	Ministry for Nature Protection (Tajikistan)
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Samoa)
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Myanmar)
MOCAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (Myanmar)
MoEWR	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (Kazakhstan)
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Myanmar)
MOLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Myanmar)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Mid-size Project
MTR	Mid-term Review
N/A	Not Applicable
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPA	National Agency of Protected Areas of Albania
NBA	National Biodiversity Authority
NBBC	National Biodiversity, and Biosafety Center (Tajikistan)

NBF	National Biodiversity Framework
NBI	National Biodiversity Authority (India)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCARE	National Center for Agriculture Research and Extension Center
NCC-ABS	National Coordination Center for ABS (Belarus)
NCEA	National Commission for Environmental Affairs (Myanmar)
NCS	Nature Conservation Sector (Egypt)
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority (Kenya)
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPIF	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
PA	Protected Area
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review; Project Implementation Report
PGR	Plant Genetic Resource
PNGIBSE	National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (Colombia)
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Progress Report
PPRR	Principal Project Resident Representative
ProDoc	Project Document
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QPR	Quarterly Performance Review
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Environmental Center
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RPC	Regional Project Coordinator
RPGD	General Directorate of Range and Pasture Lands (Sudan)
RSCN	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Jordan)
RTA	Regional Technical Advisory
SAG	Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (Honduras)
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SBB	State Biodiversity Board
SBS	Seychelles Bureau of Standards
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SECS	Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society
SENESCYT	National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (Ecuador)
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SICA	Central American Integration System (Dominican Republic)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SROS	Scientific Research Organization of Samoa
SMMEs	Small, micro, and medium enterprises
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
STRI	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TK	Traditional Knowledge

ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNAH	National University of Honduras
UNARGEN	Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Unit (Panama)
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USD	United States Dollars
WCGA	Wildlife Conservation General Administration (Sudan)
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1 Situation Analysis

1.1 Introduction: GEF support for the ABS global initiative

1. This project will build on the initiatives and investments of participating countries to implement the basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol over the next three years. During project preparation, detailed information was gathered for each of the participating countries, with particular emphasis on the government's plans and investments for the implementation of the protocol over the next three years. The baseline per country includes efforts of other financiers and providers of technical assistance (e.g., Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing [ABS] Capacity Development Initiative, bilateral donors, etc.). One of the eligibility criteria to participate in this project is support of the ABS agenda and the associated investments at the national, regional, and local levels for the period of 2014-2019. Because political buy-in plays a critical role in putting into place and operating the Nagoya Protocol, serious considerations was given to the formal expression of political support to this Protocol in the selection of participating countries.

2. The specific problem that this project will seek to address is the lack of a functioning national legal, policy, and institutional framework that will enable the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge (TK) between the state (national and state governments), commercial interests, and the owners and custodians of these resources and TK (such as Indigenous and Local Communities [ILCs]). This issue is compounded by the lack of trust between users and providers of genetic resources that prevents unleashing the potential of genetic resources as a source of innovation, biodiversity conservation, market development, and poverty alleviation.

1.1.1 Global significance

	Country	Global Significance
1	Albania	Despite its relatively small size, Albania is well known for its high diversity of ecosystems and habitats. The country's territory comprises maritime ecosystems, coastal zones, lakes, rivers, evergreen and broadleaf bushes, broadleaf forests, pine forests, alpine and sub-alpine pastures and meadows, and high mountain ecosystems. Forests cover 36% of the territory, and pasturelands cover approximately 15%. The mountain alpine forest ecosystems of the country are rich in biodiversity. Albania is also well known for its rich and complex hydrographic network of rivers, lakes, wetlands, groundwater, and oceans. Wetland ecosystems are important migration routes for migratory species of wild fauna. Albanian lakes and rivers are also important in terms of their contribution to the biological and landscape diversity of the country. Approximately 247 natural lakes of different types and dimensions, as well as a considerable number of artificial lakes, are located in the country. There are two biogeographical regions in Albania: Mediterranean and Alpine. The largest part of the country pertains to the Mediterranean biogeographical region, which is considered a biodiversity hotspot. In Albania, 3,200 taxa of higher plants, 800 fungi, 1,200 diatoms, as well as 313 taxa of fish, 323 birds, 36 reptiles, 70 mammals, and 520 mollusks have been identified so far. A total of 27 plant species, with 150 sub-species, are endemic to the country. There are a number of threatened species in Albania (73 vertebrate and 18 invertebrate). The issue of protection of TK, innovations, and practices has not been resolved on the whole or systematically. However, in the last few years, efforts have been made to reduce pressure on the natural populations of medicinal and aromatic herbs by specifying limits to their harvesting. Efforts have also been made to reduce pressure on wild fauna. The current pressures on biodiversity are varied. Climate change impacts on biodiversity have been identified, especially in the country's coastal area. Major climatic events have led to excessive flooding of large areas and erosion along the coastline. Other principal threats are infrastructure development, uncontrolled land use, urbanization, tourism, deforestation, hunting, fishing, soil erosion, petroleum and mining exploitation, invasive alien species (IAS), and water pollution resulting from excessive nutrient loading and a lack of sewage treatment and coastal and surface water management. Land conversion resulting in habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation is arguably the most significant factor responsible for species endangerment in Albania. Land has been, and continues to be, converted for commercial, tourism, recreational (such as ski resorts), and residential purposes. Wetlands have been drained and residential or commercial areas are encroaching upon native habitats. Furthermore, the conversion of native habitats to human-dominated environments has reduced the area of habitat available to biodiversity, while also fragmenting and degrading the remaining areas.
2	Belarus	Belarus is a landlocked country in eastern Europe, with natural complexes and ecosystems covering 65.8% of the territory. The Belarusian territory belongs to two geobotanical regions: Eurasian taiga

		and European deciduous broad-leaved zones. Belarus has approximately 12,000 plant species, including 7,000 species of fungi and 2,000 species of algae, which together represent nearly 80% of the total flora. There are 1,638 species of vascular plants consisting of more than 1,500 herbal species. In terms of fauna, Belarus is home to 46 indigenous fish species, out of a total of 63 fish species. Terrestrial faunal species include 467 species of vertebrates and more than 30,000 species of invertebrates. Critically endangered species comprise 54 plant species and 16 fauna species. The most valuable Belarusian landscape types identified are those that are rare in Europe (such as swamps, inundated territories, forests, kame moraine, and lake complexes). As such, an area known as Belarus Polesie has been given priority for conservation and sustainable use. This area is one of Europe's most important inland water regions and is located in the southern part of the country. In the 20th century, wetlands were extensively drained; more recently, the area of wetlands has increased as a result of the natural re-swamping of previously drained wetlands. One of the main pressures exhibited on biodiversity is climate change, which has caused a reduction in habitat for boreal plant and animal species, as well as a decrease in the population numbers of some species of wild plants and animals in inundated, riverside, and wetland ecosystems. Another effect is the emergence of certain bird species with southern origins, which especially exacerbates inter-specific competition near the water sources. The introduction of invasive species such as the American mink, the giant hogweed, and the Canadian golden rod has led to the competitive exclusion of Belarusian species of fauna. The total number of invasive species within Belarus amounts to over 600 species of plants and 30 species of animals. The most significant anthropogenic factors driving negative changes include: changes in types of extensive land use; weeds in natural open meadows and lowland swamps; pollution in natural ecological systems; habitat fragmentation and degradation from urbanization and the development of transport and communication systems; damage to natural hydrological regimes due to irrigation and drainage practices; replacement of complex forests with mono-dominant forest plantations; recreation and tourism; fires in forests and from grassland vegetation; and radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station accident, which affected some species of wild plants with low degrees of ecological flexibility. The main factors that determine damage and destruction to forests in Belarus are the mass reproduction of forest insect pests, tree diseases, hurricanes, and fires.
3	Botswana	Botswana is a landlocked, semiarid country 582,000 square kilometers (km^2) in size that shares borders with South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Zambia. The country is relatively flat, at 900 meters above sea level (masl) with occasional rocky outcrops. The biophysical and natural resource features and their distribution partly account for the varied population density. The country's vegetation provides a wide range of goods and services that satisfies the needs of the nation at large. Sixty percent (60%) of the country consists of forests and rangelands. However, of this 60%, only 1% comprises forest reserves. Botswana's productive economy is fundamentally dependent on the exploitation of natural resources and ecosystems by the mining, manufacturing industry, energy, tourism, livestock, and arable agriculture sectors. Many people, especially in rural areas, are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. As a result, national planning is undertaken in a coordinated approach to derive value from the use of natural resources and ecosystems to support both social and economic development objectives. In spite of this impressive endowment, Botswana's biodiversity is under threat from a variety of factors. These threats include pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, and climate change. Pollution to water and air threatens biodiversity in Botswana. Air pollution occurs as a result of various human activities such as mining (sulfur and heavy metals) and agriculture (spraying of insecticides for control of the tsetse fly in the Okavango delta). Water pollution, both surface water and groundwater, occurs due to the improper disposal of hazardous chemicals from mines and industrial sites, as well as human waste contaminating the water sources. Leaching of toxic chemicals resulting from agricultural activities contaminates the groundwater, reducing its quality for consumption and other purposes. Overexploitation of natural resources leads to the loss of biodiversity. Veld products such as phane (mopane worm), grapple plant, and thatching grass are threatened by overexploitation; in Botswana these resources are essential for subsistence and serve as buffers for poor people. Population pressure has led to exploitation of the natural resources, which consequently affects biodiversity. The amount of land used for pastoral farming has increased rapidly, creating pressure on the rangelands. It has been shown that bush encroachment is likely to occur within several years and there is clear evidence of vegetation changes around livestock watering points and settlements. Botswana is expected to be faced with increased temperatures accompanied by unpredictable rainfall; this will affect the biodiversity of the country, as it will change the prevalent vegetation and vegetation cover, in turn affecting species types, composition, and distribution. It is also projected that Botswana will experience decreased rainfall, which could lead to water scarcity and changes in the Okavango delta.
4	Colombia	Colombia is listed as one of the world's "megadiverse" countries, hosting close to 10% of the planet's biodiversity. Worldwide, it ranks first in bird and orchid species diversity and second in plants, butterflies, freshwater fish, and amphibians. With 314 types of ecosystems, Colombia possesses a rich complexity of ecological, climatic, biological, and ecosystem components. Colombia was ranked as

		one of the world's richest countries in aquatic resources, which is explained in part by the fact that the country's large watersheds feed into the four massive sub-continental basins of the Amazon, Orinoco, Caribbean, Magdalena-Cauca, and the Pacific. The country has several areas of high biological diversity in the Andean ecosystems, characterized by a significant variety of endemic species, and followed by the Amazon rainforests and the humid ecosystems in the Chocó biogeographical region. This varied richness represents a significant challenge for implementing sustainable development initiatives. However, a considerable part of these natural ecosystems has been transformed for agriculture, primarily in the Andean and Caribbean regions. It has been estimated that almost 95% of the country's dry forests have been reduced from their original cover, including close to 70% of typically Andean forests. The knowledge of the country's biodiversity at the genetic level is limited. Nevertheless, 45 contracts for access to genetic resources were granted by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) for research or biodiscovery between 2004 and 2010. Of these contracts, 19 have been for access to the genetic material of more than one species. The rest may be broken down into 16 species of fauna, 7 species of flora, and one microorganism. The main threats to the conservation of biodiversity include increasing social inequality, the illegal drug trade, weak access policy and land titling, and the uncontrolled expansion of cattle ranching and agriculture. Such factors contribute to habitat degradation, changes in land use, increased presence of invasive species, climate change, overconsumption of services, and general pollution dynamics. There are intrinsic elements that threaten biodiversity protection in Colombia, some of which include a lack of political priority of environmental issues in national and sectorial policies, undesired effects of macroeconomic policies, conflict with indigenous rights and TK, and conflicts due to a lack of coordination regarding land use planning that takes place at various state levels.
5	Comoros	The Comoros Archipelago is widely recognized as a high priority for global biodiversity conservation. The high levels of endemism demonstrate the uniqueness of the Comoros biodiversity. Endemism in the flora of the Comoros is estimated at 33%, and reaches 50% for the orchid family (with 43 endemic species). There is little knowledge regarding insects; however, endemism for Lepidoptera (butterflies) and Coleopterans (beetles) has been estimated at 34% and 24%, respectively. Three endemic butterflies are threatened, including the swallowtail (*Graphium levassori*), which is listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as vulnerable. The level of endemism for terrestrial reptiles has been estimated at 44%, including 11 endemic species. In the Comoros Union, 13 bird species have been found to be endemic, resulting in 25% endemism at the species level and 75% at the subspecies level. The limited natural resources of the archipelago are deteriorating rapidly under increasing anthropogenic pressure and a fragile economy. Pressures on biodiversity include forest and mangrove deforestation, unsustainable land use for agriculture (land clearance, bushfires, crop culture in peripheral forest zones), and poaching and illegal trade of species, IAS, and high energy costs. Pollution (discharge of pesticides, dumping of sewage and solid waste) and unchecked coastal urbanization are contributing to the increased vulnerability of the marine and coastal biodiversity. The coast often serves as an improvised dump. Inland, wastes are disposed of in vacant lots or natural spaces surrounding towns and villages. Also, rural and urban areas are highly polluted by waste of any kind and emissions generated by motor vehicles, with 90% of vehicle engines lacking proper purification devices. Moreover, lack of garbage collection services forces some city dwellers to eliminate solid waste by incineration. It is also feared that high vulnerability to climatic change and natural disasters will have a substantial impact on coral reefs, fisheries, and agricultural production.
6	Dominican Republic	The Dominican Republic is very diverse, both physiographically and biologically. It exhibits diverse bioclimatic zones and topography, and ranges from dry (450 millimeters per year [mm/year] of precipitation) to humid (>2,500 mm/year of precipitation), in accordance with an altitudinal gradient that varies from 40 masl to more than 3,000 masl. The country is home to a wide array of ecosystems and habitats. These include arid and semi-arid zones, coastal, marine and freshwater habitats, forest ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems. Within the coastal-marine zones, the tropical characteristics and the submarine geomorphology generate an equally diverse pattern of marine environments that include very deep trenches, coral reefs, barrier islands, deep and shallow estuaries, and a great variety of keys and mangroves. The country's complex and diverse array of habitats supports a high degree of unique and globally significant biodiversity; in fact, the Dominican Republic has been identified as a "Caribbean Hotspot." As such, 5,600 plant species have been documented in the country, including 300 species of orchid. Of the 306 species of birds reported for Hispaniola, approximately 140 are endemic to the Dominican Republic. The country's avifauna have exceptionally high levels of endemism with 34 species: 23 species are classified as globally threatened. The Dominican Republic also hosts an additional 270 migratory bird species that rely on its natural areas as important components of the eastern flyway. The country's terrestrial biodiversity shares an additional 30% co-endemism rate with the island of Cuba, making the Dominican flora and fauna of critical importance to the Antillean biodiversity profile. Three of the nation's terrestrial ecosystems—the Hispaniola pine forest, the Hispaniola humid forests, and the wetlands of the Enriquillo basin—are listed among the top conservation priorities in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) ecoregions. Dominican marine biodiversity is also globally important. Dominican marine environments comprise part of the central

		Caribbean ecoregion, which has received the highest biological value ranking from both Conservation International and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), who have listed the region as among the top five conservation priority ecoregions in the world. At present, ecosystems and species in Dominican Republic are subject to various forms of direct pressure and degradation, both within protected areas and in their surrounding landscapes. While the causes of these threats to biodiversity in Dominican Republic stem from many sources, they are largely derived from the fact that the country's economy is heavily reliant on the exploitation of natural resources, with tourism becoming an increasingly important productive sector. Underlying these direct causes are macroeconomic factors, such as population growth and increasing land values, higher economic returns for productive activities, and national policies that promote tourism and mining.
7	Ecuador	Despite its relatively small size, Ecuador holds approximately 10% of the world's biodiversity. Indeed, it is considered to have among the highest biodiversity of animal and plant species in the world by surface area, reaching 9.2 species per km^2 (excluding all of the marine species and habitats). Its geographical location, the influence of a complex of marine currents, and the presence of the Andes influence the occurrence of a wide variety of ecosystems and microclimates from the Amazonian and northwestern rainforests to the southern dry ecosystems; and from the warm beaches of the Pacific Ocean, including montane forests and páramos, to the perennial snows of the volcanoes. In addition to the vast biological richness of Ecuador, it has a substantial percentage of species found only in this region of the world. Among the groups with higher number of endemic species are vascular plants (17,058 species and 23% endemism), reptiles (431 species, 30% endemism) and 546 species of amphibians, 43% of which are found only in this region of the world. However, this biodiversity is under increasing pressure from threats driven by economic activities. The main threats are habitat loss and fragmentation caused principally by deforestation and desertification related to the extractive industries (such as petroleum, mining, and timber), livestock, and agriculture. These are exacerbated by climate change, which is expected to increase the abovementioned pressures as well as create more favorable conditions for the development of pathogens.
8	Egypt	Egypt comprises 22 main habitat groups, which are the following: Gebel Elba; Mountains and Wadies of the Eastern Desert; Red Sea Littoral Habitats; Red Sea Islands; Red Sea Marine Habitats; Mountains and Wadies of South Sinai; Central and North Sinai; Mediterranean Wetlands; Nile Valley and Delta; Gebel Uweinat and Gilf Kebir; Western Desert Depressions and Oases; Sand and Dunes of the Western Desert; and the Western Desert Mediterranean Coast and Mediterranean. Three hundred and twenty-four (324) species of fauna and many species of flora that exist in desert habitats are considered ecologically important, especially in the Sinai. Along with the deserts, wetlands also constitute an important ecosystem, with 80 plants, 100 animals, and 82 fish, notably along the Nile, spread over 1,530 kilometers (km) of the national territory. Overall, Egyptian biodiversity comprises 143 types of globally important species, 800 species of non-flowering plants, 2,302 flowering plants, 111 species of mammals, 480 species of birds, 109 species of reptiles, 9 species of amphibians, and more than 1,000 species of fish. There are a large number of invertebrates, 10,000 to 15,000 species of insects, more than 200 types of coral species, 800 species of mollusks, and over 1,000 crustaceans. Eighteen (18) indigenous coral species are well conserved as a result of not having been subjected to coral bleaching. Two types of mangroves (*Avicennia marina* and *Rhisphora mucronata*) provide shelter for numerous species (40 species of insects, 72 species of butterflies, 65 mollusks, 17 polychaetes, and 22 species of fish). The genetic components of some fauna and flora species support the development of medicinal, agricultural, and industrial products as well as the basic daily needs of local communities. Threats to biodiversity in Egypt include overhunting; clear-cutting and deforestation; habitat destruction for developmental purposes; and pollution, including refuse from industry and human settlements. Overhunting is endangering several species of resident and migratory birds as well as wildlife. Air, water, and soil pollution also threatens a large number of plant and animal species as well as leading to a substantial increase in other harmful exotic ones (for example, species of rats, birds, red spider, and the American cotton worm). Major threats to marine ecosystems include unregulated tourism, exploitation of marine resources, overfishing, fishing in illegal areas (such as breeding grounds), and coastal pollution. At present, 20% of Egyptians live in coastal areas, which are visited annually by 11 million tourists. In addition, more than 40% of industrial activity occurs in the coastal zone. Threats are accentuated by an increased level of desertification due to climate change as well as increased human population.
9	Ethiopia	The value of biodiversity in Ethiopia is apparent not only in agriculture but in other sectors as well. Industries such as the food and beverage, textile, and leather sectors are highly dependent on plant and animal resources for their raw materials. The Ethiopian highlands have a high number of endemic fauna, particularly birds and mammals. Among the 277 terrestrial mammal species found in the country, 29 are believed to be endemic. Of these, 20 are highland forms, 7 of which have been recorded from both sides of the Rift Valley, 8 only from the east (Bale Mountains), and the remaining 5 from the west. The fertile agricultural areas of the highlands are so densely populated that larger

		wildlife species are confined to montane extremes of the Simien and Bale Mountains, the arid lowlands, and the Rift Valley. Ethiopia has a higher number of endemic bird species than any other country on mainland Africa, with some 861 species of birds recorded; 16 of these are exclusively restricted to the geographical boundary of Ethiopia and 13 are shared with Eritrea. As with other endemic groups, avifauna are dominated by highland form, most species being normally found above 1,000 meters. Although very little has been published on amphibians and reptiles, Ethiopia is estimated to have 266 species of amphibians and 201 species of reptiles, of which 38% of the amphibians and 7% of reptiles, respectively, are endemic. Many other forms of plant and animal species have yet to be exhaustively identified and inventoried. The main threats to the country's biodiversity are land degradation, deforestation, IAS, habitat conversion, human encroachment, and the consequent loss of wild gene pools. Information on current and historical land cover/land use change shows that forest resources in Ethiopia have been subject to heavy deforestation and degradation.
10	Honduras	Due to its geographical location, which converges on tropical and subtropical ecosystems, Honduras possesses a high degree of diversity of terrestrial, marine and coastal, and freshwater biological resources. This has led to the existence of endemic species concentrated in relic sites or hotspots, in environmental conditions unperturbed by anthropogenic activity, particularly in mountain areas with cloud forests rising above 1,000 masl. Honduras forms part of the Mesoamerican biodiversity hotspot, encompassing a wide range of ecosystem types from tropical rainforests to mountain ecosystems. The number of species of vascular plants in Honduras has been estimated at 5,000, 148 of which are either endemic or whose range is restricted to northern Central America. The conservation status of 35 of these latter species is considered "threatened." There are 710 species of birds, 59 of which are threatened and 5 are endangered. Mammals include 195 species, including 19 threatened species and 8 endangered. There are approximately 170 species of reptiles, 15 of which are threatened and 4 are endangered. The amphibians include 75 species with 12 threatened species. The coral reefs surrounding the three Bay Islands and the numerous keys off the Atlantic cost are also of high biological significance. The biodiversity richness of Honduras is more than comparable with that of Costa Rica, a country with which it shares many species. Honduras does not have information regarding the viability of natural biodiversity populations or ecological integrity of the country's ecological systems. This shortage of information hampers development of programs that could implement economically viable and environmentally sound income-generating activities, including the use of genetic resources, outside of the current species used in agriculture and animal husbandry. The main threats to biodiversity in Honduras are largely due to inadequate planning in relation to production activities, deforestation, forest fires, illegal hunting, uncontrolled extraction of forest resources, the introduction of alien species, ecosystem pollution, and urban sprawl. Honduras has had a high deforestation rate, losing about 3% of its forest cover annually since 1990. This has contributed to global greenhouse gas emissions, and has exerted extreme pressure on the country's biodiversity. The main natural hazards are the general cumulative effects of climate change.
11	India	India is one of the recognized mega-diverse countries of the world, harboring nearly 7% to 8% of the recorded species of the world, and representing 4 of the 34 globally identified biodiversity hotspots (Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, and Sundaland). The varied edaphic, climatic, and topographic conditions and years of geological stability have resulted in a wide range of ecosystems and habitats such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, and coastal and marine ecosystems. India is also a vast repository of TK associated with biological resources. So far, over 91,200 species of animals and 45,500 species of plants have been documented in the 10 biogeographic regions of the country. Along with species richness, India also possesses high rates of endemism. In terms of endemic vertebrate groups, India's global ranking is tenth in birds, with 69 species; fifth in reptiles with 156 species; and seventh in amphibians with 110 species. Endemic-rich Indian fauna is manifested most prominently in Amphibia (61.2%) and Reptilia (47%). India is also recognized as one of the eight Vavilovian centers of origin and diversity of crop plants, having more than 300 wild ancestors and close relatives of cultivated plants, which are still evolving under natural conditions. For India, conservation of biodiversity is crucial not only because it provides several goods and services necessary for human survival, but also because it is directly linked with providing livelihoods to and improving socioeconomic conditions for millions of local people, thereby contributing to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The main threats to biodiversity include: habitat fragmentation, degradation, and loss; overexploitation of resources; shrinking genetic diversity; IAS; declining forest resource base; climate change and desertification; impact of development projects; and impact of pollution. In the backdrop of the varying sociocultural milieu and often conflicting demands of various stakeholders, there is an urgent need for augmenting and accelerating the efforts for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.
12	Jordan	Due to Jordan's varied terrain, it is host to diverse ecosystems, which are divided into four major groups: desert, scarp and highland, subtropical, and freshwater. The diversity of Jordan's flora and fauna are indicative of their many origins. At the intersection of three continents, Jordan encapsulates

		four biogeographical regions: the Mediterranean, Irano-Turanian, Saharo-Arabian, and Sudanian penetration; however, the country also has many endemic species. Of its 2,500-recorded species of vascular plants, representing about 1% of world flora, 100 are endemic. Medicinal plants are particularly important in Jordan, with a total of 485 species with curative or preventive health values. There are a total of 78 mammal species, and 425 bird species; Jordan's avifauna is especially rich because of its geographical location by the Great Rift Valley, lying en route for migratory north palearctic waterfowl. The Gulf of Aqaba hosts more than 1,000 species of fish, 250 species of coral, in addition to sponges, snails, crabs, and sea turtles. Twenty (20%) percent of the mollusks and echinodermata are endemic. Jordan also hosts 102 species of herpetofauna, the majority of which are reptiles. Although invertebrates are estimated to form more than 70% of Jordan's total number of faunal species, the exact number is still unknown. Threats to biodiversity include intensive agricultural practices, use of agrochemicals, over-grazing, excessive hunting, unplanned development, urbanization, and pollution. These have led to the destruction of natural habitats and ecosystems, afflicting large mammal populations the most, as well as plant diversity due to species being isolated, and thus losing their genetic diversity and facing a higher risk of extinction.
13	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan is endowed with an enormous diversity of mountain ecological systems due to high altitude zones. It has a great diversity of natural conditions, ecosystems, and species. Four major ecological systems in the country are as follows: forest (2% of the country), steppe (28%), desert (32%), and mountain (7%). The rest of the country's area comprises pastures, fallow lands, and agricultural land. Over 6,000 species of higher vascular plants, 5,000 species of mushrooms, 485 species of lichens, 2,000 species of sea weeds, 178 mammal species, 489 bird species, 12 amphibian species, and 104 fish species are found in Kazakhstan. Mushrooms have a very high rate of endemism (3 endemic genuses and 124 endemic species are found in the country). Fossil flora and fauna are also very rich; the Chu-Iliski mountains contain the oldest fossils (dating back 420 million years) discovered on Earth and are thus an important witness to the beginnings of flora on the planet. Many species are endangered, mostly due to habitat destruction and hunting. The Red Data Book of Kazakhstan lists 125 species of vertebrates (15%), 96 species of invertebrates, 287 species of higher plants (4.8%), and 85 species of insects. Rare hoofed animals, despite improved protection quality, continue to decline in population, and the situation is generally critical for many species. These include the Tran Caspian argali (*Ovis vignel argali*), the Kazakhstan argali (*Ovis ammon collium*), saigas (antelopes), and gazelles. Poaching is the main cause of this rapid decline, which stems mainly from poor local communities having little choice for food; however, poaching also occurs with groups that are better off socioeconomically. Other pressures on biodiversity in Kazakhstan are linked to oil and gas extraction, coal extraction, extraction of uranium and other minerals, rock and slag runoff, atmospheric pollution, draining, waste storage, road construction, electric power transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines, channels and water reservoirs, and irrigation. All of these activities contribute to biodiversity loss in a number of different ways, among which are the contamination of water cavities, soils, subsoil water, and atmosphere; change in habitat conditions; accumulation of radio nuclides in the biota; contamination of the environment; change of conditions for soils and subsoils; increased habitat toxicity; water contamination; settlement and spreading of invasive species; and accumulation of heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, and defoliants.
14	Kenya	Kenya is a mega biodiverse country with over 35,000 species of flora and fauna. The species diversity is dominated by insects. This diversity is served by the variable ecosystems ranging from marine, mountains, tropical, dry lands, forests, and arid lands. In addition, there are some 467 inland lake and wetland habitats covering approximately 2.5% of the total area. Kenyan forests are endowed with a rich array of plant and animal life. Some of the species endemic to the forest habitats are not found anywhere else in the world. Since species richness tends to correlate with the annual amount of rainfall, wetter forests are richer in species. Consequently, Kakamega Forest has the richest plant diversity in Kenya. However, coastal forests have more value as centers of endemism with many plant and animal species not found anywhere else in the world. Biodiversity is concentrated mainly in forests and wildlife parks and reserves. Approximately 10 to 12% of Kenya's land area is designated protected area and the Kenya Wildlife Services manages about 8% of this area; 20% of the land area is used for agriculture and at the same time supports most of the human population. The remaining 70% of the country's area is mostly rangeland. In spite of these traditional land uses, there is realization that many wild species are found and may even thrive better outside designated protected areas. The most serious underlying threats to Kenya's natural resources today are population pressures, inappropriate land tenure and land use policies, lack of awareness about the benefits of wildlife, and government and other decision-makers' inattention to these issues. These issues drive additional causal factors of environmental degradation, particularly conversion of land to agricultural use, affecting every ecosystem and region of the country.
15	Mongolia	Mongolia is a country with exceedingly variable climatic conditions, which give rise to many unique ecosystems and biota, extreme environments, and a high endemism of genetic resources. Mongolia can be divided into six natural belts and zones: the Alpine, Mountain Taiga, and Mountain Forest Steppe

		belts; and the Arid Steppe, Desert-Steppe, and Desert zones. These belts and zones differ from each other on the basis of their soil quality and plant and animal species, which, in turn, are adapted to different habitats and climatic conditions characteristic of each of these belts or zones. Although the number of Mongolian biological species and endemic animals and plants is lower than the numbers of species in many other countries, the particular assemblage of species and intact ecosystems cannot be found anywhere else. The Siberian Taiga forests, the Asian Steppe, and the Desert together form transitional ecosystems with a species composition of unique features and conditions for the restoration of the environment and an increase of natural resources. Since Mongolian forests form an important junction between the three large continental basins and the most southern edge of the great Siberian permafrost, it is an inseparable part of the world's biosphere and hence globally significant. There are over 5,682 plant species recorded in Mongolia, including 2,950 vascular plant species, 445 moss species, 999 lichen species, and 1,288 algae species. More than 100 species of plants are currently used for medicinal purposes and more than 200 species for pharmaceutical purposes. In addition, 200 species are used for tea, 50 species for food, and over 100 species are important for livestock feed. Mongolia not only harbors numerous bird species year-round, but it is also an important stopover for several migratory species, including dozens of globally endangered species. The major threats to Mongolian biodiversity include climate change, water shortage, land use changes and, as a consequence, the development of desertification processes. Moreover, the influence of climate change, especially in increasing the impact of drought, poses a potential risk to steppe ecosystems, including a reduction in size. The vegetation cover of the Gobi Desert is mainly influenced by human-induced factors, such as overgrazing, mining, and the illegal collection of plants. As for wildlife, decreases in population within Mongolian grasslands are considered natural processes. Mongolia is rich in natural resources, with mining having rapidly increased recently; however, environmental recovery work has not been carried out, which is leading to the ecosystems being negatively impacted by these activities. The rivers inhabited by fish species in Mongolia are impacted by pollution from large and small gold mining operations and urban pollution, which both generate localized sedimentation that may bury eggs at the spawning grounds of certain fish species (for example, sturgeon). The major threats to fish diversity are overfishing and illegal fishing. The major threats to bird diversity in Mongolia are overgrazing by livestock, illegal logging of forests, fires, hunting, and trapping. A further problem at some sites in recent years has been the use of rodenticides to control vole outbreaks, which has resulted in the poisoning of birds of prey and other important species (for example, cranes).
16	Myanmar	Myanmar is a regional priority for biodiversity conservation in mainland Southeast Asia. Due to the combination and interaction of geography, topography, and climate, Myanmar has a rich variety of habitats and ecosystems, including 14 terrestrial ecoregions identified by the WWF. The country supports 233 globally threatened species, including 37 critically endangered and 65 endangered species. The country also contains large expanses of species-rich and globally threatened ecosystems such as lowland tropical forests and mangrove ecosystems that are critically threatened elsewhere in the region. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Myanmar was adopted in 2011. The NBSAP identifies equity as the most important thing in using biological resources sustainably in the long run and calls for consideration of the poor and economically disadvantaged groups to secure their access to common resources. The available information on species diversity and endemism indicates that Myanmar supports extraordinary plant and vertebrate diversity, plus levels of endemism comparable to other countries in the Indo-Myanmar (Indo-Burma) Hotspot. However, detailed baseline data are still lacking for many taxonomic groups, and new species for science are still being regularly discovered in the country. In many parts of the country, exploitation of plants is taking place on a commercial scale. Myanmar's forests support a great diversity of commercially valuable timber species, including teak and various members of the *Dipterocarpaceae* and *Leguminosae*, and the impacts of commercial logging on these forests have been documented (Brunner et al., 1998). Other economically valuable plant species threatened by over-exploitation include *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, which is a hardwood highly favored by the Chinese market for construction and furniture-making; *Aquilaria malaccensis*, which is a source of agarwood; rattans *Calamus* spp., which is used in furniture and handicraft manufacturing; and orchids, which are harvested for domestic sale and export to China in response to demand for the traditional medicine trade. In Myanmar decisions about natural resource use are typically based only on direct use values, such as timber or hydroelectricity revenues, ignoring indirect use, option use, and existence values. In general, natural resources tend to be severely undervalued. The NBSAP of 2011 calls for financial mechanisms to be developed that will enable the beneficiaries of dispersed ecosystem services provided by Myanmar's natural ecosystems to contribute to their conservation.
17	Panama	As the southernmost portion of the Central American bridge between North and South America, Panama is a "biodiversity hotspot" at the center of the region with the greatest concentration of terrestrial plant species in the world (>5,000 species/10,000 km^2). Such high diversity is due to extraordinary regional (beta) diversity, the result of an unusual mosaic of habitat types. Panama has over 13 life zones that host over 9,520 species of flowering plants. It is the northernmost extent for approximately 4,000 South American species, has about 5,000 Central American species, and endemic

		species account for 12% of its flora. Panama's unique geographic position makes it a critical area for global conservation as its forests serve as migratory corridors between Central and South America. Because Panama is only 100 km wide, the corridor is particularly vulnerable; habitat destruction can easily disrupt this important link between the hemispheres. As climate fluctuations become more severe, it will be increasingly important for species to migrate in response to global change. Hence, in recognition of the importance of the Panamanian corridor for the persistence of many species, seven Central American countries pledged to help preserve this forested "bridge" and started the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor initiative. The country has unparalleled access to the flora and fauna of three distinct waterbodies: the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Chiriquí, and the Gulf of Panama. The differing physical environments of the two oceans, as well as between the Gulfs of Panama and Chiriquí, are thought to be manifest in the high marine biodiversity observed in Panamanian waters. Panama is unique in Central America in having 45% of its land, or 33,646 km^2, still forested. Slightly more than one-third of Panama's land area is protected in the country's 65 parks and reserves. However, deforestation continues at the rapid rate of 440 km^2 per year. At this rate, Panamanian forests will disappear within approximately 80 years. Due to Panama's extraordinary yet threatened biodiversity, it is considered a "threatened biodiversity hotspot." The country's coastal and marine biodiversity is being threatened by overfishing as well as siltation and pollution from inland and coastal activities.
18	Rwanda	Rwanda has a variety of ecosystems and of flora and fauna. Its location at the heart of the Albertine Rift ecoregion in the western arm of the Africa's Rift Valley is a contributing factor. This region is one of Africa's most biologically diverse regions. It is home to some 40 percent of the continent's mammal species (402 species); a high diversity of birds (1,061 species), reptiles, and amphibians (293 species); and higher plants (5,793 species). The most biologically diverse habitats in Rwanda lie within three protected areas, including Volcanoes National Park, Akagera National Park, and Nyungwe National Park. The last is known to be the largest mountain rainforest in Africa and covers approximately 1,013 km^2 of rugged terrain, ranging in elevation from 5,200 to 9,680 feet, including tall, closed-canopy forests, bamboo thickets, and open, flower-filled marshes. This ecosystem maintains the hydrological system of not only the country but also the region. Rwanda shelters 151 different types of mammal species, 11 of which are currently threatened, and none of which are endemic. Among these species are the primates (14 to 16). Rwanda has half of the remaining world population of mountain gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla berengei*), which are found in Volcanoes National Park. The Natural Mountainous forests, which are concentrated in the Western Province and harbor Lake Kivu, are home to the golden monkey; the white and black colobus monkey; the owl-faced monkey, which is on the IUCN Red List; as well as many other species. In the eastern part of the country, the topographical relief is characterized by a vast monotonous region cut up in large hardpan strips strewn with a multitude of lakes and marshes, which are habitat to various natural resources including hippos, giraffes, zebras, leopards, crocodiles, and nearly 600 species of birds. Human activity has changed the natural ecosystems through agricultural and industrial development, human settlement, over-exploitation of certain species, and the introduction of alien invasive species. This has resulted in habitat loss and degradation, and the pollution or toxification of the soil, water and atmosphere. In addition, some species have been lost and ecological processes impaired.
19	Samoa	Samoa's biodiversity is characterized by high species diversity and endemism. This is the result of thousands of years in geographical isolation, which has allowed the evolution of new species and sub-species, often aided by the absence of fierce competitors and predators. The high altitude and varied terrain create different microclimatic conditions that contributed to the evolution of a range of plant communities and ecosystems. Samoa's vegetation has been divided into five plant communities, namely littoral vegetation, wetland vegetation, rainforest, volcanic scrub, and disturbed vegetation, and 21 distinct ecosystem types. Many of these are globally common, such as mangrove forests and mixed lowland species swamp forests. Others, however, while common in Samoa, are considered globally rare and therefore of considerable importance for conservation. Samoa's flora comprises 500 species of native flowering plants and about 220 species of ferns in 96 families and 298 genera, making it one of the most diverse floras in Polynesia. Twenty-five percent of plant species are endemic and 32% are endemic to the Samoan archipelago; 136 of the plant species are threatened or endangered. A further 500 or so species of plants have been introduced since the arrival of humans 3,000 years ago, most of which are beneficial but others have since become highly invasive. There are 13 species of terrestrial mammals including three natives – two flying foxes and a small insectivorous bat, the Sheath-tailed bat. Land birds are represented by 44 species including 8 endemic species and 5 sub-species. There are 21 seabirds, 9 of which breed in Samoa (20 in American Samoa). Several species of wading birds visit Samoa on migration and several new species have visited the islands in recent years. The 15 reptiles consist of 14 species of lizards and one snake. Samoa's marine fish fauna has been claimed to be amongst the richest in the world. The Samoa archipelago is home to 991 species of which 890 inhabits shallow water or reefs, 56 are found in deeper water and 45 are pelagic. There are 287 known species of algae; corals include 14 families with at least 45 species. Marine mammals consist of 5 species of whales and 6 species of dolphins, while reptiles include 3 species of sea turtles. Biodiversity is the ecological foundation upon which Samoa exists culturally, socially, and

		economically. The ecological services of the water, clean air, soil and vegetation renewal, biodiversity maintenance, even carbon sequestration, are heavily dependent on biodiversity. The natural stock of resources that the economy depends on forest products, water for human consumption and electricity generation, edible plants and animals, medicinal plants, the marine resources for food and exports, and many others are intricately linked to or constitute parts of biodiversity. Tourism is a growing sector and the branding of Samoa as a tourist destination has a strong environmental flavor. Samoa's culture of folklores and proverbs are enriched by the stories of human interactions with different species of fauna and flora. Samoa's environment, in large part due to its smallness and isolation, is thus characterized by extreme levels of social, economic, and environmental vulnerability. Like other Pacific island states, it has limited land and marine resources, and a fragile and vulnerable environment that demands the most committed of management and conservation efforts. Many of its endemic and native species are endangered, some critically. Similarly, ecosystems of global and national significance are being degraded, some critically and needing immediate interventions. Others have in the course of the last two decades been completely destroyed as a result of human activities and by cyclones.
20	Seychelles	Isolated from the continents for 65 million years, the fauna and flora of the Republic of Seychelles have evolved into unique species of Gondwanan lineage. This archipelago nation is a repository of globally important terrestrial diversity and a storehouse of marine biodiversity. Additionally, Seychelles is part of one of Conservation International's designated biodiversity hotspots, together with Madagascar and the Indian Ocean islands. Due to a variety of human-induced pressures, this biodiversity faces the risk of extinction. These pressures relate to the fundamental constraints of Seychelles' geography, which are typical of Small Island Developing States (SIDS): small land area and population, remoteness from major markets, limited natural resources, and environmental vulnerability. The country's most important assets are the truly rare beauty of its environment and its significant fishery resources. This biodiversity serves as the basis for the two major economic sectors in Seychelles—tourism and fisheries. The key issue affecting terrestrial biodiversity, and in particular endemic biodiversity, is that of IAS. This is most relevant on the islands of Mahe and Silhouette whose hills and mountains with altitude above 200 m are endemic biodiversity hotspots but the terrain and dense vegetation make effective IAS management beyond current national resource's and capacity. Lowland wetlands are probably the most threatened habitat type in Seychelles due to the limited land area and the consequent development-driven "coastal squeeze" making habitat loss through change in land use the primary threat and the ongoing driver of biodiversity loss in this habitat type. The marine and coastal ecosystem is highly diverse and consequently faces a variety threats, the primary and most immediate threat being the unsustainable use of fishery resources. Climate change represents a pervasive threat to all of Seychelles' progress in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and perhaps constitutes the single greatest medium- to long-term threat to Seychelles' biodiversity and related socioeconomic well-being.
21	South Africa	South Africa is the third most biologically diverse country in the world in terms of species richness and endemism. Conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biological diversity is thus of strategic importance in terms of provision of ecosystem services, now and in the future. This species richness provides an important basis for economic growth and development that underpins the well-being of society. The biodiversity economy of South Africa encompasses the businesses and economic activities that either directly depends on biodiversity for their core business or that contribute to conservation of biodiversity through their activities. In other words, the ambit of the biodiversity economy is biodiscovery (such as research on, or development or application of, indigenous biological/genetic resources for commercial or industrial exploitation and includes the systematic search, collection, or gathering of such resources or making extractions from such resources; the utilization of information regarding any traditional uses of such resources by indigenous communities; and the research on, or the application, development, or modification of such traditional uses for commercial exploitation; and the trading in and exportation of indigenous biological/genetic resources in order to develop and produce products such as medicines, industrial enzymes, food flavors, fragrances, cosmetics, colors, extracts and essential oils), and wildlife sub-sectors (such as live sales of indigenous wildlife, sale of game meat, and the hunting industry). Sustainable use of South Africa's genetic and biological resources has the potential to support many local economies and livelihoods in the country, providing business and job creation opportunities for individuals and communities. Both the biodiscovery and wildlife sub-sectors of the biodiversity economy have already demonstrated the potential for significant future development and growth. The contribution of the biodiversity economy to the national economy can be measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with the wildlife and biodiscovery industries contributing approximately R3 billion ($242 million United States Dollars [USD]) to the GDP in 2013. Growth in the wildlife and biodiscovery industries can make a significant impact on the national economy, while contributing to national imperatives such as job creation, rural development, and conservation of our natural resources. However, for these two sectors to achieve their full potential, a strategic partnership between the state, private sector, and communities is required.

		South Africa is a developing country and thus many of its economic sectors are growing rapidly, resulting in extensive loss of natural habitat. Urban expansion is threatening natural vegetation, especially in the grasslands and fynbos (shrubland vegetation) biomes. Agricultural cultivation has also resulted in the loss of much natural habitat with the area under cultivation having trebled in the last 50 years and the area under forestry plantations having increased ten-fold. Although plantations cover a relatively small percentage of the country, they are located in key catchment areas and have a proportionally large impact on the country's biodiversity. Even if natural habitat is not completely transformed or destroyed, it is often degraded into sub-optimal states. Large portions of South Africa are under cattle or game ranching and are thus still basically natural. However, if these areas are allowed to degrade through unsustainable management, they will no longer support the biodiversity they originally sustained. The area of land under ranching is much greater than that under conservation management and thus this offers a major opportunity for improved biodiversity management. The country's plant species face a variety of threats, the most serious of which are habitat loss and agriculture. Habitat loss is caused by clearing of natural vegetation for the construction of housing or other urban developments.
22	Sudan	Sudan, the largest country in Africa, extends from the desert in the north to the equatorial rainforests in the south. This unique geographical coverage makes Sudan one of the richest environments in the diversity of insect species. Rangelands in Sudan are very variable and extend over seven ecological zones: desert, semi-desert, low rainfall savanna on sand, low rainfall on clay, flood region, high rainfall savanna, and mountainous regions. These variations support a diversity of vegetation and production systems. The country is also well-endowed with underground water, which has hardly been tapped, in addition to numerous seasonal rivers outside the Nile Valley. These natural resources have allowed the buildup of a national herd of livestock, estimated at some 116 million head of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, as well as several million wild animals. The country is self-sufficient in meat and raw material from hides and skins for industry. Many plant species are grown to meet the demands for food, shelter, clothing, medicine, and fodder. Special areas with a wealth of rare plant species are found on the Red Sea coast and in the tropical rainforests in the south equatorial region. The wooded highlands of the Nuba Mountains historically held large populations of wildlife, but all recent reports indicate that the civil war led to a massive decline in numbers and diversity, even though forest cover is still substantial. In terms of diversity and abundance, most of the Sudanese wildlife is found within the high rainfall savanna. Surveys indicated that there are still very large numbers of migratory wildlife species remaining in southern Sudan. The vast wetlands and floodplains of south Sudan, such as the Sudd and the Machar marshes, are internationally recognized havens for migratory waterfowl. The Sudanese Red Sea is fortunate to still have attractive and mostly pristine habitats, particularly its coral reefs. There are mangrove stands, sea grass beds, and associated marine fisheries and biodiversity including sharks, dugongs, turtles, and a variety of sea birds. The Sudanese coastline on the Red Sea includes bays and inlets. Typical features of the coast are coastal lagoons and sheltered bays (marsas) that form natural harbors and fish landing places. Several of these lagoons are fringed by mangroves represented only by *Avicennia marina*. Mangrove lagoons and channels are occupied by numerous fish species, including many commercially important species. Some of the threats to Sudan's biodiversity include, among others, civil war, drought (particularly in the semi-desert and savanna ecological zones), fire, over-grazing, imprudent use of natural resources, socioeconomic factors, expansion of mono-crop agriculture at the expense of natural resource areas, poaching, and smuggling. The majority of mangrove stands are affected, at various levels of severity, by camel grazing, felling and limb cutting, and by hydrological changes (channels and salt production ponds). The increase in forest-dependent populations preempts sustainable forest management and restraint in the implementation of forest policies. Decision-makers and the public underestimate forests values and their role in socioeconomic development and environmental protection. The migration of the population from rural areas to cities and big towns, due to insecurity or economic reasons, has negatively affected the agrobiodiversity used and conserved by the people. Pressures on habitats are increasing with more areas opened to development and investors. Investment budgets for natural resources conservation and development are not sufficiently prioritized or allocated adequate economic incentives. Domestic markets and marketing channels for local natural resources products are inadequate; natural resources have been subjected to heavy overexploitation for agriculture, felling for fuel, and overgrazing to the extent that extensive stretches of land lie bare of vegetation.
23	Tajikistan	Tajikistan is a predominantly mountainous country in Central Asia, with 93% of its territory composed of mountains. It is divided into plains and low mountains (300 to 1,600 masl) with desert savannoide flora and fauna with gray desert soils; midlands (1,600 to 2,800 masl) with mountain woodlands and forests and brown mountain soil; highland zones (2,800 to 4,500 masl) with alpine cold desert flora and fauna, with meadow-steppe, steppe, zang, and desert soils; and nival zones (4,500 masl) with cryophyte flora with skeletal soils. The country's flora and fauna make up 1.9% of the world's species. With wild relatives of cultivated plants totaling 1,000 species, in addition to 1,132 endemic species, floral diversity in Tajikistan is relatively rich considering the small size of the country. Of particular importance are plants grown for food that comprise about 300 species, while the gene bank for grain, leguminous, and oil crops contains about 3,000 specimens. Medicinal plants are the basis of traditional

		medicine, which is widely used by the population in their daily lives. Additionally, there are 81 species of mammals and 385 species of birds, two species of amphibians, 49 species of fish, and 12,000 species of invertebrates. A prominent feature is the large number of animals endemic to Tajikistan. An increase in economic development and activity in the past years is the main cause of changes in biodiversity and loss. Owing to soil degradation, arable land had decreased by 3.2% over the last 15 years. In the last 15 to 20 years, the population has increased to up to 8 million people, which has placed increased demands on biodiversity resources, which in turn has led to an increase in deforestation, grassland degradation, fishing activities, hunting of wild animals, etc. Such activities have been particularly observed in the habitats of valuable wild fruit trees. Further, drastic changes to habitats due to the direct removal of plants for wildlife hunting have led to several species being threatened with extinction.
24	Uruguay	Uruguay has terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biodiversity of global significance, including key transition ecosystems and the distributional limits of a large number of species (including tropical, subtropical, Andean, and Patagonian species). Natural grasslands cover more than 70% of the territory and constitute a significant portion of one of the last temperate grassland ecoregions in South America: the Uruguayan Savannas, which is considered one of the richest grasslands worldwide. Regarding freshwater ecosystems, the country is included in three Freshwater Ecoregions of the World: Lower Uruguay, Lower Parana, and Laguna dos Patos. A large part of Uruguay is in the Guaraní Aquifer, one of the largest groundwater reservoirs in the world. The coastal, estuary, and marine ecosystems of Uruguay are included within the "Patagonian Shelf" Large Marine Ecosystem, which is considered a Class I, highly productive ecosystem[2]. They are also part of the Subtropical Convergence Ecosystem where warm, cold, and temperate waters mix and generate an area of high productivity, favoring a rich marine biodiversity. The main pressure over biodiversity is associated with landscape transformation and natural habitat degradation due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier. The transformation rate of natural grasslands to agricultural systems during the last 20 years has been about 125,000 hectares per year (ha/year). This transformation is mainly associated with the expansion of (genetically modified) soybean plantations and extensive forestry with exotic species for exports and paper industry. Associated with this, non-point sources pollution, caused by the extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers, has been identified as another pressure particularly affecting aquatic ecosystems. Unsustainable fishing systems, overexploitation, and poaching are main pressures and threats of estuarine, inshore, and offshore coastal ecosystems. Commercial fishing impacts include the capture (by-catch) of non-target species, such as non-commercial fish, marine mammals, turtles, invertebrates, and seabirds. IAS have been recognized in several studies as significant threat to biodiversity, main productive sectors, and public health. Furthermore, ecosystems degradation, climate change, and variability increase ecosystems' vulnerability to IAS introduction and propagation.

1.1.2 Legal and Institutional Context

	Country	Legal and Institutional Context
1	Albania	Albania is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (accession) on October 12, 2014. The Biodiversity Protection Act of 2006 has some provisions related to access to genetic resources in Albania, but those provisions should be further developed in a bylaw to be fully effective. Albania has not yet established the necessary measures in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol related to the monitoring of genetic resources and related user-compliance measures. Albania is in the final stages of approving its reviewed NBSAP 2012-2020. The final draft of the NBSAP (May 2015) reflects the relevance of ABS for the country with explicit references to the Nagoya Protocol under Target 8 ("Foster and Contribute to an Equitable Access and Sharing of Benefits arising from the Use of Genetic Resources). To that regard, public awareness and the development of the national legislation on ABS in line with the Nagoya Protocol are referred to as priorities for the country, as well as the establishment of an information system to promote access to Albanian genetic resources. The draft NBSAP also refers to the preservation and sharing of TK and the integration of those elements into the development or scientific cooperation projects that target local communities as primary stakeholders. The country has also developed several national reports related to genetic resources used for food and agriculture. The main national document to that regard is the "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Genetic Resources in Albania." The "Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania," adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Water Management in May 2014, also refers to the relevance of "the promotion of conservation and use of plant and genetic resources for food and agriculture" not only in agro-environmental terms but also in

[2] With >300 gC/m2-yr, based on SeaWiFS global primary production estimates (LMEW 2005).

		terms of economic opportunity for promoting "traditional products." Support for long-term on-farm conservation of diversity of genetic resources of wild (medicinal and aromatic plants) and cultivated plants, the promotion of on-farm local livestock breed production, and the management and improvement of genetic resources for food and agriculture should be considered. The Ministry of Environment is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
2	Belarus	Belarus is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (accession) on October 12, 2014. Belarus adopted its strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011-2020 (NBSAP) in November 2011. That document reflects the existing legal framework "for the sake of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity in the Republic of Belarus there were enacted the following laws of the Republic of Belarus: 'On Protection of the Environment' dated November 26, 1992, 'On Specially Protected Areas' dated October 20, 1994; 'On the Plant world' dated June 14, 2003, 'On the Safety of Genetic Engineering Activity' dated January 9, 2006, 'On the Animal World' dated July 10, 2007, as well as some other regulatory legal acts." The main activity foreseen in the NBSAP in regard to ABS is "working out mechanisms providing access to genetic resources and joint distribution of benefits in accordance with the CBD." Belarus has established the formal institutional structure to comply with the Nagoya Protocol (national focal point and competent authorities), which have been duly notified to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is the national focal point and the main competent authority. The National Coordination Center for ABS (NCC-ABS) has been created within the Institute of Genetics and Cytology at the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. This center has been also designated as the main checkpoint. Although the institutional structure has been adopted and is in place, the administrative procedures of access to genetic resources, control and monitoring of the use of genetic resources and benefit-sharing need to be developed.
3	Botswana	Botswana is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (accession) on October 12, 2014. Botswana does not have specific legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing as provided for under the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. However, there is sectoral legislation with components of and relevance to ABS. In Botswana, natural resources are managed by a statutory authority, usually a government department that would be responsible for administering sector-specific legislation, depending on the resource. There are at least 19 pieces of legislation relevant to ABS issues, with six covering land. The rest are sectoral, addressing water and waste management, industry, public health, forestry, agriculture, and fish protection and aquatic weeds. The Wildlife and National Parks Act and the Agricultural Resources Act, provide, to a reasonable extent, the structures, processes, and procedures for application to access resources (particularly wild flora and fauna within established wildlife protected areas). These measures both pre-date the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol and ABS is not addressed specifically by this legislation. However, these two Acts can be the foundation for development of ABS legislation in Botswana. A Draft National Environment Act is undergoing review and consultation, and suggestions have been made to consider ABS as one of the Chapters of this Act, instead of creating an additional piece of legislation dealing specifically with ABS. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), in the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife, and Tourism, is the focal point for the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The type of biological resources accessed and the purpose of access determine whether and which other institutions are involved in ABS management. For example, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks is primarily responsible for animal biodiversity as well as other resources found in wildlife management areas, national parks, private game reserves, and other such designated conservation areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for plant resources and agro-biodiversity, including veldt products and medicinal plants on state and communal lands. However loosely, the institutional framework does provide an access process, and in some cases specific procedures such as the requirement for permits. However, the key elements of Prior Informed Consent (PIC), mechanisms for consultation with relevant stakeholders, legal certainty and clarity, and a clear application process for ABS are not covered by the current institutional framework.
4	Colombia	Colombia is a non-Party to the Nagoya Protocol. However, the country has a comprehensive ABS legal framework, which includes a regional measure and national regulations and resolutions. This legal framework includes the National Constitution, Law 99 of 1993, Decision 391 on ABS of the Andean Community, Decree No. 730 of 1997 and Law No. 3570 of 2011 (on the appointment of the National Competent Authority for ABS); Decree 1375 of 2013 and Decree No. 1376 of 2013 (collection of biodiversity samples including genetic material); and Resolution 1348 of 2014 (clarifying the activities which constitute access and are subject to the ABS legal framework). The National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE), developed in 2012, aims "to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as fair and equitable profits originating from it in order to contribute to improving the quality of life of the Colombian people." The PNGIBSE adopts Aichi's goals as a starting point, so that they may be adjusted and set for the national level during the formulation of the national action plan. Aichi's goals include the Nagoya Protocol's entry into force (Target 16). In addition, the Policy for the Commercial Development of Biotechnology from the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

		(CONPES 3697) aims at creating economical, technical, institutional, and legal conditions that will attract public and private resources for business and commercial product development based on sustainable use of biodiversity, specifically biological and genetic resources as well as their derivatives. Under the MADS, Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Directorate, a Genetic Resources Unit operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues. The MADS is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
5	Comoros	Comoros is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (accession) on October 12, 2014. Biodiversity has not been adequately integrated into the policies and strategies of most of the country's sectors and there are no ABS administrative, legislative, or policy measures in place for the country. The Comoros NBSAP (2000) is based on nine major themes: a) integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management into sectoral policies and strategies; b) improvement of the implementation of conservation actions and sustainable management of biodiversity; c) protected areas; d) sustainable management and use of outside protected areas; e) ex-situ conservation (Article 9); f) fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological diversity; g) agrobiodiversity; h) biosafety; and i) implementation and monitoring of the NBSAP. Despite advances, many obstacles have impeded their implementation. Administration-level mandates are unclear and a revision of environmental policy and the NBSAP is needed to take the current context into account. Sectoral institutions concerning biodiversity do not sufficiently integrate issues in their policies, which can be explained by the fact that, as one of the poorest countries, the country's financial priorities are far from being focused on NBSAP implementation. Political entities are poorly informed about the challenges of NBSAP implementation, and there is a significant lack of specialists (for example, taxonomists, engineering scientists, and environmental lawyers) to enable implementation. The Direction Générale de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Ministère de la Production, de l'Environnement, de l'Energie, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
6	Dominican Republic	The Dominican Republic is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on February 11, 2015. The General Law on Environmental and Natural Resources (2000) is the primary instrument for promoting biodiversity mainstreaming in other sectors. There is no comprehensive and fully functional ABS legal framework in place. ABS provisions are included in one chapter of the biodiversity and protected areas research regulation (No. 7 of 2004); however, this framework is insufficient to cover all the relevant ABS elements/components). A dedicated draft regulation was developed before the Nagoya Protocol ratification but has not yet been approved. No sui generis system for the TK protection exists. The ABS measures are confined to one chapter on scientific research on protected areas and biodiversity. The NBSAP (2011-2020) envisions the sustainable use of the biodiversity components by 2020 (based on the generation of knowledge) as a mechanism to contribute to the national development, preserving and protecting ecosystems and habitats, in the context of a legal and institutional framework with the participation of all the relevant stakeholders and sectors. Regarding ABS, the National Goal No. 16 mandates that by 2015 the Nagoya Protocol on ABS will be operative in accordance to the national legislation. The Department of Genetic Resources, Directorate of Biodiversity of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
7	Ecuador	Ecuador is a non-Party to the Nagoya Protocol. However, it has a comprehensive legal framework on ABS. Several legal ABS measures are in place, including the National Constitution, Decision 391 of the Andean Community, Executive Decree 905 (regulation to the Decision 391), and the Criminal Code (sanctions for the unlawful appropriation of genetic resources). In addition, intellectual property rights (IPR) legislation also provide for the "disclosure of origin" in IPR applications. Draft measures (to be adopted as regulations) on benefit-sharing and PIC have also been developed, as well as a draft of a national anti-"biopiracy" strategy with the support of the Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property or (IEPI). In addition, a proposal for the establishment of a sui generis system for the protection of TK associated with genetic resources has been submitted to the Parliament (as a component/chapter of the Social Code of Knowledge [CODES]). The Ministry of the Environment is in the process of updating the National Biodiversity Strategy for 2014-2020. With respect to genetic resources, the current strategy highlights the inherent potential in the use of biodiversity and genetic resources, and thus establishes the need to both conserve and do research in this field. As a result, the main elements of the policy revolve around sustainable use (primarily for commercialization abroad), as well as enhanced academic knowledge and research. Under the Ministry of the Environment, Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, a Genetic Resources Unit operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues and is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
8	Egypt	Egypt is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. The draft reviewed NBSAP 2030 (about to be adopted) contains a good description of the situation of ABS in the country: "The absence of legal and administrative mechanisms to regulate access to Egypt's genetic resources and to set conditions for benefit-sharing is a key constraint towards achieving a meaningful access and benefit sharing framework. It is hoped that the draft law on the regulation of access to genetic resources and related TK and the equitable sharing of benefits from their use that has been finalized will be soon approved by the Egyptian Government. Relatively few

		initiatives had been taken to maintain, protect, document and promote TK as it relates to natural resource management and on mechanisms to promote access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources." The draft reviewed NBSAP 2030 Strategic Goal 3 refers to "access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (Nagoya Protocol, Indigenous knowledge and traditions)." Target 10 states that "by 2025, effective operational biosafety and ABS mechanism (measures and legislation) in place, in accordance with national laws and relevant international obligations and serving national priorities relating to biodiversity." The action plan within the draft reviewed NBSAP 2030 contains the following description of the present situation regarding ABS: "The major goal of the current proposal is the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic diversity in Egypt through promoting concerted coordinated efforts at the national level for efficient and effective ex- situ as well as in- situ conservation for prime importance crops. It aims at facilitating partnership and sharing facilities and responsibilities to establish regional coordination mechanisms for advancing the long-term regional strategy including the establishment and management of three national institutions: Natural History Museum, Gene Bank, and Captive Breeding Centre." The action plan within the draft reviewed NBSAP 2030 outlines the following activities: a) enact and implement national ABS legislation; b) establish Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Unit within the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA); c) establish the National Biodiscovery to negotiate further ABS agreements; and d) promote awareness of the provisions of the ABS Act and of biotrade and biodiscovery potential. The Nature Conservation Sector of the EEAA is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
9	Ethiopia	Ethiopia is a party to the Nagoya Protocol. Ethiopia has enacted a law that regulates access to genetic resources (Access to Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge, and Community Rights Proclamation No 482/2006). The law applies to access to genetic resources (including derivatives) found in ex situ or in situ conditions and the TK associated therewith. It subjects the access to genetic resources and community knowledge to the requirement of permit from Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) and sharing of benefit arising from the use thereof. It also stipulates that access to genetic resources under a multilateral system of access of the International Treaty shall be granted subject to the conditions and procedures provided therein (Article 15(2)). The Law entered into force on the November 9, 2009 as a Council of Ministers Regulation (No. 169/ 2009), and includes procedures for access, procedures for community consent, administration and utilization of access money, and other miscellaneous provisions. The regulation also contains two templates for commercial and non-commercial access requests. The law confers mandates for regional states so that these may administer access request for the resources within their boundaries. Accordingly, states have powers and responsibilities to enact detailed regulations necessary to implement the regulation within their regions and designate and strengthen institutions at all levels to implement the regulations. Ethiopia has also developed a Code of Conduct to administer ABS issues. The Genetic Resource Access and Benefit Sharing Directorate of Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI; previously known as the IBC) is the lead technical institution responsible for the proper conservation and sustainable use of the county's biodiversity resources, including medicinal plants. Among its powers, the EBI can issue directives on the collection, dispatch, and export of genetic materials from the country, and grant permits to those who need to access genetic materials from the country (Proc. 381/2004 Art.6). The Genetic Resource Access and Benefit Sharing Directorate of the EBI is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
10	Honduras	Honduras ratified the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014; however, the country does not yet have a specific legal framework in place for ABS. An initiative to draft a biodiversity law is at the early stage of development and may include ABS general (enabling) provisions. Provisions in the Constitution (regarding ILCs' rights over their territories) and international conventions such as the International Labor Organization 169, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention for the Safeguard of the Immaterial Patrimony, are in force in the country. Honduras adopted its first NBSAP in 2000 and is currently revising its NBSAP for the 2014-2020 period, as well as developing national targets on the basis of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which will include indicators. A specific strategic line of the NBSAP refers to the Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing derived from the conservation of biodiversity. Three thematic areas are part of this line, including "promote the economic valorization of the genetic resources and regulate their utilization." The strategies associated with this policy include the development and approval of legal frameworks on ABS, the promotion of mechanisms for the permanent valorization of genetic resources and the dissemination of the information generated on the valorization as well as the procedures and regulations required for the use of genetic and biochemical resources. The final draft of the revised NBSAP includes a goal (Goal No. 14) regarding the implementation by 2017 of the Nagoya Protocol in conformity with national legislation. Action No. 9 of the draft relates to the establishment of the required mechanisms to facilitate access to genetic resources from biodiversity and the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their use. The Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment, and Mining is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.

11	India	India is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. India has adopted its national ABS system through the Biological Diversity Act (2002) and the Biological Diversity Rules (2004), which have been recently completed with the Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014 (November 2014). Six states (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jhrkhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and West Bengal) have also adopted their specific developments of the national ABS system. From an administrative point of view, the national ABS system rests on the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) at the national level, the State Biodiversity Board (SBB) of each state, and the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) at the local level. The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MEFCC) is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted. The Indian ABS national system pre-dates the Nagoya Protocol and therefore it needs to incorporate certain new elements, such as the national permit of access and its notification to the ABS-CH of the CBD, and, more importantly, the establishment of the monitoring of use of genetic resources in the country, with the designation of at least one checkpoint and with the introduction of proportionate measures to address situations of non-compliance of users of genetic resources and/or TK with the access legal framework of the provider country. This is an important point for India, as it is not only a richly biodiverse country but also an emergent biotechnology country, being, therefore, not only an important provider of genetic resources but also a user of genetic resources from third countries. India is already in the process of incorporating these important elements of the Nagoya Protocol into its national ABS system.
12	Jordan	Jordan is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. Jordan has recently adopted its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (NBSAP) (April 2015). The strategy clearly summarizes the legal framework of biodiversity protection and the existing plans to strengthen it. Biodiversity is addressed in Jordan through three main legal frameworks. The first is the Environment Protection Law (Number 52, 2006), which is managed and developed by the Ministry of Environment, with two bylaws, the Bylaw on Protected Areas and National Parks (Number 29, 2005), and the Bylaw on Environmental Impact Assessment (Number 37, 2005). According to the NBSAP, the Ministry is currently working on amending its general law, including the development and adoption of several bylaws, specifically on protected areas, genetic resources and biodiversity, and species conservation. The second main legal framework for biodiversity is represented by the application of the Agriculture Law of the Ministry of Agriculture (Number 44 of the year 2002), "which includes a series of articles addressing the sustainable use of natural resources, including genetic diversity and the protection of wildlife species inside and outside their natural habitats." The third legal framework is represented by the special setup associated with the Aqaba Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) and its sub-national mandate over environmental protection and management (special law Number 32 for the year 2000). The NBSAP 2015-2020 "calls for the initiation of a strategic dialogue between ASEZA and the Ministry of Environment on the national alignment of ASEZA's environmental legislations and the facilitation of knowledge exchange, reciprocal support and collaboration." The NBSAP contains a specific target for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (target 24), with three key performance indicators: a) national awareness about the Nagoya Protocol is raised; b) pilot initiatives on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol are implemented; and c) national regulations for the enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol are developed and legally adopted. In addition, the NBSAP contains a specific target for TK (target 29), although in a broader sense than the Nagoya Protocol, which covers TK of biodiversity in general. This target contains the following three key performance indicators: a) a national assessment of TK undertaken and a country report published; b) research protocol for biodiversity TK documentation developed and adopted nationally, and c) national action plans for biodiversity TK adopted. The Nature Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Environment is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
13	Kazakhstan	The Republic of Kazakhstan is party to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD since September 15, 2015. This adoption allows international legal protection, regulation of access to national genetic resources, and the equal benefit-sharing from their use, access to TK associated with genetic resources, and benefits arising from the use of such knowledge, thereby encouraging advancement of research in the field of genetic resources. The Ministry of Environment and Water Resources is the National Focal Point of the CBD in Kazakhstan and also the National Coordinator, whose duties are assigned to the Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Forestry and Hunting of the Ministry of Kazakhstan. Under the authority of the Ministry, Kazakhstan developed and implemented a National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Kazakhstan (1999), prepared and provided by the Convention Secretariat to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th National Reports on its implementation. The Strategy of "Kazakhstan-2050," the national policy for development; the Concept of Innovation for the Development of Kazakhstan until 2020; and the Concept of Kazakhstan's Transition to "Green Economy"—both issued as Presidential Decrees—are defining the future strategy for conservation and development in the country. Currently, the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MoEWR), on behalf of the Government of Kazakhstan, is preparing the "Concept for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of Kazakhstan till 2030," in which one of the tasks put the country's accession to the Nagoya Protocol and the

		establishment of a national mechanism of intercession to this Protocol.
14	Kenya	Kenya is a party to the Nagoya Protocol. The country has inadequate environmental and biodiversity-related laws, policies, and instructional frameworks. However, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) has provisions on rights to reasonable access to wildlife and benefit-sharing. Conservation of plant genetic resources (PGRs) in Kenya is mostly uncoordinated and largely donor-funded with a timeframe that is not long enough to sustain the process. Kenya's legislation framework gives little attention on the IPR of TK. Kenya's NBSAP (1999) goals are: a) to ensure and maintain a high quality environment for sustainable livelihoods for all Kenyans; b) to guarantee inter- and intra-generational sustainable use of natural resources and services; c) to maintain ecological and ecosystem processes; and d) to preserve and benefit from genetic resources and biological diversity in the nation's ecosystems and to preserve their cultural value. However, there is inadequate political will and financial support to implement the NBSAP, which is moreover currently outdated. Although at present national environment management matters cut across various agencies, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is charged with the coordination and establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management and conservation of biological diversity. There is a desk officer on NEMA on ABS but with limited experience and expertise on ABS. Furthermore, there is expertise in relation to ABS within the Kenya Wildlife Services. An ABS national focal point has still not been nominated.
15	Mongolia	The Republic of Mongolia ratified the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014. Although Mongolia has entered into a number of joint ventures with respect to the conservation and utilization of genetic resources, there are no specific laws addressing access to genetic resources. However, the Environmental Protection Law (1995) makes general reference to access, benefit-sharing, and sustainable use of genetic resources of the country. The National Committee on Biosafety (Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism) is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted. There is a considerable body of both general and specialized information available on biological resources in Mongolia. Access to and use of this information is, however, limited by the lack of finances and the modern equipment and technology that would allow for the development of a more integrated and regularly accessible information base. Mongolia has a considerable body of TK, mainly with respect to livestock breeding, human and animal health, and pasture management. However, there has been no attempt to incorporate TK or practices into the National Action Plan. Mongolian traditional milk products are a good example for the use of available biological products such as milk of various domesticated animals and microbial diversity. Mongolian Patent Law stipulates that although medicinal products, including those derived from microbiological methods can be patented, methods of treatment may not. As a result of a study of 50 different species of plants carried out at the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Mongolia Academy of Science (MAS), about 500 individual compounds have been isolated, 199 of which were novel compounds. However, Mongolia still has only a very limited capacity in biotechnology, with low production capacity and no institutional capacity for moving the biodiscovery programs forward into ABS permits.
16	Myanmar	The Republic of the Union of Myanmar became a party to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014. The NBSAP of Myanmar was adopted in 2011; it identifies equity as the most important aspect in using biological resources sustainably in the long run and calls for consideration of the poor and economically disadvantaged groups to secure their access to common resources. The NBSAP also calls for mainstreaming biodiversity across different policy sectors and for establishing links to rural development (Strategic Direction 2). The NBSAP recognizes the importance of ABS and includes consideration for ABS implementation in the country, particularly related to plant genetic resources. The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) is the agency responsible for implementing the national policy on nature conservation in Myanmar; however, other Ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MOLF), among others, share the common responsibility and accountability for biodiversity conservation. In 1990, the National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) was created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) to act as a central management agency for environmental matters. The NCEA is composed of 19 members, all of whom are heads of departments from various sectoral ministries. The NCEA is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted. In addition to government agencies, numerous international and local NGOs that address environmental issues have been created over the past decade. Myanmar actively participated in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) GEF ABS capacity development project (2010-2014), during which a few national and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) level consultations were held.
17	Panama	Panama ratified the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014. Panama has an established ABS legal framework, which includes the General Environmental Law (enabling and general provisions on ABS); Decree No 25 of 2009 (i.e., ABS regulations); the Criminal Code amendments of 2007; and other resolutions that serve as the basis for the processing of non-commercial research. Recently, Law No. 25 of 2015 (which creates the Ministry of Environment in Panama to replace the National Environmental Authority [ANAM]) was created, which enables provisions on ABS (through an amendment to Article 71 of the General Environmental Law). A TK sui generis system has been in

		place since 2000 (Law No. 20 on TK and its regulation of 2001), and focuses on the protection of traditional cultural expressions. In 2015 a Law for the Protection of Traditional Medicine (including ABS components such as PIC and benefit-sharing) was approved by the Parliament and is pending publication. In addition, free trade agreements have incorporated some references to the relationship between ABS/biodiversity and IPR (seeking to promote mutually supportive implementation of both regimes). Under the Ministry of the Environment, Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, a Genetic Resources Unit (UNARGEN) operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues, and is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
18	Rwanda	Rwanda ratified the Nagoya Protocol on October 12, 2014 and is on track to develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for the implementation of the Protocol. A draft ministerial order governing the access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use in Rwanda has been developed. Other related existing laws are the Organic Law No. 04/2005, which determines the modalities of protection, conservation, and promotion of the environment in Rwanda, especially in its articles 4, 19, 52 and 82; Law No. 70/2013 of 02/09/2013, which governs biodiversity in Rwanda, especially in its Article 29; and Law No. 31/2009 of 26/10/2009, which enforces protection of IPR. Rwanda adopted a Biodiversity Policy in 2011 and a Biodiversity Law in 2013, and developed its first NBSAP in 2003. The document targeted the following five major outcomes: a) improved conservation of protected areas and wetlands; b) sustainable use of the biodiversity of natural ecosystems and agro-systems; c) the rational use of biotechnology; d) the development and strengthening of policy, institutional, legal, and human resource frameworks; and e) the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biological resources. Although many activities have been successfully achieved for each of the five outcomes, implementation gaps include inefficient coordination of activities due to a lack of key permanent staff to manage and monitor the overall program; insufficient technical capacity; insufficient linkage with other international instruments; conflicting priorities based on institutional mandates; the lack of new and appropriate financing mechanisms; weak mobilization and coordination of donors; and the absence of both an established benefit-sharing mechanism in agro-ecosystems production and the initiation of new and stimulating incentives to protect agro-biodiversity. The revision and updating of the NBSAP has been completed; however, its adoption is pending. The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) is the designated institution where the CBD and ABS focal points are hosted.
19	Samoa	Samoa became a party to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014. Samoa's NBSAP was formally approved by the country's Cabinet in April 2001. The NBSAP was officially launched on the International Day for Biodiversity in May 2001 and defines the objectives, goals, and actions organized under eight themes: mainstreaming biodiversity; ecosystem management; species management; community empowerment, awareness, involvement, ownership, and benefits; access and benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources; biosecurity; agrobiodiversity; and financial resources and mechanisms. Since the adoption of the NBSAP, four pieces of biodiversity legislation have been enacted and nine biodiversity-related policies and national strategies have been approved (for example, Biodiversity Conservation Policy, Land Use Policy, National Water Resources Management Strategy, National Water Resources Policy, and Forest Reserve Conservation Policy). At the sectoral level, biodiversity mainstreaming is advanced in legislation and policies related to forestry, water resources, fisheries, urban planning, as well as tourism and education. In addition to efforts being made in sectoral planning, biodiversity integration at the projects and activities level is also noteworthy. Agriculture continues on a path of increased genetic diversification in crops and domestic animals, with new species and varieties being introduced to improve yields, resist disease, and as export prospects. The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted. Currently, Samoa uses an access permit system to allow access to its genetic resources to be used for biodiscovery. Between 2011 and 2015 about 29 such permit requests were submitted, with six permits approved. The key challenge is the lack of monitoring and compliance of these permits and the delays in providing the permits. Also, there are no benefit-sharing provisions made available in the country in the absence of a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework on ABS.

20	Seychelles	The Republic of Seychelles is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. Seychelles does not have a comprehensive legislative/regulatory ABS framework in place. Seychelles developed a draft bill in 2005 on access and benefit-sharing entitled "Commentary on the Development of the Republic of Seychelles Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing." The objective of the bill was to set the perimeters for the development of all aspects of a full-fledged legislation and supporting legislation on ABS in the Seychelles. However, the bill was never adopted. The Republic of Seychelles received a GEF-enabling activities grant to develop its NBSAP in 1997, establishing among its major goals ensuring access to and the judicious control of genetic resources. A new NBSPA was published in 2014, which considers a comprehensive review of biodiversity-related legislation including the promulgation of ABS regulations (Project 25).The broadest mandate of the sectoral agencies is that of the Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS), which, through its parent the Ministry of Industries and International Business, is empowered to authorize scientific research projects in the Seychelles and manages access to genetic resources. The Department of the Environment of the Seychelles National Botanical Gardens is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
21	South Africa	South Africa is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. South Africa has a well-developed and progressive policy framework for biodiversity management. South Africa is one of the few countries to put in place national legislation that gives effect to Articles 15 and 8(j) of the CBD, which recognize the importance of regulated access to genetic resources as well as their associated TK by requiring the users of these resources to obtain PIC and negotiate mutually agreed terms to share the benefits derived from commercial or non-commercial exploitation of such resources in a fair and equitable manner with the provider countries, including ILCs. The framework legislation to regulate ABS issues is the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004). This legislation was built on the basis of the White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (1997), the CBD, and the Bonn Guidelines on ABS. The objectives of the Biodiversity Act are to provide for: a) the management and conservation of biological diversity within the country; b) the use of indigenous biological resources in a sustainable manner; c) the fair and equitable sharing among stakeholders of benefits arising from biodiscovery involving indigenous biological resources; and d) to give effect to ratified international agreements relating to biodiversity which are binding on the Republic. ABS aspects of the Biodiversity Act are being implemented through the Bioprospecting, Access, and Benefit-Sharing (BABS) Amendment Regulations. These regulations provide for: a) the notification process for the discovery phase of biodiscovery involving any indigenous genetic and biological resources; b) a permitting system for biodiscovery and biotrade activities involving any indigenous genetic and biological resources or export from the Republic of any indigenous genetic and biological resources for the purposes of biodiscovery, biotrade or any other kind of research; c) form and content of and requirements and criteria for benefit-sharing and material transfer agreements; and d) establishing the administrative process of the Bioprospecting Trust Fund. South Africa published its NBSAP in 2005 and intends to complete a revised and updated NBSAP. National targets, aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, have already been developed and incorporate outcomes contained in the existing NBSAP (2005). Along with the National Biodiversity Assessment (2011), these documents serve as the basis for the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF), which is updated every five years, as required by the Biodiversity Act. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
22	Sudan	Sudan is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. Sudan has not adopted specific measures on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing or related to access to TK associated to genetic resources. Sudan does not have a specific biodiversity law; the more general Environment Conservation Act of 2001 covers the protection of biodiversity. The government of Sudan has recently, on June 25, 2015, adopted the new Sudanese NBSAP 2013-2020. This document clearly states that "currently, there is no national legislation on access to genetic resources and aspects of sharing of benefits arising from their utilization" and that the "number of scientists and technicians, who are trained mainly on conservation of genetic resources, is very meagre and limited to some units such as the Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Research Centre of the Agricultural Research Corporation (APGRC/ARC)." Regarding the institutional structure to manage ABS in the country, the new NBSAP concludes, "there are no specific institutions that are totally responsible for handling such matters." The institutional management of the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and the sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources in Sudan is done mainly through sectoral implementation. The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) has the competence to develop environmental policies regarding plant agro-biodiversity, forest biodiversity, rangeland and livestock biodiversity, and wildlife, marine, and inland waters ecosystems. The NBSAP establishes the following priority actions in regard to ABS: a) enactment of necessary national legislations for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity taking into consideration the matters related to access and benefit-sharing as well as protection of the local communities, farmers, and pastoralist rights to biological resources and their indigenous knowledge, practices, and technologies; including issuance of a national legislation on PGR; b) creation of

		institutional bodies for regulating the access to plant agro-biodiversity and relating indigenous TK on the basis of fair and equitable benefit-sharing with necessary consideration to farmers' and local community rights consistent with the international instruments of relevance such as CBD and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA); and c) documentation of indigenous knowledge, practices, and technologies that are associated with the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and the conservation and sustainable use of forest and rangeland biodiversity. The HCENR is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.
23	Tajikistan	The Republic of Tajikistan acceded to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD in 2012 by the Decree No. 1312 as of September 17, 2012. It is expected that the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the country will further improve the food security and stipulate the sustainable development, conserving the biodiversity and valuable species of genetic resources. A key place in the hierarchy of legal acts in the sphere of regulation of natural management and environmental conservation belongs to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Environmental Conservation" adopted in 2011; this law is updated annually to strengthen control with regard to the preservation and use of biodiversity. The national actions are guided by the National Strategy and Action Plan on Preservation and Rational Use of Biodiversity of the Republic of Tajikistan, and implementation of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Special Protected Natural Areas." The institutional base of biodiversity conservation consists of institutions and organizations working on studying and conserving biodiversity and its components: The Committee on Environment Protection, National Biodiversity, and Biosafety Center (NBBC); the Forestry Productive Enterprise of the Republic of Tajikistan (FPERT); and institutes of the Academy of Science specializing in biology, botany, and zoology. The Ministry for Nature Protection (MNP) provides coordination and control of meeting the requirements of the CBD and develops and implements the state policy in nature conservation and natural resources management. The main units of the MNP are specialized inspection bodies of state control and research institutions. The NBBC is in charge of coordinating activities on biodiversity conservation and implementation of the CBD through the NBSAP. The Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Ministry of Agriculture work on the conservation and sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity, genetic resource preservation, and breeding of new agricultural plants as well as the improvement of existing varieties. Local executive administrations (such as Khukumats) provide executive tools for implementing the CBD in local communities and organizing the process of environmental education.
24	Uruguay	Uruguay is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (ratification) on October 12, 2014. There is no ABS legal framework in place in Uruguay. The National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources has developed a draft ABS Law with the participation of the Ministry of Environment; however, the draft ABS law as it exists its insufficient to comply with the Nagoya Protocol and its approval is still pending. The NBSAP provides a general framework for the conservation and sustainable use of Uruguay's biodiversity. It includes an assessment of current status and problems regarding: in situ and ex situ conservation; impact assessment; research and training; exchange of information; access to genetic resources; public education and awareness; integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into development programs, plans, and policies; and incentive measures. Regarding access to genetic resources (Article 15), the NBSAP states that "in the exercise of the national sovereignty on its genetic resources the right to regulate access is an essential instrument to achieve the conservation, sustainable use of the biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from their utilization." The NBSAP also highlights the development of a legal instrument on ABS and addresses TK and farmers' rights and proposes support to the realization of these rights. The Environmental Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.

1.2 Baseline Analysis

1.2.1 Long-term solution

3. The long-term solution is the establishment of a comprehensive national legal, policy, regulatory and institutional framework and capacity for ABS to activate the potential of the diverse genetic resources and TK for generating economic benefits to the target country and key stakeholders, including local communities where appropriate, in the form of business, employment, technology transfer, and capacity development. The long-term solution will involve building trust between users and providers of genetic resources in order to identify and strengthen biodiscovery efforts of biochemical products such as pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and agro-chemicals. These new opportunities will strengthen the economic case and political motivation as well as the financing

required for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity/resources containing the genetic material.

1.2.2 Barriers analysis

4. Limited legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks. At present, there are insufficient levels of awareness regarding the value of genetic resources as a source of innovation and scientific/technological development among decision- and policymakers, and the constituents to whom they respond, to ensure political support for assigning the levels of resources that are required for its conservation and sustained use. Lack of capacity has been identified as a key constraint for the introduction of national ABS regimes across a wide range of stakeholders and at all levels – national, state, local/community, and sectoral. At the national level, there is little understanding of ABS issues and the protection of TK among sectors other than those directly involved in the conservation and development of biological resources, and even then there is a need to ensure consistency in the vision and rationale behind ABS, given the emergence of relevant initiatives on Intellectual Property Rights (World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO]) and agricultural/plant genetic resources linked to other global instruments (ITPGRFA). Government institutions also require training inputs to ensure that they have the capacity to perform the roles of "checkpoints" as provided for in the Nagoya Protocol.

5. Limited trust between users and providers of genetic resources. Within the biotechnology, agriculture, pharmaceutical, botanical, and food industries, scientific researchers are among the key stakeholders that will be directly affected by national ABS frameworks when it comes into force. This issue is compounded by the limited trust between users of genetic resources of these industries and providers of these resources and TK that will prevent implementation of any national ABS framework. Government representatives and ILCs are not aware of best practices, business models, and the intricacies of research and development processes of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology, and cosmetics sector).

6. Limited capacity of indigenous and local communities to implement the Nogoya Protocol. At the community level, there is lack of awareness among ILCs about the potential and availability of biological/genetic resources and associated TK. The absence of such understanding contributes to the loss and degradation of bio-resources through unsustainable patterns of land use, which also leads to the loss of associated TK. ILCs have limited understanding about how to respond to requests for access to their genetic resources and TK, including their rights and responsibilities within national ABS frameworks. The absence of useful and user-friendly approaches such as community protocols for clarifying PIC and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), including promotional materials, guidelines, and manuals on the value of bio-resources and associated TK and the ABS principles enshrined in the CBD in local languages, is a barrier in this case. Translation of such materials into local languages is, therefore, important for the wide use of these tools by the stakeholders, plus support from appropriate training programs is needed for the holistic success of this project.

1.2.3 Baseline investments

	Country	Baseline Investments
1	Albania	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period in Albania are estimated to be $13,426,000 USD. There are different projects focusing on biodiversity conservation in the country that are related to sharing the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. These include projects such as the German Development Corporation (GIZ)–Ministry of Environment's Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra (Skadar), with a total budget of $2,160,000 USD (2 million Euros). Also, during recent years, work on protected areas (PAs) has focused on transboundary areas, in particular with regard to the development of the Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve. This project is funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) in the amount of $3,840,480 USD (3,556,000 Euros) and $298,080 USD (276,000 Euros) from national funds. The Italian Cooperation and the IUCN also have a project related to PAs that promotes innovative approaches to PA management, with a total budget of $2,376,000 (2.2 million Euros). These PA-related projects will make an important contribution to the conservation of the

		country's genetic resources, building national capacities related to ABS and promoting the protection of TK. Albania is a candidate country to join the European Union, and as a part of that work there is a very important initiative to help prepare the country to comply with the Natura 2000 Network designation process. This is a 4-year project (2015-2018) funded by the Italian Cooperation, with a total budget of $4,752,000 USD (4.4 million Euros), which will have an important impact on access to information and in promoting partnerships for biodiscovery.
2	Belarus	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period in Belarus are estimated to be $1,279,930 USD. Most of the planned investments are by the government and are related to the research institutions that base their work on researching genetic resources. The most evident and direct investment is the yearly budget of the NCC-ABS at the Institute of Genetics and Cytology within the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, with an investment of $30,000 USD per year (an estimated total of $150,000 USD). Specific projects include: a) *Maintenance of the State Cadastre of Fauna in the Republic of Belarus*, with an estimated budget of $31,230 USD; b) the conservation of bison, including the genotyping of European bison (*Bison bonasus*) and study of the deposited DNA bank of the Belovezha bison (*Bialowieza bison*), with an estimated total budget of $35,000 USD; c) cataloguing the genetic resources of rare and endangered wild plant species based on DNA identification technique with a total estimated budget of $10,000 USD; d) the establishment of the forest seed storage bank and the development of the transplant nursery in Belavezhskaya Puscha National Park (Bialowieza Forest), with an estimated total budget of $520,000 USD; and e) the State Program for the Development of Strong Protected Natural Areas System (2015-2019) with an estimated total budget $456,000 USD and the identification of natural sanctuaries and migration corridors with a total budget of $32,700 USD, both of which will contribute to the protection of the countries genetic resources; and f) funding of UNDP projects, particularly the National System of Environmental Monitoring, with a total of $45,000 USD invested for monitoring purposes.
3	Botswana	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Botswana are estimated to be $462,941 USD. This government investment (Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism) will be directed to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and specific ABS activities with the participation of multiple stakeholders (e.g., various government agencies, ILCs, researchers, and the private sector).
4	Colombia	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2019 period in Colombia are estimated to be $6,518,338 USD. These investments include a study to develop guidelines on benefit sharing (to be codified in an official resolution or decree) with a total budget of $29,000 USD, which will be provided through the Green and Sustainable Business Office of the MADS. A second initiative, "Expedición Bio" (Bio Expedition), will be carried out by Colciencias and other national institutions (including the MADS). This program will include four main areas of work, one of which includes bioprospecting, aimed at the promotion of genetic resources' commercial uses. This is a comprehensive initiative from the government that will run from 2014 to 2025, and which seeks to establish the country in the area of the global bioeconomy. The total budget for the Bio Expedition initiative is estimated at $120 million USD, $30 million of which will be dedicated to the biodiscovery component. Fund allocated for the 2016-2019 period under the biodiscovery component are estimated to be $3 million USD, and will be used to strengthen national capacities and establish partnerships and identify opportunities for biodiscovery. GEF-funded projects that are part of the baseline include *Development and production of natural dyes in the Chocó Region of Colombia for food, cosmetics and personal care industries under the provision of the Nagoya Protocol* (GEF ID 5160) with a total budget of $3,017,193 USD. Finally, the MADS will invest $261,040 USD in ABS-related activities and the Sinchi will investment $211,105 USD in research and development activities on genetic resources that will serve as the basis for future ABS partnership for the development of natural-based products.
5	Comoros	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Comoros are estimated to be $2,246,000 USD. This includes an investment by the Direction Generals de l' Environnement et des Forets of $2,196,000 USD and an investment by the UNDP of $50,000 USD for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
6	Dominican Republic	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in the Dominican Republic are estimated to be $353,200 USD. The baseline investment will be limited to activities funded directly by the government to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, building national capacities, and engaging multiple stakeholders in ABS (e.g., various government agencies, researchers, and the private sector). Finally, under the GIZ-funded project *Promotion of economic potentials of biodiversity in an equitable and sustainable way for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America* for member states of the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Dominican Republic will benefit from regional capacity-building activities.
7	Ecuador	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Ecuador are estimated to be $17,767,866 USD. These include the Ecuadorian Intellectual Property

		Institute (IEPI) program/line of work on TK with the goal to promote and protect TK and genetic resources associated with the ILCs, including activities for capacity-building and for the development of biocultural community protocols (BCPs). The estimated investment for 2015 is $170,170 USD. Associated with these activities is the work that will be carried out by National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (SENESCYT) also on TK protection, including promotion of a digital database on TK, the development of a protocol to conduct research on TK, the establishment of a dialogue processes to mainstream TK into different sectors, the legal protection of TK in the CODES, the development of the anti-biopiracy committee, information-sharing and capacity-building for the ILCs, and support for the development of BCPs, jointly with MAE. Additional government investments related to ABS will amount to $398,340 USD. GEF-funded projects that are part of the baseline include *Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources* (GEF ID 5534) with a total budget of $17,034,356 USD. Finally, the GIZ will support raising awareness and of the development of BCPs with an investment of $165,000 USD.
8	Egypt	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Egypt are estimated to be $700,000 USD. This will be a direct government investment by the Ministry of State and Environmental Affairs to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and specific ABS activities with the participation of multiple stakeholders (e.g., various government agencies, ILCs, researchers, and the private sector).
9	Ethiopia	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Ethiopia are estimated to be approximately $700,000 USD. This investment from the GIZ will support the strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promotion of biodiscovery initiatives, and promotion of the participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
10	Honduras	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Honduras are estimated to be $814,497 USD. These include a government-funded initiative of up to $150,000 USD to be implemented by the Intellectual Property Rights Office to promote the identification and protection of biodiversity through collective marks of biodiversity-related products, including the use of associated TK. Additional government investments related to ABS (Ministry of the Environment) will total $664,497 USD. Within the context of the UN- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+ *Development of a REDD+ Programme in Honduras*, activities will be conducive to the development of a Draft Law on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), which is applicable broadly to the management of natural resources and will also cover access to genetic resources and associated TK. Finally, under the GIZ-funded project *Promotion of economic potentials of biodiversity in an equitable and sustainable way for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America* for member states of the SICA, Honduras will benefit from regional capacity-building activities.
11	India	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period in India are estimated to be $24.8 million USD. It is important to note that ABS policy and legislation has been in place for more than 10 years and therefore the country is allocating an important amount of funds to keep its public administration and there are several projects that connect and strengthen the implementation of the ABS policies and procedures. Apart from the important national budget to support the NBA and the SBB at the state level ($1,089,000 USD), there are other projects directly related to ABS implementation. The first project, *Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions*, has been in operation since 2011 and it was set to end in 2015 (although it is likely to be extended for another year). This is a GEF-funded project, co-funded by the Indian Government and with the UNEP as the implementing agency (IA), with a total budget of $9,839,000 USD. Another important project is the *Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)*. This is a UNDP 2- to 3-year project (2015-2017) with impact on different aspects of ABS policy with a total budget of $10,000,000 USD. There is also long-term technical assistance from the Norwegian Government to the NBA with a total investment of $632,000 USD; this investment aims to promote dialogue and interaction on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the CBD and its implication on India's domestic Policy and Law. Last, an Indo-German ABS partnership (2016-2019) will contribute to strengthening the ABS institutional capacities and structures of the country, with a specific focus on developing and documenting best practices and developing success stories with the business sector. This project will have an estimated budget of $3,240,000 USD (3 million Euros).
12	Jordan	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period are estimated to be around $1,130,000 USD. There are three basic investments that constitute the project's baseline in Jordan. The first is the project on the Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Jordan funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Energy and Climate Fund (EKF-ESS) with a total budget of $300,000 USD and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment. This investment will allow building the institutional and technical capacities to develop and enforce national biodiversity policies and strategies and to inform and influence policy-level decision-makers regarding the investments with potential impacts on natural resources so that ecosystems and their services are adequately and continuously taken into full account. The second set of projects relates to the creation of a national platform for plant genetic resources information and

		knowledge sharing and exchange for research and development for target groups and stakeholders in Jordan. This project is led by the National Center for Agriculture Research and Extension Center (NCARE) with an estimated budget of $500,000 USD from different multilateral cooperation agencies. The third set of projects is led by the Royal Botanic Garden and focuses on the collection and preservation of seeds of all the native plant species of Jordan and the development of the "Wild Socioeconomic Plant Conservation Strategy for Jordan." This set of projects is funded by the Agence Française de Développement and Multilateral Cooperation in the amount of $330,000 USD.
13	Kazakhstan	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Kazakhstan are estimated to be $1,050,000 USD. This will include an investment from the Ministry of Agriculture of $1,000,000 USD and an investment from the UNDP of $50,000 USD for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promotion of biodiscovery initiatives, and promotion of the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
14	Kenya	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Kenya are estimated to be $2,841,110 USD. These include the project *Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol* (GEF ID 5626), which will be funded through the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) with a total budget of $2,665,110 USD. The baseline also includes an investment of $76,000 USD in royalties from the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)/NOVOZYME bioprospecting partnership for research and development and a share of the resultant benefits. Finally, the KWS will invest $100,000 USD for research and development and bioprospecting regulations in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol.
15	Mongolia	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Mongolia are estimated to be $350,000 USD. This government investment (Ministry for the Environment, Green Development, and Tourism) will be directed to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promotion of biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
16	Myanmar	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Myanmar are estimated to be $365,000 USD. This government investment (Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry) will be directed to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
17	Panama	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Panama are estimated to be $545,000 USD. The most important nationally funded project is for the safeguard, identification, compilation, and registry of TK supported by the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for a total value of 275,000 USD during 2016. Similar investments are likely to happen in the coming years. In addition, within the context of the UN-REDD+ Program for Panama, a preliminary design of a BCP for the research and collection of medicinal plant species in indigenous lands (i.e., *comarcas*) is under development with an investment of $30,000 USD. A government investment (Ministry of Environment) of $240,000 USD will be directed to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Finally, under the GIZ-funded project *Promotion of economic potentials of biodiversity in an equitable and sustainable way for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America* for member states of the SICA, Panama will benefit from regional capacity-building activities.
18	Rwanda	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Rwanda are estimated to be $350,000 USD. This government investment (Rwanda Environment Management Authority) will support the strengthening of the national legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, biodiscovery initiatives, and the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
19	Samoa	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Samoa are estimated to be $450,000 USD. This government investment (Ministry of Finance) will support the strengthening of the national legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, biodiscovery initiatives, and the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
20	Seychelles	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in the Seychelles are estimated to be $2,100,000 USD. This will include an investment by the Ministry of Environment, Energy, and Climate Change of $195,000 USD and an investment by the Seychelles Bureau of Standards of $105,000 USD directed towards strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Baseline investments will also include $1,800,000 USD for the maintenance of ex-situ gene bank of plant resources at the National Botanical Gardens and the National Biodiversity Centre.
21	South Africa	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in South Africa are estimated to be $750,000 USD. This will include an investment by the UNDP of

		$50,000 USD in support of strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Baseline investments will also include $700,000 USD from the Department of Environmental Affairs, which will provide technical support to the Bioprospecting and Biodiversity Economy initiative in the country.
22	Sudan	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period in the Sudan are estimated to be $726,000 USD. Most of these investments are direct government investments with a small amount ($26,000 USD) coming from UNESCO. The lead institution for the expenditure of these investments is the Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Institute with $620,000 USD. There are also investments for a total of $80,000 USD, which is related to the legal modification of sectoral regulations, training in legal aspects of ABS, developing legal instruments, and generating policies related to ABS practices and TK that are either underway or will be during the course of this project (plant genetic resources and wildlife conservation).
23	Tajikistan	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Tajikistan are estimated to be $350,000 USD. This will include an investment by the NBBC of $340,000 USD and an investment by the UNDP of $10,000 USD for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
24	Uruguay	Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2016-2019 period in Uruguay are estimated to be $350,000 USD. This government investment (National Directorate of Environment) will be directed to strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, promoting biodiscovery initiatives, and promoting the participation of ILCs in implementing the Nagoya Protocol.

2 Project Strategy

2.1 Rationale

7. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (hereafter referred to as "the Nagoya Protocol" or "the Protocol") was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting in Nagoya, Japan, 2010. Ninety-two (92) countries signed the Nagoya Protocol while the protocol was open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from February 2, 2011 to February 1, 2012. The Protocol entered into force on October 12, 2014. A total of 36 parties have ratified the Protocol as of January 1, 2016. The process of ratification has been supported by the GEF through a number of country-based and regional projects as well as investments from other donors and providers of technical assistance. While some of these projects have also been designed for implementation of the protocol, this new project will focus on implementation of basic measures.

8. This project is in direct response to the decision at the Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ICNP-2) held in Delhi, July 2012, where the Conference of the Parties "Reiterates its invitation to the Global Environment Facility to provide financial support to Parties to assist with the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and its implementation." A synthesis of the elements for capacity building for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol can be found in the "Overview of measures to build or develop capacity to effectively implement the Protocol based on the needs and priorities of Parties and indigenous and local communities". This is Annex II of the "Report of the eleventh meeting of the conference of the parties to the convention on biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35). The need for capacity building was reviewed once more at ICNP-3 in the document "Measures to assist in capacity-building and development and the strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition" (UNEP/CBD/ICNP/3/CRP.2).

2.2 Conformity of the Project with GEF Policies and Focal Area Strategies

9. This project fits with the GEF Biodiversity Strategies for GEF 5 (BD-4) and GEF-6 (Program 8) and the Aichi Target 16 (By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational,

consistent with national legislation). This project will support 24 countries that have completed national strategies-plans and/or NBSAPs or National Reports that include explicit references to national ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol. These participating countries have also provide proof of a "baseline project," that is, the ABS investments over the duration of this project that will take place whether or not this GEF project is funded. The 24 countries were selected during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase and the level of support take into account an in-depth assessment of needs not already covered by current ABS investments. This in-depth assessment included the identification of the specific gaps to be filled by this project in the participating countries. The information was country-specific and derived from the scoping study carried out to identify the gap. This assessment also took into account information provided by the CBD Secretariat on the countries and activities carried out with the GEF Mid-size Project (MSP) in support of the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol (PIMS 4415: Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol). Participating countries provided documentation on the government's interest on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, including their plans to sustain the effort behind the time and budget of this project. This was in the form of "mainstreaming" of ABS into government's business (i.e., budget lines in national budget, staffing, etc.). Without this explicit commitment, institutional and financial sustainability of this GEF project would be seriously compromised.

10. In addition, since financial resources are not enough to support all of the 144+ GEF eligible countries, the following criteria was used for the selection of the 24 countries:

11. TIER 1: Countries that have ratified the protocol prior to PIF approval by the GEF Council (29 as of February 7, 2016), or will ratify the Protocol during the project preparation (12 months after PIF approval). Countries that have already benefited from one or more of the country-based or regional projects funded by the GEF Trust Fund (GFTF) or the NPIF, or by a project from another institution (e.g., ABS Capacity Development Initiative or bilateral) could participate in this new project.

12. TIER 2. Countries that have not ratified or will not ratify during project development (CEO Endorsement), but are actively working toward accession. Countries that require the development of the legal and administrative measures for the relevant National Authorities to request accession to the Nagoya Protocol may fall into this category. Same considerations regarding participation when countries have already benefited from previous projects (see TIER 1).

13. TIER 3. Countries that will not accede in the near future but have strong political support.

Table 1. List of selected countries and information on date of signature and the status of ratification (rtf) or accession (acs) (Source: https://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/default.shtml)

	Country	Ratification		Party
1	Albania	01/29/13	acs	10/12/14
2	Belarus	06/26/14	acs	10/12/14
3	Botswana	02/21/13	acs	10/12/14
4	Colombia	Signed but not ratified yet: has benefited from one country-based GEF project and there is strong political support for implementation of ABS projects in line with current regional/national ABS legislation and the Nagoya Protocol		
5	Comoros	05/28/13	acs	10/12/14
6	Dominican Republic	11/13/14	rtf	02/11/15
7	Ecuador	Signed but not ratified yet: has benefited from one country-based GEF project and there is strong political support for implementation of ABS projects in line with current regional/national ABS legislation and the Nagoya Protocol		

8	Egypt	10/28/13	rtf	10/12/14
9	Ethiopia	11/16/12	acs	10/12/14
10	Honduras	08/12/13	rtf	10/12/14
11	India	10/09/12	rtf	10/12/14
12	Jordan	01/10/12	rtf	10/12/14
13	Kazakhstan	06/17/15	acs	09/15/15
14	Kenya	04/07/14	rtf	10/12/14
15	Mongolia	05/21/13	rtf	10/12/14
16	Myanmar	01/08/14	acs	10/12/14
17	Panama	12/12/12	rtf	10/12/14
18	Rwanda	03/20/12	rtf	10/12/14
19	Samoa	05/20/14	acs	10/12/14
20	Seychelles	04/20/12	rtf	10/12/14
21	South Africa	01/10/13	rtf	10/12/14
22	Sudan	07/07/14	rtf	10/12/14
23	Tajikistan	09/04/13	acs	10/12/14
24	Uruguay	07/14/14	rtf	10/12/14

2.3 Country and regional ownership: eligibility and drivenness

14. All participating countries require having explicit reference to the implementation of ABS measures and the Nagoya Protocol (to the extent possible) in their national strategies-plans and/or NBSAPs or other relevant national strategies or plans. The government's baseline financial investments in support of these plans will be used as co-financing and a letter(s) to that effect were requested for CEO Endorsement.

2.4 Design principles and strategic considerations

15. Project Identification Form (PIF) Conformity: The project design is aligned with the original PIF. The project's strategy, including the structure of the project components, closely resembles the PIF that was approved by the GEF. However, a fourth project component was included in response to requests made by the participating countries during two regional project validation workshops held during the PPG phase in Panama City, Panama, and Istanbul, Turkey (the workshop reports are included in Annex 8.3) to establish a Community of Practice (CoP) on ABS and the South-South Cooperation Framework. Accordingly, the new project component is: "Component 4− Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS." This new project component has been allocated $147,000 USD from the GEF and $147,000 USD in cofinancing from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), who will operate as a Project Responsible Party and will be responsible for implementing this component. In addition, the project cofinancing increased from $12,000,000 USD (cofinancing ratio: 1:1) as originally indicated in the PIF to $16,920,575 USD (cofinancing ratio: 1:1.41) at the time of the CEO Endorsement.

16. The allocation of financial resources among the project components was revised based on a gap analysis and the specific needs of the participating countries to fulfill their obligations with the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, the project duration was reduced from 60 months to 36 months as part of a strategy to optimize the financial and technical assistance provided through the GEF grant to the project participating countries and to reduce operation costs that will be incurred if the project has a longer life. Accordingly, the new allocation of GEF funds and cofinancing is as follows:

Project Component	Grant Amount (USD)	Cofinancing (USD
Component 1	4,663,409	6,728,545
Component 2	4,046,343	5,442,319
Component 3	2,571,820	3,798,166
Component 4	147,000	147,000

Subtotal	11,428,572	16,116,030
Project Management	571,428	804,545
Total Project Cost	**12,000,000**	**16,920,575**

17. In addition, the following changes were made to the project outputs, which do not represent a departure from the project's strategy as defined originally in the PIF.

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	Project Document Outputs (Component 1)
Outcome 1.2. Capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS - including a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) - improved as measured by the ABS Tracking Tool	*Outcome 1.2. Capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS - including a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) - improved as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard* It was clarified that the baseline capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies were assessed using the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard rather than the ABS Tracking Tool. Scores for all 24 participating countries are included in the Project Results Framework, Section 3. In addition, the GEF ABS Tracking Tool was completed for all 24 countries.

18. UNDP's Comparative Advantage: The UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme has a large portfolio of biodiversity projects, with 55 projects in 45 countries globally. Since 2012, UNDP has consolidated implementation of the third objective of the CBD through GEF-funded projects that facilitate not only the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol but also access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing in about 20 countries. UNDP is working with governments and stakeholders in developing countries that already have a policy framework in place for ABS in order to assist them in accessing financing and to facilitate ABS deals such as sustainable ethical biodiscovery programs or deals between corporations interested in accessing genetic resources and organizations representing the providers of these resources. In this context, UNDP is also supporting local and indigenous communities for the development of payment and benefit-sharing mechanisms and bio-cultural community protocols. UNDP is also supporting countries with the development of National ABS frameworks in a number of countries with a Senior Technical Adviser specializing in ABS and a network of regional technical advisors in the UNDP regional centers of Panama, Bangkok, Istanbul, and Addis Ababa. These regional technical advisors support a network of environmental programme officers in every single country around the world. UNDP's mandate on ABS is underscored by UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework (2012-2020) and the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. Both policy documents emphasize UNDP's role in ABS capacity-building initiatives, including the development of national ABS frameworks and support for ethical biodiscovery efforts that facilitate the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits between users and providers of genetic resources in line with the Nagoya Protocol provisions.

19. Coordination with other GEF-related initiatives: This project will coordinate activities with the on-going GEF projects funded using STAR and NPIF financial resources in GEF-4 and GEF-5. This project will also coordinate with the projects funded by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative in the Pacific, Africa, Asia, and LAC and other non-GEF funded initiatives as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 - Coordination with other GEF and non-GEF ABS related initiatives

Project ID	IA	Country	Project Type	Project Title	Approval Date	Project Objective	Complementarity and Coordination Mechanisms
GEF-4 GEFTF							
4091	UNEP	Ethiopia	FSP	Capacity-Building for ABS and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	2010-06-08	This project (2011-2015) aims to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge through conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants and the effective implementation of a revised national ABS regime.	Lessons learned for the identification, documentation, and determination of indigenous medicinal plants commonly used for the treatment of human and livestock diseases in Ethiopia will be used to identify new potential genetic materials for ABS and opportunities for biodiscovery. They will also be used in the development of ethical codes of conduct and guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. In addition, the experience gained from the delivery of global benefits through conservation and management of endemic and threatened species of medicinal plants will be used for the delivery of global environmental benefits through the new ABS initiative in Ethiopia and other African countries. The IBC is the executing agency (EA) of the national ABS project and will coordinate the overall implementation of the Global ABS project to facilitate the sharing of knowledge.
3801	UNEP	India	FSP	Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its ABS Provisions	2011-03-25	The objective of this project (2011-2014) is to increase the institutional, individual and systemic capacities of stakeholders to effectively implement the Biological Diversity Act (2002) and the Rules (2004) in order to achieve biodiversity conservation through implementing ABS agreements in India.	The Global ABS project will incorporate lessons learned from the implementation of the national ABS project in India in the following areas: a) assessing and quantifying the economic value of biological diversity present at the local, state, and national levels using appropriate methodologies to determine benefit-sharing; b) developing a database on biological resources to assess ABS potential at the state level; c) developing tools, methodologies, guidelines, and frameworks on PIC and MAT, among other ABS issues; and d) developing benefit-sharing/ABS agreements. The National Biodiversity Authority (NBI) of India will coordinate the in-country activities of the Global ABS project. As the NBI was charged with implementation of the National ABS project, this will facilitate knowledge-sharing and complementarities between the two initiatives.
2820	UNEP	Regional (Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa)	FSP	Supporting the Development and Implementation of ABS Policies in Africa	2010-05-13	This project (2010-2012) aims to develop, implement and review ABS frameworks in Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, and South Africa.	The Global ABS project will incorporate lessons learned from the implementation of the regional project in Africa, particularly with regard to increasing awareness and exchange of information among relevant stakeholder groups about ABS and the Nagoya Protocol and improved national ABS regulations. These experiences will provide support for updating ABS laws in Kenya and for drafting amendments to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management (Biodiversity Act No. 10 of 2004) in South Africa, both

							of which will be achieved as part of the Global ABS project activities, in addition to similar reforms in other participating African countries.
3855	UNEP	Regional (Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Peru)	MSP	Strengthening the Implementation of ABS Regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean	2009-04-07	This project (2011-2014) aims to increase the capacity of developing, implementing and applying ABS provisions and to improve skills to negotiate ABS agreements and bioprospecting projects in Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, and Peru.	This Regional ABS project strengthened the capacities of the eight participating countries in the LAC region for developing and/or complying with national policy and legal frameworks regarding access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing, and the protection of TK. Capacity-building focused on knowledge transfer and training and the use of didactic materials (case studies), together with existing guidelines and tools. The Global ABS project will make use of these tools (e.g., ABS-LAC Regional Project Publications; short documents on ABS; and technical ABS tools, such as TK documentation toolkit and guidelines for access contract negotiation) and will promote the exchange of experiences within the LAC region and other project regions. This will serve to increase knowledge among countries through examples and case studies, which was identified as a key aspect for capacity-building. In addition, the Global ABS project will incorporate lessons learned from the operation of the IUCN-UNEP/GEF-ABS- LAC Regional Project webpage, which was used as a main communication tool for collecting information from the eight participating countries and disseminating project-related information. This will be provide valuable information for the development of an ABS CoP, which will also rely on a website as the main tool for information-sharing and promoting South-South cooperation.
3853	UNEP	Regional (Brunei, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam)	MSP	Building-Capacity for Regionally Harmonized National Processes for Implementing CBD Provisions on ABS	2009-05-11	This project (2011-2013) aims to support the development of national ABS frameworks in Southeast Asian countries and increase awareness.	The Global ABS project will incorporate lessons learned from the implementation of the regional project in Asia and Pacific countries, particularly with regard to developing national ABS frameworks, strengthening stakeholders' capacity, and promoting regional cooperation and learning regarding ABS. These experiences will help to strengthen the national capacities of Myanmar and other participating Asia and Pacific countries on ABS issues for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
GEF-5 GEFTF							
4415	UNEP	Global	MSP	Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on	2011-02-04	The project (2011-2014) objective was to assist GEF-eligible CBD Parties	The Global ABS MSP focused on providing support to countries by building political, legislative, and policy readiness on ABS as a means to accelerate ratification and the early entry into force of the

				ABS		to prepare for the ratification and the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS through targeted awareness-raising and capacity-building activities.	Nagoya Protocol. It was a global project, which did not have a pre-identified set of target countries; all eligible GEF CBD Parties were eligible to participate. The project's interventions covered all United Nations regions through national, regional, and global activities. The main activities carried out in the context of this project include: a) The development of capacity building tools designed to assist Parties and other stakeholders in their efforts to raise awareness to the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in view of promoting its ratification and early entry into force; and b) Organization of Capacity Building and Awareness Raising activities for Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to support the ratification process and promote the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. The Global ABS FSP proposed herein will focus on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, particularly with regard to providing support to countries in four regions that have already ratified or acceded to the Protocol (LAC: the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, and Uruguay; Africa: Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, and South Africa; Asia Pacific: India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, and Tajikistan; and Central/Eastern Europe and the Arab States: Albania, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, and Sudan) for drafting specific national legislation related to ABS; promoting opportunities for biodiscovery projects including the implementation of pilot ABS projects for the development of specific products; and strengthening the capacity of ILCs and other national stakeholders for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Only two countries participating in the Global ABS FSP are non-parties to the Nagoya Protocol (Colombia and Ecuador). However, both countries already have comprehensive legal framework on ABS in place and the project activities will focus principally on operationalizing the national institutional framework (Ecuador) and on building partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources though pilot initiatives and developing proposals for research and bioprospecting (Colombia and Ecuador). Thus, there is no overlap between the two projects. In addition, the Global MSP project developed outreach material on ABS to raise awareness about the importance of the Nagoya Protocol and to encourage its early entry into force and effective implementation. Most of these materials are available in all six UN languages and include a systematic review of the provisions in the Nagoya Protocol and the implications for governments, as well as the development of a rationale to support ratification. The Global ABS

							project proposed herein will make use of the outreach material as needed (i.e., factsheets on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, the ABS information kit, policy briefs on the Nagoya Protocol: Bioscience at a crossroads, and materials developed by partners), particularly for the planned campaigns to raise awareness about the ABS frameworks at the national and regional levels.
5534	UNDP	Ecuador	FSP	Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources	2013-11-07	Ecuador implements integrated emergency actions to conserve the diversity of amphibians of Ecuador and use its genetic resources in a sustainable way.	The Global ABS project will focus on the identification of key outcomes and outputs not covered by this national GEF project or where complementarity or a synergistic effect can be achieved. It is expected that the same person will be hired as national coordinator of the two projects. Having the same professional working as coordinator will ensure synergistic and complementarity in the implementation of the activities and investments included in both projects (especially in relation to the revision of the national ABS legal framework and the strengthening of national capacities). This should avoid duplication of efforts and will increase the impact of both projects by maximizing the use of GEF funding.
GEF-5 NPIF							
4780	UNDP	Panama	MSP	Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing in Panama	2011-12-13	The discovery of nature-based products for the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries and benefit sharing to promote the sustainable use of genetic resources in the Protected Areas System of Panama.	As the Global ABS project will be implemented under the leadership of the same directorate that is implementing the national ABS project (Wildlife and Protected Areas, Ministry of the Environment), proper coordination will be facilitated by the regular exchange of information and interaction between individuals responsible for their respective implementation working in the directorate. Thus coordination and complementarity between the two projects will be facilitated.
5160	UNDP	Colombia	MSP	The Development and Production of Natural Dyes in the Chocó Region of Colombia for the Food, Cosmetics and Personal Care Industries Under the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	2012-09-28	To implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS through the development of nature-based products, benefit sharing and biodiversity conservation in the Chocó Region in Colombia.	The national component of the Global ABS project will focus on the identification of key outcomes and outputs not covered by the national GEF project or where complementarity or a synergistic effect can be achieved. Representatives and experts of the national ABS project will be invited to project meetings and to participate in specific activities when relevant. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge generated for this project can be incorporated into the key products to be developed by the Global ABS project. This should avoid duplication of efforts and will increase the impact of both projects by maximizing the use of the resources. Both projects will be implemented by UNDP (DIM) and will be under the leadership of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; proper coordination will be facilitated by the regular exchange of information and interaction between people involved in their

							implementation.
5172	UNEP	Global	MSP	Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	2012-12-01	To assist 30 countries in ratifying the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.	This Global ABS 3-year MSP project is supporting the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in up to 30 countries. The project targeted countries that did not require the development of the entire legal and regulatory framework for ratification. By the end of GEF-5, 21 countries had benefited from this grant: Angola, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe (Building capacity to implement the Nagoya Protocol: a review of GEF support. 2014; www.thegef.org.) Among these countries, Belarus an Kazakhstan will also benefit from the Global ABS FSP proposed herein through funding for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, thereby complementing the Global ABS MSP project. Thus, there will be no duplication of efforts through these GEF-funded ABS initiatives.
5454	UNEP	Regional	MSP	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member countries of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)	2013-08-20	This project will support the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the 10 member countries of the COMIFAC (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe).	This Regional ABS project will enable Rwanda to improve its national registration of genetic resources. It will also help Rwanda to develop and adopt a national ABS strategy, including the development of the country's ABS-related legislation to access genetic resources and sharing the benefits arising from their use. The Regional ABS project will also serve to improve the capacities of the National Competent Authorities and related agencies regarding ABS. Thus, no activities related to the development of national ABS law/regulation/policy proposals for Rwanda and capacity development for national agencies are planned as part of the Global ABS project. Instead, the global initiative will focus principally on building partnerships for biodiscovery and strengthening the capacity of ILCs to participate in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
5634	UNEP	Regional (Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	MSP	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the countries of the Pacific Region	2013-12-11		The Global ABS MSP for the Pacific Region focuses on establishing a baseline of common assets (particularly relating to TK), issues, and needs between countries and on the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the participating countries. Among these, only Samoa will benefit from the Global ABS FSP proposed herein through funding for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, complementing the Global ABS MSP project efforts in this country (Samoa became a party to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD on October 12, 2014). Thus, there will be no duplication of efforts through the GEF-funded and the NPIF-funded ABS initiatives.

5626	UNEP	Kenya	MSP	Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol	2013-12-05		Coordination and exchange of experiences and knowledge between the 4-year MSP and the Global ABS project will include the following: a) development of an ABS agreement between users and providers, including instruments of PIC and MAT; b) promoting research, development, and commercialization of genetic resources; c) creating linkages between users and providers in the country; d) development of standards for code of best practices on TK; and e) establishing community platforms for biocultural protocol development. During the PPG, meetings were held with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which will coordinate the in-country activities of the Global ABS project, and the KWS, the EA of the ABS MSP, to promote dialogue and cooperation between the two initiatives. These efforts will continue during implementation in coordination with UNDP and UNEP.

Other GEF and Non-GEF ABS Initiatives			
Project name	**Donor**	**Project Objective**	**Coordination Mechanisms**
ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Funded by several European governments and international organizations, and managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The Initiative is hosted by the BMZ.	A multi-donor initiative that aims to support relevant stakeholders on the African continent and in the ACP countries (African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States) in developing and implementing national ABS regulations, in particular to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.	The Global ABS project will build on the initiative's experience in developing capacity-building tools and guidelines related to ABS. Interaction with the broad network of experts involved with the initiative will be sought as part of the activities for the mapping of ABS experts to provide support for participating countries within the framework of the ABS CoP and South-South Cooperation mechanisms. As part of the PPG activities, contact was established with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative to discuss opportunities for cooperation; a representative of the initiative (i.e., Hartmut Meyer) participated in the regional validation workshop held in Istanbul, Turkey (see Annex 8.3).
Promotion of economic potentials of biodiversity in an equitable and sustainable way for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America (access and benefit-sharing, ABS)	GIZ with implementation by the General Secretariat of the SICA with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)	Member states of the SICA are implementing initial measures that promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the sustainable use of genetic resources and the TK associated with them.	Regional activities involving the eight countries members of the CCAD (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and the Dominican Republic) will be developed and national programs will also be supported in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. A representative od the GIZ/SIC/CCAD project participated in the regional validation workshop held in Panama City, Panama (see Annex 8.3) to discuss cooperation mechanisms Common areas for cooperation and collaboration with the Global ABS project at the regional and country levels were identified including training, knowledge and information sharing, and potential funding.

Support to indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14, and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework	This global project will act as an umbrella for country level projects to be funded by the German Ministry of the Environment (BMUB), the GEF SGP, and other donors and partners at global, national, and local levels.	Improve the recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by ICCAs, through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy, in at least 26 countries.	Links between this project and the Global ABS project will be established in the countries where both initiates are to be implemented (Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, and Kenya). Complementarities and exchange of information will be sought with regard to legal frameworks, pilot initiatives, and knowledge-sharing related to ILCs and biodiversity conservation, particularly TK, innovations, and practices of ILCs relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources.

2.5 Project objective, components, outcomes and outputs

20. The project objective is to assist countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. This project will remove the barriers that prevent this from happening through in-country and regional and global level activities implemented under four inter-related components. The Project components and outcomes, outputs, and activities are described below. Specific country-level activities related to project components 1, 2, and 3 for the 24 participating countries are included in Annex 8.2.

Project Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy, and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks

21. National ABS frameworks for genetic resources and its associated TK will be developed or strengthened under this component. The development/strengthening of the national law and regulations will be conducted through a transparent and consultative process ensuring full participation of all relevant stakeholders including the indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The development of the national ABS law or policy and implementing regulations, together with institutional framework and other supporting measures will lead towards accession to the Nagoya Protocol, if needed.

22. The operationalization of this framework will be supported by measures to improve capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance. Specifically, government agencies need to be trained, among others, to understand the ABS rules and procedures, including granting of permits, assessment of access applications, core principles of PIC and MAT and their application, and rights and roles of ILCs; interpret ABS provisions of national law, the Nagoya Protocol, the CBD and other related international agreements such as the ITPGRFA; understand and keep abreast of negotiations at WIPO and FAO to ensure that all authorities dealing with ABS will have a common and coordinated national approach; and negotiate ABS agreements. These will ensure better understanding of national and international provisions of ABS, and enhance the implementation of the proposed national ABS law at all levels.

23. The project will also focus on the development of approaches to unleash the scientific and technological potential of ABS. Specifically, the project will institutionalize mechanisms to establish a CHM in countries that already have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise ABS information in it (e.g., Ethiopia and Kenya). In those countries where a national ABS framework will be developed through the project, an ABS CHM will also be established (e.g., Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Samoa, and Uruguay) or ABS procedures and information will be uploaded into their existing national biodiversity CHM (e.g., Albania, Belarus, Ecuador, Honduras, Jordan, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, and Tajikistan). The project will also institutionalize mechanisms to facilitate not only the understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy but also the long-term dialogue and collaboration between policymakers and sectors that use genetic resources. These mechanisms will also facilitate access to information for national and international users of genetic resources and support compliance under national law and the Nagoya Protocol. Development of a "Users' Guide" of rules and procedures for users and providers will further clarify the access requirements. With these developments, decision-making on ABS issues at national and state levels and within relevant agencies and stakeholders will be informed and strengthened through the use of appropriate tools, guidelines, frameworks and guides. As a consequence, access to biological resources will be informed and enhanced under the provisions of the proposed national ABS law, including equitable benefit sharing provisions.

Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1. National ABS legal/political frameworks developed and/or strengthened with the participation of all stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities (ILCs).

Outcome 1.2. Capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS - including a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) – capacities improved as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard (scores for all 24 participating countries included in the Project Results Framework, Section 3).

Outcome 1.3. ABS political profile increased at a sectoral level within government by linking the national ABS framework with national policies on scientific and technological innovation, research and development.

Project Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts

24. This component seeks to identify and strengthen existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery projects with improved research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources. Key outputs will also increase the knowledge and awareness of stakeholders (government, ILCs, and private users) on the business models, biodiscovery procedures, best practices challenges and opportunities of industries and users of genetic resources. Conversely, to ensure full participation and compliance of the law by these genetic resource users, awareness raising activities must be conducted, targeting universities, research institutions and biotechnology companies. They must be made aware of the national ABS framework, including their obligation to obtain permits from competent authorities whenever there is research or bio-prospecting and to obtain PIC from resource providers. Bio-prospectors in particular must be informed of their obligation to share benefits equitably with the resource providers, including possible technology transfer (non-monetary benefits).

25. Important stakeholders like the ILCs, researchers and relevant industries will be specifically targeted by an awareness raising campaign, on the proposed national ABS law and the application procedures and ABS issues. Tools, methods, and outreach materials will be developed to raise awareness and knowledge of national law, CBD and Nagoya Protocol provisions related to ABS and TK among stakeholders, to prepare the way for implementation. As part of the project's monitoring and evaluation system, knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) assessment surveys will be conducted targeting specific groups (ILCs, researchers, and relevant industries) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions to determine the project's impact on awareness levels. These would include baseline surveys at the start-up of the awareness raising activities for specific target groups, and repeat surveys following the same methodologies at project completion. KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions will be carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1. Existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for bio discovery projects identified and strengthened with improved research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources

Outcome 2.2. Stakeholders (government officials, population of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) targeted by the campaign are aware of the National law, CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK (percentage of stakeholders for all 24 participating countries included in the project results framework, Section 3).

Project Component 3: Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

26. This component will assist with the development of ABS community protocols and confidential/non-confidential TK registries in line with provisions of the emerging national ABS framework and the Nagoya Protocol. The emphasis on community-based development of community protocols and TK registries is fully in line with Article 12 of the Nagoya Protocol which requires Parties to the Protocol, among others, to support the development by ILCs, community protocols in relation to access to TK and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The development of a sui generis framework (Component 1) will use of community protocols as the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and genetic resources. This component will demonstrate the use of community protocols to develop sui generis approaches to ABS for protection of TK.

27. ILCs will also be trained on strategies to facilitate the protection of TK in the context of the national ABS policymaking process. A series of training, communication education, and public awareness activities and products will increase the capacity and confidence among communities to provide greater clarity to external stakeholders about their core values, challenges, priorities, and plans relating to the conservation and customary sustainable uses of biodiversity and the protection and promotion of their TK, greater awareness of how TK can be accessed and used, and how they can retain control over the process and considerations such as ownership of knowledge and sharing of benefits arising from its utilization. Special focus will be given to women, considering their essential role in developing and using community protocols. The experiences and lessons learned and the output of the project will be disseminated to other communities, other target countries, and internationally including through providing relevant input to meetings involving Parties to the CBD.

Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1(a). Capacities of local ILCs to negotiate ABS agreements improved by X% as measured by the ABS tracking tool (baselines and targets for countries that have chosen to work on this outcome will be established during project implementation)

Outcome 3.1(b). Indigenous peoples and local communities engaged in the legal, policy and decision-making processes.

Outcome 3.2. ABS bio-cultural community protocols and TK registers adopted by local communities.

Project Component 4: Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS

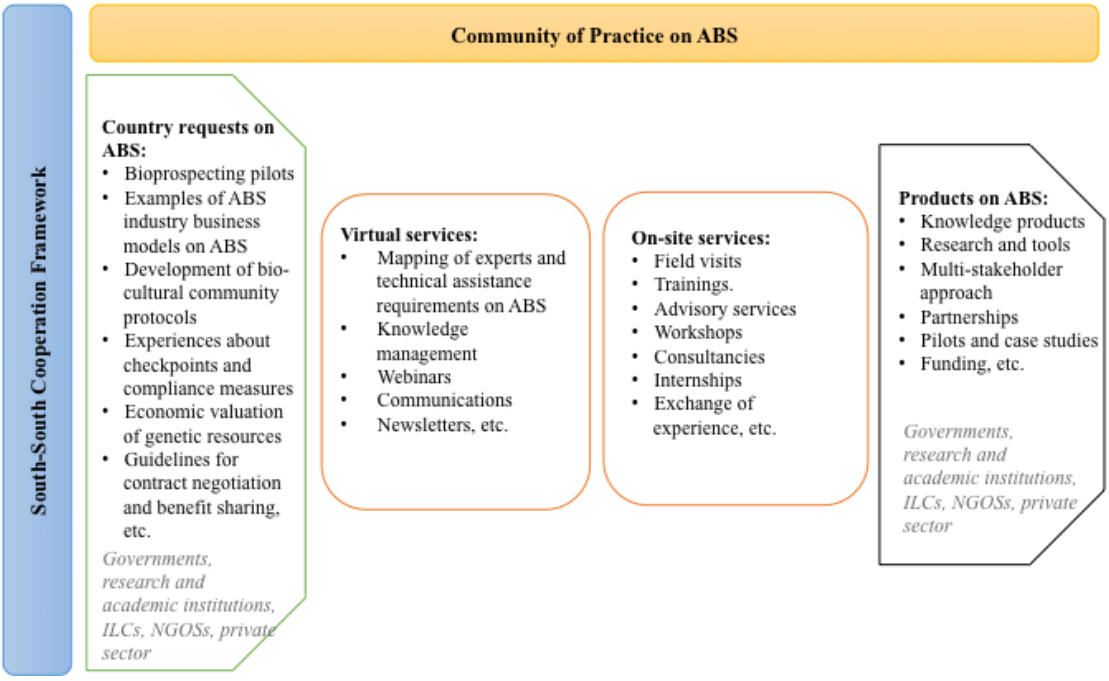
28. The CoP and the South-South Cooperation Framework is the response to a request made by the participating countries during two regional validation workshops of the project proposal held during the PPG phase in Panama City, Panama, and Istanbul, Turkey (the workshop reports are included in Annex 8.3). The project will establish a South-South Cooperation Framework to facilitate bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the countries at the regional and global levels. In order to operationalize this collaboration, a CoP on ABS will be established as a sharing-knowledge platform that will be made available not only to governments interested in strengthening capacities and implementing ABS mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol, but also for research and academic institutions, private sector entities, and other stakeholders involved in this GEF initiative. Furthermore, the project will involve other countries, stakeholders, and GEF and non-GEF projects (e.g., ABS Capacity Development Initiative) in order to enrich the sharing and production of knowledge at the global level.

29. Using a knowledge management approach, the CoP will promote the sharing of experiences, best practices, lessons learned and knowledge products on ABS, as well as communication and interaction among the project teams and focal points on ABS from each participating country in the present GEF intervention. The CoP will operate based on a virtual collaboration tool (website) and onsite mechanisms such as technical assistances, field visits, and workshops, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge among members.

30. The CoP will also support the mapping and fulfillment of technical assistance requirements for ABS (such as biodiscovery pilots, business models on ABS, BCPs, and experiences about checkpoints) that could be proactively identified or requested by participating and non-participating governments in the project. An on-demand mechanism coordinated by the project will match these technical requirements with countries, donors, or other entities interested in contributing and funding them based on the South-South Cooperation Framework. The CoP and South-South Cooperation Framework will be implemented with the support of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) using as a basis their experience in providing technical support and service through volunteering in countries around the world to help achieve the sustainable development goals. In addition, UNV will follow UNDP's guidelines and experience in establishing cooperation and information-exchange networks for regional and country offices and project partners.

31. The project will ensure the sustainability of the CoP on ABS by engaging each country committed to this initiative (represented by its focal point on ABS) through agreements for the implementation of an action plan on ABS once the present GEF initiative is finalized. The action plan will establish specific ABS outcomes and activities for continuing the knowledge-sharing process and will delegate responsibilities to each country based on periods of time in order to coordinate and maintain the CoP and its virtual platform. The CoP website will be hosted through a regional or international information platform managed by UNDP, and will link with the CBD, the GEF, and other ABS Capacity Development Initiatives. Furthermore, the project will establish partnerships with donors in order to mobilize resources that could allow the continuity of the knowledge-sharing and technical assistance activities among the countries.

32. The following figure depicts the CoP on ABS and South-South Cooperation Framework proposed by the project. It includes specific requests made by the countries during the PPG regional validation workshops, the delivery mechanisms (virtual and onsite services), and specific products on ABS.



<u>Outcomes</u>:

Outcome 4.1. Community of practice on ABS serves as a knowledge-sharing platform for operationalizing a South-South cooperation framework for bilateral and multilateral collaboration between countries at regional and global levels

Output 4.1.1. Community of practice on ABS at the regional and global levels serves as a collaboration and information tool to support the implementation of ABS mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol

33. The project will establish a CoP on ABS to provide all country project teams and focal points on ABS (such as ministries of environment, UNDP country and regional offices; research and academic institutions, ILCs, among others) with a knowledge-sharing platform on ABS. The CoP will be initially coordinated by the Global ABS Project Team and will address relevant topics on ABS according to its members' interests and the project's requirements, including a set of thematic areas related to biodiscovery, customary uses of genetic resources, BCPs, business models, legal frameworks on ABS, and ILCs and ABS, etc. As this knowledge-sharing platform on ABS will use virtual and onsite modes, its operation will be supported by a website that serves as a collaborative and communicative tool in order to exchange information and knowledge among interested parties at the country, regional and global levels. This activity will be implemented wih the support of UNV.

34. Having selected the topics on ABS to be addressed by the CoP during regional workshops held in Panama and Turkey as part of the PPG activities (e.g., biodiscovery pilots, business models on ABS, BCPs, experiences about checkpoints, etc.), the structure, purpose, participants, roles, communication methods, schedules, and procedures that will govern the CoP and the interaction of its members (such as the participating countries and ABS-related agencies) will be defined as the first step. In addition, an action plan will be established to ensure the collection and generation of knowledge products, best practices, and lessons learned on ABS by each country as a result of the implementation of specific ABS-activities through the project. Synergies and integration among other existing knowledge sharing platforms on ABS will be established and will be opened to incorporate other members who did not participate in the GEF initiative (i.e., intergovernmental mechanisms, scientific institutions, universities, private sector entities, etc.).

35. The CoP will promote the establishment of a centralized hub to provide legal support, information about technologies that use genetic resources for adaptation and mitigation purposes, identification of additional funding sources for ABS, and development of a common glossary and criteria for ABS. Furthermore, the CoP will bring together countries to share their experiences based on their respective state and progress made towards the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Three categories will be considered that will provide an overview of where countries are in relation to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol:

- Countries that have ABS legislative and/or administrative policy measures in place
- Countries that have initiated a national process towards developing ABS legal framework and/or administrative policy measures to meet the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol
- Countries where there are no measures in place and where specific actions in this regard are yet to be initiated

36. The project will have presence in regional and international conferences/events related to ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and the CBD (e.g., the next Conference of the Parties 13 to the CBD taking place in Mexico in December 2016) in order to present and share its results, taking into account the lessons learned, best practices, and knowledge products. At these events, internal work sessions (side-events) among focal points on ABS or their invited counterparts (e.g., community leaders, researchers, and private sector representatives) from the participating countries will be held and serve as a further means of sharing knowledge and best practices. These sessions will be organized as a part of the agenda of the CoP on ABS to be established by the Global ABS Project Team. The results and lessons learned from participation in the regional/global will also be systematized and shared with all participants of the CoP and key stakeholders involved in the project as a sharing-knowledge experience.

Output 4.1.2. ABS experts' roster provides technical assistance and advisory services to governments and other stakeholders on environmental law, biotechnology, economics, sharing of benefits, among other ABS-related topics

37. The project will also work on mapping experts on ABS (i.e., researchers, specialists, technicians, etc.) at the country, regional, and global levels by using the CoP on ABS as an operational platform. The experts who are mapped will be part of a regional/global roaster and will have diverse areas of expertise related to ABS (e.g., law, biotechnology, economics, benefits-sharing, etc.). The project will facilitate the availability of these experts to provide technical assistance and advisory services to governments interested in implementing the Nagoya Protocol and ABS mechanisms, as well as other stakeholders involved in this GEF initiative. Selected experts will be invited to participate in an advisory committee for the project; this committee will be established during the first six months of project implementation. This activity will be implemented wish the support of UNV.

38. In addition, the Global ABS Project Team will work on mapping and addressing technical assistance requirements on ABS at the country, regional and global levels under the South-South Cooperation Framework proposed herein. These technical assistances will be mostly carried out from one country to another through the exchange of experts (using the roster established), trainings, field visits, workshops, internships, and advisory services. As a result of this collaboration, these countries will strengthen their capacities for implementing ABS mechanisms and thereby derive mutual benefits in the process. The CoP on ABS will support this process as an operational platform.

39. The following two means have been devised to manage this technical cooperation. First, a set of predetermined technical assistance on ABS will be fulfilled according to the needs of the countries participating in the project. The criterion used for addressing these needs may be based on similar activities, contexts, or knowledge products the countries have defined in their project components. As an example, Ecuador and Colombia have similar activities related to raising awareness among ILCs. Colombia's focal point on ABS may advise and exchange best practices by visiting and supporting Ecuador's activities at community levels. This technical assistance will be financed through the project's resources defined in the national and global components.

40. Second, additional emerging technical assistance requirements from any country involved or not involved in the GEF initiative will be mapped and addressed through an on-demand mechanism of services. The project will match these requirements with governments and donors interested in financing this technical collaboration. For example, the government of Brazil would like to cooperate on a technical basis with Honduras by financing a group of experts on ABS to organize workshops on industry business models and field visits in order to support the implementation of BCPs in ILCs. It is expected that this on-demand mechanism of services will be self-sustaining, as it will not depend on the project budget.

41. Project teams and focal points on ABS from governments will participate in each technical assistance activity in order to identify and share best practices and lessons learned to replicate and adapt in their project components or future ABS initiatives. The Global ABS Project Team and the UNDP country and regional offices will provide technical and logistical support during the technical assistance provided in the field. The activities and experiences generated will be systematized and shared with all members of the CoP and key stakeholders involved in this GEF initiative.

42. The project will also have the option to fulfill the requested technical requirements on ABS by using UNV´s international short assignments. Duly financed by the project, interested governments or third parties, UNV will place at the disposal of the project all its organizational structure (e.g., HQ, Regional Offices, and Field Units) in order to facilitate the exchange of experts and technical teams under the figure of international UN volunteers who will address the technical needs on ABS through the different activities described above.

43. Under this activity, the project will actively seek out partnerships, synergies, and opportunities with other ABS initiatives and stakeholders in ongoing and new GEF projects, governments, regional and international agencies, research institutions, the private sector, and donors, among others.

Output 4.1.3. Systematized experiences, best practices, lessons learned, and knowledge products on ABS support countries' ABS-related activities

44. The project will ensure the systematization of experiences, best practices, lessons learned, and knowledge products on ABS generated during project implementation. Project teams and focal points on ABS of each participating country, the UNDP country and regional offices, and all stakeholders involved in the present GEF intervention will contribute to collecting, reviewing, and systematizing all of the information and knowledge (e.g., periodic project reports, each regional workshop held, each field visit undertaken, or each technical assistance requirement addressed will be systematized). The systematization process at the regional and global levels will be led and supported by a knowledge management specialist and a communications specialist assigned to the global component of the project. In addition, the information systematized will contribute to the elaboration of UNDP-GEF reports (such as the Annual Performance Report [APR] and Project Implementation Review [PIR]) related to the monitoring and evaluation process of the project.

45. A set of reports will be developed by including the results and the knowledge products generated by the project. Each report will be divided into fact sheets related to specific ABS topics (e.g., inventories of genetic resources, research and biodiscovery, customary uses of genetic resources and TK, BCPs, business models, legal frameworks on ABS, ILCs and ABS, volunteerism and its contribution to the project in the LAC region, etc.).

Output 4.1.4. Website serves as a virtual knowledge platform for the ABS community of practice and for the dissemination of information about the project

46. The project will develop a website as a virtual platform to support the coordination and operation of the CoP on ABS. This collaboration tool will support the processes for sharing knowledge, mapping experts, addressing technical assistance requirements on ABS, and the interactions of the members of the CoP under the South-South Cooperation Framework proposed herein. As a part of a communication component, the website will also facilitate the collection, publication, and dissemination of information related to the project results and ongoing activities, as well as the sharing of experiences, knowledge products, and lessons learned generated and collected by each participating country at the national, regional, and global levels. This activity will be implemented wish the support of UNV.

47. Considering its global scope, the project will develop the website using a regional or international information platform related to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol and hosted by UNDP, and will use existing UNDP collaboration tools, such as SharePoint and Teamwork's. This, together with empowering the participating countries to continue sharing knowledge after the end of the GEF initiative, will ensure the sustainability of the website and its operation.

48. Furthermore, the website will include links to other information platforms related to ABS (i.e., webpages of ministries of environment, research and academic institutions, other GEF initiatives, etc.) to allow the members of the CoP to have access to additional ABS information.

2.6 Project Indicators and Impact Monitoring

49. Throughout its execution the ABS Global Project will implement and use a solid Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, to track and evaluate progress, and monitor impacts. This framework will be consistent with GEF and UNDP requirements (see also Section 6) and will take reference of the expected outcomes and outputs described under Section 2.4. The specific project indicators are presented in the Project Results Framework, Section 1.

2.7 Risks, and Mitigation Strategy

Risk	Level*	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Lack of political support	M	Political willingness was used as a selection criterion for the participating countries during the project design. In addition, country visits and regional validation workshops conducted during the PPG served to build commitment among decision-makers to the project. During project implementation, there

		will be awareness-raising campaigns to sustain the efforts and to elicit continued support from the project team through country visits and visits from the UNDP country offices; this will help to maintain the political support needed for the successful implementation of the project.
Lengthy legislative process	M	Drafting and passing legislation tends to take significant time. The project will ensure that all proposed legislation is at least submitted for approval during the 3 years that it will remain active. The project will implement capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for decision-makers and other key stakeholders at the beginning of the project so that the skills and knowledge are in place early to facilitate the drafting of all related legislation.
Turnover at the Ministerial level and changes in priorities	M	In addition, multiple activities to raise awareness among ministerial staff and decision-makers about ABS and the Nagoya Protocol will be implemented and will serve to highlight the importance of the project in fulfilling the commitments of the participating countries within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol. When changes occur at the ministerial level, the project, with support from the UNDP country offices, will inform the new environmental officials about the project, its objective, progress, and achievements, as well as the project's benefits regarding ABS and contributions to achieve national and global environmental goals. Different platforms will be used for this, such as the project's steering committee, learning and knowledge-sharing processes that will be part of the project's activities at the country level and the project's monitoring and evaluation plan, country visits by the project staff, as well as the project's website to be developed as part of the CoP on ABS. Finally, increasing the capacity of government officials has been shown to increase professional retention. Being better prepared on matters relating to ABS becomes a bonus for officials who rarely have the opportunity for training.
Failure to bring together the private sector, ILCs, and government	M	The GEF Agency, through its offices in the participating countries and technical support from the project team bases in the UNDP's regional hubs (Turkey, Panama, and Thailand), will assist as an intermediary between private sector, ILCs, and government officials. There is also a wealth of experiences and expertise that will be brought to the negotiations. While putting these two parties together may be challenging, it has shown to be an important activity to ensure that users and providers understand each other. The project will identify lawful representatives of some of the ILCs in order to gather information and build capacity among groups that are most likely to encounter a buyer of genetic resources (i.e., those working on producing materials of interest to the pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and food and beverages industries).
Gender equality concerns	M	Gender concerns have been integrated in the project design. At the national level (24 participating countries), the project will ensure that the ABS regime helps to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. Project activities will integrate a gender focus and data in their design and monitoring processes to ensure that women are empowered to participate fully and also benefit from the use of genetic resources. Specific attention will be focused on ensuring the active participation of women, particularly in drafting the ABS framework, providing PIC and MAT and ensuring the benefit sharing terms of equitable. At the local level, the project will strengthen women's capacity, as they are the gatekeepers of TK and the primary providers/collectors/managers of natural and genetic resources. Through the development of BCPs as well and the implementation of social and economic development activities, the project will ensure that women have an equal participation in the project as men. The strong participatory role envisaged for the ethnic minority women in the project will also contribute to ensuring social security.
Activities proposed may affect	M	Environmental sustainability and sustainable use of biodiversity measures have been incorporated in the project design. The introduction of an effective national ABS regime will contribute towards biodiversity conservation and

environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas		encourage sustainable use of biological resources. The project will ensure that environmental sustainability principles are integrated into implementation to avoid harmful environmental impacts and reduce its environmental footprint. In particular, Component 2 focused on biodiscovery and product development and commercialization from genetic resources materials will include provisions for sustainable harvest, cultivation and use of natural resources. The project will also recommend set up of a benefit sharing mechanism to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components. Capacity development and awareness-raising activities will also mitigate the potential negative impacts form users and providers of biological and genetic resources.
Illegal utilization and/or commercialization of biological and genetic resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous people	M	Indigenous people are key stakeholders in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The project will be implemented considering national policies and rights of indigenous peoples regarding their traditional lands and use of natural resources. In addition, indigenous people will be consulted and will actively participate in project implementation to ensure that their rights and concerns are registered. Project activities will include the development of intellectual property rights (IPR) and licensing strategies to be used by multiple stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, and the develop of ethical codes of conduct and guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources, will provide additional assurance to indigenous peoples that their beliefs and values are taking into account when identifying and implementing biodiscovery projects. Also, drafts of sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in indigenous lands) and information regarding ABS rules that apply to biodiversity-based research and development activities for various sectors will be made available to indigenous peoples to ensure that these consider community laws and procedures as well as customary use and exchange.

* L = Low; M = Moderate; H = High.

2.8 Cost-efficiency and effectiveness

50. Within the GEF scenario, the project considers cost-effective elements to achieve the objective proposed. First, it builds on previous ABS projects that led to the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in some of the participating countries and on the progress that has been made towards their implementation. To this end, for the final project design a gap analysis was completed through country visits and subsequent consultations with the focal points and other stakeholders to identify the specific needs of each country for implementation and to establish complementarities with other ongoing or planned ABS initiatives. This included a baseline assessment of the institutional capacity of key government agencies related to ABS within each country using the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard to help identify the capacity-building needs within the agencies.

51. Second, the project will promote partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources building on existing experiences in some participating countries that are already fulfilling some of the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol (e.g., India, Kenya, Panama, and South Africa) and by implementing pilot initiatives that will generate knowledge and lessons learned to use for establishing future partnerships for biodiscovery and for developing guidelines for research and TK, business models, IPR, and other ABS issues. The project will build capacities at the national and local levels including those of ILCs, which would have not happened in the short term without this GEF investment. Through the establishment of clear commercial agreements between users and providers of genetic resources and the development of criteria for the distribution of benefits, together with creating greater awareness about ABS and the Nagoya Protocol at the local, and national levels, the project will encourage further private investment in biodiscovery and will generate future benefits for ILCs and biodiversity.

52. Third, PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources will be clarified through the development of BCPs in close consultation with ILCs and through case studies in selected countries where local communities are using genetic resources. These experiences will also provide lessons learned for BCP development and for promoting the participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, which will be used in-country to promote similar initiatives and in other countries where it proves to be a cost-effective approach in both the medium and long term.

53. In the "business as usual" scenario, the prevailing environment will be characterized by: a) slow progress for the implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol in the participating countries and for achieving the international technical standards for best practices required by the ABS objectives of the CBD; b) the fact that implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience and information-sharing on the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate; c) institutional efforts to build trust between users and providers of genetic resources, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and of best practices will remain limited; d) a lack of available information to stakeholders (e.g., researcher, ILCs, and the private sector) related to genetic resources research development, IPR, and to related-business models; e) limited involvement of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the fact that a lack of experiences and lessons learned related to the development of BCPs will provide limited opportunities for obtaining PIC and negotiating MAT between users and providers of TK and genetic resources; and f) limited participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol due to few opportunities for awareness-raising and capacity-building for ILCs regarding ABS.

2.9 Sustainability

54. The basis for the environmental sustainability of the project's outcomes lies mainly in the improved capacity of national and local stakeholders to utilize the ABS mechanism to support biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. The project will support pilot initiatives to develop products derived from the utilization of genetic resources, which will generate monetary and non-monetary benefits to be used to support conservation efforts in the areas with high genetic diversity, including protected areas. In addition, the project will consolidate a local base that will be essential for the long-term conservation of the biological and genetic resources present in these areas. This will be achieved by working closely with the ILCs, who have a significant amount of traditional knowledge about these areas, and through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources.

55. Institutional sustainability will be achieved through the improved capacity of the stakeholders associated with ABS within each participating country (government agencies, public and private research organizations, the private sector and key industries, and ILCs that possess TK about the use of genetic resource) to effectively manage access to genetic resources and ensure the distribution of benefits. The updating and/or development of the National ABS frameworks are essential for promoting technological innovations, research and development, and the fair distribution of the associated benefits. To ensure the long-term commitment of the decision-makers for the development and/or updating of National ABS frameworks, the project will generate awareness of the monetary and non-monetary benefits associated with ABS, thereby facilitating the adoption of ABS laws, regulations, and/or polices in line with the Nagoya Protocol. The project's institutional sustainability will also be achieved through the development of codes of conduct and guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources tailored to the needs of the research community and ILCs, as these will be useful models to follow for access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing during and after project completion. At the local level, the project will directly involve ILCs in the development of BCPs and will implement awareness-raising activities, which strengthen the capacity of ILCs for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and participation in ABS negotiations far beyond project completion. Finally, the development of a CoP on ABS and South-South cooperation mechanisms, which will facilitate access to information by the participating countries about ABS issues, such as

biodiscovery pilots, business models on ABS, BCPs, and experiences about checkpoints, as well as access to a roster of experts in diverse areas of expertise related to ABS (for example, law, biotechnology, economics, and benefits-sharing), will also contribute to ensuring the project's institutional sustainability.

56. The social sustainability of the project will be achieved by developing capacities among ILCs regarding ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, including the negotiation of ABS agreements, obtaining PIC, establishing MAT, and the sharing of benefits. Through the implementation of pilot initiatives on ABS and the use of case studies for BCP development, the ILCs in selected countries will have direct experience in implementation of ABS and will be aware about the multiple derived benefits. Additionally, there will be capacity-building for other stakeholders such as private businesses and key industries and researchers to generate awareness of the benefits associated with biodiscovery and ABS agreements. The projects will also create awareness about the importance genetic resources for food security by promoting research and partnerships for biodiscovery in the agricultural and other sectors.

57. The project's financial sustainability will be ensured by generating additional income for biodiversity conservation through the development of marketable products based on genetic resources within each country. It is expected that sustainable royalties generated from biodiscovery/commercial agreements will be used to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas and other important biodiversity areas, to promote other ABS-related partnerships, and to increase the income of ILCs through the equitable sharing of benefits.

2.10 Replication & up-scaling of results

58. The lessons learned during implementation of this project will be instrumental in structuring and delivering country- and region-based ABS projects during GEF-6. Because the sum of the investments, including for this project, are insufficient to cover the demand for technical and financial assistance to all GEF-eligible countries, this project must be scaled-up. At the country level, the project has high potential for replication. By consolidating the legal, policy, and institutional capacities needed to develop solid national ABS frameworks, and by documenting and sharing the experiences and lessons learned from the biodiscovery initiatives, including the derived monetary and non-monetary benefits, the participating countries will be in a position to widely implement ABS initiatives.

59. The Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework (Component 4) will become a vehicle to replicate successful experiences in countries that have already ratified the Nagoya Protocol and that are not participating in the project, or that will ratify the Nagoya Protocol in the coming years. To this end, the project will document experiences, best practices, lessons learned, and knowledge products on ABS generated during project implementation and will make the information available through a website that will serve as a virtual platform to support the coordination and operation of the CoP on ABS. The website will include links to other information platforms related to ABS (i.e., the CHM, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, webpages of ministries of environment, research and academic institutions, other GEF initiatives, etc.) allowing for a wide dissemination of the project's information and facilitating replication. In addition, the project will use the tools made available by UNDP and GEF (including information networks, forums, documents, and publications) for best practices and lessons learned, so that these can be used for designing and implementing similar projects around the world.

2.11 Stakeholder involvement plan

60. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure these stakeholders' participation. Table 3 presents a description of the principal stakeholders involved in the country-level project activities; the stakeholder involvement plan is presented in Annex 8.4. UNDP

Country Offices will provide programmatic and administrative support to aid in the execution of the project's activities and the timely and efficient delivery of the desired outcomes at the country level.

61. In addition, the UNV programme will contribute to the implementation of specific activities of components 1, 2, and 3 in five participating countries in the LAC region focusing on promoting for ILCs' participation, policy-making, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities related to ABS, Nagoya Protocol and the importance of genetic resources, and TK and the benefit-sharing from their utilization. Furthermore, UNV will act as Responsible Party in the development of a CoP on ABS, the mapping of experts and technical needs on ABS and the promotion of South-South cooperation between the project participating countries (Component 4). The UNV programme will also participate as a project co-financier.

Table 3 – ABS stakeholders and description of general roles and responsibilities in project implementation at the country level.

ALBANIA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: [Ms. Elvana Ramaj – Head of Biodiversity Unit at the Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (Ministry of Environment of Albania) and ABS Focal Point for Albania]	The Ministry of Environment of Albania will be instrumental in gathering the information necessary during the project preparation and for identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters closely related to the structure of this project. The Ministry of Environment is the institution in charge of the development of the environmental legal framework and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities: National Agency of Protected Areas of Albania (NAPA); Agriculture Policies at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Water Administration	The Ministry of Environment, in the development of its national ABS system, will have to determine the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the ABS system and the Nagoya Protocol. When PAs are chosen as the priority and as the initial step for the regulation of ABS in the country, it will be crucial that the recently created NAPA serve as the key IA and be fully involved in its development.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the drafting and approval of laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.	C1
Local communities: indirectly through the Institute for Nature Conservation (INCA) of Albania (NGO); involvement of women through the women's network of NGOs-empowering women (AWEN); Association of Communal Forests	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources; they will also provide input into the creation of the legal frameworks. These communities will understand and prepare community protocols as part of the capacity-building activities. INCA will work directly with the local communities in capacity-building, and women will be involved at the community level with their participation through AWEN.	C1, C2, and C3
Private sector	The private sector will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors.	C1 and C2
National, regional, and international consultants: Regional Environmental Center (REC) country office, Albania	The consultants will assist the government in preparing specific components for the overall structuring of the national and local laws, regulations, and administrative duties necessary to facilitate ABS agreements. Consultants will also assist in the development of materials, best practices, and local community protocols (REC).	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and research institutions: Center for Flora and Fauna Research at the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana; Biotechnology Department, Agricultural University of Tirana	These agencies will help to draft laws, regulations, and administrative procedures for access to genetic resources to facilitate research and development (R&D) on genetic resources a feasible task in light of legal and bureaucratic requirements. These institutions will help to place research as a core element in the national ABS system.	C1 and C2
BELARUS		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is the legal ABS National Focal Point.	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection will be instrumental in identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters that are closely related to the structure of this project and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authority: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is responsible the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Belarus in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On Accession to the International Treaty" of May 22, 2014, No. 235. The Ministry is responsible for the development of the national ABS legal framework and structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities: NCC-ABS was assigned as executive National Competent Authority	NCC will serve as the executive body for project implementation in accordance with the functions described in the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. NCC will be instrumental in gathering the information	C1, C2, C3, and C4

working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	necessary during the project preparation and to identify local experts on legal and administrative matters that are closely related to the structure of this project. NCC will participate in the exchanging of views and involvement in the research sector of the national ABS system. Capacity on non-monetary benefits. NCC will assist in drafting laws, regulations, and administrative procedures for access to genetic resources that will facilitate genetic resource R&D.	
Policymakers	Policymakers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol in order to draft and approve laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.	C1
Local communities	Local communities will provide input into the legal frameworks and prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities. There is apparently a high level of participation in the country of women in activities related to biodiversity.	C1 and C3
Private sector	The private sector will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors.	C1 and C2
National, regional, and international consultants	The consultants will assist the government in preparing components of the overall structure of the national and local laws, regulations, and administrative duties necessary to facilitate ABS agreements.	C1, C2, and/or C3
Academic and research institutions: Institute of Genetics and Cytology; Center for Bioresources; Institute of Experimental Botany; Institute of Forests; Scientific and Practical Center for Arable Farming; Central Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	These institutions will assist in drafting laws, regulations, and administrative procedures regarding access to genetic resources and facilitating R&D.	C1, C2, and/or C3
BOTSWANA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: DEA	The DEA serves as the CBD/ABS National Focal Point. The Department was active during the country visit; it is foreseen that it will actively participate in the implementation of all project components and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authority: DEA	Though not officially designated, the DEA will likely serve as the ABS National Competent Authority.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers and decision makers, including members of parliament, will be involved in all aspects of project implementation.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ILCs (Local Communities)	During the country visit, it was made clear that there are no indigenous communities, but rather it is more appropriate in the case of Botswana to refer to them as local communities. Local communities will be involved in all aspects of project implementation as it will be necessary to involve and raise the awareness of local authorities in the overall implementation of the project activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is very little local expertise on ABS nationally or regionally in Botswana, and international consultants will have to be brought in to ensure effective implementation of all aspects of the project. In terms of the drafting of the law, there are some national officials who are regularly engaged by the Attorney General's Office; however, they will need to be assisted by international consultants who are more cognizant and versed in ABS issues.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions: University of Botswana	The University of Botswana will likely be involved in the implementation of the project, particularly in relation to C2 of the project. The university is active in the following areas: plant research, herbaria, fungi, algae, and micro-organisms, and wildlife research	C2
Colombia		

Stakeholders	Role in Project Implementation	Role in relation to Components
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	The MADS is the national public entity responsible for the oversight of the environment, and the definition of public policies and regulations for the recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management and use of natural and environmental resources, in order to ensure sustainable development and the protection of natural heritage. The MADS is responsible for regulating and monitoring access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing agreements, in accordance with Decision 391 of the CAN and related legal provisions. This responsibility is dispersed over three main areas of the Ministry: the Department of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Office of Green Markets and the Legal Office. Since obligations related to genetic resources fall upon this entity, the MADS is the main for actor for the implementation of the ABS regimen and may act as an IA/responsible party	C1, C2, and C4
Amazonian Research Institute (Sinchi)	Sinchi is a leading institution in the research on biological resources in the Amazonian Region. Over the years Sinchi has developed many different research and conservation projects and formed a strong relationship with local communities. Sinchi will be the main actor in implementing ABS research project/partnership (looking at the development of a commercial product) in two communities in the Amazonian Region.	C2 and C4
Private Sector	The project will also engage the private sector. As a key stakeholder for the development of an ABS partnership, the private sector will participate in several project activities that focus on the potential commercialization of products arising from the ABS-funded research of Sinchi. They will also be directly involved through investment in access to genetic resources.	C2
Research Institutions	Research institutions will be indirect beneficiaries of this project. The relevant institutions are the Institute Alexander Von Humboldt, INVEMAR and the National University of Colombia. These institutions have been involved in issues around biodiscovery and ABS. They may benefit from capacity-building activities as well as from the strengthening of the national capacities to implement the existing legal framework.	C1 and C2
COMOROS		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points	The National Focal Points will be involved in the overall implementation of the project. It should be noted that the current ABS Focal Point is newly appointed and has very little expertise in relation to ABS. The CBD National Focal Point is currently assisting the newly appointed ABS National Focal Point and it is thus foreseen that both will work as a team in the implementation of the project.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities	No National Competent Authority has been designated; for the time being all project activities will be implemented through the Ministry of Environment (which was the most involved ministry during the PPG phase and country visit).	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers and decision makers, including members of parliament, will need to be involved in all aspects of project implementation.	C1, C2, and C3
Local communities/ILCs	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the NP, and particularly their TK and genetic resources. ILCs will also be part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is very little national or regional expertise on ABS and international consultants will have to be brought in to ensure effective implementation of all aspects of the project. In terms of the drafting of the law, there are some national drafters who are regularly engaged by the Attorney General's Office but they will need to be assisted by international consultants who are more cognizant and versed on ABS issues.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	The participation of academic and research institutions in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	To be determined

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MAE), Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Department	MAE is the public agency responsible for the formulation of national policy on the environment and natural resources. The agency ensures the sustainable use and management of renewable natural resources and the environment in the country. MAE is in charge of the design and implementation of national plans and policies related to conservation of biodiversity. The Biodiversity Directorate and its Genetic Resources Department operates under MAE. MAE is the focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocal on ABS. MAE is also the National Competent Authority for ABS. The Biodiversity Directorate will have a leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Research and Academic Institutions (University of Santo Domingo, National Research Institute on Biotechnology and Industry)	Research centers and universities will participate in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, and identification of and partnerships with ABS initiatives, etc. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. They will also share their views and provide their input and feedback on specific project activities. These centers will provide essential feedback in the drafting of the new/revised legal measures as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources. They will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
Intellectual Property Office of the Economic Ministry	The Intellectual Property Office will provide critical input into the determination and establishment of checkpoints. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. The Office will share its views and provide input and feedback into specific project activities. The office will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
ILC representatives (Local Communities)	ILCs will play a key role in the implementation of C3, particularly in relation to the development of biocultural protocols. ILCs will provide input into the drafting of the ABS legal framework. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. They will also share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. The ILCs will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	The UNV programme will participate in the execution of specific activities of the project in its three components. These include contributing to the gathering and dissemination of information related to the customary uses of biological and genetic resources and associated TK, the design and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns (including KAP assessment surveys), and the strengthening of national volunteer capacities in order to promote information exchange and awareness-raising activities in ILCs concerning the adopotion of BCPs and the importance of genetic resources, TK and ABS.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The project will also engage the private sector. As key stakeholder for the development of an ABS framework, the private sector will participate in several project activities, including the identification of concrete R&D opportunities and pilots. They will provide input and views on the creation of the legal and administrative ABS framework. As a key partner the private sector will be involved in the project milestones contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector and identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers, and value chains. They will also take part in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, direct involvement through investment in access to genetic resources, and consultations. The private sector will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
ECUADOR		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Ministry of Environment (MAE), Directorate of Biodiversity, Genetic Resources	The lead institution of the environment sector in Ecuador is the MAE, under which the Biodiversity Directorate and its Genetic Resources Unit operate. MAE is the leading institution for establishing and implementing policies related to ABS.	C1, C2, C3, and C4

Unit	The ministry is also the National Competent Authority for ABS. MAE is the focal point of the CBD and the NP on ABS. The Biodiversity Directorate will have a leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project. Thus, it will be the primary coordinator of activities and may act as an IA/responsible party.	
ABS National Competent Authority: National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (SENESCYT)	SENESCYT is in charge of the National System of Science, Technology, Innovation, and Ancestral Knowledge. The responsibility of SENESCYT is to maximize the potential of ancestral knowledge with professional and technical training, particularly through the Ancestral Knowledge Unit (see IEPI below). Jointly with the MAE and IEPI, it will play a key role in the project implementation, especially in the components/outputs/outcomes related to TK.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Ecuadorian Intellectual Property Institute (IEPI)	Currently, IEPI is attached to the SENESCYT and maintains the Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions, and Genetic Resources Unit (operating under the Plant Variety Protection Division). Jointly with the MAE and SENESCYT, it will play a key role in the project implementation particularly in the components/outputs/outcomes related to TK as well as in capacity-building and awareness-raising activities targeted to other sectors.	C1, C2, and C3
National Institute of Biodiversity	The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating, and executing research efforts related to biological diversity, aimed at the conservation and rational use of this resource and strategic sector, in accordance with existing environmental policies and all relevant laws and regulations. The National Institute of Biodiversity is also charged with conducting an inventory of Ecuador's biological diversity and genetic resources. The Institute will play a role in training and awareness-raising activities, dialogues, interaction and exchange sessions with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc.	C2 and C4
National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIAP)	As a leading institution on the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and also the National Focal Point of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, INIAP will play an important role in providing input, awareness, and understanding of access and utilization of generic resources for food and agriculture. It will also participate in workshops, trainings, dialogues, interaction and exchange activities with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc. Leading stakeholders of the project will engage INIAP and secure its active participation and involvement in the project.	C1, C2, and C4
ABS assessing bodies	Some government institutions and national research institutes are "assessing bodies" responsible for developing evaluation reports on R&D proposals on Ecuadorian genetic resources. These reports help MAE to grant or deny access permits/contracts. They include the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGAP); INIAP; the National Fisheries Institute (INP); the Naval Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR); the newly created National Institute of Biodiversity, among others. They will participate and benefit from training and information exchange.	C1, C2, and C4
ILC representatives	ILCs will play a key role in the implementation of C3, especially in relation to the development of biocultural protocols. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising and information exchange activities. In addition, they will share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities They will be engaged through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
Private sector	As the key stakeholder for the development of a functional ABS regime, the private sector will participate in several project activities, including the identification of R&D opportunities/pilots. Also, they will share their views and provide their input and feedback in specific project activities. The private sector will also be involved in the project milestones contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector, identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers, and value chains. They will also take part in awareness campaigns, capacity-building, and through providing investment in access to genetic resources. They will be engaged in the project through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
Research/Academic Sector: Yachy University; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú-PUCE; other academic and research institutions	Research centers and universities will participate in awareness-building campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification and partnerships on ABS pilots/initiatives, etc. They will also share their views and provide input and feedback for specific project activities. They will be engaged through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	The UNV programme will participate in the execution of some activities of the project, which include the design and implementation of KAP assessment surveys, the design and translation of specific material, and the strengthening capacities in order to conduct exchange information and awareness-raising activities in ILCs concerning the adoption of BCPs and the importance of genetic resources, TK and ABS.	C2 and C3
EGYPT		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points: [Nature Conservation Sector (NCS), Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)]	The NCS and EEAA will be instrumental in gathering the information necessary during project preparation and identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters that are closely related to the structure of this project and may act as IA/responsible parties.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authority: EEAA	The EEAA will have to determine the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the newly created national ABS system and the Nagoya Protocol.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol to draft and approve laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.NP. Unless policymakers are not fully aware of the scope and implications of the Nagoya ProtocolNP, it will be difficult to pass sound laws and regulations within a reasonable timeframe.	C1
Local communities: St. Katherine; St. Katherine Women's Association	The local community will provide input into the legal frameworks and prepare community protocols as part of the capacity-building activities. The work already done by the previous Medicinal Plants Conservation Project and Egyptian Seed Association project in St. Katherine could serve to develop pilot community protocols to be used as examples by other communities in the country. The experience of this community could also help to develop the sui generis TK registries in collaboration with the intellectual property authorities. The work of the St. Katherine Women's Association on genetic resources and TK could be also used and replicated in other parts of the country.	C1, C2, and C3
Private sector: Al Borg Laboratories	The Al Borg Laboratories will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors.	C1 and C2
National, regional and international consultants	The consultants will assist the government in preparing specific components of the overall structuring of national and local laws, regulations, and administrative duties necessary to facilitate ABS agreements.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and research institutions: Academy of Scientific Research and Technology; Theodor Bilharz Research Institute	These institutions will assist with the administrative procedures to gain access to genetic resources and to facilitate R&D. The institutions will work to place research at the core of the national ABS system.	C1 and C2
ETHIOPIA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points: Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (IBC)	The CBD and ABS National Focal Points residing in the IBC will be involved in all aspects of project implementation (see more details below).	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authority: IBC	The IBC will be involved and coordinate the overall implementation of the project and may act as an IA/responsible party. The IBC is the lead technical institution responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of the country's biodiversity resources, including medicinal plants and biodiversity. The IBC, as re-constituted by Proclamation No 381 of 2004, has the objective to ensure the proper conservation and sustainable use of the county's biodiversity resources. In line with this, IBC has the power to, among other things, initiate policy and legislative proposals for the conservation of biodiversity; explore and survey the diversity and distribution of the country's biodiversity resources; ensure the conservation of the country's biodiversity using in situ and ex situ methods; develop a strategy for the conservation of species threatened by extinction; formulate policy ideas that promote processes that enhance the existence of biodiversity and control processes that threaten	C1, C2, C3, and C4

	biodiversity; develop systems and technical standards for the conservation of the country's biodiversity; issue directives on the collection, dispatch, and export of genetic materials from the country; and give permits for those who need to access genetic materials from the country (Proc. 381/2004, Art.6).	
Policymakers	The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Water and Energy, and Ministry of Tourism and Culture will play a role in all aspect of project implementation and may also play a role in linking livelihoods of rural communities with infrastructure development.	C1, C2, and C3
ILCs	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources. ILCs will also be part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is a good pool of local expertise on ABS, but this will have to be reinforced by the expertise of international consultants.	National and C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	The participation of academic and research institutions in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	To be determined
HONDURAS		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity Directorate	The Ministry of Environment is the lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector of Honduras. The Ministry is the focal point of the CBD and NP on ABS. The Biodiversity Directorate will have a leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project. Thus, it will be the primary coordinator of activities in consultation with other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)	As a leading institution in the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and also the National Focal Point of the ITPGRFA, SAG will be essential to provide input, awareness-raising, and understanding of access and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture. SAG will provide input to ensure the synergistic implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and IT and for the drafting and approval of new legal measures. It will play a role by participating in the workshops, trainings, dialogues, interaction and exchange of activities with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc. The leading stakeholders of the project will engage SAG and secure its active participation and involvement in the project.	C1, C2, and C4
Intellectual Property Office of the Economic Ministry	The Intellectual Property Office of the Economic Ministry of Honduras will provide critical input into the determination and establishment of checkpoints. It may also play a role in the identification and seeking of protection of the ILCs biodiversity-related products and innovations. The office will benefit from training, capacity-building, and awareness-raising and information exchange activities. The office will share its views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. This project stakeholder will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage	C1 and C2
ILCs (such as the National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras [CONAPH])	ILCs will play a key role in the implementation of C3, specifically in relation to the development of biocultural protocols. ILCs will provide input into the drafting of the ABS legal framework. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. The ILCs will also share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. This project stakeholder will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
National Directorate of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans (DINAFROH)	As the national authority for indigenous peoples' issues in Honduras, DINAFROH will participate in the activities targeted to benefit ILC under C1 and C3. DINAFROH will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
Private Sector	The project will also engage the private sector. As a key stakeholder for the development of an ABS regime, the private	C1 and C2

	sector will participate in several project activities including the identification of concrete R&D opportunities and pilots. They will provide input and views on the creation of the legal and administrative ABS framework. As a key partner, the private sector will be involved in the project milestones contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector and identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers, and value chains. They will also take part in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, and through direct investment in providing access to genetic resources. The private sector will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	
Research Institutions (National University of Honduras [UNAH] and others such as the Zamorano Institute)	Research centers and universities will participate in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, and identification of and participation in specific ABS projects/partnerships, etc. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. They will share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. These institutions will provide essential feedback on the drafting of any legal measures as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources. They will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage	C1 and C2
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	The UNV programme will participate in the implementation of specific activities of the project related to the strengthening of capacities of ILCs in order to conduct exchange information and awareness-raising activities for the adoption of BCPs and the importance of genetic resources, TK, and ABS.	C3
INDIA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)	The NBA was instrumental in gathering of the information necessary during the project preparation and in identifying local experts on legal and administrative matter closely related to the structure of this project.	C1, C2, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities: National Biodiversity Authority (NBA): State Biodiversity Board (SBB); Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)	The NBA, SBB, and BMC will participate in an in exchange of views and will be involved in the research sector of the national ABS system. These agencies will benefit from capacity-buiding activities on non-monetary benefits. The NBA may act as an IA/responsible party	C1, C2, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers will ensure a stronger link and connection between the ABS policies and the research and innovation policies of the country.	C1 and C2
Local communities	The local communities will play a role in the debate and exchange of experiences and views with the research community.	C2
Private sector: Hindustan Unilever Limited; L'Oréal; Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturer's Association	These private sector companies will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements engage investors, with a specific focus on research.	C2
National, regional, and international consultants	The consultants will assist authorities in preparing specific components, in particular ethical codes of conduct and guidelines for research with TK and genetic resources, as well as guidelines to assess and establish successful non-monetary benefits within the system.	C1 and C2
Academic and research institutions: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources; Botanical Survey of India (BSI); Ministry of AYUSH	As these institutions are the main stakeholders of the project, it is key to understanding the problems and opportunities that the present national ABS system brings to them. The institutions will work to better implement the administrative procedures for access to genetic resources and facilitate R&D.	C1 and C2
JORDAN		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Nature Protection Directorate, Ministry of Environment	The Nature Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Environment will be instrumental in gathering the information necessary during the project preparation and identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters closely related to the structure of this project.	C1, C2, C3, and C4

ABS National Competent Authorities: Ministry of Environment; National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE); Royal Botanic Garden; Ministry of Agriculture; National Biodiversity Committee	These organizations will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol.NP. The Royal Botanic Garden has been identified as a direct IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	The policymakers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for drafting and approving laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.	C1
Local communities: Royal Botanic Garden; Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN); Women's Associations: General Federation of Jordanian Women; Jarasia Charity Women's Association; The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development; Women Farmers' Union; Women's Cooperative Society	These local community organizations will provide input into the legal frameworks and prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities. The direct experience of the Royal Botanic Garden could be of relevance in the development of the pilot projects to develop the models. There will be direct involvement of women at the local level with the participation of: General Federation of Jordanian Women; Jarasia Charity Women's Association; The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development; Women Farmers' Union; and the Women's Cooperative Society.	C1 and C3
Private sector: Dar Al Hikma Pharmaceuticals; Jordan Chamber of Industry	These private sector organizations will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors. They will seek to understand who the main users of genetic resources in the country are and how to establish effective checkpoints.	C1 and C2
National, regional, and international consultants: IUCN	The IUCN will assist the governments in preparing specific components of the overall structure of the national and local laws, regulations, and administrative duties necessary to facilitate ABS agreements.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and research institutions: NCARE; Royal Botanic Garden	These institutions will help to draft laws, regulations, and administrative procedures on access to genetic resources and to facilitate R&D.	C1, C2, and C3
KAZAKHSTAN		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Appropriate representative from the Ministry of Agriculture –Vice Minister	This representative will have the overall implementation responsibility and project oversight as the GEF National Focal Point and National Coordinator of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Other Government Ministries and Agencies (Ministry of Agriculture, Committee on Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Investment and Technological Development, Ministry of National Economy and Ministry of Justice and Parliament of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	These ministries and agencies will provide support in the development of the ABS framework and sectoral guidelines, participate in capacity-building and awareness-raising programs, and help to secure ABS agreements in addition to supporting compliance and monitoring	C1, C2, and C3
Other institutions: National Scientific Center, Tarbagatau National Park, Karkalinskiy National Park, Markakolskiy National Park, Altinyemelskiy National Park)	These institutions will be involved in capacity-building, awareness-raising, training, and developing ABS agreements.	C2 and C3
ILCs/NGOs/Women's Organizations (Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, UN Women, Kazakhstan Association of Women Entrepreneurs, Foundations of Kazakhstan farmers)	These groups will participate in programs on ABS, build capacities, and ensure PIC and MAT components are integrated.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector: Public organizations: Agency for Environmental News, Greenwomen, Women of the East, EcoCenter, and the Gulzar Foundation	These organizations will support biodiscovery and ABS agreements.	C2 and C3

International Agencies (Central Asian Regional; Environmental Center, GEF/ UNDP Small Grants Program, Agency for development of environmental initiatives, Global mechanism, GIZ, UNECE, European Economic Commission (ESCAP), UNEP, EU)	These international agencies will provide overall support to project activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Research Institutions/Academia (Kazakh research Institute of water resources, Research institute of plant protection and quarantine, Research Institute of Biology and Biotechnology, Research Institute of soil science and agro-chemistry, Kazakh Research Institute of livestock breeding and forage production, Research institute of fruit and vegetable growing, research institute of fish breeding, Institute of crop husbandry and plant breeding, research institute of forest resources, Institute of zoology, Institute on microbiology)	These institutions will support biodiscovery and ABS agreements.	C2 and C3
KENYA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points	Both are housed in NEMA, which is the designated national competent authority (as far as the technical branch of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) for national ABS implementation. NEMA may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities	There is no designated ABS National Competent Authority.	C1
Policymakers	Policymakers from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the KWS will support the implementation of legal and technical activities of the project and may benefit from training activities related to ABS.	C1, C2, and C3
ILCs	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources. ILCs, including women and women groups, will also be part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is a good pool of local expertise on ABS but this will have to be reinforced by the expertise of international consultants.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	The participation of academic and research institutions in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	To be determined
MONGOLIA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
National Focal Point of the Nagoya Protocol; National Focal Point of the ABS-CH; Ministry of Environment, Green Development, and Tourism (MEGDT)	These National Focal Points will provide overall implementation responsibility and project oversight. The MEGDT may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Other Government Ministries and Agencies: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Health and Sport, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, State Specialized Agency, Customs Agency	These agencies will support the development of the ABS framework and sectoral guidelines, participate in capacity-building and awareness-raising programs, and secure ABS agreements in addition to supporting compliance and monitoring.	C1, C2, C3, and C4

Other institutions: National University of Mongolia; Mongolian State University of Agriculture; Mongolian University of Science and Technology; University of Health; Khovd University; Institute of Public Health; Institute of Microbiology and Biology	These institutions will participate in capacity-building and awareness-raising programs, as well as provide training and help to develop ABS agreements.	C2 and C3
ILCs/NGOs/Women's Organizations: Mongolian National Council of Mongolian Scientist, Mongolian Biotechnological Association	These organizations will develop programs on ABS, build capacities and ensure that the PIC and MAT components are integrated.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector: Proteomics Co. Ltd.; Monhimo Co. Ltd; Monos Group	These groups will support biodiscovery and ABS agreements.	C2 and C3
International Agencies: UNDP, Mongolia GIZ, Mongolia. WWF, Mongolia	These agencies will provide overall support to project activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Research Institutions/Academia: Institute of Biology, MAS; Institute of Botany, MAS; Institute of Veterinary Science; Institute of Plant Protection; Plant Science and Agricultural Research Institute; Institute of Traditional Medicine; Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, MAS	These institutions will support biodiscovery and ABS agreements.	C2 and C3
MYANMAR		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points Environment Conservation Division (ECD), Natural Resources Conservation Division	The Focal Points will be instrumental in gathering the information necessary during the project preparation and identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters closely related to the structure of this project. The ECD will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers: ECD, Forest Department, Department of Agricultural Research	The ECD will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the drafting and approval of laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol. Unless policymakers are not fully aware of the scope and implications of the Nagoya Protocol, it is going to be difficult to pass sound the laws and regulations within reasonable time.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Other agencies: BANCA, WCS, FREDA, Myanmar Environment Institute, EcoDev, NAG	These institutions will provide input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector (to be identified)	The private sector will provide input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors.	C1, C2, and C3
National, Regional, and International Consultants	Consultants will assist the governments in preparing specific components in the overall architecture of the national and local laws, regulations and administrative duties necessary to install to enable ABS agreements.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions: Department of Agricultural Research	This institute will assist in the drafting of laws and regulations, as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources to avoid making R&D on genetic resources a nearly impossible task due to legal and bureaucratic requirements.	C1, C2, and C3
PANAMA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Unit	The Ministry of Environment is the lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector in Panama and the national authority on ABS; it is the focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. Under the Ministry,	C1, C2, C3, and C4

(UNARGEN)	UNARGEN operates as the National Competent Authority in charge of authorizing access to the country's genetic resources and facilitating the negotiation of benefit-sharing agreements. UNARGEN will have a leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project. Thus, it will be the primary coordinator of activities and may act as an IA/responsible party.	
Institute for Agricultural Research (IDIAP)	As a leading institution in the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and also the National Focal Point of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, INIAP will be essential to provide input, awareness, and understanding of access and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture. IDIAP will provide input to ensure the synergistic implementation of the NP and IT and for the drafting and approval of new legal measures. It will play a role by participating in the workshops, trainings, dialogues, interaction and exchanging activities with other sectors, meetings, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc. The leading stakeholders of the project will engage INIAP and secure its active participation and involvement in the project.	C1, C2, and C4
Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	The Intellectual Property Office has been a key stakeholder in the process of protection and registration of TK under the national legal framework, and it is currently implementing an initiative on TK identification and compilation. The office will provide critical input as to the determination and establishment of checkpoints and in the implementation of C3 of the Global Project, especially regarding the design and development of awareness-raising campaigns. The office will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. The office will share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. The office will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1, C2, and C3
ILC representatives	ILCs will play a key role in the implementation of C3, especially in relation to the development of biocultural protocols. They will provide input into the process of reviewing the ABS legal framework. The ILC representatives will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. Also, they will share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. Finally, they will be involved in the project through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
Private sector	The project will also engage the private sector. As a key stakeholder for the development of the ABS regime, the private sector will participate in several project activities, including the identification of concrete R&D opportunities/pilots. They will provide input and views into the structure of the legal and administrative revised framework. As a key partner, the private sector will be involved in the project milestones, contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector, identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers, and value chains. They will also take part in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, and through their investment in providing access to genetic resources.	C1 and C2
Research institutions and universities	Research institutions will play a key role in the project. These include the Institute of Advanced Scientific Investigations and High Technology Services (INDICASAT), the University of Panama (through different research centers), and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). These institutions have been involved in nature-based product discovery research for many years. Research centers and universities will participate in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification of and participation in ABS partnerships, etc. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. In addition, they will share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. These institutions will provide essential feedback in the drafting of any revised legal measures as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources. They will be engaged through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1, C2, and C3
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	The UNV programme will participate in specific activities of the project, which include the production of communication materials related to the campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and the private sector; the design and implementation of KAP assessment surveys; and the conduction of awareness-raising activities in ILCs concerning the adoption of BCPs and the importance of genetic resources,	C2 and C3

	traditional knowledge and ABS.	
RWANDA		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points	The CBD and ABS National Focal Points are housed in the REMA – REMA will be involved in all aspects of project implementation and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities	REMA will be involved and coordinate the overall implementation of the project. REMA is the lead technical institution responsible for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the county's biodiversity resources.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Water and Energy, and Ministry of Tourism and Culture will play a role in all aspect of project implementation and may also play a role in linking livelihoods of rural communities with infrastructure development.	C1, C2, and C3
ILCs	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources. ILCs will also be part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is very limited expertise on ABS at the national level. This will have to be reinforced by the expertise of international consultants.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	The participation of academic and research institutions in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	To be determined
Samoa		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	The Focal Points will be instrumental in gathering of the information necessary during the project preparation and identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters closely related to the structure of this project; the MNRE may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authority: MNRE, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and trade	These ministries will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol.	C1, C2, and C3
Policymakers: MNRE, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and trade, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, Ministry of Finance	These ministries will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the drafting and approval of laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol. Unless policymakers are not fully aware of the scope and implications of the Nagoya Protocol, it is going to be difficult to pass sound the laws and regulations within reasonable time.	C1, C2, and C3
South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)	This program will provide input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
ILCs: Traditional Healers Association, Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS)	This organization will provide input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors.	C2 and C3
National, Regional, and International Consultants	The consultants will assist the government in preparing specific components in the overall architecture of the national and local laws, regulations and administrative duties necessary to install to enable ABS agreements.	C1 and C3
Academic, research institutions, and NGOs: SROS, Conservation International	These groups will assist in the drafting of laws and regulations, as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources to avoid making R&D on genetic resources a nearly impossible task due to legal and bureaucratic requirements.	C1, C2, and C3
Seychelles		

Stakeholders	Role in Project Implementation	Role in relation to Components
CBD/ABS National Focal Points, ABS National Competent Authorities	The CBD and ABS National Focal Points are both housed in the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) and will play a role in the implementation of the project. However, a new focal point on ABS will soon be designated, which will coordinate most aspects of project implementation.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers, including all Ministries, the Attorney General's Office, and Members of Parliament will be involved in the implementation of the project, particularly in relation to C1 (development of regulatory and institutional frameworks).	C1
ILCs	ILCs will participate in awareness raising activities regarding ABS and TK.	C2 and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is no local expertise on ABS; as such, the expertise of international consultants will be critical for the overall implementation of the project.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	The University of the Seychelles could be a good partner in this project in so far as they seem to have some good hands-on experience in the valorization of natural resources through both the work that they undertake within the Blue Economy Research Institute and their work that is related to adaption and ecological resilience. As some work will need to be done through the project to assess the potential of genetic resources (including marine genetic resources) it is foreseen that their expertise could come in handy in this specific endeavor. This is in keeping with the fact that many of the stakeholders that were consulted reiterated that undertaking an inventory of genetic resources of potential value to the Seychelles was a key priority. The involvement of the University of Seychelles would be of great value in the implementation of activities under C2 of the project.	C2
South Africa		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points	The CBD and ABS National Focal Points are both housed in the DEA; they will play role in the implementation of the project.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities	All aspects of project implementation will be coordinated by the DEA, which may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policymakers	Policymakers include all of the ministries, DEA, Department of Science and Technology (DST), the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).	C1, C2, and C3
ILCs	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources. ILCs will also be part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private Sector	The private sector may play a role in the identification of biodiscovery efforts; the participation of the private sector in the project will be confirmed during implementation.	C2
National, Regional, and International Consultants	There is a lot of local expertise on ABS; however, the expertise of international consultants will be needed to supplement this pool of well-developed local expertise.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and Research Institutions	Academic institutions like the University of Pretoria, involved in applied research on genetic resources, may provide technical support to the implementation of ABS activities.	C2
Sudan		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**

CBD/ABS National Focal Point: Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	The HCENR was instrumental in gathering the information necessary during project preparation and in identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters that are closely related to the structure of this project. The HCENR may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; National Forest Corporation; General Directorate of Range and Pasture Lands (RPGD); Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA); Ministry of Animal Resources; Customs Authority; Sudanese Standards	These authorities will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the NP. They must debate to determine checkpoints, whether customs and standards are appropriate, or whether others are needed. They will develop ABS rules at the sectoral level.	C1, C2, and C3
Policymakers	Policymakers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for drafting and approving laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.	C1
Local communities: Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society (SECS; NGO); Farmers Union	These local community organizations will provide input for the legal frameworks and prepare community protocols as part of the capacity-building activities. The participation of women will be ensured through the involvement of the SECS gender committee.	C1 and C3
Private sector: Kenana Company	The Kenana Company will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors.	C1, C2, and C3
National, regional and international consultants	Consultants will assist the government in preparing specific components of the overall structure of the national and local laws, regulations and administrative duties necessary to install to enable ABS agreements.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and research institutions: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Traditional Medicine Research Institute; Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Khartoum; Animal Production Research Center	These institutions will assist in drafting laws, regulations, and administrative procedures regarding access to genetic resources and facilitate R&D. The Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Traditional Medicine Research Institute can play a role in the development of pilot elements regarding access to genetic resources as well as access to TK and biocultural protocols.	C1, C2, and C3
Tajikistan		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
CBD/ABS National Focal Points: National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC)	The HCENR was instrumental in gathering the information necessary during project preparation and in identifying local experts on legal and administrative matters that are closely related to the structure of this project. The NBBC may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
NBBC, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, NBBC, National Committee on Environment Protection	The NBBC will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
NBBC, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, NBBC, National Committee on Environment Protection, National Republican Center on Genetic Resources	The NBBC will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the drafting and approval of laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol. Unless policymakers are not fully aware of the scope and implications of the Nagoya Protocol, it is going to be difficult to pass sound the laws and regulations within reasonable time.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ILCs /NGOs: “Zan va Zamin” (Women and Earth); Women’s organization in Tajikistan “Noosfera”; Youth of 21st Century; Central Asian Regional Environmental Center”	The role of these ILCs/NGOs is to provide input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, C3
Private Sector	The private sector will provide input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors.	C1, C2, C3
World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),	These agencies will assist the government specifically in preparing components in the overall architecture of the national and local laws, regulations and administrative duties necessary to install to enable ABS agreements.	C1, C2, C3

Institution on Protected Areas, Research lab for Nature Protection		
Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Tajik Agriculture University; Kulyab Botanical Garden (Research Center)	These institutions will assist in the drafting of laws and regulations, as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources to avoid making R&D on genetic resources a nearly impossible task due to legal and bureaucratic requirements.	C1, C2, C3
Uruguay		
Stakeholders	**Role in Project Implementation**	**Role in relation to Components**
Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Land Planning; National Environmental Directorate (DINAMA); Biodiversity Division	The Ministry of Environment is the lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector in Uruguay. The Ministry is the focal point of the CBD and Nagoya Protocol on ABS. As a branch of the Ministry, the legislation assigns to DINAMA overall responsibility for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through its Biodiversity Division. The Biodiversity Division will have a leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project. Thus, it will be the primary coordinator of activities in consultation with other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including the National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources, and may act as an IA/responsible party.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Intellectual Property Office	The Intellectual Property Office will provide critical input into the determination and establishment of checkpoints. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. The office will share its views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. The office will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
ILC representatives (including Mundo Afro)	ILCs will play a key role in the implementation of C3, especially in relation to the development of biocultural protocols. They will provide input into the process of the legal framework review. They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. They will also share their views and provide input and feedback on specific project activities. They will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C3
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	The UNV programme will participate in the execution of some activities of the project, particularly gathering and identifying information related to the customary uses of biological and genetic resources and associated TK, designing and implementing awareness-raising campaigns (including KAP assessment surveys), and strengthening ILCs capacities in order to support exchange information and awareness-raising activities and the adoption of BCPs, and the importance of genetic resources, TK, and ABS.	C1, C2, and C3
Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI)	ALADI aims at promoting the harmonious and balanced socio-economic development of the region, and its long-term objective is the gradual and progressive establishment of a Latin-American Common Market. ALADI has a Memorandum of Agreement (MoU) with the SCBD and has organized two regional ABS TK workshops. ALADI will participate in several project activities including capacity-building, training sessions, organization of workshops and seminars, etc. ALADI was consulted and informed about the project. ALADI will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage.	C1 and C2
Committee on Plant Genetic Resources (officially formed in 1995 integrated by institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Seed Office, public universities, National Agricultural Research Institution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Environment)	The Committee will be a key partner in the execution of the project activities. It will be invited to participate in (and consulted in the design of) the different capacity-building, information exchange, and awareness-raising activities. The Committee's feedback will be requested for almost all the project activities (particularly during the review of the draft ABS law). The Committee was consulted and informed of the project during the consultant visit.	

3 Strategic Results Framework and GEF Increment

3.1 Incremental reasoning, and global, regional, national and local benefits

3.1.1 Global, regional and national benefits

62. The implementation of the basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol in the participating countries will unleash a wide range of monetary and non-monetary benefits for providers of genetic resources. Some of these benefits should be reinvested in the conservation and sustainable use the biological resources from where the genetic resources were obtain. This will fulfill the three objectives of the CBD.

63. During the PPG specific ABS initiatives were identified that will contribute to the conservation of biological resources. These include: a) a pilot ABS initiative on the DNA identification of wild animal and plant species (Belarus); b) a pilot ABS initiative for the development of natural pigments from the microbial diversity in the Vaupes and the Amazonian regions, which will contribute to the conservation of tropical rain forests (Colombia); c) a pilot ABS initiative on medicinal plants (Egypt); d) a pilot ABS initiative to be implemented with a local community involved in the management of medicinal plants (Jordan); e) three pilot ABS initiatives related to medicinal plants and agriculture (Sudan); and d) two pilot ABS initiatives with native species (Uruguay). Other countries (e.g., Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, and Panama) will also implement pilot ABS initiatives; however, their specific nature will not be decided until project implementation. It is anticipated that these initiatives will also deliver GEBs by contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources from which the genetic resources are obtained. In addition, several countries (e.g., Ecuador, Honduras, Kazakhstan, and Panama) will develop BCPs though the implementation of pilot projects with ILCs that have a high level of management of genetic/natural resources. These local-level initiatives will also contribute to the delivery of global, and national environmental benefits as the BCPs will enable ILCs to reaffirm their role as drivers of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within their territories. Finally, the development of codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources will also contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. For example, in Mongolia, activities will be directed to developing codes for the collection, exchange, and use of genetic resources with special reference to, but not limited to, accessing material from protected areas, farmers' fields, and wilderness areas. Similarly, Kenya will develop a code for best practices for in-situ and ex-situ collection of genetic resources. Finally, through the multiple project awareness-raising and capacity-building activities regarding the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, the project will provide multiple stakeholders (e.g., policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry) with information and knowledge about how the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources can support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, thereby enabling them to become allies in biodiversity conservation efforts within their countries and generate environmental benefits that will extend way far beyond project completion.

3.1.2 Incremental cost analysis

Baseline Scenario

64. Under the "business as usual" scenario, important programs will be developed; however, these programs alone will not overcome the barriers that currently prevent the 24 participating countries of having in place the national ABS frameworks, the human resources, and the administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. This project will remove the barriers that prevent this from happening through national, regional and global-level activities that will result in strengthened national ABS frameworks, new opportunities for biodiscovery efforts, enhanced participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and a sustainable community of practice on ABS and South-South Cooperation. The baseline programs are divided into four areas, which are in line with

the project's outcomes. These four areas of work are described below and are planned for the 2015 to 2019 time period.

65. **Capacity to develop national ABS frameworks**. Existing and planned investments for baseline programs and activities for the 2015 to 2019 time period are estimated at $27,895,257 USD. Baseline activities include investment from governments and donors in all 24 participating countries.

66. **Identification of biodiscovery efforts**. Existing and planned investments for baseline programs and activities for the 2015 to 2019-time period are estimated at $32,063,405 USD. Baseline activities include investment from governments and donors in all 24 participating countries.

67. **ILCs contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**. Existing and planned investments for baseline programs and activities for the 2015 to 2019 time period are estimated at $17,242,562 USD. Baseline activities include investment from governments and donors in all 24 participating countries.

68. **Community of practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS.** Existing and planned investments for baseline programs and activities for the 2015 to 2019 time period are estimated at $432,000 USD. Baseline activities include investment from governments in all 24 participating countries.

GEF Alternative to Generate Global Benefits

69. Despite the important contribution of the existing and planned baseline programs and projects, they will not be sufficient for ensure that providers of genetic resources will obtain monetary and non-monetary benefits for their use and the reinvestment of some of these benefits in the conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources from where the genetic resources were obtain. A GEF alternative scenario will help to remove the barriers that prevent the delivery of global environmental results though the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the 24 countries participating in the project. A description of the GEF alternative scenario follows.

70. The alternative GEF scenario will **strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks**. Incremental financing will be in the amount of $11,391,954 USD; $4,663,409 USD will be provided by the GEF and $6,728,545 USD will be provided by co-financing sources. Co-financing for this project component will be provided by the Governments of the 24 participating countries ($6,404,735 USD), UNDP ($47,620 USD), and other sources ($276,190 USD).

71. Additionally, the alternative GEF scenario will **build trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts**. Incremental financing will be in the amount of $9,488,662 USD; $4,046,343 USD will be provided by the GEF and $5,442,319 USD will be provided by co-financing sources. Co-financing for this project component will be provided by the Governments of the 24 participating countries ($4,799,447 USD), UNDP ($47,620 USD), UNV ($127,532 USD), and other sources ($467,720 USD).

72. The alternative GEF scenario will also **strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**. Incremental financing will be in the amount of $6,369,986 USD; $2,571,820 USD will be provided by the GEF and $3,798,166 USD will be provided by co-financing sources. Co-financing for this project component will be provided by the governments of the 24 participating countries ($3,328,646 USD), UNDP ($57,140 USD), UNV ($131,428 USD), and other sources ($280,952 USD).

73. Finally, the alternative GEF scenario will allow implementing a **community of practices on ABS and South-South cooperation mechanisms**. Incremental financing will be in the amount of $294,000 USD; $147,000 USD will be provided by the GEF and $147,000 USD will be provided by co-financing sources. Co-financing for this project component will be provided by UNV.

74. The project management costs amount to $1,375,973 USD, out of which GEF will provide $571,428 USD and the co-financing sources will provide $804,545 USD.

75. Incremental costs summary: The total baseline amounts to **$77,633,224** USD. The costs of the incremental activities required to contribute to global benefits include **$12,000,000** USD to be funded by the GEF and **$16,920,575** USD to be provided by co-financers, for a total of **$28,920,575** USD. All project co-financers have stated their commitment to the project through signed letters.

76. In summary, the GEF Alternative has a total cost of **$106,553,799** USD, 11.3% of which will be provided by GEF (excluding PPG resources). A summary of the GEF Alternative follows.

	Baseline (US$)		Alternative		Increment (US$)	
Outcome 1 (COMPONENT 1 as per the GEF Results Framework)	All 24 participating countries	27,895,257	GEF	4,663,409	GEF	4,663,409
			Co-financing	6,728,545	Co-financing	6,728,545
			Government	6,404,735		
			UNDP	47,620		
			Other	276,190		
			Baseline	27,895,257		
	Subtotal baseline	**27,895,257**	**Subtotal alternative**	**39,287,211**	**Subtotal increment**	**11,391,954**
Outcome 2 (COMPONENT 2 as per the GEF Results Framework)	All 24 participating countries	32,063,405	GEF	4,046,343	GEF	4,046,343
			Co-financing	5,442,319	Co-financing	5,442,319
			Government	4,799,447		
			UNDP	47,620		
			Other	467,720		
			UNV	127,532		
			Baseline	32,063,405		
	Subtotal baseline	**32,063,405**	**Subtotal alternative**	**41,552,067**	**Subtotal increment**	**9,488,662**
Outcome 3 (COMPONENT 3 as per the GEF Results Framework)	All 24 participating countries	17,242,562	GEF	2,571,820	GEF	2,571,820
			Co-financing	3,798,166	Co-financing	3,798,166
			Government	3,328,646		
			UNDP	57,140		
			Other	280,952		
			UNV	131,428		
			Baseline	17,242,562		
	Subtotal baseline	**17,242,562**	**Subtotal alternative**	**23,612,548**	**Subtotal increment**	**6,369,986**
Outcome 4 (COMPONENT 4 as per the GEF Results Framework)		432,000	GEF	147,000	GEF	147,000
			Co-financing	147,000	Co-financing	147,000
			UNV	147,000		
			Baseline	432,000		
	Subtotal baseline	**432,000**	**Subtotal alternative**	**726,000**	**Subtotal increment**	**294,000**
Project Management	NA		GEF	571,428	GEF	571,428
			Co-financing	804,545	Co-financing	804,545
			Government	726,642		
			UNDP	7,620		
			Other	51,243		
			UNV	19,040		
			Baseline	0		
	Subtotal baseline:	**0**	**Subtotal alternative**	**1,375,973**	**Subtotal increment:**	**1,375,973**

TOTAL			Total GEF	12,000,000	Total GEF	12,000,000
			Total Co-financing	16,920,575	Total Co-financing	16,920,575
			Total Baseline	77,633,224		
	TOTAL BASELINE	**77,633,224**	**TOTAL ALTERNATIVE**	**106,553,799**	**TOTAL INCREMENT**	**28,920,575**

3.2 Project Results Framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective: To assist countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol.	Number of national ABS law/regulation/policy proposals developed and/or strengthened with the participation of key stakeholders including indigenous peoples and ILCs.	− Albania: some legal ABS measures in place − Belarus: some legal acts to regulate the access to genetic resources in place, but they do not include all the issues relevant to the Nagoya Protocol − Egypt: draft ABS legislation pre-dating the Nagoya Protocol − India: legal framework in place − Jordan: amendment of the Environment Protection Law in process − Sudan: legal amendment to introduce ABS in progress; some draft sectoral rules in process	− Albania: ABS policy and legislation adopted − Belarus: improved ABS rules adopted to fully implement the Nagoya Protocol − Egypt: ABS legislation and ABS bylaw adopted − India: strengthened participation of research community in the ABS regulatory system − Jordan: amendment of Environmental Protection Act and ABS bylaws approved − Sudan: ABS policy/ legislation adopted and sectoral laws reviewed to properly reflect ABS provisions	− Official Gazette and bulletins per country − National ABS law/regulation/policy draft proposals − Project reports − Reports submitted to ABS CHM; − National reports on implementation of the Nagoya	− There is political will to develop/update ABS-related legislation at the national level − One or more institution is officially designated and capacitated to fulfill the functions and responsibility of a national competent authority − Speedy processes for adoption and promulgation of texts
		− Dominican Republic: some ABS provisions are included in the existing regulation for biodiversity research − Ecuador: ABS comprehensive legal framework in place − Honduras: No ABS-related law/ regulation in	− Dominican Republic: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations − Ecuador: guidelines for the implementation of the existing ABS legal framework integrating the different relevant legal provisions in force in the		

		place – Panama: specific ABS legal framework in place – Uruguay: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place	country – Honduras: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations – Panama: draft of revised ABS legal framework – Uruguay: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations		
		– Botswana: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – Comoros: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – Ethiopia: Pre- Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place – Kenya: Pre- Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place – Seychelles: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – South Africa: Pre-Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place	– Botswana: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations – Comoros: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations – Ethiopia: updated/ harmonized ABS legislation submitted for approval – Kenya: effective ABS laws updated through consultative process and submitted for approval – Seychelles: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations – South Africa: draft amendment to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)		
		– Kazakhstan: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – Mongolia: No ABS-related law/ regulation in	– Kazakhstan: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption – Mongolia: ABS		

		place – Myanmar: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – Samoa: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place – Tajikistan: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place	national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption – Myanmar: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption – Samoa: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption – Tajikistan: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption		
	Increase by X% in the capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement, and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS - including a CHM, as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	– Albania: 42.42% – Belarus: 30.30% – Egypt: 16.67 % – India: 53.05 % – Jordan: 22.73 % – Sudan: 24.24 %	– Albania: 52.42% – Belarus: 50.30% – Egypt: 36.67 % – India: 58.05 % – Jordan: 42.73% – Sudan: 44.24 %	– Updated UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard – Government records / official bulletins – ABS and CHM related reports – National reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	– Staff apply their new knowledge and abilities in a satisfactory manner – There is stability in the human resources within the institution that benefits from the capacity development activities – Willingness from staff to participate in the training activities
		– Colombia: 74.24% – Dominican Republic: 28.79% – Ecuador: 45.45% – Honduras: 28.79% – Panama: 40. 91% – Uruguay: 12.12%	– Colombia: 94.24% – Dominican Republic: 58.79% – Ecuador: 65.45% – Honduras: 58.79% – Panama: 70.91% – Uruguay: 12.12%		
		– Botswana: 18.67% – Comoros: 13.64% – Ethiopia: 65.15% – Kenya: 49.97% – Rwanda: 68.18% – Seychelles: 45.45% – South Africa: 75.76%	– Botswana: 50% – Comoros: 50% – Ethiopia: 90% – Kenya: 70% – Rwanda: 50% – Seychelles: 80% – South Africa: 85%		
		– Kazakhstan: 35.0% – Mongolia: 30.0% – Myanmar: 20.0%	– Kazakhstan: 50 to 75% – Mongolia: 45 to 65% – Myanmar: 35 to 55%		

		– Samoa: 35.0% – Tajikistan: 15.0 %	– Samoa: 50 to 75% – Tajikistan: 30 to 50%		
	Number of ABS partnerships established with project support for the development of products for commercial purposes	– Albania: zero (0) – Belarus: zero (0) – Egypt: zero (0) – India: zero (0) – Jordan: zero (0) – Sudan: zero (0)	– Albania: at least one partnership established – Belarus: at least one partnership established – Egypt: at least one partnership established – India: at least one partnership established – Jordan: at least one partnership established – Sudan: at least one partnership established	– Scientific publications – Research reports – Patents	– Effective cooperation between users and providers of genetic resources – Commercial feasibility of the products selected
		– Colombia: zero (0) – Dominican Republic: zero (0) – Honduras: zero (0) – Panama: zero (0) – Uruguay: zero (0)	– Colombia: at least one partnership established – Dominican Republic: at least one partnerships established – Honduras: at least one partnership established – Panama: at least one partnership established – Uruguay: at least two partnerships established		
		– Botswana: zero (0) – Comoros: zero (0) – Ethiopia: zero (0) – Kenya: zero (0) – Rwanda: zero (0) – Seychelles: zero (0) – South Africa: zero (0)	– Botswana: negotiations for one partnership in progress – Comoros: negotiations for one partnership in progress – Ethiopia: one partnerships established – Kenya: one partnership established – Rwanda: negotiations for one partnership in progress		

			– Seychelles: negotiation in progress – South Africa: one partnership established		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: at least one biodiscovery partnership established – Mongolia: at least two partnership established – Myanmar: at least one partnership established – Samoa: at least one partnership established – Tajikistan: at least one partnership established		
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks	Number of national policy measures adopted for protecting TK, innovations and practices, and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Albania: zero (0) – Belarus: zero (0) – Egypt: zero (0) – Jordan: zero (0) – Sudan: zero (0)	– Albania: draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK* – Belarus: draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK* – Egypt: draft of an institutional framework for protecting TK – Jordan: draft of an institutional framework for protecting TK – Sudan: draft assessment of genetic resources including needs and options for protecting TK* (*Targets to be confirmed during project inception phase)	– Official Gazette per country – National draft proposals for protecting TK/ABS – National CHM web portals	– There is political will for the protection of TK within the national ABS framework and from the ILCs to participate

		– Dominican Republic: zero (0) – Ecuador: zero (0)	– Dominican Republic: proposal for the legal protection of TK within the ABS framework – Ecuador: Draft of regulations for the Code of Social Knowledge Economy and Innovation (COES) TK component		
		– Botswana: zero (0) – Comoros: zero (0) – Ethiopia: TK well captured in the existing legal framework – Kenya: zero (0) – Rwanda: zero (0) – Seychelles: zero (0)	– Botswana: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption – Comoros: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption – Ethiopia: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption – Kenya: revised national TK policy instruments submitted for approval or adoption – Rwanda: revised national TK policy instruments submitted for approval or adoption – Seychelles: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: National TK guidelines developed – Mongolia: National TK guidelines developed – Myanmar: National TK		

			guidelines developed – Samoa: National TK guidelines developed – Tajikistan: National TK guidelines developed		
	Number of countries with a national ABS CHM, an improved web page with relevant ABS information, or a national biodiversity CHM with ABS-related information.	– Albania: national biodiversity CHM in place – Belarus: national biodiversity CHM in place – Egypt: national biodiversity CHM in place – Jordan: national biodiversity CHM in place – Sudan: national biodiversity CHM in place	– Albania: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM – Belarus: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM – Egypt: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM – Jordan: ABS procedures and information and procedures uploaded into the existing CHM – Sudan: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM		
		– Dominican Republic: 0 – Ecuador: national biodiversity CHM in place – Honduras: national biodiversity CHM in place – Panama: 0 – Uruguay: 0	– Dominican Republic: fully functional ABS-related web page – Ecuador: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM – Honduras: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM – Panama: fully functional ABS-related web page – Uruguay: fully		

			functional ABS-related web page		
		− Botswana: 0 − Comoros: 0 − Ethiopia: ABS CHM in place but needs strengthening − Kenya: ABS CHM in place but needs strengthening − Rwanda: national biodiversity CHM in place − Seychelles: national biodiversity CHM in place − South Africa: DEA website with no ABS-related information	− Botswana: ABS CHM established − Comoros: ABS CHM established − Ethiopia: existing ABS CHM strengthened − Kenya: existing ABS CHM strengthened − Rwanda: ABS CHM established and linked to the biodiversity CHM − Seychelles: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM − South Africa: fully functional ABS-related web page (DEA)		
		− Kazakhstan: zero (0) − Mongolia: zero (0) − Myanmar: zero (0) − Samoa: zero (0) − Tajikistan: national biodiversity CHM in place	− Kazakhstan: National ABS CHM established − Mongolia: National ABS CHM established − Myanmar: ABS CHM established − Samoa: ABS CHM established − Tajikistan: ABS CHM established and linked to the biodiversity CHM		
	Number of key stakeholders per country trained through the project regarding ABS rules and procedures (granting of permits, assessment of	− Albania: zero (0) − Belarus: zero (0) − Egypt: zero (0) − India: zero (0) − Jordan: zero (0) − Sudan: zero (0)	− Albania: twenty (20) − Belarus: twenty (20) − Egypt: twenty (20) − India: fifty (50) − Jordan: twenty (20) − Sudan: twenty (20)	− Data bases & documents with records of the training events − Project evaluation reports: PIR/APR, mid-term and final evaluations	− Staff apply their new knowledge and abilities in a satisfactory manner − There is stability in the human resources within the institution that benefits

	access applications, core principles of PIC and MAT and their application, and rights and roles of ILCs, among others); and negotiate ABS agreements	– Colombia: zero (0) – Dominican Republic: zero (0) – Ecuador: zero (0) – Honduras: zero (0) – Panama: zero (0) – Uruguay: zero (0)	– Colombia: twenty-five (25) – Dominican Republic: sixty (60) – Ecuador: sixty (60) – Honduras: eighty-five (85) – Panama: seventy-five (75) – Uruguay: eighty-five (85)		from the capacity development activities
		– Botswana: zero (0) – Comoros: zero (0) – Ethiopia: zero (0) – Kenya: zero (0) – Rwanda: zero (0) – Seychelles: zero (0) – South Africa: zero (0)	– Botswana: forty (40) – Comoros: forty (40) – Ethiopia: sixty (60) – Kenya: sixty (60) – Rwanda: forty (40) – Seychelles: forty (40) – South Africa: sixty (60)		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: one hundred (100) – Mongolia: one hundred (100) – Myanmar: one hundred (100) – Samoa: one hundred (100) – Tajikistan: one hundred (100)		

Outputs:

- National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities
- Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance.
- Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources
- Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and

ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol					
Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts	Number of commercial agreements between users and providers of genetic resources	− Albania: zero (0) − Belarus: zero (0) − Egypt: zero (0) − India: TBD* − Jordan: zero (0) − Sudan: zero (0) (*Baseline to be confirmed during project inception phase)	− Albania: at least one (1) agreement in progress* − Belarus: at least one (1) agreement in progress − Egypt: at least one (1) agreement concluded − India: at least one (1) agreement in progress* − Jordan: at least one (1) agreement concluded − Sudan: at least one (1) agreement concluded (*Target to be confirmed during project inception phase)	− Signed agreements Official reports and web pages of the National Competent Authorities	− Will among between users and providers of genetic resources to pursue bio-discovery projects
		− Colombia: three (3) − Dominican Republic: two (2) − Honduras: zero (0) − Panama: one (1) − Uruguay: zero (0)	− Colombia: one (1) more agreement concluded − Dominican Republic: one (1) more agreement concluded − Honduras: one (1) agreement concluded − Panama: one (1) more agreement in progress − Uruguay: at least two (2) agreements concluded		
		− Botswana: zero (0) − Comoros: zero (0) − Ethiopia: one (1) − Kenya: two (2) − Rwanda: zero (0) − Seychelles: one (1) − South Africa: three (3)	− Botswana: at least one (1) agreement in progress* − Comoros: at least one (1) agreement in progress* − Ethiopia: at least one (1) additional agreement concluded − Kenya: at least one (1) additional agreement		

			concluded – Rwanda: at least one (1) agreement in progress* – Seychelles: at least one (1) agreement in progress – South Africa: at least one (1) additional agreement concluded (*Target to be confirmed during project inception phase)		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: one (1) agreement in progress – Mongolia: one (1) agreement in progress – Myanmar: one (1) agreement in progress – Samoa: one (1) agreement in progress – Tajikistan: at least two (2) agreements negotiated		
	Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines per country for research on TK and genetic resources	– Egypt: zero (0) – India: zero (0) – Jordan: zero (0) – Sudan: zero (0)	– Egypt: guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources – India: guidelines to access genetic resources and TK for researchers – Jordan: guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources – Sudan: guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources	– Signed code of conduct declarations – Published guidelines	– There is political will for the protection of TK within the national ABS framework
		– Honduras: zero (0)	– Honduras: code of conduct/good practices guidelines for the academic research sector		

		– Botswana: zero (0) – Comoros: zero (0) – Ethiopia: some codes or guidelines in place – Kenya: some codes or guidelines in place – Rwanda: zero (0) – Seychelles: zero (0) – South Africa: some codes or guidelines in place	– Botswana: at least one (1) code or guideline developed – Comoros: at least one (1) code or guideline developed – Ethiopia: at least one (1) code or guideline developed – Kenya: standards for code of best practices on TK developed – Rwanda: at least one (1) code or guideline developed – Seychelles: best practices/code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources developed – South Africa: guidelines and codes of conduct to promote sustainable harvesting developed		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors – Mongolia: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors – Myanmar: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and		

			biotechnology sectors − Samoa: three (3) codes or guidelines developed − Tajikistan: three (3) codes or guidelines developed for different sectors		
	Proportion (%) of users and providers (government officials, population of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK.	− Albania: 0% − Belarus: 0% − Egypt: 0% − India: 0% − Jordan: 0% − Sudan: 0%	− Albania: 25% − Belarus: 25% − Egypt: 25% − India: 25% − Jordan: 25% − Sudan: 25%	− Awareness survey results − Project evaluation reports: PIR/APR, mid-term and final evaluations	− Sampling effort are optimal − Willingness of stakeholders to engage in project activity
		− Colombia: very low − Dominican Republic: very low − Ecuador: very low − Honduras: very low − Panama: very low − Uruguay: very low	− Colombia: 40 to 50% − Dominican Republic: 40 to 50% − Ecuador: 40 to 50% − Honduras: 40 to 50% − Panama: 40 to 50% − Uruguay: 40 to 50%		
		− Botswana: very low − Comoros: very low − Ethiopia: high − Kenya: moderate − Rwanda: very low − Seychelles: low − South Africa: high	− Botswana: 40 to 50% − Comoros: 20 o 40% − Ethiopia: 40 to 60% − Kenya: 40 to 60% − Rwanda: 40 to 50% − Seychelles: 40 to 50 % − South Africa: 40 to 60%		
		− Kazakhstan: 10-15% − Mongolia: 10-15% − Myanmar: 10-15% − Samoa: 10-15% − Tajikistan: 10-15%	− Kazakhstan: ≥ 35% − Mongolia: ≥ 35% − Myanmar: ≥ 35% − Samoa: ≥ 35% − Tajikistan: ≥ 35%		
	Change in knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant	− Sixteen countries*: X (Baseline and targets will be determined during project inception phase) *Botswana, Comoros,	Sixteen countries*: Increase in KAP of specific groups related to ABS *Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic,	− Knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey results − Project evaluation reports: PIR/APR, mid-term and final evaluations	

	industry) that may use or benefit from ABS with respect to national ABS frameworks, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.	Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay	Ecuador, Ethiopia Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay		
Outputs: • Existing and emerging partnerships for bio-discovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust. • Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology, and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs. • Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. • Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry. • KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.					
Component 3: Strengthening the capacity of ILCs to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Number of ABS BCPs and/or TK registries per country adopted by local communities	− Egypt: zero (0) − Jordan: zero (0)	− Egypt: one (1) BCP developed − Jordan: one (1) BCP developed	− Published of agreed-upon BCPs − Online TK databases − ILC-based registries	− Effective cooperation between interest groups (national government, relevant industry, ILC organizations, researchers, etc.) for the participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
		− Dominican Republic: zero (0) − Ecuador: zero (0) (but some activities underway) − Honduras: one (1) (not officially recognized) − Panama: zero (0) (but some activities underway) − Uruguay: zero (0)	− Dominican Republic: one (1) BCP developed − Ecuador: at least two (2) BCPs developed − Honduras: one (1) BCP developed − Panama: one (1) BCP developed − Uruguay: at least one (1) BCP developed		
		− Botswana: 0 − Comoros: 0 − Ethiopia: 0 − Kenya: BCPs in place − Rwanda: 0 − Seychelles: 0	− Botswana: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway − Comoros: at least one (1) BCP developed − Ethiopia: at least one		

		– South Africa: BCPs in place	(1) BCP developed – Kenya: at least one (1) more BCP developed – Rwanda: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway – Seychelles: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway – South Africa: at least one (1) more BCP developed		
		– Kazakhstan: zero (0) – Mongolia: zero (0) – Myanmar: zero (0) – Samoa: zero (0) – Tajikistan: zero (0)	– Kazakhstan: at least two (2) BCPs developed – Mongolia: at least two (2) BCPs developed – Myanmar: at least two (2) BCPs developed – Samoa: at least two (2) BCPs developed – Tajikistan: at least two (2) BCPs developed		
	Capacities of local ILCs per country to negotiate ABS agreements as measured by the UNDP ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	– Twenty-two countries*: X% (Baseline and targets will be determined during project inception phase) *Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uruguay	– Twenty-two countries*: Baseline + X% *Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uruguay	– Updated ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	
Outputs:					

• BCPs, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources. • Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policymaking process.					
Component 4. Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS[3]	CoP on ABS implemented and operating at regional and global level by project mid-point	– No	– Yes	– ABS CoP website – Project and country ABS-related reports	– Willingness of countries and other project stakeholders to be part of the CoP and share ABS information
	Number of experts on ABS mapped and incorporated into a regional and global database by project mid-point	– Zero (0)	– Fifty (50)	– Database/expert roster – Project reports	
	Number of technical assistance requirements on ABS fulfilled at regional and global level by project end	– Zero (0)	– Fifteen (15)	– Official country requirements for technical support – Mission and project reports	
	Number of knowledge products on specific ABS topics developed at the regional and global levels by project end	– Zero (0)	– Twenty (20)	– ABS CoP website – Project reports	
Outputs: • CoP on ABS at the regional and global levels serves as a collaboration and information tool to support the implementation of ABS mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol. • ABS roster of experts provides technical assistance and advisory services to governments and other stakeholders on environmental law, biotechnology, economics, benefits-sharing, among other ABS-related topics. • Systematized experiences, best practices, lessons learned, and knowledge products on ABS support countries' ABS-related activities. • Website serves as a virtual knowledge platform for the ABS CoP and for the dissemination of information about the project.					

[3] To be accomplished by UNDP with UNV's support as a Responsibilie Party.

4 Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	*00095244*	Project ID(s):	*00099240*
Award Title:	Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol		
Business Unit:	SVK10		
Project Title:	Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol		
PIMS no.	5381		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
OUTCOME 1 (COMPONENT 1 as per the GEF Results Framework)	UNDP	62000	GEF	60000	International & National Staff	239,540	239,541	239,541	**718,622**	1
				71200	International Consultants	40,000	40,000	40,000	**120,000**	2
				71300	National Consultants	17,000	17,000	17,000	**51,000**	3
				71600	Travel	46,000	46,000	46,000	**138,000**	4
				72100	Contractual services - companies	1,185,181	1,185,181	1,185,180	**3,555,542**	5
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	7,840			**7,840**	6
				72400	Communic. & Audio Visual Equip	788	787	788	**2,363**	7
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	13,347	13,347	13,348	**40,042**	8
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	10,000	10,000	**30,000**	9
				Total Outcome 1		**1,559,696**	**1,551,856**	**1,551,857**	**4,663,409**	
OUTCOME 2 (COMPONENT 2 as per the GEF Results Framework)	UNDP	62000	GEF	60000	International and National Staff	239,540	239,541	239,541	**718,622**	10
				71200	International consultants	40,000	40,000	40,000	**120,000**	11
				71300	National Consultants	17,000	17,000	17,000	**51,000**	12
				71600	Travel	47,534	47,533	47,533	**142,600**	13
				72100	Contractual services - companies	980,601	980,601	980,601	**2,941,803**	14
				72400	Communic. & Audio Visual Equip	1,290	1,290	1,289	**3,869**	15
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,816	12,816	12,817	**38,449**	16
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	10,000	10,000	**30,000**	17
				Total Outcome 2		**1,348,781**	**1,348,781**	**1,348,781**	**4,046,343**	

OUTCOME 3 (COMPONENT 3 as per the GEF Results Framework)	UNDP	62000	GEF	60000	International & National Staff	209,373	209,373	209,374	**628,120**	18
				71200	International consultants	40,000	40,000	40,000	**120,000**	19
				71300	National Consultants	16,000	16,000	16,000	**48,000**	20
				71600	Travel	31,667	31,667	31,666	**95,000**	21
				72100	Contractual services - companies	536,218	536,218	536,219	**1,608,655**	22
				72400	Communic. & Audio Visual Equip	1,000	1,000	1,000	**3,000**	23
				72500	Supplies	1,199	1,199	1,198	**3,596**	24
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,816	12,816	12,817	**38,449**	25
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**	26
				Total Outcome 3		**857,273**	**857,273**	**857,274**	**2,571,820**	
OUTCOME 4 (COMPONENT 4 as per the GEF Results Framework)	UNDP, UNV	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	20,000			**20,000**	27
				71500	UN Volunteers	20,000	20,000	20,000	**60,000**	28
				71600	Travel	9,000	9,000	6,000	**24,000**	29
				72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	600	600	600	**1,800**	30
				72500	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	**3,000**	31
				72800	Information Technology Equip	3,000			**3,000**	32
				73100	Rental and maintenance - Premises	9,500	9,500	9,000	**28,000**	33
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		2,100	2,100	**4,200**	34
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	**3,000**	35
				Total Outcome 4		**64,100**	**43,200**	**39,700**	**147,000**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT (includes M&E)	UNDP	62000	GEF	71200	International consultants			34,650	**34,650**	36
				71600	Travel			18,780	**18,780**	37
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	**9,000**	38
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confers	67,500	12,500	12,500	**92,500**	39
				Sub-total M&E		**70,500**	**15,500**	**68,930**	**154,930**	
				60000	International & National Staff	16,933	16,933	16,934	**50,800**	40
				71600	Travel	9,200	9,200	9,200	**27,600**	41
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	8,515			**8,515**	42
				72400	Communic. & Audio Visual Equip	1,000	1,000	1,000	**3,000**	43
				72500	Supplies	384	384	385	**1,153**	44
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	5,310	5,310	5,310	**15,930**	45
				74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	**6,000**	46

				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,500	2,500	2,500	**7,500**	47
				74598	Direct Project Costs (DPC)	98,667	98,667	98,666	**296,000**	48
				Sub-total Project Management		**144,509**	**135,994**	**135,995**	**416,498**	
				Total Project Management		**215,009**	**151,494**	**204,925**	**571,428**	
PROJECT TOTAL GEF FUNDS						**4,044,859**	**3,952,604**	**4,002,537**	**12,000,000**	

Summary of Funds

Source	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
GEF	4,044,859	3,952,604	4,002,537	12,000,000
Ministry of the Environment, Albania	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Belarus	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana	154,314	154,314	154,313	462,941
Environmental and Sustainable Development Ministry of Colombia	87,013	87,013	87,014	261,040
Amazon Institute of Scientific Research – SINCHI, Colombia	70,368	70,368	70,369	211,105[a]
UNDP, Comoros	16,667	16,667	16,666	50,000
Direction Generals de l' Environnement et des Forets, Comoros	732,000	732,000	732,000	2,196,000[b]
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Dominican Republic	117,733	117,733	117,734	353,200
Ministry of the Environment, Ecuador	132,780	132,780	132,780	398,340
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Ecuador	165,000			165,000
Ministry of State and Environmental Affairs, Egypt	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Ethiopia	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment, and Mines, Honduras	221,499	221,499	221,499	664,497
National Biodiversity Authority, India	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Ministry of Environment, Jordan	376,667	376,667	376,666	1,130,000
UNDP, Kazakhstan	16,667	16,667	16,666	50,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Kazakhstan	333,333	333,333	333,334	1,000,000
National Environment Management Authority, Kenya	33,333	33,333	33,334	100,000
Minister for the Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Mongolia	116,667	116,667	116,666	350,000
Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Myanmar	121,667	121,667	121,666	365,000
Ministry of Environment, Panama	80,000	80,000	80,000	240,000
Rwanda Environment Management Authority	116,667	116,667	116,666	350,000
Ministry of Finance, Samoa	132,817	132,817	132,818	398,452

Ministry of Environment, Energy, and Climate Change, Seychelles	665,000	665,000	665,000	1,995,000
Seychelles Bureau of Standards	35,000	35,000	35,000	105,000
UNDP, South Africa	16,667	16,667	16,666	50,000
Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Sudan	233,333	233,333	233,334	700,000
UNDP, Tajikistan	3,333	3,333	3,334	10,000
National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, Tajikistan	113,333	113,333	113,334	340,000
National Directorate of Environment, Uruguay	150,000	100,000	100,000	350,000
UN Volunteers	141,667	141,667	141,666	425,000
Total	**9,828,382**	**9,521,127**	**9,571,066**	**28,920,575**

[a] 633,314,000 Col (1 USD = 3,000 Col)

[b] 2,000,000 EURO (1 EURO = 1.098 USD)

Budget Notes

Budget Note	Description of cost item
Outcome 1. Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks	
1.	a) 35% of yearly salary of Project Coordinator (P4, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $234,515 over 3 years. b) 27% of Operations Analyst (GS7, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $45,492 over 3 years. c) 30% of Project Assistant (GS6, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $51,505 over 3 years. d) 35% of two Regional Project Coordinators (P3, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $387,110 over 3 years.
2.	Regional Component Coordinator for Asia-Pacific. Total cost: $120,000; $40,000/year for 3 years.
3.	Communications Expert. Conduct activities for implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: $51,000; $17,000/year for 3 years.
4.	Travel cost related to regional project coordination. Total cost: $138,000 (air fare, DSA & terminals) over 3 years.
5.	Funding for country-level activities. Total cost: $3,555,542 over 3 years.
6.	a) Two (2) computers ($1,500/unit). b) Two (2) printers ($250/unit). c) IT supplies & maintenance (2) ($1,500 @ $500/year during 3 years). d) Two (2) video beams ($400/unit). e) Two (2) digital cameras ($270/unit).
7.	Communications related to building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts. Total cost: $2,363 over 3 years).

8.	a) 1/3 of office costs for Project Coordinators and Project Assistant (UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $33,670 over 3 years. b) 20% of office common costs in UNDP Istambul Regional Hub. Total cost: $6,372 (three staff @ $295/person/month over three years).
9.	Training and workshops related to strengthening the legal, political and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks. Total cost: $30,000; $10,000/year for 3 years.
Outcome 2. Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts	
10.	a) 35% of yearly salary of Project Coordinator (P4, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $234,515 over 3 years. b) 27% of Operations Analyst (GS7, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $45,492 over 3 years. c) 30% of Project Assistant (GS6, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $51,505 over 3 years. d) 35% of two Regional Project Coordinators (P3, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $387,110 over 3 years.
11.	Regional Component Coordinator for Asia-Pacific. Total cost: $120,000; $40,000/year for 3 years.
12.	Communications Expert. Conduct activities for implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: 51,000; $17,000/year for 3 years.
13.	Travel cost related to regional project coordination. Total cost: $142,600 (air fare, DSA & terminals) over 3 years.
14.	Funding for country-level activities. Total cost: $2,941,803 over 3 years.
15.	Communications related to building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts. Total cost: $3,869 over 3 years).
16.	a) 1/3 of office costs for Project Coordinators and Project Assistant (UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $33,670 over 3 years. b) 15% of common office costs UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub. Total cost: $4,779 (three staff @ $295/person/month over 3 years).
17.	Training and workshops related to building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts. Total cost: $30,000; $10,000/year for 3 years.
Outcome 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	
18.	a) 30% of yearly salary of Project Coordinator (P4, UNDP Panama Regional Hub): Total cost: $201,014 over 3 years. b) 26% of Operations Analyst (GS7, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $43,800 over 3 years. c) 30% of Project Assistant (GS6, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $51,504 over 3 years. d) 30% of two Regional Project Coordinators (P3, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $331,802 over 3 years.
19.	Regional Component Coordinator for Asia-Pacific. Total cost: $120,000; $40,000/year for 3 years.
20.	Communications Expert. Conduct activities for implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: $48,000; $16,000/year for 3 years.
21.	Travel cost related to regional project coordination. Total cost: $95,000 (air fare, DSA & terminals) over 3 years.
22.	Funding for country-level activities. Total cost: $1,608,655 over 3 years.
23.	Communications related to building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts. Total cost: $3,000 (@ $1,000/year over 3 years).

24.	Office and field supplies related to regional project management and a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: $3,596 over 3 years.
25.	a) 1/3 of office costs for Project Coordinators and Project Assistant (UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $33,670 over 3 years. b) 15% of common office costs (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $4,779 (three staff @$295/person/month over 3 years).
26.	Training and workshops related to strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.Total cost: $27,000; $9,000/year for 3 years.
Outcome 4. Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS; to be implemented by UNV (i.e., Responsible Party)	
27.	Development of the project Website as the platform of the Community of Practice on ABS. Total cost: $20,000, year 1.
28.	International UNV Project Knowledge Management Specialist. Support the implementation of a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: $60,000; (@ $20,000/yr. for 3 years).
29.	Travel costs for establishing partnerships and synergies for a Community of Practice and a South-South Coopertion Framework on ABS (up to 6 missions). Total cost: $24,000 (@ average of $8,000/yr. for 3 years).
30.	Printer, video beam, and camera. Total cost: $1,800.
31.	Office supplies for implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS. Total cost: $3,000 over 3 years.
32.	Two (2) laptop computers, two (2) monitors, and two (2) docking stations. Total cost: $3,000.
33.	Office costs for International UNV Project Knowledge Managemet Specialis (UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $28,000 for 3 years.
34.	Materials to promote project visibility. Total cost: $4,200 for 3 years.
35.	Information management hosting services (under an existing information platform). Total cost: $3,000 (@ $1,000/yr. for 3 years.
Project Management	
36.	International short-term consultant for final project evaluation (2). Total cost: $34,650 (@ $3,850 per week for 4.5 weeks).
37.	Travel costs related to final project evaluation: Total cost: $18,780 (international airfares, DSA, and terminals).
38.	External financial audits. Total cost: $9,000 (@ $3,000/yer for 3 years).
39.	a) Project inception workshop. Total cost: $55,000. b) Project board meetings. Total cost: $37,500.
40.	a) 20% of Operations Analyst responsible for the financial and administrative management of the project activities (GS7, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $33,600 over 3 years. b) 10% of Project Assistant (GS6, UNDP Panama Regional Hub). Total cost: $17,200 over 3 years.
41.	Travel cost related to project coordination. Total cost: $27,600 (airfare, DSA, and terminals) over 3 years.
42.	Total cost: $8,515. a) Digital camera ($265). b) Four (4) computers ($4,500 @ $1,500/unit).

	c) IT supplies and maintenance ($2,250 @ $750/year during 3 years).
43.	Communications related to project management. Total cost: $3,000 (@ $1,000/year for 3 years).
44.	Office supplies related to project management. Total cost: $1,153 over 3 years.
45.	50% of common office costs (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub). Total cost: $15,930 (three staff @ $295/person/month during three years).
46.	Translations as needed: Total cost: $6,000 @ 2,000/ year over a 3-year period
47.	Insurance, bank charges, and other sundries related to project management. Total cost; $7,500 (@ 2,500/year over 3 years).
48.	a) Estimated Direct Project Costs for 24 countries based on country work plan activities. Direct project costs will be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost. The amounts indicated here are estimations, however as part of annual project operational planning the Direct Project Costs to be requested during that calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly budgets. Total cost: $294,000 (@ $12,250/country for 3 years). b) Estimated Direct Project Costs: UNV – CoP on ABS and South-South Cooperation. Total cost: $2,000 for 3 years.

5 Management arrangements

5.1 Project Coordination and Management Arrangements

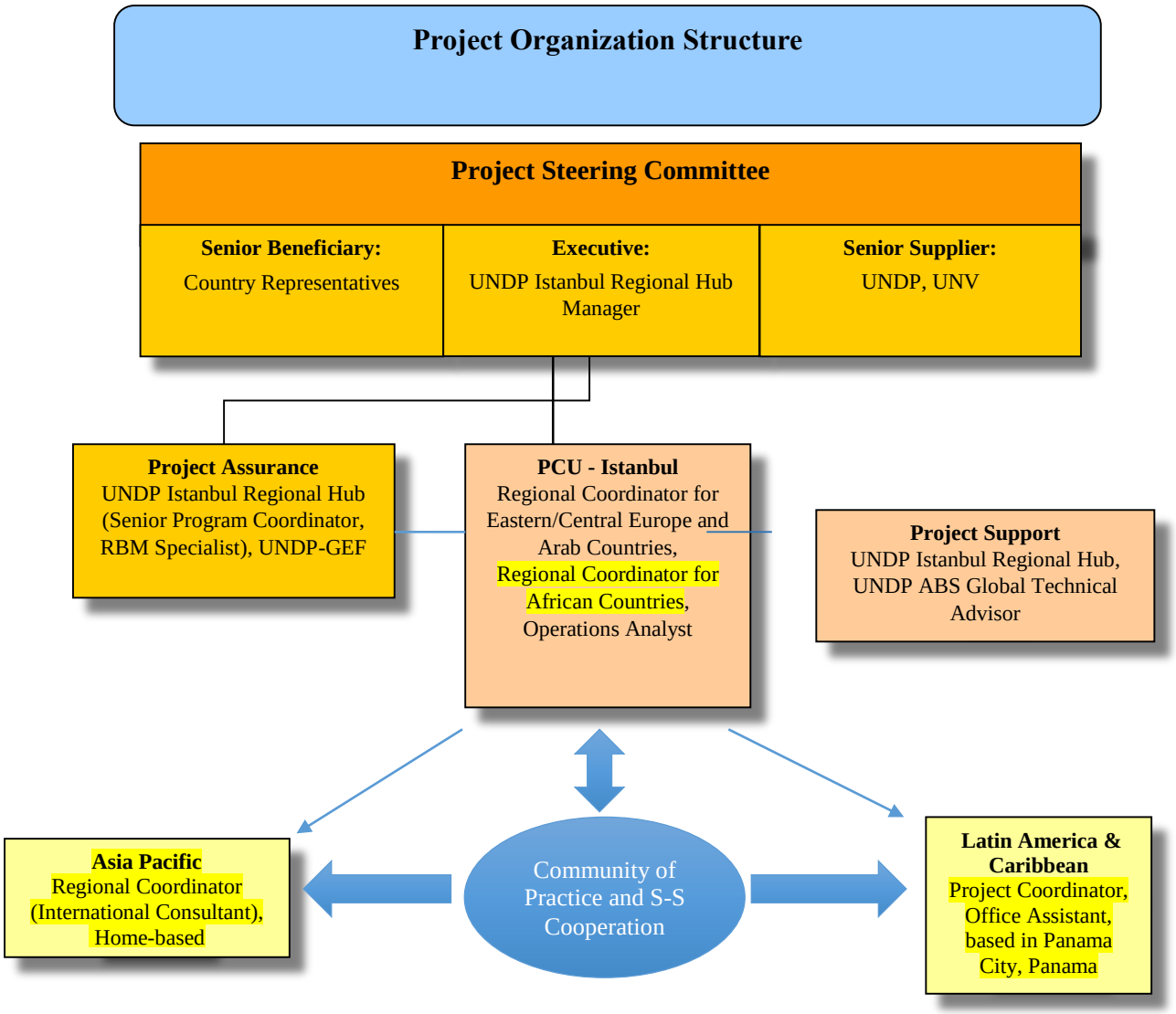
77. The project will be executed under the Direct Implementing Modality (DIM) and according to the standards and regulations of the UNDP. The UNDP will identify partners responsible for carrying out project activities. These partners may include the central government, local government, NGOs, and UN agencies. In the case of NGOs and UN agencies, their own financial rules are applicable to the activities they carry out, provided these are not inconsistent with those of UNDP. If the government implements part of the project, as a responsible party their own rules and regulations can apply, or alternatively, establish procedures agreed to with UNDP in all cases ensuring they are not inconsistent with those rules and regulations of UNDP. **The final modality of project partners's participation will be determined on a case-by-case basis during the inception phase of project implementation, once the funds for each country are transferred to the UNDP country offices**. The duration of the project will be 3 years.

78. The UNDP, as International Agency for this project, will provide project management cycle services for the project as defined by the GEF Council. In addition, it will provide Direct Project Services (DPS), according to its policies and convenience. DPS costs are those incurred by UNDP for the provision of services that are execution driven and can be traced in full to the delivery of project inputs. They relate to operational and administrative support activities carried out by UNDP offices on behalf of the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and include the provision of the following estimated services: i) Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions; ii) Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants; iii) Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal; iv) Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships; v) Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements; vi) Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation. As is determined by the GEF Council requirements, these service costs are assigned as Project Management Cost, identified in the project budget as Direct Project Costs.

79. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, consisting of UNDP, country representatives, and co-financing partners.

80. As the EA, UNDP will establish the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The PCU will be mandated to conduct the day-to-day coordination and management of the project. For this purpose, the PCU will receive programmatic, administrative, and financial management support from the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub in Turkey, where the PCU will be based. Project assurance will occur through UNDP and independent evaluators.

81. The organizational structure for the coordination and management of the Global ABS Project is illustrated below.



5.1.1 GEF Agency

82. The project will be implemented by the UNDP/GEF, with substantive technical oversight provided by the Senior Technical Advisor (STA) on ABS. The UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub will serve as the Principal Project Resident Representative (PPRR).

5.1.2 Executing Agency (EA)[4]

83. The UNDP will serve as the EA for the Global ABS Project. The EA will be responsible for the following activities, required to achieve the project objectives, outputs, and outcomes:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring and reporting
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources

[4] Legally, the "*Executing Agency*" described under this section is referred to as "*Implementing Partner*" by UNDP.

- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets, as indicated in the Project Document (ProDoc) and/or revised by the PCU and approved by the PSC

84. The EA will ensure that all activities including procurement services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP rules and procedures as recognized by UNDP GEF. The EA will be responsible for the establishment, adequate staffing and uninterrupted functioning, throughout the project's life span, of the PCU to be based in Istanbul, Turkey (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub - IRH). The project will provide inputs to the IRH planning and reporting and adhere to established Internal Control Framowork (ICF) and and various IRH timelines.

5.1.3 Project partners

85. Based on the formal long-term mandates and/or broadly recognized roles and comparative advantages of key (sub) regional institutions, UN, and NGOs on matters relevant to the ABS, UNDP will enter into a series of cooperation arrangements:

Responsible parties

86. Interagency arrangements will be further formalized during the Project Inception Phase with key UN system partners (through standard UN interagency agreements) including UNV. Roles for these project partners will be in alignment with their formal mandates and/or comparative advantage. UNDP will manage the identification, selection, and contracting of such implementation partners through established procedures (Annex 5 – Advisory Note on Direct Implementation Modality).

Additional implementation arrangements

87. When required, additional arrangements will be negotiated and formalized during the Project Inception and Implementation Phase, using similar criteria as those used for the pre-established arrangements referred to under the previous point. These arrangements will be established with full consideration of the applicable UNDP and GEF principles and procedures, including cost efficiency and effectiveness.

5.1.4 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

88. A PSC will be established to oversee project execution and to ensure continued regional ownership. The PSC is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the GPC for decisions when Project Coordinator tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

89. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the PSC may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Coordinator and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

90. The PSC contains three roles, including:

- An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned, which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary

function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.

- Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

91. It is expected that three major (physical) meetings of the PSC will take place during the project implementation period: (a) the Project Inception Meeting, (b) the Project Mid-Term Meeting, and (c) the Final Project Meeting.

92. Whenever feasible, approval by the PSC members of interim revisions (as applicable) of the annual project work plans and budgets will be sought by electronic means, in order to optimize cost efficiency of the project management arrangements.

93. Draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the PSC are included in Annex 6. The draft ToRs will be reviewed (and revised, where needed or desired) at the Global ABS Project Inception Steering Committee Meeting.

94. The PSC is expected to be composed of the following:

- Representative of the GEF IA: UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub Manager
- Representatives of key co-financing partners (UNV)
- Country representatives

95. Additional stakeholder representatives from private sector, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, etc.,[5] can be invited to become a member of the PSC during the project execution. Other parties can also be invited as observers to the PSC Meetings, as deemed relevant and beneficial for the implementation of the project. At all times, the PSC's role will be functional within, and conform to the policies, conditions, and regulations of the UN and the GEF.

5.1.5 Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

96. A PCU will be established by UNDP. The PCU will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and oversight of the Global ABS Project. The PCU will further be responsible for the project's financial and administrative management, for periodic reporting to the PSC, and for the execution of selected project activities.

97. It is anticipated that the PCU will be staffed with the following core positions:

- Global Project Coordinator (GPC)
- Regional Project Coordinators (RPCs: LAC, Asia-Pacific, and Africa)
- Knowledge Management Specialist (UNV)
- Communications Specialist
- Operations Analyst
- Project Assistant

98. Draft ToRs for the key positions at the PCU are included in Annex 7 to this document. It is anticipated that the PCU will be hosted by UNDP in Istanbul, Turkey, with two RPCs based in Istanbul, Turkey, and a home-based RPC (i.e., international consultant).

5.1.6 Project Manager (i.e., Global Project Coordinator)

99. The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for

[5] As agreed upon by the members of the PSC at the Inception Steering Committee Meeting, and with the possibility for periodic revisions.

day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

100. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Outcome Board. Prior to the approval of the project, the Project Developer role is the UNDP staff member responsible for project management functions during formulation until the Project Manager from the Implementing Partner is in place.

5.1.7 Project Assurance

101. Project Assurance is the responsibility of each PSC member, however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

102. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the PSC cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer typically holds the Project Assurance role.

5.1.8 National-level arrangements

103. At the national level, arrangements to oversee, support, contribute to, and harvest the results from the implementation of the Global ABS Project will be expected to include a formally appointed ABS Project National Focal Point (NFP). Working closely with the GPC, the NFP will supervise the implementation of in-country activities as defined in the Annual Work Plan (AWP). Given the role of the PSC to provide *strategic policy and management direction*, and considering the project's strategic role as a catalytic tool for establishing an international CoP on ABS and promoting South-South Cooperation, it is it recommended that—wherever feasible—the NFP appointed to the Global ABS Project should hold a senior position within a relevant Ministry. The NFP will also serve a stable contact point in the relevant national institution for the GPC. Information for preliminary NFP for each participation country is provided below.

	Country	ABS Project National Focal Point	
		Agency/Division	Name Supervisor/ Coordinator
1	Albania	Ministry of the Environment of Albania/Biodiversity and Protected Areas Directorate	Ms. Elvana Ramaj
2	Belarus	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection/Biological and Landscape Diversity Department	Ms. Natalya Minchenko
3	Botswana	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Focal point not yet appointed
4	Colombia	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ Genetic Resources Group	Ms. Paula Rojas
5	Comoros	Direction Generals de l'Environnement et des Forets	Hayria Mohamed under the supervision of Ismail Bachirou
6	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources/ Genetic Resources Department	Ms. Marina Hernández
7	Ecuador	Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate/Genetic Resources Unit	Mr. Wilson Rojas
8	Egypt	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)/ Nature Conservation Sector	Mr. El-Bialy Hatab
9	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Biodiversity Institute	Ashenafi Ayenew under the supersion of Gemedo Dalle
10	Honduras	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Biodiversity	Ms. Marle Ponce
11	India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)/ National Biodiversity	Mr. Rabikumar

		Authority	
12	Jordan	National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)/ Nature Protection Directorate	Mr. Bilal Qtaishat
13	Kazakhstan	Ministry of Agriculture, Committee of Forestry and Fauna/ Water and Biological Diversification, Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development	Yerlan Nysanbayev, Kairat Ustemirov, Mr. Igor Koval, Dr. Kuralay Karibayeva
14	Kenya	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	ABS focal point is yet to be nominated
15	Mongolia	Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT)	To be determined
16	Myanmar	Environment Conservation Division (ECD), Natural Resources Conservation Division	To be determined
17	Panama	Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Unit (UNARGEN)	Mr. Dario Luque
18	Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Ms. Beatrice Cyiza under the supervision of Ms. Marie Laetitia Busokeye
19	Samoa	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	Ms Tauti Fuatino Leota
20	Seychelles	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC)	ABS NFP will soon be nominated
21	South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)/Bioprospecting and Biodiversity Economy	Joint focal Points Lactitia Tshitwamon and Ms. Presshanthie Naicker
22	Sudan	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	Ms. EL Khitma EL Awad Mohammed
23	Tajikistan	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC)	Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Director, NBBC
24	Uruguay	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land Planning, National Environmental Directorate (DINAMA), Biodiversity Division	Mr. Victor Cantón

104. In its role as GEF IA for this project, the UNDP, through their Country Offices (UNDP CO) shall provide project cycle management services as defined by the GEF Council (Annex 5 – Advisory Note on Direct Implementation Modality).

6 UNDP/GEF Project Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

105. Project execution performance will be monitored through the following standard UNDP/GEF M&E activities.

Project start:

106. A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 3 months of project start, with participation of those with assigned roles in the project organization structure listed under Section 5.1. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the AWP for the first project year. It is anticipated that the Inception Workshop will also be the de facto first meeting of the PSC.

107. The Inception Workshop will address a number of key issues, including the following:

a) Assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities of UNDP and PCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The ToRs, including those for project staff may be discussed again, if needed.
b) Based on the Project Results Framework and the ABS Tracking Tool, the AWPs for the first year will be finalized. Indicators, targets and their means of verification will be reviewed, revised (as needed) and agreed, and assumptions and risks will be re-checked.
c) A detailed overview of reporting, M&E requirements will be provided. The M&E work plan budget will be agreed and scheduled.
d) Financial reporting procedures and obligations will be discussed.

108. Together with the UNDP/GEF-approved Project Document, the Inception Workshop Report will constitute a key reference document for the project and will be prepared and shared with participants to clarify and formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

109. Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results-Based Management Platform.

110. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (Annex 1), the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a Project Progress Report (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

111. Where appropriate and pertinent, other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

112. Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (1 July to 30 June). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

113. The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes—each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual)
- Lesson learned/good practice

- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS Quarterly Performance Review (QPR)

Periodic Monitoring:

114. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP IRH through quarterly meetings with the project implementation team, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock of and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure the timely implementation of project activities. The UNDP Istanbul Hub and UNDP STA, as appropriate, may conduct yearly visits to the project's field sites (i.e., countries), or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report and AWPs to assess first-hand project progress. Any other member of the PSC can also take part in these trips, as decided by the PSC. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the UNDP Istanbul Hub and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, all PSC members, and UNDP-GEF.

Project Mid-Term:

115. Since the project will end in three years and would not benefit from doing a Mid-term Review (MTR), a MTR will not be conducted.

End of Project:

116. An independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will take place three months prior to the final PSC meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. This final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The TE will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The ToRs for this evaluation will be prepared by UNDP based on guidance from the UNDP Headquarters and UNDP-GEF M&E.

117. The TE will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response, which is to be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The GEF ABS Tracking Tool will also be completed during the TE.

118. During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met, and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge-sharing:

119. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information-sharing networks and forums.

120. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based, and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

121. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

122. The project will fully comply with UNDP and GEF Branding Guidelines, Communication and Visibility Guidelines, as required and/or appropriate:

- UNDP branding guidelines can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml
- Specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html

123. Among other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo must be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects must be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be obtained from: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be obtained from: http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

124. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

125. Among other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo must be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies, and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by government officials, productions, and other promotional items.

126. Where other agencies and partners provide co-financing support, their guidelines will also be taken into account in the design of appropriate communications products.

Audit:

127. Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies (e.g., as a part of the IRH audit as a DIM project).

M&E work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	***Responsible Parties***	***Budget USD*** *Excluding project team staff time*	***Time frame***
Inception Workshop and Report	▪ *GPC and Team (PCU),* ▪ *UNDP STA, UNDP IRH Staff*	*55,000*	*Within first three months of project startup*
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results	▪ *UNDP IRH Staff will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.*	*To be finalized during Inception Phase and Workshop*	*Start, mid, and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required*
Measurement of Means of Verification for project progress on output and implementation	▪ *Oversight by GPC* ▪ *Project Team*	*None*	*Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of AWPs*
APR/PIR	▪ *GPC and Team* ▪ *UNDP STA* ▪ *UNDP IRH Staff*	*None*	*Annually*
Periodic status/ progress reports	▪ *GPC and Team*	*None*	*Quarterly*
Project Steering Committee meetings	▪ *UNDP IRH Manager* ▪ *UNV* ▪ *Country Representatives*	*37,500*	*Yearly*
Terminal Evaluation	▪ *GPC and Team* ▪ *UNDP IRH Staff* ▪ *UNDP STA* ▪ *External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team)*	*53,430*	*At least three months before the end of project implementation*
Project Terminal	▪ *GPC and Team*	*None*	*At least three months*

Report	▪ *UNDP STA* ▪ *UNDP IRH* ▪ *Project partners*		*before the end of the project*
Visits to field sites	▪ *UNDP STA and UNDP IRH (as appropriate)* ▪ *Government representatives*	*For GEF-supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget*	*Yearly*
Audits	▪ *UNDP IRM* ▪ *GPC and Team*	*9,000*	*Yearly*
TOTAL COST *Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses*		\$154,930 USD (1.3% of total GEF budget)	

7 Legal Context

128. This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

129. This project will be implemented by UNDP via its UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

1. The responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

2. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

8 Annexes

Annex 1: UNDP Risk Matrix

Annex 2: Outputs and Activities at the Country Level (Components 1, 2, and 3)

Annex 3: Regional Validation Workshop Reports

Annex 4: Stakeholder Involvement Plan per Country

Annex 5: Advisory Note on Direct Implementation Modality

Annex 6: Draft Terms of Reference Global ABS Project Steering Committee

Annex 7: Draft Terms of Reference for Global ABS Project Coordinating Unit Staff

Annex 8: Specific Gaps to be filled by the Project in the Participating Countries

Annex 9: Co-financing Commitment Letters and Letters of Intent

Annex 10: ABS Tracking Tool

Annex 11: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Annex 1: UNDP Risk Matrix

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of Political Support	March 2014 (at PIF)	Political	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	Political willingness was used as a selection criterion for the participating countries during the project design. In addition, country visits and regional validation workshops conducted during the PPG served to build commitment among decision-makers to the project. During project implementation, there will be awareness-raising campaigns to sustain the efforts and to elicit continued support from the project team through country visits and visits from the UNDP country offices; this will help to maintain the political support needed for the successful implementation of the project.	UNDP, Countries	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist
2	Lengthy legislative process	March 2014 (at PIF)	Political	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	Drafting and passing legislation tends to take significant time. The project will ensure that all proposed legislation is at least submitted for approval during the 3 years that it will remain active. The project will implement capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for decision-makers and other key stakeholders at the beginning of the project so that the skills and knowledge are in place early to facilitate the drafting of all related legislation.	UNDP, Countries	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist
3	Turnover at the Ministerial level	March 2014 (at	Political	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low)	In addition, multiple activities to raise awareness among ministerial	UNDP, Countries	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to

	and changes in priorities	PIF)		to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 2	staff and decision-makers about ABS and the Nagoya Protocol will be implemented and will serve to highlight the importance of the project in fulfilling the commitments of the participating countries within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol. When changes occur at the ministerial level, the project, with support from the UNDP COs, will inform the new environmental officials about the project, its objective, progress, and achievements, as well as the project's benefits regarding ABS and contributions to achieve national and global environmental goals. Different platforms will be used for this, such as the PSC, learning and knowledge-sharing processes that will be part of the project's activities at the country level and the project's monitoring and evaluation plan, country visits by the project staff, as well as the project's website to be developed as part of the CoP on ABS. Finally, increasing the capacity of government officials has been shown to increase professional retention. Being better prepared on matters relating to ABS becomes a bonus for officials who rarely have the opportunity for training.				persist
4	Failure to bring together the private sector,	March 2014 (at PIF)	Institutional/ Political	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)	The GEF Agency, through its offices in the participating countries and technical support	UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist

	ILCs, and government			P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	from the project team bases in the UNDP's regional hubs (Turkey, Panama, and Thailand), will assist as an intermediary between private sector, ILCs, and government officials. There is also a wealth of experiences and expertise that will be brought to the negotiations. While putting these two parties together may be challenging, it has shown to be an important activity to ensure that users and providers understand each other. The project will identify lawful representatives of some of the ILCs in order to gather information and build capacity among groups that are most likely to encounter a buyer of genetic resources (i.e., those working on producing materials of interest to the pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and food and beverages industries).				
5	Gender equality concerns	February, 2016 (at CEO Endorsement)	Social	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 2	Gender concerns have been integrated in the project design. At the national level (24 participating countries), the project will ensure that the ABS regime helps to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. Project activities will integrate a gender focus and data in their design and monitoring processes to ensure that women are empowered to participate fully and also benefit from the use of genetic resources. Specific attention will be focused on ensuring the active participation of women, particularly in drafting	UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist

					the ABS framework, providing PIC and MAT and ensuring the benefit sharing terms of equitable. At the local level, the project will strengthen women's capacity, as they are the gatekeepers of TK and the primary providers /collectors/managers of natural and genetic resources. Through the development of BCPs as well and the implementation of social and economic development activities, the project will ensure that women have an equal participation in the project as men. The strong participatory role envisaged for the ethnic minority women in the project will also contribute to ensuring social security.				
6	Activities proposed may affect environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas	February, 2016 (at CEO Endorsement)	Programmatic	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 2	Environmental sustainability and sustainable use of biodiversity measures have been incorporated in the project design. The introduction of an effective national ABS regime will contribute towards biodiversity conservation and encourage sustainable use of biological resources. The project will ensure that environmental sustainability principles are integrated into implementation to avoid harmful environmental impacts and reduce its environmental footprint. In particular, Component 2 focused on biodiscovery and product development and commercialization from genetic resources materials will include	UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist

					provisions for sustainable harvest, cultivation and use of natural resources. The project will also recommend set up of a benefit sharing mechanism to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components. Capacity development and awareness-raising activities will also mitigate the potential negative impacts form users and providers of biological and genetic resources.				
7	Illegal utilization and/or commercialization of biological and genetic resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous people	February, 2016 (at CEO Endorsement)	Social /Programmatic	Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	Indigenous people are key stakeholders in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The project will be implemented considering national policies and rights of indigenous peoples regarding their traditional lands and use of natural resources. In addition, indigenous people will be consulted and will actively participate in project implementation to ensure that their rights and concerns are registered. Project activities will include the development of intellectual property rights (IPR) and licensing strategies to be used by multiple stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, and the develop of ethical codes of conduct and guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources, will provide additional assurance to indigenous peoples that their beliefs and values are taking into account when	UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	Risk continues to persist

					identifying and implementing biodiscovery projects. Also, drafts of sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in indigenous lands) and information regarding ABS rules that apply to biodiversity-based research and development activities for various sectors will be made available to indigenous peoples to ensure that these consider community laws and procedures as well as customary use and exchange.				

Annex 2: Outputs and Activities at the Country Level (Components 1, 2, and 3)

1. ALBANIA
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $280,000; Co-financing: $560,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The ABS national system is not in place, there is slow and limited development of the national ABS policy and legislation due to the limited resources of the Ministry of Environment. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** Timely development of the national ABS policy and legislation with the institutional capacity to begin the implementation of the ABS system.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $250,000; Co-financing: $500,000) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) Draft ABS policy and corresponding legislation. **Activities** a) Perform analysis and needs assessment for an adequate regulation of ABS in the country. b) National working group to develop a proposal for the ABS system in the country. c) Workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $60,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) Draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources and how it is sustained by local communities with options on how to protect TK in the country. **Activities** a) Conduct study to assess the situation of TK associated with genetic resources and how local communities sustain TK. b) Identification and development of options to protect TK in the country.
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: already covered under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already covered under Output 1.1.1) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** a) Draft of model contractual clauses, capacity to negotiate agreements, and instruments to track their implementation. **Activities** a) Establish a national working group to develop a proposal for the ABS system in the country. b) Conduct workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS (20 people trained, including women).
Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol. (GEF: already covered under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already covered under Output 1.1.1) **Output 1.3.1 deliverables**

a) ABS information and procedures available through the national biodiversity CHM.

Activities

a) Develop protocols for collection ABS-related information.
b) Establish an information platform for uploading ABS information within the national biodiversity CHM.
c) Train competent authorities to upload ABS information into the existing national biodiversity CHM.
d) Devise an information dissemination strategy about the ABS CHM targeting key stakeholders (e.g., policymakers, ILCs, research centers an academia, and the private sector).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery effort (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $90,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will be no biodiscovery initiatives in the short term and lack of communication and cooperation between researchers and businesses regarding ABS will continue.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Enhanced cooperation and interaction between researchers will lead to innovation and ABS. In addition, research will be included as a key component of the ABS system.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Draft ABS policy and corresponding legislation, including identification of existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery.

Activities

a) Perform analysis and needs assessment for an adequate regulation of ABS in Albania.
b) Conduct workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS, with direct involvement of research institutions and the private sector.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.

Activities

a) Promote information-exchange and interaction among the different sectors to understand business models for key industries.
b) Conduct training activities (i.e., learning-by-doing activities) in different access procedures and biodiversity-based research and development for the different sectors.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF $45,000; Co-financing: $90,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry are aware about the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Conduct workshops in different regions on access and benefit-sharing at the local level.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol N/A
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $50,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of local communities and resources for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** Coherent and comprehensive approach to local communities regarding ABS and their participation in the national system
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $50,000) **Output 3.1.1 deliverables** a) ILCs have knowledge of the ABS national frameworks. **Activities** a) Conduct workshops on ABS in different regions at the local level. b) Develop and design communication and promotional materials.
Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources N/A

2. BELARUS
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $150,000; Co-financing: $75,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Some acts of legislation to regulate access to genetic resources are in place, but they do not include all the issues relevant to the Nagoya Protocol. Existing institutional structures will require time to properly develop the necessary rules and procedures due to the lack of capacity and resources. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** Timely development of the necessary rules to regulate ABS in the country in conformance with the Nagoya Protocol occurs, as well as the proper means and capacity of the national institutions to develop and implement the rules and procedures.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $25,000) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) Analysis of the ABS system in other countries. b) Draft of options to improve the national legislation on ABS. **Activities** a) Perform analysis of the ABS system in other countries with particular inputs for Belarus. b) Based on the previous analysis, prepare options for the improvement of the national ABS system. c) Hold workshop to introduce the project and present options for developing the national ABS system.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $20,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) A study presenting the situation of TK associated with genetic resources held by local communities with options for the protection of TK associated with genetic resources held

by local communities.

Activities

a) Compile information on TK associated with genetic resources held by local communities in Belarus.
b) Analyze the information and prepare options for the protection of TK.
c) Discuss options for the protection of TK at the appropriate government level.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) NCC-ABS to develop competencies and activities, including the national rules and procedures once they are adopted (20 people trained).

Activities

a) Develop the technical capacity of the NCC-ABS, including the creation of an interactive database to monitor the use of genetic resources.
b) Hold information and training seminars on the national ABS procedures for specialists from interested ministries, institutions, potential suppliers, and users of genetic resources.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $5,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS legislation and procedures are available through the national CHM.
b) NCC-ABS recognized as a center and forum for exchange of information among different stakeholders and promotes dialogue on ABS issues.

Activities

a) Establish a site for uploading ABS information within the national biodiversity CHM.
b) Hold meetings and an online discussion forum led by the NCC-ABS.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $130,000; Co-financing: $605,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will be no biodiscovery initiatives in the short term and lack of communication and cooperation between researchers and businesses regarding ABS will continue.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Enhanced cooperation and interaction between researchers will lead to innovation and ABS. In addition, research will be included as a key component of the ABS system.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Draft proposals for biodiscovery initiatives, including a pilot project on DNA-identification of wild animal and plant species.

Activities

a) Develop proposals for biodiscovery initiatives, including projects in the field of study and conservation of biodiversity.
b) Implement the pilot project on DNA identification of wild animal and plant species.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

Output 2.2.1 deliverables (GEF: $65,000 already covered under Output 2.1.1; Co-financing: $300,000)

a) Relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, are informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.

Activities

a) Promote exchange and interaction among different sectors to understand business models for key industries.
b) Conduct training activities (i.e., learning-by-doing activities) on different access procedures and biodiversity-based research and development for different sectors.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $305,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers and key stakeholders aware about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Hold information and training seminars on the national ABS procedures for specialists of interested ministries, institutions, and potential suppliers and users of genetic resources.
b) Conduct workshops on the legal and administrative regulation of access to genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol to all legal entities and the public, including the holders of TK, on the use of genetic resources.
c) Conduct a roundtable with legal stakeholders and public officials on access, use, and benefit-sharing among providers and users of genetic resources.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

N/A

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $70.000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Participation of local communities in ABS process will continue to be lacking and there will be limited knowledge among decision-makers about the links between TK and ABS.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Enhanced knowledge about the links between TK and genetic resources and how local communities sustain TK will enable ILCs to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $70,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) Increased understanding about the traditional approaches to the use of genetic resources.

Activities

a) Conduct a workshop for legal entities studying traditional approaches to the use of genetic resources, including individuals identified as holders of TK and ethnographers.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources.

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

N/A

3. BOTSWANA
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $110,000; Co-financing: $154,341.17)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): No ABS-related law/regulation in place. Botswana does not have specific legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing as provided for under the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. However, there is sectoral legislation with components relevant to ABS; however, the adoption and implementation of the ABS legal framework will be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative):*** The GEF intervention will allow the country to integrate and regulate ABS within the broader environmental framework that governs the conservation and sustainable use of the country's resources. In this regard the GEF intervention will allow mainstreaming and integrating ABS as a component into the Draft Environmental Act in keeping with the obligations set forth in the Nagoya Protocol. The Draft Environmental Act is currently undergoing review and consultations.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $42,341.17) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) National ABS law drafted. **Activities** b) Undertake an analysis of national policies related to ABS and determine gaps. c) Perform a gap analysis of resource inventories that have been carried out, including the identification of the owners of the resources or knowledge holders. d) Ensure that IPR considerations include indigenous knowledge systems (IKS). e) Draft the ABS law and perform consultations with the Attorney General's office for approval.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $49,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) Key policy instrument to protect TK. **Activities** a) Perform institutional analysis and development/conceptualization of a sound mechanism/institution for implementation of the ABS with particular focus on TK and customary uses of biological and genetic resources. b) Draft a policy instrument for the protection of TK through a participatory process. c) Develop materials, including capacity-building and training materials to raise awareness about the protection of TK and granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs within the ABS framework.
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $49,000) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** a) Capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies engaged and fulfilling the functions envisaged under the Nagoya Protocol (40 people trained).

Activities

a) Develop a capacity-building plan to address training needs of key stakeholders, including communities, and the training of legal personnel on ABS issues and negotiations.
b) Develop materials, including capacity-building and training materials.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $14,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Current CHM strengthened to ensure that ABS issues are addressed adequately.

Activities

a) Assess the usability of the current CHM and integrate aspects that will enable sharing of ABS information.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $135,000; Co-financing: $154,300)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Currently Botswana has no capacity and no structures in place to promote partnerships with users in relation to the use of the country's genetic resources and associated TK. There will be no biodiscovery initiatives in the short term and the lack of communication and cooperation among researchers and businesses regarding ABS will continue.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to build the foundations for promoting economic partnerships based on the use of the country's genetic resources. Buy-in of key stakeholders and the engagement of stakeholders will be fostered through awareness-raising and consultative processes and activities.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $34,300)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Models or systems of engagement among users and providers of genetic resources in place.

Activities

a) Assess the value addition of resources and benefits that can be derived at the local level.
b) Forge participation among government, IKS holders, and practitioners to allow them to participate in the formal sector and also with NGOs that are involved in the development of IKS (commercialize IKS).
c) Conduct awareness-raising/outreach activities and consultations among the different stakeholders, including women, regarding the potential of ABS for valorization and for promoting partnerships.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $51,400)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) E-Platform for sharing experiences and best practices in place.

Activities

a) Design and develop an easily accessible and user-friendly e-platform for sharing experiences and information through agreed-upon terms of engagement, which conform to the

overall legal framework of ABS.
Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $11,430) **Output 2.2.2 deliverables** a) Codes of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources in place. **Activities** a) Draft a Code of Conduct through a participatory process that involves all critical stakeholders, and as part the National ABS policy.
Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry. (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $28,585) **Output 2.2.3 deliverables** a) Public awareness of key stakeholders on ABS and related laws. **Activities** a) Map stakeholders and develop appropriate and relevant tools of engagement, and carry out awareness campaigns though packaged materials ensuring that communication/engagement is carried out in a locally appropriate language.
Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $28,585) **Output 2.2.4 deliverables** a) KAP practice institutionalized. **Activities** a) Map genetic resources using IKS to establish value chains. b) Documentation of IKS in line with Intellectual Property Act (or in safeguarding the IKS). c) Undertake an assessment of stakeholders' understanding and practices relating to ABS law and framework.
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $154,300)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Currently local communities are not engaged in the process of ABS implementation. There has been some limited engagement during the ratification of the protocol but not all local communities have been involved or consulted during this process. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative):*** The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their improved capacity to effectively articulate issues relating to MAT and PIC and the development and dissemination of guidelines on ABS.
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $65,000) **Output 3.1.1 deliverables** a) ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources. **Activities** a) Conduct capacity-building activities for stakeholders/ILCs for their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. b) Conduct capacity-building activities for Rural Development Practitioners on ABS and development and dissemination of guidelines on ABS.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $89,300)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) Process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway.
b) Communities capable of effectively articulating issues relating to MAT and PIC.

Activities

a) Conduct capacity-building activities to develop tools to facilitate the development of BCPs and protect TK.
b) Conduct consultations and outreach, including women, for the development of sound BCPs.

4. COLOMBIA
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $152,500; Co-financing: $261,040)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Limited institutional capacities will persist at the national level for the processing, decision-making, negotiation, and tracking of commercial ABS projects, and local experience and information sharing on the development of PIC, MAT and benefit sharing will remain inadequate. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** The necessary capacities within the national institutions and other related stakeholders would be in place for the implementation of the existing ABS framework.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. N/A
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources. N/A
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $152,500; Co-financing: $261,040) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** a) At least 25 staff from the National Competent Authorities and related agencies trained. b) Monitoring platform/system in place. **Activities** a) Strengthen the national capacities of the governmental authorities to implement the ABS legal regime, including four (4) visits/internships to "centers of excellence" in research and development on genetic resources, product commercialization, and contract negotiation. b) Build the capacities of ABS officers and legal advisors in the negotiation of contracts/MAT and ABS, including participation in international academic/training courses, national-level events with the participation of international ABS experts; and visits to foreign institutions/governmental bodies, among others. c) Develop a platform/system for the monitoring and tracking of ABS commercial and non-commercial contracts.
Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol.

N/A

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $197,500; Co-financing: $211,104)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although there are good research capabilities for the addition of values to genetic resources at the regional level (e.g., Sinchi) and some commercial products have been marketed, research and business opportunities will remain limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Through a pilot initiative, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be further demonstrated. In addition, biodiscovery capacities at the regional level (e.g., Sinchi,) and legal expertise to enter into negotiations and execute ABS agreements will be improved.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $197,500; Co-financing: $211,104)

Output deliverables

a) Pilot initiative for the development of natural pigments from the microbial diversity in the Vaupes and the Amazonian regions is implemented.
b) Research and development technical papers.

Activities

a) Conduct field sampling in the Vaupes and the Amazonian regions, including two (2) workshops with local communities to discuss and validate the natural pigments pilot initiative.
b) Purchase equipment and conduct laboratory research, including isolation of microorganisms, extraction and purification of pigments, and chemical characterization.
c) Produce the pigment in the laboratory.
d) Scale-up the pigment at pilot level.
e) Train two (2) local community members in pigment development.
f) Disseminate the knowledge and information acquired from community members training.
g) Develop an IPR and licensing strategy.
h) Develop a business plan for the commercialization of pigments through commercial/industrial partners and support for the "Green Markets" Unit of the Ministry of the Environment.
i) Conduct two (2) closing workshop with the participating local communities.
j) Systematize and disseminate the lessons learned.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

N/A

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.

N/A

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. N/A
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: N/A; Co-financing: N/A)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): N/A ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** N/A
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process. N/A
Output 3.2.1. Bio-cultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources. N/A

5. COMOROS
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $150,000; Co-financing: $788,600)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): No ABS-related law/regulation or policy is currently in place. Comoros does not have specific legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing as provided for under the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. Under the baseline scenario the development and implementation of the ABS legal framework will be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative):*** The GEF intervention will allow the country to develop all of the necessary instruments (legislative and administrative and policy measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol).
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $295,600) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) Laws and application texts in the form of decrees adopted and submitted for approval. **Activities** a) Revise the environmental policy. b) Develop laws and regulations related to ABS, including a national policy instrument for the protection of TK. c) Validate the proposed laws and other regulations on ABS at the local and national levels. d) Submit the proposed laws for adoption.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $230,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) National institutions and authorities of concern have the skills and specific knowledge on access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing, and compliance (40 people trained). b) The Nagoya Protocol focal point has the means to implement the Nagoya Protocol. **Activities** a) Identify and train the relevant institutions, stakeholders, NFPs, and competent national authorities on the processing of access requests, the negotiation of agreements, and the issuance of operating licenses.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $197,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Relevant regulations instituting the National Competent Authority are adopted.

Activities

a) Build the capacity of the National Competent Authority and provide training to legal personnel on ABS issues.
b) Design capacity-building and training materials.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a Clearing CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $66,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS CHM designed.

Activities

a) Design a national ABS CHM, including the definition of its mission and functions.
b) Undertake training for the use of databases and appropriate IT tools of relevance to the CHM.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $95,000; Co-financing: $564,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Under the baseline scenario, Comoros will continue to have limited capacity and no structures in place to promote partnerships and the completion of ABS agreements with users in relation to the use of the country's genetic resources and associated TK.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to build the foundations for promoting economic partnerships based on utilization of the country's genetic resources.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $120,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Information on the potential of the country's genetic resources and associated TK available.

Activities

a) Undertake an inventory/study of the country's genetic resources and associated TK.
b) Conduct a validation workshop on the inventory/study, ensuring that all related materials and outcomes of the studies are translated into all relevant languages.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $175,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Research program in place to support emerging sectors in which the utilization of biodiversity and genetic resources can generate benefits.

Activities

a) Build the capacity of key institutions (e.g., l'UDC; Institut national de recherche pour l'agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement, and Centre National de Documentation et de Recherche Scientifique).
b) Develop an atlas (landscape survey and mapping) of genetic resources.
c) Conduct a validation workshop of the mapping of genetic resources and atlas.
d) Develop a database with information on the country's genetic resources.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $60,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Guide/code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources in place.

Activities

a) Undertake surveys to assess current practices for research on TK and genetic resources.
b) Organize workshops to validate assessment results and identify needs for developing a code of conduct.
c) Draft the Code of Conduct as part of the national ABS policy through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $89,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Decision-makers, local communities, and the private sector aware about the legal frameworks governing CBD and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop partnerships with media originations.
b) Develop targeted outreach and awareness-raising materials in the local language.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $120,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) Monitoring and evaluation practice institutionalized to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop monitoring and evaluation tools (e.g., KAP surveys).
b) Conduct monitoring and evaluation to ensure that follow-up is undertaken with all relevant stakeholders and institutions.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $893,400)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Currently local communities are not engaged in the ABS implementation process. There has been some limited engagement during the accession process but this outreach has been mainly undertaken with parliament with very little input from ILCs.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The project will allow ILCs to be engaged in the overall implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through capacity-building and an awareness campaign.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $383,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs have knowledge about the importance of genetic resources and TK and about the functioning and provisions of the national ABS legal framework, allowing their effective participation in the implementation process and the protection of TK.

Activities

a) Undertake training workshops for ILCs in partnership with NGO currently working with the ILCs.
b) Develop communication tools in the local language (e.g., leaflets and visual materials).
c) Organize training with traditional leaders so that they can in turn raise awareness within their respective communities.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $510,400)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least one BCP in place developed with one identified local community

Activities

a) Identify a participating local community for the development of a BCP.
b) Organize training and awareness-raising activities to assess the participating community's knowledge base and provide orientation for their participating in development of the BCP.

6. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $202,000, including $65,000 for hiring a National Project Coordinator; Co-financing: $118,200)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and achieving the international technical standards for best practices required by the ABS objectives of the CBD is slow to progress. Implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience- and information-sharing on the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): There is timely development of a national ABS framework and national capacities are strengthened for the implementation of the ABS framework. The national ABS institutional framework will be operationalized, including the designation of Competent Authorities and checkpoints.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. (GEF: $34,000; Co-financing: $29,300)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) ABS legal framework drafted.

Activities

a) Develop a draft of a legal framework (i.e., law) for ABS, including checkpoints, user/compliance measures, and elements for the protection of TK. An internal technical committee will be established to provide technical support and follow-up.
b) Hold an internal consultation workshop on the draft proposal.
c) Hold an external consultation workshop with key stakeholders.
d) Final drafting of the legal framework, incorporating all the comments and inputs received during the consultation workshops.
e) Edit and print the document.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $25,900)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Inventory of customary uses of biological resources and associated TK publicly available.
b) Proposal for the legal protection of TK within the ABS framework.

Activities

a) Gather and identify information related to the customary uses of biological and genetic resources and associated TK, including women's TK with the support of UNV.
b) Hold a consultation/validation workshop on the results of the information gathered.
c) Edit and publish a document summarizing the inventory of customary uses of biological resources and associated TK.
d) Identify opportunities and mechanisms for the legal protection of TK and granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $58,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) 60 staff members from National Competent Authorities and related agencies are trained.

Activities

a) Conduct training workshops on the following themes: i) introduction to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol; ii) contract negotiation on ABS; iii) monitoring compliance with the terms of permits and contracts; and iv) checkpoints.
b) Conduct experience-exchange/visits to other countries to learn about ABS-specific topics and the implementation of the Protocol (countries to be determined).
c) Preparation of a manual of procedures, including the design of model clauses.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $13,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Policymakers and key stakeholders (users and providers) are aware about access to genetic resources.
b) Ministry of the Environment webpage contains ABS-related information.

Activities

a) Workshops on ABS/Nagoya Protocol for different ministries and institutions, including economy, trade, health, foreign affairs, among others.
b) Enhance the webpage of the Ministry of the Environment to facilitate the upload of information on ABS with the support of UNV.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $118,000; Co-financing: $118,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Institutional efforts to build trust between users and providers of genetic resources, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and of best practices will remain limited. In addition, information related to genetic resources research and development and to related-business models will continue to be lacking. Finally, awareness among key stakeholder about the ABS and the Nagoya Protocol will continue to below, limiting investments in biodiscovery

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Increased awareness among concerned stakeholders about ABS and improved dialogue, cooperation, and trust between users and providers of genetic resources will facilitate the discovery of nature-based products. Through pilot initiatives, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be demonstrated.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust. (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $65,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Country-level biodiscovery program draft document.
b) Pilot genetic resources initiative provides evidence and lessons learned on the social and economic value of ABS.

Activities

a) Draft a proposal for a national program to promote biodiscovery in the country.
b) Hold workshop for the review and validation of the biodiscovery program proposal.
c) Identify and implement a pilot genetic resources initiative to support research and development, and promote the commercialization of related products and the sharing of the benefits, showing the social and economic value of ABS.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $8,000; Co-financing: $8,000)

Output deliverables:

a) Document on past and current uses of genetic resources and ABS in the country.

Activities

a) Identify past and current ABS activities and trends on the access and use of genetic resources in the country.
b) Draft, publish, and disseminate ABS experiences in the country.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

b) Policymakers and key stakeholders are aware about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop a campaign/strategy for the effective communication, dissemination of information, and awareness-raising about ABS with the support of UNV.
b) Design and develop materials related to the campaign, including documentation of lessons learned with the support of UNV.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $15,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverable

a) KAP surveys and reporting of results.

Activities

a) Design and conduct KAP surveys, including the analysis of results with the support of UNV.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing:

$117,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Despite the growing interest in exploring the use of BCPs as a mechanism to ensure that PIC has been obtained and MAT have been established with ILCs and to provide legal certainty and clarity to the ABS users, the lack of experiences and lessons documented in the development of BCPs will continue to limit any development in this regard.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The development of at least one pilot BCP and the documentation of the process, including the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, will facilitate the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process.

Note: The campaign to increase ILCs' awareness will be covered through the campaign to be developed through Output 2.2.3.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $117,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) One BCP developed.
b) Document with lessons learned from the pilot initiative to manage genetic resources with the participation of women.

Activities

a) Identify a community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case study for the development of the BCP; priority will be given to a community with a high number of women participating (KAP surveys will provide guidance in the selection of the identified community; Output 2.2.4).
b) Draft a BCP jointly with the participating community.
c) Conduct a workshop to build capacity within the participating community for the implementation of the BCP with the support of UNV.
d) Disseminate the lessons learned and results of the BCP development process to other stakeholders.
e) Support visits from other communities to the identified community where the BCP was developed to promote the replication of the experience with the support of UNV.

7. ECUADOR

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $154,000; Co-financing: $109,540)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Ecuador has an operational ABS legal framework in place; however, it is not fully in line with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol. Under this scenario, there will be slow progress for the implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and for achieving the international technical standards for best practices required by the ABS objectives of the CBD. Implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience and information-sharing on the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The national ABS institutional framework will be operationalized, including the development of implementation guidelines. The necessary capacity within national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders for the implementation of the ABS framework would be in place in a timely fashion.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $21,070)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Guidelines for the implementation of the existing ABS legal framework integrating the different relevant legal provisions in force in the country.
b) Report of all the relevant ABS norms, policies, and procedures on ABS (including the ITPGRFA, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - UNCLOS, health issues, etc.).

Activities

a) Assess the existing legal framework and draft guidelines to articulate all the relevant ABS legal provisions.
b) Map key stakeholders and institutions and conduct consultations to provide feedback on the proposed guidelines.
c) Create an advisory technical group to revise and validate the results of the legal assessment and guidelines, including organizing thematic workshops and meetings.
d) Conduct workshops for the validation of the proposed guidelines by different stakeholders, including women.
e) Prepare a report with the articulation of all the relevant norms, policies, and procedures related to ABS, providing mechanisms to ensure synergies and mutual supportiveness between them.
f) Conduct technical meetings for the validation of the results and recommendations regarding the ABS legal framework.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $46,000; Co-financing: $42,830)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) TK digital repository improved.
b) Regulations for the COES TK component drafted.

Activities

a) Strengthen and consolidate the TK digital repository by incorporating information.
b) Disseminate and socialize the results of the TK digital repository through workshops with different stakeholders.
c) Draft regulations for the COES (*economía social del conocimiento*) TK component.
d) Raise awareness and disseminate information about the legal framework contained in the COES to ILCs and other stakeholders through workshops, round tables, etc.
e) Support the drafting of regulations to the COES.
f) Strengthen institutional capacities through workshops, training events, etc., for the implementation of the legal framework (i.e., COES and related drafted regulations).

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $22,000; Co-financing: $18,960)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Internal regulations of the Anti-biopiracy Committee drafted.
b) Capacities of the National Competent Authorities, including the National Anti-biopiracy Committee, and related agencies to implement the ABS legal framework strengthened (60 peopled trained).

Activities

a) Create an internal regulation for the operation of the existing Anti-biopiracy Committee.
b) Provide support to the Committee meetings for validation of the draft regulations.
c) Develop procedures to facilitate online applications and responses of the genetic resources access requests.
d) Develop curricula for capacity-building events for contract negotiations.
e) Establish a monitoring procedure to ensure compliance with the ABS contract terms and obligations.
f) Establish a monitoring and follow-up procedure to ensure compliance with Material Transfer Agreements.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance

under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $36,000; Co-financing: $26,680)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Information platform on ABS linked to the National Biodiversity CHM and integrated with the National Environmental Information System.

b) Baseline information on the potential economic value of genetic resources available.

Activities

a) Define jointly with key stakeholders through technical meetings, workshops, etc., the mechanism to collect (standardized formats), validate, and feed information into the ABS platform.

b) Develop a technical study to assess the potential value of genetic resources.regionalre

c) Hold a consultation workshop and technical meetings to review and validate the results of the study on the value of genetic resources.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $98,000; Co-financing: $45,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Institutional efforts to build trust between users and providers of genetic resources, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and of best practices will remain limited. In addition, information related to genetic resources research and development and to related-business models will continue to be lacking.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Increased awareness among concerned stakeholders about ABS and improved dialogue, cooperation, and trust between users and providers of genetic resources will facilitate the discovery of nature-based products. Through pilot initiatives, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be demonstrated.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $6,890)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Dialogue to establish alliances with different sectors (public sector, academia, and communities) to promote technical and scientific cooperation for biodiscovery.

Activities

a) Conduct workshops to develop proposals for a research and biodiscovery program and for the identification of potential strategic alliances between users and providers of genetic resources along value chains.

b) Establish and put into operation working and consultation groups to promote biodiscovery, with the participation of women.

c) Promote the access to markets for biological and genetic resources.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $18,000; Co-financing: $8,265)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Existing information and lessons learned on ABS cases and partnerships in the different sectors focusing on the Andean region are available.

b) IPR system and the digital repository used by three ILCs**.**

Activities

a) Identify and systematize the relevant ABS cases and experiences focusing on the Andean region.

b) Identify the potential products derived from the use of genetic resources or associated TK in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including women.

c) Support the registration and official recognition of the products identified.

d) Identify relevant business models jointly with key industries.
e) Identify potential markets for specific products.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $22,960)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry are aware about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.
b) Exchange program with other countries to learn about the implementation of specific ABS issues developed.

Activities

a) Develop a program for effective communication, awareness-raising, and information-sharing on ABS for key stakeholders.
b) Conduct a workshop with relevant stakeholders for the validation of the communication, awareness-raising, information-sharing program results.
c) Conduct at least two (2) visits to other countries with two (2) to three (3) people to learn about and exchange experiences regarding ABS implementation with the support of UNV.
d) Participate in ABS-related international meetings and forums (e.g., Nagoya Protocol and Conferences of the Parties).

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $6,885)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP surveys are completed and analyzed.

Activities

a) Design and apply KAP surveys targeting specific groups and analysis of results to be used by the decision-makers, with the support of UNV.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $98,000; Co-financing: $408,800)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Despite the growing interest in exploring the use of BCPs as a mechanism to ensure that PIC has been obtained and MAT have been established with ILCs, and to provide legal certainty and clarity to the ABS users, the lack of experiences and lessons documented in the development of BCPs will continue to limit any development in this regard. In addition, the lack of awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies for ILCs will continue to limit their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The development of at least one pilot BCP and the documentation of the process, including the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, will facilitate the replication of the pilot in other ILCs' territories. Likewise, the development, design, and implementation of awareness campaigns targeted to ILC, increased access information, and improved knowledge on ABS issues will facilitate their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $58,000; Co-financing: $241,940)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of ILCs with regard to ABS with a special focus on the negotiation of MAT are strengthened.
b) ILCs are aware about the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources.

Activities

a) Conduct capacity-building workshops/events on PIC and MAT for ILCs, including negotiation of MAT and other ABS topics with the support of UNV.
b) Design visual and printed materials for ILCs as part of capacity-building activities and to raise awareness about ABS with the support of UNV.
c) Translate visual and printed materials into native languages with the support of UNV.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $166,860)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCPs developed.

Activities

a) Consult indigenous groups for the development of BCPs, using as a basis two (2) pilot communities in which the participation of women in the management of genetic/natural resources is high; potential uses of genetic resources will be identified as well.
b) Develop the BCPs in consultation with and with approval from the participating communities, including women.
c) Systematize lessons learned and experiences resulting from the development of the BCP and knowledge-sharing to other stakeholders.

8. EGYPT

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $220,000; Co-financing: $521,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The development, adoption, and implementation of the ABS legal framework will occur slowly.
With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): There is proper development and timely adoption of the national ABS system with adequate capacities for its development and implementation.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $105,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Updated draft legislation and bylaw-executive regulations in line with the Nagoya Protocol.
b) Proposal for draft executive regulations of the law through consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Activities

a) Hold inception workshop to present the project, validate the national ABS system, and to correctly assess the needs.
b) Identify three (3) pilot cases: one on medicinal plants for the register of TK (Output 1.1.2); one for pilot implementation; and one for BCPs (Output 3.2.1).
c) Draft an ABS law and other legal mechanisms to ensure full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
d) Draft the executive regulations of the ABS law.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $57,000; Co-financing: $131,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Lessons-learned document from the implementation of a pilot case specific to medicinal plants for the development of TK registries.
b) Draft of the institutional framework for protecting TK associated with the use of biodiversity and genetic resources in the country.

Activities

a) Assess the current status of TK associated with the use of biodiversity and genetic resources in the country.
b) Develop a pilot case specific to medicinal plants for the development of TK registries.

c) Conduct a national workshop on TK associated with the use of biodiversity and genetic resources in the country and granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.
d) Prepare the draft institutional framework for protecting TK.
e) Monitor and evaluate the implemented national framework for protecting TK.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $48,000; Co-financing: $168,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of National Competent Authorities and other agencies to implement ABS are strengthened (20 staff members of the NCS [EEAA] on ABS and in particular on national ABS procedures are trained).

Activities

a) Draft templates for permits and models for benefit-sharing arrangements (contracts).
b) Conduct workshops and training for national authorities, including the NCS (EEAA), on ABS and national procedures.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $70,000; Co-financing: $125,000;)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) ABS procedures and information are available within the biodiversity CHM national portal.
b) Local communities in remote areas are fully engaged in ABS-related dialogues.
c) Protocol between Ministry of the Environment and at least two (2) universities and one (1) research institute for conducting scientific research on ABS and the protection of TK.

Activities

a) Enhance the existing national biodiversity CHM with ABS- and TK-related information.
b) Promote dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders through roundtables and other forums.
c) Conduct workshops local communities in remote areas to promote dialogue regarding ABS.
d) Identify universities and research institutes that conduct scientific research on ABS and protection of TK to collaborate with the Ministry of the Environment.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $22,000; Co-financing: $60,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will continue to be a limited and slow exchange of information among users and providers of genetic resources; as a result, biodiscovery projects will show limited development.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative: The identification of users and providers of genetic resources and of biodiscovery projects will be possible due to improved understanding, dialogue, and trust.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $12,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) List of institutions and potential biodiscovery projects.
b) At least one partnership for biodiscovery is established.

Activities a) Identify all the relevant institutions related to biodiscovery projects. b) Conduct workshop to learn about biodiscovery initiatives and promote partnerships.
Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs. N/A
Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $30,000) **Output 2.2.2 deliverables** a) Guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. **Activities** a) Draft guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources based on the results and experiences generated through the pilot case on medicinal plants (Output 1.1.2) and during the exchange of views with international companies and research institutions.
Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry. N/A
Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. **N/A**
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $108,000; Co-financing: $119,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of local communities and resources for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** There will be a coherent and comprehensive approach to local communities regarding ABS and their participation in the national system.
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process. (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $69,000) **Output 3.1.1 deliverables** c) ILCs are aware about the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources. **Activities** a) Develop materials on ABS to be used by ILCs, emphasizing the relationship between TK and the use of genetic resources. b) Conduct three (3) workshops in different regions for ILCs on ABS.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $63,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least one BCP developed.

Activities

a) Identify a community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case study for the development of BCPs.
b) Draft a BCP together with the identified community.
c) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified community for implementing the BCP.

9. ETHIOPIA
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $135,000; Co-financing: $250,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although a major piece of legislation in the country that specifically deals with biodiversity is the law on access to genetic resources and TK is in place, Ethiopia has also enacted a law that regulates access to genetic resources (Access to Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge, and Community Rights Proclamation No 482/2006). This law will not be revised in the short term and national capacities for implementation will remain weak. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative):*** The GEF intervention will allow the country to update its legislative and regulatory frameworks in light of the new obligations set out under the Nagoya Protocol. The GEF intervention will thus allow the country to reinforce its existing ABS framework and build the necessary foundations for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $20,000) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) Updated/harmonized ABS legislation submitted for approval. **Activities** a) Review legal gaps. b) Harmonize current framework with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, including policy instruments for the protection of TK. c) Validate the proposed updated/harmonized laws on ABS at the local and national levels. d) Submit the proposed updates to existing laws for adoption.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $13,000; Co-financing: $24,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) Relevant national institutions and authorities have the skills and specific knowledge to design sui generis systems to promote the protection of TK. **Activities** a) Identify and train the relevant institutions, stakeholders, national focal points, competent national authorities on TK, its protection, and on granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs (up to 60 people trained).
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $102,000; Co-financing: $190,000) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** a) ABS staff knowledgeable about processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed-upon terms, including the negotiation and tracking

of ABS agreements and access fund projects to ensure compliance (up to 60 people trained). **Activities** a) Organize a training program (long- and short-term) for ABS staff National Competent Authorities and related agencies. b) Organize expert meetings to share experiences and exchange ideas on ABS implementation. c) Develop human and infrastructural capacity for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including office facilities and vehicles. d) Develop tools, methodologies, guidelines, and frameworks for implementing ABS provisions.
Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $16,000) **Output 1.3.1 deliverables** a) Genetic resources and TK database strengthened. b) Information dissemination strategy in place. c) ABS CHM updated/developed. **Activities** a) Assemble data and information for the database. b) Update and develop an ABS CHM. c) Devise effective information-dissemination strategy (mass media, school clubs, seminars, workshops).
Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts (GEF: $120,000; Co-financing: $250,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although cooperation between users and providers of genetic resources has resulted in the establishment of commercial agreements (e.g., teff case [*Eragrostis tef*]), partnerships for biodiscovery will continue to be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative):*** The GEF intervention will allow the country to build upon its experience to scale-up its potential for promoting ABS agreements and partnerships.
Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $105,000) **Output 2.1.1 deliverables** a) Existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery with improved research capabilities to add value to genetic resources and TK identified and strengthened. b) At least one ABS agreement in place.66 **Activities** c) Identify and strengthen existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery. d) Develop material and human capacity for research (e.g., biodiscovery and valuation), including laboratory facilities and field/lab equipment.
Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders,

including ILCs (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $75,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Knowledge and awareness of stakeholders (government, ILCs, and private users) about the business models, biodiscovery procedures, best practices challenges and opportunities of industries and users of genetic resources improved.
b) At least six (6) potential genetic materials identified and promoted for ABS.
c) At least six (6) ABS agreements negotiated and finalized.

Activities

a) Organize and develop training programs and modules on biodiscovery and valuation.
b) Develop research procedures and business models.
c) Identify and promote potential genetic materials for ABS.
d) Negotiate and finalize at least six (6) ABS agreements.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources in place.

Activities

a) Draft a Code of Conduct as part of the national ABS policy through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Key stakeholders (ILCs, researchers, and relevant industries) have knowledge about the national ABS law and the application procedures and ABS issues.

Activities

a) Conduct awareness-raising workshops for specifically targeted stakeholders, including ILCs, researchers, and relevant industries on ABS issues.
b) Develop tools, methods, and outreach materials to raise awareness and knowledge regarding the national ABS law and Nagoya Protocol provisions related to ABS and TK.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP surveys completed and analyzed to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Design and conduct KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry).
b) Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $95,000; Co-financing: $200,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although ILCs are currently engaged in the process of ABS implementation, increased capacity and awareness about ABS issues is necessary for their full involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The project will allow stakeholders to be further engaged through capacity-building in the overall implementation of the Nagoya

Protocol and to create structures such as community protocols and procedures that will enhance their participation in the implementation process.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $55,000; Co-financing: $115,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs knowledgeable about the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources and related access- and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policymaking process.

Activities

a) Conduct training, communication, education, and public awareness activities to increase the capacity of local communities participate in the national ABS policymaking process.
b) Develop local language materials comprising tools, methods, guidelines, and frameworks on the value of bio resources and associated TK and ABS principles.
c) Develop a database on TK associated with genetic resources.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $85,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least one BCP developed.

Activities

a) Identify the participating local community for the development of a BCP and a TK register.
b) Organize training and awareness-raising activities to assess the participating community's knowledge base and provide orientation for their participating in development of the BCP.

10. HONDURAS

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $105,500; Co-financing: $221,499)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Honduras does not have an operational ABS legal framework in place despite its ratification of the Nagoya Protocol. Under the baseline scenario there will be slow progress made in the implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and in achieving the international technical standards for best practices that are required under the ABS objectives of the CBD. Implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience- and information-sharing of the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The national ABS institutional framework will be operationalized, including the designation of Competent Authorities and checkpoints. The necessary capacity of the national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders for the implementation of the ABS framework will be accomplished in a timely fashion.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $28,500; Co-financing: $59,836)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) ABS legal proposal drafted through a participatory process and submitted to the competent authorities.

Activities

a) Assess the existing legal and institutional aspects relevant for the development of an ABS legal framework, including identification of gaps and loopholes, existing and potential roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, etc.
b) Develop a draft for the ABS legal proposal, including the designation of checkpoints, user/compliance measures, and elements for the protection of TK.
c) Conduct consultation workshops to validate the ABS legal proposal with key stakeholders, including women.

d) Draft the final ABS legal proposal, incorporating all the comments and inputs received from the consultation/validation workshops.
e) Edit and print the document (i.e., ABS legal proposal) and submit to competent authorities for approval.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $18,000; Co-financing: $37,791)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Commercial opportunities for TK and customary uses of biodiversity and mechanisms for their protection are identified.

Activities

a) Assess/inventory the products (i.e., biological and genetic resources) currently used by ILCs (including women) and identify legal mechanisms for their protection, including granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs
b) Select at least three (3) products for their registration as "collective marks" following IPR office guidelines.
c) Conduct a consultation workshop to validate the assessment/inventory results and final selection of products for their protection.
d) Conduct a workshop to present the results/lessons learned from the identification and protection of products (i.e., registration of products in the IPR office).

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $48,900; Co-financing: $102,666)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of national agencies or processing, deciding, negotiating, and monitoring ABS projects are strengthened (85 people trained).
b) Guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the ABS legal framework are in place.

Activities

a) Conduct at least three (3) training workshops targeting national officers on issues such as ABS contract negotiation, monitoring, compliance of terms of permits and contracts, and PIC and MAT for ILCs.
b) Conduct two (2) exchange visits (2 to 3 persons) to other countries to learn about ABS-specific topics and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (countries to be determined).
c) Draft guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the ABS legal framework, including the design of model contractual clauses.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,100; Co-financing: $21,206)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Dialogue, involvement, and collaboration between different sectors regarding ABS.
b) National CHM integrates information on ABS.

Activities

a) Establish sectoral roundtables among the different government agencies involved in ABS and related activities, and hold bimonthly working sessions, informational activities, etc.
b) Strengthen the operational capacity of the existing "working group on cultural and biological diversity."
c) Enhance the existing CHM mechanism to disseminate project results and information on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol more broadly.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $114,500; Co-financing: $221,499)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Institutional efforts to build trust among users and providers of genetic resources, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and best practices will remain limited. In addition, information related to genetic resources research and development and related-business models will continue to be lacking.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Increased awareness among concerned stakeholders about ABS and improved dialogue, cooperation, and trust among users and providers of genetic resources will facilitate the discovery of nature-based products. Through pilot initiatives, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be demonstrated.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $53,500; Co-financing: $103,495)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Biodiscovery program/strategy drafted and commercial opportunities identified.
b) National guide for biodiscovery activities in the country.
c) One pilot partnership for biodiscovery in place.

Activities

a) Draft a program (strategy) on biodiscovery and identify commercial opportunities for use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.
b) Draft guidelines for biodiscovery projects.
c) Conduct a training workshop for the implementation of the biodiscovery program and related activities.
d) Identify and select a pilot initiative for the establishment of a biodiscovery partnership, including the potential establishment of a commercial agreement and criteria for the distribution of benefits.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $20,500; Co-financing: $39,657)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Information and experiences about the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

Activities

a) Conduct a National Forum for the exchange of experiences and knowledge regarding ABS initiatives, biodiscovery, IPR, access to genetic resources, business models, TK, among other topics.
b) Conduct training and informational sessions on successful cases/experiences/partnerships on ABS.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,500; Co-financing: $20,312)

Output 2.2.2. Output deliverables

a) Code of conduct/good practices guidelines for the academic research sector.

Activities

a) Support the development of a code of conduct/good practice guidelines for the academic research sector in the country.
b) Conduct a workshop with the participation of key stakeholders for the validation of the code of conduct/good practice guidelines for the academic research sector.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $58,035)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry aware about the ABS national frameworks, the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Design and develop a program for the effective communication and dissemination of information on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, including production of materials targeted to the different sectors.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

N/A

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $130,000; Co-financing: $221,499)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Despite the growing interest in exploring the use of BCPs as a mechanism to secure that PIC has been obtained and MAT have been established with ILCs and to provide legal certainty and clarity to the ABS users, the lack of experiences and lessons documented in the development of BCPs will continue to limit any development in this regard. In addition, the lack awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies for ILCs will continue to limit their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The development of at least one pilot BCP and the documentation of the process, including the exchange of experiences and lessons learned, will facilitate the replication of the pilot in other ILCs' territories. Likewise, the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeting ILCs, increased access information, and improved knowledge on ABS issues will facilitate their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $94,500; Co-financing: $161,013)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are aware about the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources.

Activities

a) Design and implement information and awareness-raising plan on ABS, TK, and the Nagoya Protocol for ILCs; a workshop for the validation of the proposed plan will also be held with the support of UNV.
b) Design and develop videos and printed materials as part of the information and awareness-raising plan.
c) Conduct two (2) national-level indigenous workshops on ABS and TK to promote dialogue and knowledge-sharing with the support of UNV.
d) Conduct international training and participate in international events on issues related to ABS, TK, and the Nagoya Protocol with the participation of at five (5) ILCs' representatives.
e) Conduct two (2) workshops to share knowledge and information resulting from participation in training events for the benefit of other ILC members.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $35,500; Co-financing: $60,486)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILC access and benefit-sharing procedures in place, including a BCP and model clauses in collaboration with the government.

Activities

a) Consult indigenous groups in the development of a BCP, using as a basis a pilot community in which the participation of women on the management of genetic/natural resources is high; potential uses of genetic resources will be identified as well.
b) Develop the BCP in consultation with and with approval from the participating community and women, including the design and printing of the BCP.
c) Systematize lessons learned and experiences resulting from the development of the BCP and knowledge-sharing to other stakeholders.
d) Support visits to the pilot community to enhance the capacities of other ILCs for the development of BCPs.

11. INDIA
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $56,000; Co-financing: $112,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): National ABS system already in place and in operation since 2002-2004; however, stakeholder capacity for ABS implementation will continue to be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** Legal, policy, and institutional capacities for implementing the national ABS system are strengthened with regard to research**.**
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. N/A
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources. N/A
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance. (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $80,000) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** a) Monitoring system for researchers (due diligence and guidelines issued by the government). **Activities** a) Develop a study presenting different options for the monitoring system for researchers. b) Develop guidelines on the monitoring system for researchers. c) Develop a guidance document for public authorities on how to incorporate, estimate, and promote non-monetary benefits in ABS agreements.
Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $16,000; Co-financing: $32,000) **Output 1.3.1 deliverables** a) Permanent forum for exchange of views among ABS authorities, researchers, and business community to promote the use of genetic resources in India as a source of innovation.

Activities a) Promote dialogue and collaboration on ABS among policymakers and stakeholders through roundtables, workshops, and other forums.
Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $294,000; Co-financing: $588, 000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although a National ABS system is in place and operating, cooperation among researchers, businesses, and ABS authorities will remain weak. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** Biodiscovery initiatives are identified and promoted at the national level, establishing an effective link between research and innovation policy and the national ABS system.
Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $22,000; Co-financing: $44,000) **Output 2.1.1 deliverables** a) List of research institutions that access and use genetic resources in India. b) Document introducing biodiscovery opportunities for research institutions with genetic resources in the country. **Activities** a) Map research institutions that access and use genetic resources in the country. b) Identify and promote biodiscovery opportunities with genetic resources by research institutions in the country.
Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $16,000, already budgeted under Output 1.3.1; Co-financing: $32,000, already budgeted under Output 1.3.1;) **Output 2.2.1 deliverables** a) Relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors (50 people trained). **Activities** a) Promote exchange and interaction among different sectors to understand business models for key industries. a) Conduct training activities (i.e., learning-by-doing activities) on different access procedures and biodiversity-based research and development for the different sectors.
Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $24,000; Co-financing: $48,000) **Output 2.2.2 deliverables** a) Guidance document to access genetic resources and TK for researchers (nationals and foreigners). **Activities** a) Create a guidance document to access genetic resources and TK in in the country for researchers (nationals and foreigners). b) Conduct a workshop with the participation of key stakeholders to validate the guidelines for access to genetic resources and TK in in the country by the research sector.
Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $248,000; Co-financing: $496.000) **Output 2.2.3 deliverables** a) Program to raise awareness about the ABS national frameworks, CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol is operating.

Activities a) Conduct a one-day workshop with 150 people from research funding institutions and key public and private research institutions. b) Develop and implement a program to raise awareness about ABS, CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol and prepare the necessary materials for the campaign. c) Conduct three (3) regional workshops about national ABS procedures for researchers.
Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol N/A
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: N/A; Co-financing: N/A)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): N/A ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** N/A
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process. N/A
Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources. N/A

12. JORDAN
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $227,000; Co-financing: $728,043)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The development, adoption, and implementation of the ABS legal framework will occur slowly. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** There is proper development and timely adoption of the national ABS system with adequate capacities for its development and implementation.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $334,543) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** b) Draft of the ABS bylaw. c) Identification and review of sectoral laws and regulations ensuring compliance with the Nagoya Protocol. **Activities** d) Hold inception workshop to present the project and the options for the national ABS system. e) Implement two (2) pilot cases (medicinal plants and agriculture) to identify how ABS activities and procedures are applied and integrated into national ABS frameworks. f) Develop a draft of the ABS bylaw. g) Conduct consultation workshops to validate the ABS bylaw proposal with key stakeholders, including women groups.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $85,000; Co-financing: $266,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) Information on genetic resources and TK in the country, including needs and options for protecting TK available.

b) Draft of an institutional framework for protecting TK.

Activities

a) Compile and analyze the current state of TK associated to genetic resources held by ILCs in the country, including their legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned.
b) Conduct workshop and local activities to validate the current state n of TK in the country with the direct involvement of local communities.
c) Develop a proposal for the institutional framework needed to protect TK.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $120,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Model contractual clauses based on ABS pilot cases.
b) National Competent Authorities capable of negotiating ABS agreements/contracts (20 people trained).

Activities

a) Tailor learning through activities with each of the sectors involved in the pilot cases (medicinal plants and agriculture).
b) Conduct a capacity-building workshop on the national procedures and negotiation of ABS agreements (contracts).

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $2,000; Co-financing: $7,500)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) ABS information, including legislation and procedures, available within the national CHM.
b) Direct collaboration between Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research established.

Activities

a) Enhance the existing national biodiversity CHM with ABS-related information.
b) Promote dialogue and collaboration between policymakers and stakeholders (researchers) through roundtables and other forums.
c) Hold bilateral meetings to establish a direct collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and other national ABS-related agencies.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $209,857)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will be limited and slow exchange of information between users and providers of genetic resources and the identification of biodiscovery projects.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The identification of users and providers of genetic resources and of biodiscovery projects will lead to understanding, dialogue, and trust.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $62,000; Co-financing: $200,400)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

c) Information and institutions and potential biodiscovery projects available.
d) At least one partnership for biodiscovery established.

Activities

a) Compile information and mapping of users and providers of genetic resources in the country.
b) Conduct workshops to learn about biodiscovery initiatives and to promote partnerships.
c) Identify elements needed to attract investment in biodiscovery.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $60.000, covered through Output 2.1.1; Co-financing: $188.000, covered through Output 2.1.1)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

b) Relevant stakeholders including ILCs informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.
c) Business models of key industries are in place.

Activities

a) Compile information on potential ABS initiatives in various sectors.
b) Conduct workshops and seminars to inform key stakeholders about potential ABS opportunities in the country.
c) Identify relevant business models jointly with key industries.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF $3,000; Co-financing: $9,457)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Draft guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Activities

a) Using the results and experiences generated through the pilot case on medicinal plants, develop draft guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $ -; common activities already covered though Outputs 2.1.1 and 3.1.1; Co-financing: $ - common activities already covered though Outputs 2.1.1 and 3.1.1)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol underway.

Indicatives Activities

a) Hold special sessions at parliament and ministries to build awareness about ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.
b) Conduct workshops for ILCs, researchers, and relevant industries on ABS, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol, including biodiscovery.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

N/A

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $58,000; Co-financing: $192,100)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of local communities and resources for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited.
With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): There is a coherent and comprehensive approach to local communities regarding ABS and their participation in the national system.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $38,000; Co-financing: $123,100)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are aware on the importance of genetic resources and TK.

Activities

a) Develop communications materials on ABS, emphasizing the relationship between TK and the use of genetic resources, to be used by ILCs.
b) Conduct three (3) workshops in different regions for ILCs on ABS.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $69,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) Draft of one (1) BCP.

Activities

a) Identify a community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources (i.e., medicinal plants) to serve as a case study for the development of the BCP.
b) Develop a BCP based on the experience gained during the pilot case on medicinal plants together with the participating community.
c) Conduct a workshop to build capacity within the participating community for the implementation of the BCP.

13. KAZAKHSTAN

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $125,000; Co-financing: $350,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of targeted actions to strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional capacities on ABS issues and the development of a related framework will continue to make slow progress. Thus, opportunities to explore the potential of genetic resources through biodiscovery and the ABS mechanism will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): National capacities on ABS issues will be strengthened and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will effectively begin.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $45,000; Cofinancing: $75,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) National ABS law drafted.

Activities

a) Draft the national ABS framework.
b) Conduct at least three (3) consultations to discuss the drafted legal framework.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $25,000; Cofinancing: $95,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Database on TK associated with genetic resources.
b) National TK guidelines.

Activities

a) Design the TK database.
b) Draft guidelines for the protection of TK, including women TK and legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.

c) Conduct at least two (2) consultations regarding the TK guidelines.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $25,000; Cofinancing: $90,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Process and procedures manual for ABS applications.
b) Three (3) ABS contract models: agrobiodiversity, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
c) List of potential biodiscovery projects.

Activities

a) Develop an ABS process and procedural manual during two (2) consultations processes.
b) Draft model ABS contracts in consultation with specific sectors.
c) Conduct one (1) national consultation with relevant ministries and agencies to prioritize biodiscovery projects.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $30,000; Cofinancing: $90,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS CHM.
b) Ministerial-level consultation and dialogues with relevant stakeholders on ABS and the national framework.

Activities

a) Design and upload a national ABS CHM.
b) Conduct two (2) meetings at the ministerial level and at least one (1) meeting per year with stakeholders regarding ABS policy, framework, and implementation.
c) Conduct two (2) training events on the use of the CHM and links to global CHM (e.g., Access and Benefit Sharing Clearing House of the CBD).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $120,000; Co-financing: $520,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of dialogue and opportunities for cooperation among potential users and providers of genetic resources will continue to minimize the optimal use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The initiation of a long-term process for discussion and cooperation among the users and providers of genetic resources will lead to the identification and creation of opportunities for biodiscovery projects, including strengthened capacities and funding for research and development activities using genetic resources.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $20,000; Cofinancing: $106,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) National-language publication of potential biodiscovery projects.
b) At least one (1) commercial agreement between users and providers of genetic resources underway.

Activities

a) Develop a regional and national language "success story" publication for use by national stakeholders to understand the potential of biodiscovery and ABS.

a) Identify and disseminate potential biodiscovery projects at the national level.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $45,000; Cofinancing: $116,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Sectoral guidelines for research and development models.
b) IPR manual available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

Activities

a) Draft sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities) for the agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
b) Conduct two (2) training programs for the use of the guidelines (up to 100 people trained).
c) Identify and document IPR links to biodiscovery and ABS for use by stakeholders, including local communities.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $8,000; Cofinancing: $86,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Ethical code of conduct for agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.

Activities

a) Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
b) Organize at least one (1) national seminar to disseminate the ethical code of conduct among key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $40,000; Cofinancing: $131,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Training and awareness-raising materials in local and national languages.
b) Policymakers and key stakeholders have knowledge of the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising materials in local and national languages.
b) Organize two (2) seminars, three (3) workshops, and five (5) training events at the local level with the participation of women on issues related to the Nagoya Protocol and ABS.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $7,000; Cofinancing: $81,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP practice institutionalized to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Define KAP assessment methods.
b) Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $180,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited due to lack of resources, limited capacities, and a national policy and framework related to ABS.
With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their involvement in the decision-making process related to ABS, the development of BCP, and increased awareness about ABS issues, including the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $65,000; Cofinancing: $110,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs aware about the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in national and local languages.
b) Organize at least three (3) training sessions at local level with the participation of women on issues of ABS, framework implementation, and participatory approaches.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Cofinancing: $70,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCP drafts.

Activities

b) Identify two community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case studies for the development of BCPs.
c) Draft the BCPs together with the identified communities.
d) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified communities for implementing the BCP.

14. KENYA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $150,000; Co-financing: $45,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although pre-Nagoya Protocol regulatory measures on ABS have been developed in Kenya (e.g., environmental management and coordination regulations [2006] and The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act [2013]), these will not be revised in the short term and national capacities for implementation will remain weak. Kenya has adopted ABS-related provisions on rights of reasonable access to wildlife and benefit-sharing.
With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to update their legislative and regulatory frameworks in light of the new obligations established under the Nagoya Protocol and to reinforce its existing ABS framework and build the necessary foundations for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including in relation to promoting ABS agreements and the effective participation of ILCs.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $15,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Effective ABS laws updated through consultative process and approved by the parliament.

Activities

a) Conduct a high-level roundtable meeting with key stakeholders to define the road map for the country's ABS system.
b) Establish a task force for consultations for updating ABS laws.
c) Validate the proposed updated/harmonized laws on ABS at the local and national levels.
d) Submit the proposed updates to existing laws for approval by the Parliament.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $3,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Indigenous Seeds and Plant Variety Act revised and in line with the Constitution, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Identify key stakeholders to participate in consultation meetings and workshops.
b) Draft a revised Indigenous Seeds and Plant Variety Act to present to Parliament.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $9,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) One-stop shop Web portal with links to various permit-granting points developed.
b) Databases and links, including capacities for PIC and MAT negotiations developed (60 people trained).

Activities

a) Conduct a needs assessment, including the development of key ABS permitting institution-appropriate databases and Web portal links.
b) Conduct training for ABS technical personnel to review ABS permits, negotiate ABS, analyze case studies, monitor and evaluate, and design training materials.
c) Conduct training on PIC and MAT processes/negotiations for providers of genetic resources, ILCs, and IP/ABS desk officers, with the participation of women.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $18,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Existing ABS CHM is strengthened.

Activities

a) Hold awareness/training workshop on ABS CHM for relevant stakeholders, including women.
b) Mobilize ABS information, including the design of templates for data collection and update.
c) Review the existing national biodiscovery strategy, propose updates, validate them through a consultative forum, and adopt at the ministerial level.
d) Conduct two (2) business dialogue meetings focusing on particular thematic areas bringing on board users, providers, and regulators of genetic resources.
e) Print and disseminate materials, enhancing awareness about the Nagoya Protocol and supporting compliance through existing systems.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $120,000; Co-financing: $35,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although Kenya has some experience in building partnerships between users and providers of genetic resources, partnerships for biodiscovery will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to build upon its experience to scale-up its potential for promoting ABS agreements and partnerships.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $5,800)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) One partnership for biodiscovery in place.

Activities

a) Document case studies for existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources.
b) Identify and support one (1) potential ABS project and establish a partnership for biodiscovery (i.e., National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation [NACOSTI]).

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing:

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Exchange program undertaken in selected countries to share ABS-related experiences in different subsectors.

Activities

a) Conduct at least two (2) exchange visits (e.g., Mexico, Brazil, India, and Ethiopia) on a fact-finding mission/practical experiences on impact of ABS rules on users and providers in different sectors and considering the participation of women.
b) Document exchange visits results and knowledge acquired and make available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $8,750)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Standards for code of best practices on TK developed in line with the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Establish a National Standards Committee to develop the ethical codes for TK.
b) Conduct awareness-raising/outreach activities for the dissemination/validation of ethical codes for TK among different stakeholders, including women and women groups.
c) Develop a code for best practices on ex-situ collection in the country linking in situ and ex situ collections.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $8,750)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry knowledgeable about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Design dissemination and awareness materials and conduct workshops to build awareness among key stakeholders, including women and women groups.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $8,750)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP used to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop questionnaires for KAP assessments.
b) Carry out the assessment targeting the various groups and analyze results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $80,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although local communities are currently engaged in the process of ABS implementation and there is experience in the development of BCPs in the country, ILCs' capacity to further contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will remain limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The project will allow stakeholders to be further engaged through capacity-building in the overall implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and to create structures such as BCPs and procedures that will enhance their participation in the implementation process.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) Advocacy for ILC to participate in the national ABS policymaking policy.

Activities

a) Create an ILC platform/network and community awareness programs (e.g., exchange visits, field days, barazas, talk shows, and media campaigns) to increase ILCs and women's awareness about the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least one (1) BCP in place.

Activities

a) Identify one (1) community where the BCP can be developed and provide orientation for their participation in its development.
b) Draft and register the BCP.

15. MONGOLIA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $110,000; Co-financing: $160,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of targeted actions to strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional capacity on ABS issues and the development of a related framework will continue or will be slowly developed. Thus, opportunities to explore the potential of genetic resources through biodiscovery and the ABS mechanism will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): National capacities on ABS issues will be strengthened and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will effectively begin.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $60,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) National ABS framework drafted and discussed.

Activities

a) Draft the national ABS framework.
b) Conduct three (3) consultations to discuss and validate the drafted legal framework.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) TK catalogued to be used for ABS purposes, including the protection of TK.
b) National TK guidelines.

Activities

a) Design a TK database, including women TK and legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.
b) Draft TK guidelines.
c) Conduct at least two (2) consultations regarding the TK guidelines, including consultations with women.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Process and procedures handbook for ABS applications.
b) Three (3) ABS contract models: agrobiodiversity, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
c) List of potential biodiscovery projects.

Activities

a) Develop an ABS process and procedural manual during two (2) consultations.
b) Draft model ABS contracts in consultation with specific sectors.
c) Conduct one (1) national consultation with relevant ministries and agencies for prioritizing biodiscovery projects.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS CHM.
b) Ministerial-level consultation and dialogues with relevant stakeholders about ABS and the national framework.

Activities

a) Design and upload a national ABS CHM.
b) Conduct two (2) meetings at the ministerial level and at least one (1) meeting per year with stakeholders held about ABS policy, framework, and implementation.

c) Conduct two (2) training events with the participation of women about the use of the CHM and links to global CHM (e.g., ABS Clearing-house of the CBD) (up to 100 people trained).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $130,000; Co-financing: $100,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of dialogue and opportunities for cooperation among potential users and providers of genetic resources will continue to minimize the optimal use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Initiation of a long-term process for discussion and cooperation among the users and providers of genetic resources will lead to the identification and creation of opportunities for biodiscovery projects, including strengthened capacities and funding for research and development activities using genetic resources.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

c) National-language publication of potential biodiscovery projects.

d) At least one (1) commercial agreement between users and providers of genetic resources underway.

Activities

b) Develop a regional and national language "success story" publication for use by national stakeholders to understand the potential of biodiscovery and ABS.

c) Identify and disseminate potential biodiscovery projects at the national level.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

Output 2.2.1 deliverables (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

a) Sectoral guidelines for research and development models.

b) IPR manual.

Activities

d) Draft sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities) for the agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.

e) Conduct two (2) training programs for the use of the guidelines (up to 100 people trained).

f) Identify and document IPR links to biodiscovery and ABS for use by stakeholders, including local communities.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Output 2.2.2 deliverables (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

a) Ethical code of conduct for agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.

Activities

a) Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.

b) Organize at least one (1) national seminar to disseminate the ethical code of conduct among key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.

Output 2.2.3 deliverables (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $15,000)

a) Training and awareness-raising materials in local and national languages (up to 100 people trained).

b) Policymakers and key stakeholders have knowledge of the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in local and national languages.

b) Organize two (2) seminars, three (3) workshops, and five (5) training events at the local level on issues related to the Nagoya Protocol and ABS, with the participation of women.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

Output 2.2.4 deliverables (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

a) KAP institutionalized to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Define KAP assessment methods.

b) Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $110,000; Co-financing: $90,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited due to lack of resources and capacities in addition to the absence of a national policy and framework related to ABS.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their involvement in the decision-making process related to ABS, the development of BCPs, and increased awareness about ABS issues, including the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $40,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are aware about the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework**.**

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in national and local languages.

b) Organize at least three (3) training sessions at the local level with the participation of women on issues of ABS, framework implementation, and participatory approaches.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCP drafts.

Activities

a) Identify two community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case studies for the development of BCPs.

b) Draft the BCPs together with the identified communities.

c) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified communities for implementing the BCP.

16. MYANMAR

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $125,000; Co-financing: $125,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of targeted actions to strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional capacities on ABS issues and the development of a related framework will continue to be slowly developed. Thus, opportunities to explore the potential of genetic resources through biodiscovery and the ABS mechanism will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): National capacities on ABS issues will be strengthened and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will effectively begin.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $45,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) National ABS law drafted.

Activities

a) Draft the national ABS framework.
b) Conduct at least three (3) consultations to discuss the drafted legal framework.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Database on TK associated with genetic resources.
b) National TK guidelines.

Activities

a) Design the TK database, including women TK and legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.
b) Draft guidelines for the protection of TK.
c) Conduct at least two (2) consultations regarding the TK guidelines.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $25,000; Cofinancing: $25,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Process and procedures manual for ABS applications.
b) Three (3) ABS contract models: agrobiodiversity, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
c) List of potential biodiscovery projects.

Activities

a) Develop an ABS process and procedural manual during two (2) consultations.
b) Draft model ABS contracts in consultation with specific sectors.
c) Conduct one (1) national consultation with relevant ministries and agencies to prioritize biodiscovery projects.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS CHM.

b) Ministerial-level consultation and dialogue with relevant stakeholders on ABS and the national framework.

Activities

a) Design and upload a national ABS CHM.
b) Conduct two (2) meetings at the ministerial level and at least one (1) meeting per year with stakeholders on ABS policy, framework, and implementation.
d) Conduct two (2) training events with the participation of women on the use of the CHM and links to global CHM (e.g., ABS Clearing-house of the CBD) (up to 100 people trained).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $120,000; Co-financing: $140,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of dialogue and opportunities for cooperation among potential users and providers of genetic resources will continue to minimize the optimal use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Initiation of a long-term process for discussion and cooperation among the users and providers of genetic resources will lead to the identification and creation of opportunities for biodiscovery projects, including strengthened capacities and funding for research and development activities using genetic resources.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

e) National-language publication of potential biodiscovery projects.
f) At least one (1) commercial agreement between users and providers of genetic resources underway.

Activities

d) Develop a regional and national language "success story" publication for use by national stakeholders to understand the potential of biodiscovery and ABS.
e) Identify and disseminate potential biodiscovery projects at the national level.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Sectoral guidelines for research and development models.
b) IPR manual.

Activities

a) Draft sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities) for the agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
b) Conduct two (2) training programs for using the guidelines (up to 100 people trained). .
c) Identify and document IPR links to biodiscovery and ABS for use by stakeholders, including local communities and women.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $8,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Ethical code of conduct for agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.

Activities

a) Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.

b) Organize at least one (1) national seminar to disseminate the ethical code of conduct among key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $55,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Training and awareness-raising materials in local and national languages (up to 100 people trained).
b) Policymakers and key stakeholders have knowledge of the national ABS framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in local and national languages.
b) Organize two (2) seminars, three (3) workshops, and five (5) training events at the local level with the participation of women on issues related to the Nagoya Protocol and ABS.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $7,000; Co-financing: $5,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

b) KAP institutionalized to assess awareness about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Define KAP assessment methods.
b) Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $100,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited due to lack of resources, limited capacities, and a national policy and framework related to ABS.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their involvement in the decision-making process related to ABS, the development of BCPs, and increased awareness about ABS issues, including the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $70,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are aware about the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in national and local languages.
b) Organize at least three (3) training sessions at the local level with the participation of women on issues of ABS, framework implementation, and participatory approaches.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCP drafts.

Activities

a) Identify two communities involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as case studies for the development of BCPs.

b) Draft the BCPs together with the identified communities.
c) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified communities for implementing the BCP.

17. PANAMA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $128,000; Co-financing: $80,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Panama has an operational ABS legal framework in place. However, it is not fully in line with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol. Under the baseline scenario there will be slow progress made in the implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and in achieving the international technical standards for best practices required by the ABS objectives of the CBD. Implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience and information-sharing about the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The national ABS institutional framework will be operationalized, including the development of implementation guidelines and additional measures for the protection of TK. The necessary capacities of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders for the implementation of the ABS framework will be in place in a timely fashion.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. (GEF: $38,000; Co-financing: $23,750)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) ABS legal proposal drafted through a participatory process and submitted to the competent authorities.

Activities

a) Develop a revised draft legal framework for ABS based on the existing legal regimen and taking into consideration the outcomes of Project No. 81860 funded by the GEF, including checkpoints, user/compliance measures, and elements for the protection of TK.
b) Conduct consultation workshops to validate the ABS legal proposal with key stakeholders.
c) Draft the final ABS legal proposal, incorporating all the comments and inputs received from the consultation/validation workshops.
d) Edit and print the document (i.e., ABS legal proposal) and submit to the competent authorities for approval.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources. (GEF: $16,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Institutional framework for the protection of TK strengthened.

Activities

a) Conduct an assessment to identify gaps in the existing legal system for the protection of TK, including granting legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs, and provide recommendations and options for its improvement.
b) Hold a consultation/validation workshop on the assessment results.
c) Conduct a workshop to exchange information and experiences among the national institutions working on TK issues, including IPR offices.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $64,000; Co-financing: $40,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of key institutional stakeholders for processing, deciding, negotiating, and monitoring ABS projects are strengthened (75 people trained).

Activities

a) Conduct an introductory workshop on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol.

b) Conduct a training event for the legal advisers of the Ministry of the Environment and other relevant institutions (e.g., IPR office) on ABS, including MAT and contract negotiation.
c) Conduct a workshop on patent searches on databases and on monitoring compliance with the terms of permits and contracts.
d) Conduct a workshop for the development of model contractual clauses, which would be incorporated into guidelines/resolutions.
e) Support experience exchange/visits to other countries to learn about specific ABS topics and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, considering the participation of women.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $6,250)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy.

Activities

a) Hold meetings and establish roundtables to promote dialogue and collaboration among ministries and institutions (e.g., Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IPR offices, among others).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $180,000; Co-financing: $80,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Institutional efforts to build trust among users and providers of genetic resources and associated TK, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and of best practices, will remain limited. In addition, information related to genetic resources research and development and to related-business models will continue to be lacking. Finally, awareness among key stakeholders about the ABS and the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be low, limiting investments in biodiscovery.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Increased awareness among relevant stakeholders about ABS and improved dialogue, cooperation, and trust among the users and providers of genetic resources will facilitate the discovery of nature-based products. Through pilot initiatives, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be demonstrated.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $130,000; Co-financing: $57,800)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Commercial opportunities for the use of genetic resources identified.
b) National program to promote biodiscovery in the country drafted.
c) Complementary support to existing ABS initiatives.

Activities

a) Assess market and commercial opportunities for genetic resources and associated TK focusing on functional foods, nutraceutics, and cosmetics.
b) Design a national program to promote biodiscovery and link it with the national science, technology, and innovations plans and the NBSAP.
c) Conduct a workshop for the validation and revision of the proposal for a program to promote biodiscovery.
d) Support the development of a national system to determine the codification of genetic samples resulting from biodiscovery activities.
e) Conduct an exchange of experiences and information-sharing with other countries about the system developed.

f) Identify and select existing ABS initiatives/projects to support complementary research and development and to promote the commercialization of related products and the sharing of the benefits, demonstrating the social and economic value of ABS (a specific work plan will be developed once the existing ABS initiatives/projects have been identified).

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

N/A

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.
Output 2.2.3 deliverables (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $15,600)

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry are aware about the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop a campaign/strategy for the effective communication, dissemination of information, and awareness-raising on ABS, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.
b) Produce communication materials related to the campaign considering different information needs of the targeted stakeholders (including women), with the support of UNV.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $15,600)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP surveys completed and results analyzed.

Activities

a) Design and conduct KAP surveys including the analysis of results, with the support of UNV.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $42,000; Co-financing: $80,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Despite the growing interest in exploring the use of BCPs as a mechanism to secure that PIC has been obtained and MAT have been established with ILCs and to provide legal certainty and clarity to the ABS users, the lack of experiences and lessons documented in the development of BCPs will continue to limit any development in this regard. In addition, the lack of awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies for ILCs will continue to limit their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The development of at least one pilot BCP and the documentation of the process, including the exchange of experiences and of lessons learned will facilitate the replication of the pilot in other ILCs' territories. Likewise, the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeting ILCs, increased access information, and improved knowledge on ABS issues will facilitate their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $80,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) Visual and printed materials to support ILCs awareness-raising regarding ABS are available.

Activities

a) Design materials in native languages as part of the awareness-raising campaign for ILCs; campaign to increase awareness of ILCs will be included as part of Output 2.2.3 with the support of UNV.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $32,000; Co-financing: $80,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) One (1) BCP in place

Activities

a) Consult indigenous groups for the development of a BCP, using as a basis a pilot community on which the participation of women in the management of genetic/natural resources is high; potential uses of genetic resources will be identified as well.
b) Develop the BCP in consultation with and with approval by the participating community and women, including the design and printing of the BCP.
c) Systematize lessons learned and experiences resulting from the development of the BCP and knowledge-sharing to other stakeholders.
d) Support visits to the pilot community to enhance the capacities of other ILCs for the development of BCPs with the support of UNV.

18. RWANDA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Rwanda was one of the first countries to ratify the Nagoya Protocol, which demonstrates a strong political commitment towards its implementation. Despite this, there are currently no measures or structures in place on ABS. Moreover, there is a lack of awareness among all major stakeholders on ABS and this needs to be addressed to ensure the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to develop instruments (legal and administrative) and structures for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. As Rwanda is currently receiving support through the GEF Project ID 5454 for the development of its legal and institutional measures, the country has made the request to use most of the investment to further activities towards Component 2 of the project proposed herein.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities.

N/A

The development of Rwanda's ABS-related legislation will be achieved through the GEF Project ID 5454: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS for the Member Countries of COMIFAC, with the support of UNEP.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $5,000; Co-financing: $5,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Inventory of TK associated with genetic resources in place.
b) Measures for the protection and valorization of TK developed.

Activities

a) Define the methodology of accessing information on TK and link it with IPR systems in the country for the protection and use of TK.
b) Develop an inventory of TK associated with genetic resources in the country, including women TK and legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs, and identify key stakeholders for their participation in consultation meetings and workshops.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance.

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

N/A

Improving the capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies regarding ABS will be achieved through the GEF Project ID 5454: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS for the Member Countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC, with the support of UNEP.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $15,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) ABS CHM established and operationalized.

Activities

a) Develop synergies of existing Web-based frameworks for information-sharing and exchange (CBD CHM and REMA).
b) Design a national ABS CHM.
c) Conduct training for the utilization of databases and appropriate IT tools of relevance to the CHM.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $290,000; Co-financing: $290,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will be no structures in place for promoting trust between users and providers of genetic resources in view of promoting biodiscovery efforts, and the lack of communication and cooperation between researchers and businesses regarding ABS will continue.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the country to build upon its experience to scale-up its potential for promoting ABS agreements, which will lead to innovation in ABS.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for bio-discovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $100,000; Co-financing: $100,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Database on the existing genetic resources in the country established and genetic resources valuation strategies in place.

Activities

a) Undertake an inventory of the country's genetic resources of economic importance.
b) Assess the monetary and non-monetary value of key genetic resources in the country, using the most appropriate methodology available for this purpose.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Exchange program undertaken in selected countries to share ABS-related experiences in different subsectors.

Activities

a) Conduct exchange visits to other countries on a fact-finding mission/practical experiences on impact of ABS rules on users and providers in different sectors, considering the participation of women.
b) Document exchange visits results and knowledge acquired and make available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, to increase their awareness about ABS issues.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $40,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources developed.

Activities

a) Define guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders.
b) Conduct national- and local-level workshops to build awareness among researchers, ILCs, women, and other stakeholders and disseminate guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, local communities, and the private sector aware on ABS and about the need for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its genetic resources.

Activities

a) Conduct awareness-raising workshops and training for ILCs, women, researchers, and relevant industries and other stakeholders on ABS-related issues, including training on genetic resources inventory and valuation (Output 1.1.2) (40 people trained).
b) Develop targeted outreach and awareness-raising materials.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP assessments support the development of an effective communication strategy.

Activities

a) Conduct a stock-taking study on the existing gaps in terms of outreach and communication needs.
b) Identify and develop of elements for a communication strategy with expert input.
c) Conduct a KAP assessment targeting the various groups on the basis of a clearly defined communication strategy.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $40,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The capacity of local communities will continue to be limited with regard to their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow stakeholders, including ILCs, to be further engaged in the overall implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through capacity-building and via a communication strategy, and will create structures such as community protocols and procedures that will enhance their participation in the implementation process.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are knowledgeable about ABS and how to effectively participate in the implementation process.

Activities

a) Conduct awareness-raising training to strengthen the capacity of ILCs, including women, with regard to Nagoya Protocol with an emphasis on the use of TK associated with genetic resources and how to assign value to it within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol.

b) Tailor awareness-raising materials to the needs of the ILCs and women.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) Process for the conclusion of at least one BCP underway.

Activities

a) Identify a community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case study for the development of BCPs.

b) Draft a BCP together with the identified community.

c) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified community for implementing the BCP.

19. SAMOA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $135,000; Co-financing: $119,537)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of targeted actions to strengthen the legal, policy, and institutional capacities on ABS issues and the development of a related framework will continue to be slowly developed. Thus, opportunities to explore the potential of genetic resources through biodiscovery and the ABS mechanism will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): National capacities on ABS issues will be strengthened and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will effectively begin.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $75,000; Co-financing: $39,845)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) National ABS framework drafted and discussed.

Activities

a) Draft the national ABS framework.

b) Conduct three (3) consultations to discuss and validate the drafted legal framework.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $26,565)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) TK catalogued and protected to be used for ABS purposes.

b) National TK guidelines in place.

Activities

a) Design a TK database, including women TK and legal rights over genetic resources that are traditionally owned by ILCs.

b) Drafting of TK guidelines.

c) Conduct at least two (2) consultations about the TK guidelines.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $15,000; Co-financing: $30,990)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Process and procedures handbook on ABS applications.
b) Three (3) ABS contract models: agrobiodiversity, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
c) List of potential biodiscovery projects**.**

Activities

a) Develop an ABS process and procedural manual during two (2) consultations.
b) Draft model ABS contracts in consultation with specific sectors.
c) Conduct one (1) national consultation with relevant ministries and agencies for prioritizing biodiscovery projects.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $75,000; Co-financing: $22,137)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National ABS CHM.
b) Ministerial-level consultation and dialogues with relevant stakeholders on ABS and the national framework.

Activities

a) Design and upload a national ABS CHM.
b) Conduct two (2) meetings at the ministerial level and at least one (1) meeting per year with stakeholders held on ABS policy, framework, and implementation.
c) Conduct two (2) training events with the participation of women on the use of the CHM and links to global CHM (e.g., ABS Clearing-house of the CBD) (up to 100 people trained).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $110,000; Co-financing: $167,350)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of dialogue and opportunities for cooperation between potential users and providers of genetic resources will continue to minimize the optimal use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Initiation of a long-term process for discussion and cooperation among the users and providers of genetic resources will lead to the identification and creation of opportunities for biodiscovery projects, including strengthened capacities and funding for research and development activities using genetic resources**.**

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $35,230)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) National-language publication of potential biodiscovery projects.
b) One (1) commercial agreement between users and providers of genetic resources underway.

Activities

a) Develop a regional and national language "success story" publication for use by national stakeholders to understand the potential of biodiscovery and ABS.
b) Identify and disseminate potential biodiscovery projects at the national level.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

Output 2.2.1 deliverables (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $44,040)

a) Sectoral guidelines for research and development models.
b) IPR manual drafted.

Activities

a) Draft sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities) for the agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.
b) Conduct two (2) training programs for using the guidelines (up to 100 people trained).
c) Identify and document IPR links to biodiscovery and ABS for use by stakeholders, including local communities.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $8,000; Co-financing: $17,615)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Ethical code of conduct for agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.

Activities

a) Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
b) Organize at least one (1) national seminar to disseminate the ethical code of conduct among key stakeholders.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.

Output 2.2.3 deliverables (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $52,845)

a) Training and awareness-raising material in local and national languages (up to 100 people trained).
b) Policymakers and key stakeholders have knowledge of the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising material in local and national languages.
b) Organize two (2) seminars, three (3) workshops, and five (5) training events at the local level with the participation of women on issues related to the Nagoya Protocol and ABS.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

Output 2.2.4 deliverables (GEF: $7,000; Co-financing: $17,620)

a) KAP institutionalized to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

b) Define KAP assessment methods.
c) Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $105,000; Co-financing: $111,565)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited due to lack of resources and capacities in addition to the absence of a national policy and framework related to ABS.
With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their involvement in the decision-making process related to ABS, the development of BCPs, and increased awareness about ABS issues, including the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $65,000; Co-financing: $89,250)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs are aware about the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework.

Activities

a) Develop training and awareness-raising materials in national and local languages (up to 100 people trained).
b) Organize at least three (3) training sessions at the local level with the participation of women on issues of ABS, framework implementation, and participatory approaches.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $22,315)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCP drafts.

Activities

a) Develop two (2) BCPs.
b) Training and awareness-raising sessions held on the use of the BCPs with the participation of women.

20. SEYCHELLES

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $200,000; Co-financing: $1,200,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Seychelles was one of the first countries to ratify the Nagoya Protocol, which demonstrates a strong political commitment towards its implementation. Despite a wide interest in relation to promote the use of genetic resources in the country, in particular marine genetic resources, under the baseline scenario the lack of policies and institutional structures to manage and assign value to them will continue as there are no ABS laws or regulations in place in the country in relation to ABS.
With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): Under the GEF intervention the country will develop instruments (legal and administrative) and institutional structures and capacities for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $75,000; Co-financing: $450,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Comprehensive policy and ABS legislation in place.
b) At least one national competent authority (e.g., SBS and/or the Ministry of Environment) with clear mandates, functions, and responsibilities regarding ABS.

Activities

a) Assess existing laws relevant to ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, including a gap analysis conducted on the 2005 Bill on Access and Benefit Sharing with regard to the obligations set forth in the Nagoya Protocol.
b) Develop a comprehensive ABS policy, including policy instruments for the protection of TK.
c) Conduct consultations with the relevant ministries and stakeholders regarding the ABS Policy.
d) Present the ABS Policy to the Cabinet for its endorsement (this is a prerequisite for the Cabinet to instruct the Attorney General's office to begin drafting the law).

e) Draft a national law on ABS for review and endorsement by the National Assembly.
f) Draft ABS regulations under the ABS Act.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $150,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Existing customary uses of biological and genetic resources (e.g., herbalists and traditional medicine practitioners) assessed.

Activities

a) Document TK, practices, and customary uses of biological and genetic resources, including women practices, in consultation with key stakeholders through meetings and workshops.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Baseline on patent activity related to Seychelles biodiversity and genetic resources (guidance for SBS in handling research, permits and patent applications) in place.
b) Institutional capacity of SBS and associated agencies to handle ABS agreements strengthened (up to 40 people trained).

Activities

a) Establish the baseline for scientific research and patent activity involving biodiversity in the country, or relevant to the Seychelles.
b) Review the provisions of existing research application forms and research permits and identification of additional needs in light of the Nagoya Protocol, including provisions related to IPR.
c) Identify key issues for consideration in the negotiation of ABS agreements.
d) Build the capacity of the Seychelles Bureau of Standards/ National Institute for Science Technology and Innovation to support the implementation of Article 17 of the Nagoya Protocol on monitoring and transparency in the utilization of genetic resources in the country.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Existing Seychelles CBD CHM updated with ABS and Nagoya Protocol-related information.

Activities

a) Assess ABS information needs of relevant stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, research institutions, the private sector, ILCs, and women).
b) Conduct training to relevant individuals, including women, on the use of the ABS CHM and modalities for submitting information to the CHM as well as access to that information (up to 40 people trained).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $90,000; Co-financing: $540,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline). There will be no structures in place for promoting trust between users and providers of genetic resources in view of promoting biodiscovery efforts.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the Seychelles to build structures and capacity as well as the required foundations for the completion of

ABS agreements and partnerships.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for bio-discovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Inventory of genetic resources including their potential value and use completed.
b) At least one ABS agreement in progress

Activities

a) Conduct a scoping study/inventory of genetic resources and TK to define their potential for biodiscovery and the scope and specific orientation.
b) Develop a strategy for the valuation of the country's genetic resources.
c) Create an enabling environment for building partnerships between the NFP, Competent National Authority, and other stakeholders to promote institutional agreements, establish administrative procedures for ABS agreements with proper PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing; for monitoring use of genetic resources; and for compliance with legislation and cooperation on trans-boundary issues.
d) Build capacity among stakeholders, including women, to understand and participate in the negotiation of ABS agreements.
e) Promote the establishment/formalization of ABS agreements to generate lessons (e.g., co-management of ecosystem and natural resources between the government and NGO/CSOs and the private sector through public-private partnerships).

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $60,000)

a) Exchange program undertaken in selected countries to share ABS-related experiences in different subsectors.

Activities

a) Conduct exchange visits to other countries on a fact-finding mission/practical experiences regarding the impact of ABS rules on users and providers in different sectors, including issues related to trans-boundary marine genetic resources, with the participation of women.
b) Document the exchange visits' results and knowledge acquired and make available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, to increase their awareness about ABS issues.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $120,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Best practices/code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources adopted (adjunct within the legislation or policy).

Activities

a) Define guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders.
b) Conduct national- and local-level workshops to build awareness among researchers, ILCs, women, and other stakeholders and disseminate guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $60,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, women, and relevant industry knowledgeable about the ABS national framework, the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, and the need for

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its genetic resources.

Activities

a) Design and implement an awareness-raising and communications strategy in line with the overall communications strategy of the MEECC.

b) Make use of public media and develop outreach materials to promote the protection and uses of biodiversity and its genetic resources to target groups, including women.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: N/A; Co-financing: N/A)

KAP assessments will be conducted as part of the communication strategy to be developed through Output 2.2.3.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $360,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of ILCs for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow the ILCs, through capacity-building and via a communication strategy, awareness-raising, and ABS training, to be further engaged in the overall implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and to create structures such as community protocols and procedures that will enhance their participation in the implementation process.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs, including women, knowledgeable about ABS and on how to effectively participate in the implementation process.

Activities

a) Conduct awareness-raising training to strengthen the capacity of ILCs and women with regard to Nagoya Protocol with emphasis on the use of TK associated to genetic resources and how to assign value to it within the framework of Nagoya Protocol.

b) Tailor awareness-raising materials to the needs of the ILCs and women.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $300,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) Process for the conclusion of at least one BCP underway.

Activities

a) Identify a community involved in the management of genetic/natural resources to serve as a case study for the development of BCPs.

b) Draft a BCP together with the identified community.

c) Conduct a workshop to build the capacity of the identified community for implementing the BCP.

d) Disseminate the lessons learned and results of the BCP development process to other stakeholders.

21. SOUTH AFRICA

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $150,000; Co-financing: $250,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although pre-Nagoya Protocol regulatory measures on ABS have been developed, these will not be revised in the short term and national capacities for implementation will remain weak.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): Under the GEF intervention the country will develop instruments (legal and administrative) and institutional structures and capacities for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $60,000; Co-financing: $100,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Draft amendment to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) updated following extensive stakeholder consultation.

Indicative Activities

a) Establish and coordinate meetings with a drafting Task Team.
b) Coordinate focused stakeholder engagements.
c) Conduct a gap analysis on existing legislation, including the harmonization of the regulatory environment administered by the relevant National Departments (e.g., DST, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Department of Health) and the African Union Guidelines on coordinated implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $75,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of the Bioprospecting Advisory Committee, the National Competent Authority, and Potential Checkpoints on ABS strengthened (up to 60 people trained).

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct training events (e.g., workshops, seminars, etc.) for the Bioprospecting Advisory Committee, the National Competent Authority, and Potential Checkpoints.
b) Develop explanatory notes on the different sections of the permit application forms.
c) Develop a model benefit-sharing agreement for different sectors, including explanatory notes on the different sections of the agreement.
d) Review South African BABS Guidelines and other information materials.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $75,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) National Clearing House on ABS improved.

Indicative Activities

a) Enhance the Department of Environmental Affairs' website to include more information about ABS.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $130,000; Co-financing: $250,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although cooperation between users and providers of genetic resources has resulted in the establishment of commercial agreements and the country has a science and innovation policy and a bioeconomy strategy that provide a good basis to promote biodiscovery efforts, these will continue to be limited.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF intervention will allow South Africa to reinforce its existing structures and capacity and allow the country to scale-up its potential for promoting ABS agreements and partnerships.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $96,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Pilot national Natural Compound Library established.
b) Support provided to up to nine (9) biodiscovery initiatives for small, micro, and medium enterprises (SMMEs).

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct a feasibility study to establish a National Natural Compound Library to implement the bioeconomy through ABS, including the development of a business plan for the management and operation of the library.
b) Conduct an international tour to learn about successful public and private business models to establish the National Natural Compound Library.
c) Conduct a national tour of existing natural ingredient libraries and establish Memorandum of Understating (MoU) to share material to feed the National Natural Compound Library.
d) Assist nine (9) SMMEs to exhibit their biodiversity-based products (i.e., genetic resources) in international trade fairs, considering women-operated SMMEs.
e) Host a domestic trade fair for providers and users of natural compounds (i.e., genetic resources).
f) Develop a transformation charter for the bioeconomy.
g) Establish a program for providing seed funding for nine (9) biodiscovery initiatives.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders, including ILCs (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $58,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) National capacity enhanced for the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities to promote biodiversity valuation and to further market opportunities to leverage potential markets (up to 60 people trained).

Indicative Activities

a) Provide training on biodiversity entrepreneurship and business plan development for 180 participants (60 participants per year with the collaboration of the Department of Science And Technology and Imvelisi [a partnership to support the development of early stage entrepreneurs for the use and quality of biodiversity and water]).
b) Conduct a market missions for South-East country exchange.
c) Develop and provide training for the sustainable harvesting of key species/genetic resources in the industry.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $19,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Establish guidelines and codes of conduct to promote sustainable harvesting.

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct resource assessments and develop sustainable use guidelines for 20 species of plants and animals mostly used.
b) Develop sustainable harvesting guidelines of 10 plants mostly used in the bioeconomy.
c) Develop guidelines for IPR-associated research with genetic resources when done domestically, regionally, and internationally.

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $38,500)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry knowledgeable about the ABS national framework, the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, and the need for conservation and sustainable use/harvesting of biodiversity.

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct a national campaign (via social media, websites, pamphlets, booklets, video, CD debates, posters, TV adverts, and radio adverts) to raise consumer awareness about the benefits of using natural products/genetic resources and ABS.
b) Conduct a national campaign (via social media, websites, pamphlets, booklets, video, CD debates, posters, TV adverts, and radio adverts) on the sustainable use of biodiversity and ABS for the natural products sector.
c) Conduct a national tour to promote and raise awareness about the implementation of Nagoya Protocol at the domestic level.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $38,500)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP assessment for the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries participating in ABS transactions completed.

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct KAP assessments of communities in 18 bioeconomy transformation nodes participating in ABS transactions.
b) Conduct a KAP assessment of academic and commercial researchers participating in ABS transactions.
c) Conduct a KAP of consumers of products from ABS transactions.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $70,000; Co-financing: $250,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Although local communities are currently engaged in the process of ABS implementation, their participation will remain limited.
With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The GEF alternative will allow ILCs to be further engaged, through capacity-building and via a communication strategy, in the overall implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and to develop community protocols and procedures that will enhance their participation in the implementation process.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs' awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $107,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs, including women, knowledgeable about the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and for negotiating MAT.

Indicative Activities

a) Conduct training and awareness-raising for ILCs and women on negotiating benefit-sharing agreement, on the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, and BABS Clearing House regulations (up to 60 people trained).
b) Develop an operational manual on how to negotiate benefit-sharing agreements and the roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders.
c) Translate awareness-raising materials into official local languages.

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $143,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) One (1) pilot BCP developed.

Indicative Activities

a) Provide technical support and training to ILCs and women for the development of a BCP.

22. SUDAN
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $260,000; Co-financing: $520,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The development, adoption, and implementation of the ABS legal framework will occur slowly. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** There is proper development and timely adoption of the national ABS system with adequate capacities for its development and implementation.
Output 1.1.1 – National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities. (GEF: $171,000; Co-financing: $342,000;) **Output 1.1.1 deliverables** a) Draft of the ABS national law and policy (based on the incoming amendment of the Environment Protection Act 2001). b) Sectoral laws and bylaws are in line with the Nagoya Protocol. **Activities** a) Hold inception workshop to present the project objectives, basics of ABS, and options for its development at the national level. b) Implement three (3) pilot cases (medicinal plants and agriculture) to identify how ABS activities and procedures are applied and integrated into the national ABS framework. c) Prepare proposals for the development of the ABS policy or legislation. d) Conduct consultation workshops with key stakeholders to review sectoral laws and reports about their compatibility with the Nagoya Protocol.
Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $50,000) **Output 1.1.2 deliverables** a) Information on genetic resources and TK in the country, including needs and options for protecting TK is available. **Activities** b) Compile and analyze the current state of TK associated with genetic resources held by local communities in the country, including options for its protection. c) Conduct workshop to validate the current state of TK in the country with the direct involvement of local communities. d) Develop options for the protection of TK.
Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance. (GEF: $36,000; Co-financing: $72,000) **Output 1.2.1 deliverables** c) The National Competent Authorities and related agencies are capable of issuing permits negotiating ABS agreements/contracts (20 people trained). **Activities** a) Conduct training activities on ABS procedures, in particular issuing permits and negotiation of contracts. b) Conduct a mid-term workshop on national and sectoral procedures (i.e., processing access applications and developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms).

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $28,000; Co-financing: $56,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

c) ABS information, including legislation and procedures, is available within the national biodiversity CHM.

Activities

a) Upload ABS information and procedures into the national biodiversity CHM with the support of the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR).
b) Discuss ABS policy, procedures, opportunities, and challenges through a physical and/or online forum.
c) Hold bilateral meetings and direct collaboration established between HCENR and other national ABS-related agencies.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $70,000; Co-financing: $140,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The exchange of information among users and providers of genetic resources and in the identification of biodiscovery projects will be limited and slow.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The identification of users and providers of genetic resources and of biodiscovery projects will lead to understanding, dialogue, and trust.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $16,000; Co-financing: $32,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Information on users and providers of genetic resources and potential biodiscovery opportunities is available.
b) At least one partnership for biodiscovery is established.

Activities

a) Identify users of genetic resources and research capacities of those users. Compile information about biodiscovery (or potential) initiatives in the country.
b) Conduct workshops to learn about biodiscovery initiatives and to promote partnerships.
c) Identify necessary elements to attract investment in biodiscovery.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF project grant requested: $6,000, already covered by output 2.1.1; Co-financing: $12,000, already covered by Output 2.1.1)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Business models of key industries in place.
b) Relevant stakeholders including ILCs are informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.

Activities

a) Compile information about potential ABS initiatives in various sectors.
b) Conduct workshops and seminars to inform key stakeholders about potential ABS opportunities in the country.
c) Identify relevant business models jointly with key industries.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $20,000) **Output 2.2.2 deliverables** a) Draft guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. **Activities** a) Develop draft guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources based on the experience of the pilot cases.
Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $44,000; Co-financing: $88,000) **Output 2.2.3 deliverables** a) Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol underway. **Activities** a) Hold special sessions at parliament and ministries to build awareness on ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol. b) Conduct regional workshops for ILCs, women, researchers, and relevant industry on ABS, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol, including biodiscovery.
Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol N/A
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $40,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of local communities and resources for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** There is a coherent and comprehensive approach to local communities regarding ABS and their participation in the national system.
Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $40,000) **Output 3.1.1 deliverables** a) ILCs, including women, are aware of the importance of genetic resources and TK. **Activities** a) Develop communications materials on ABS, emphasizing the relationship between TK and the use of genetic resources, to be used by ILCs and women. b) Conduct three (3) workshops in different regions for ILCs, including women, on ABS.
Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources. N/A

23. TAJIKISTAN
Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $140,000; Co-financing: $180,000)
Without GEF Intervention (baseline): In the absence of a specific ABS framework, it will be difficult for the country to fulfill its obligations under the Nagoya Protocol in the short term. In addition, institutional capacity for ensuring effective implementation of ABS actions will remain weak. ***With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative):*** National capacities on ABS issues will be strengthened and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will effectively begin.

Output 1.1.1 National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $35,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 1.1.1 deliverables

a) Modified Genetic Resources law.
b) Sustainable use principles established.
c) ABS regulations developed.

Activities

a) Review current Genetic Resources Law.
b) Conduct national consultation on ABS policy and regulations.
c) Conduct regional and stakeholder consultation to discuss the draft policy and regulatory framework (three [3] meetings).
d) Finalization of the national ABS policy and regulations.
e) Organize at least two (2) training-cum-orientation meetings for all identified stakeholder groups including farmers, women's groups, and NGOs.
f) Establish an ABS Unit at the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC) to oversee implementation of national ABS framework and policy and impart training for the staff.

Output 1.1.2 – Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $10,000)

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

a) Institutional framework for protecting TK developed.
b) TK registry and database on genetic resources and potential for ABS.

Activities

a) Develop training-cum-orientation programs to key institutions and scientists along with local communities in sound management of genetic resources using principles of ABS (three [3] training events).
b) Develop a database for designing sui generis ways of cataloguing TK and use of genetic resources to support implementation of the ABS policy and regulatory framework.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $30,000; Co-financing: $70,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of competent authorities are strengthened through training material and guidance frameworks (up to 100 people trained).
b) Economic assessment of genetic resources and potential for ABS.

Activities

a) Develop a manual on the economic and development potential of genetic resources in the country.
b) Organize two (2) brainstorming meetings with the Ministry of Trade and Investment, Chambers of Commerce, and donor agencies on ABS-related potential in the country.
c) Organize at least one (1) national and two (2) regional seminars on the role of genetic resource innovation for economic development in the country, with the participation of women.
d) Develop communication and awareness-raising material to support the above activities.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research

institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $50,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Access and exchange of information and coordination of activities on conservation of biodiversity.
b) National ABS CHM.
c) Policymakers and stakeholders aware about ABS and their roles and responsibilities.

Activities

a) Develop a national ABS CHM and establish links with the national CHM on biodiversity.
b) Develop tools for online ABS application processing.
c) Develop protocols for providing online clearances for ABS purposes, including provision of certificates of compliance.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $120,000; Co-financing: $120,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The lack of dialogue and opportunities for cooperation among potential users and providers of genetic resources will continue to minimize the optimal use of genetic resources and associated TK in the country.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Initiation of a long-term process for discussion and cooperation among the users and providers of genetic resources will lead to the identification and creation of opportunities for biodiscovery projects, including strengthened capacities and funding for research and development activities using genetic resources.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) Potential "Stories about ABS" publication.
b) Biodiscovery partnerships established.

Activities

a) Develop local language "Stories on Potential of ABS" and disseminate them widely.
b) Prepare a user-friendly manual on strengthening the partnerships among providers and users of genetic resources.
c) Identify opportunities for partnerships for biodiscovery with at least two (2) to three (3) such partners.
d) Support the partnerships by entering into relevant ABS agreements.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: $25,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

a) Sector-specific ABS guidelines developed and disseminated.

Activities

a) Identify priority sectors in the country that have potential for ABS practices.
b) Develop specific guidelines on ABS for two (2) sectors to encourage collaboration and transfer of expertise.
c) Prepare a publication on ABS experiences in other countries to help stakeholders in Tajikistan understand the importance and relevance of ABS.

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources (GEF: $40,000; Co-financing: $30,000)

Output 2.2.2 deliverables

a) Codes of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources in place and adopted by relevant sectors.

Activities

a) Develop codes of conduct for collection, exchange, and use of genetic resources in Tajikistan (with special reference to but not limited to accessing material from protected areas, farmers' fields, wilderness areas, etc.).
b) Develop training and awareness-raising material on the above codes.
c) Organize at least three (3) training events on the codes and conduct.
d) Develop a mechanism to monitor the use of the codes of conduct using the CHM (Output 1.3.1).

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $20,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, women, and relevant industries are aware about the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop communication material on ABS and related issues.
b) Prepare print and electronic media resource material to raise awareness on ABS.
c) Develop at least two (2) to three (3) short films on the potential of genetic resources and ABS.
d) Organize training-cum-orientation meetings for various sectors, ILCs, and women (up to 100 people trained).

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $20,000)

Output 2.2.4 deliverables

a) KAP institutionalized to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop questionnaires for KAP assessments.
b) Undertake KAP assessment and fine-tune project implementation, especially the issues related to awareness raising and stakeholder involvement in ABS agreements.

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $90,000; Co-financing: $50,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited due to lack of resources and capacities in addition to the absence of a national policy and framework related to ABS.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): The participation of ILCs in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will be enhanced through their involvement in the decision-making process related to ABS, the development of BCPs, and increased awareness about ABS issues, including the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs, including women, are aware about the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework.

b) ABS decision-making process is decentralized through the participation of local people.

Activities

a) Develop user-friendly communication material on ABS issues in local language.
b) Organize formal, informal, and non-formal communication sessions for farmers and local communities; including women, on ABS related issues and regulations in Tajikistan.
c) Organize training sessions on ABS negotiations (two [2] sessions per year; up to 100 people trained).
d) Organize sessions with local communities and the participation of women on ABS and development issues in the run up to preparing the national ABS policy framework.
e) Ensure participation of local community representatives in regional and international ABS meetings.
f) Create long-term networks among communities and local people for a better management of genetic resources and ABS.

Output 3.2.1. Bio-cultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $45,000; Co-financing: $25,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) At least two (2) BCPs in place and adopted for ABS decision-making.

Activities

a) Organize two (2) briefing sessions at the local level to familiarize the concept of BCPs.
b) Identify at least two (2) communities in which the protocols can be developed and provide orientation for their participating in development of the protocols.
c) Develop at least two (2) BCPs that focus on issue of rights-based management, PIC, MAT, contribution to the ABS regulatory framework implementation.
d) Provide training for two (2) communities, including women, on the development of the protocols (up to 100 people trained).

24. URUGUAY

Component 1:Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: $199,500, including $49,000 for the cost of a National Project Coordinator; Co-financing: $150,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Uruguay does not have an ABS legal framework in place (including provisions for an effective sui generis system) despite the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol. Under the baseline scenario there will be slow progress made in the implementation of obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and for achieving the international technical standards for best practices required under the ABS objectives of the CBD. Implementation readiness of national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders will not be achieved in the short term and local experience- and information-sharing about the development of PIC, MAT, and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The national ABS institutional framework will be operationalized, including the designation of Competent Authorities and checkpoints. The necessary capacities of the national ABS authorities and other related stakeholders for the implementation of the ABS framework will be in place in a timely fashion.

Output 1.1.1 National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: $58,000; Co-financing: $53,000)

a) ABS legal proposal drafted through a participatory process and submitted to the competent authorities in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol provisions.

Activities

a) Conduct an inception workshop to launch the project at the national level.
b) Develop a draft legal framework for ABS, including checkpoints, user/compliance measures, and elements for the protection of TK, with the support of the existing Genetic Resources Committee.
c) Commission a study to assess the checkpoints and compliance measures in the light of the Nagoya Protocol and the legal and institutional frameworks applicable in the country.
e) Conduct consultation workshops to validate with key stakeholders the ABS legal proposal.
f) Draft the final ABS legal proposal, incorporating all the comments and inputs received from the consultation/validation workshops.

g) Edit and print of the document (i.e., ABS legal proposal) and submit to competent authorities for approval.

Output 1.1.2 Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: $22,000; Co-financing: $26,000)

a) Inventory/identification of TK and customary uses of biodiversity and mechanism for its protection publicly available.

Activities

a) Gather and identify information related to the customary uses of biological and genetic resources and associated TK with the support of the UNV.
b) Hold a consultation/validation workshop on the results of the information gathered.
c) Edit and publish a document summarizing the inventory of customary uses of biological resources and associated TK.

Output 1.2.1. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: $59,500; Co-financing: $54,000)

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

a) Capacities of National Agencies for processing, deciding, negotiating, and monitoring ABS projects are strengthened (85 people trained).

Activities

a) Conduct an introductory workshop on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol and the process for research and development on genetic resources and business models.
b) Conduct a workshop on the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA: options for a synergistic implementation.
c) Conduct a workshop on contract negotiations for ABS and on monitoring compliance with the terms of permits and contracts.
d) Conduct a workshop about checkpoints.
e) Support experience exchange/visits to other countries to learn on specific ABS topics and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
f) Draft a manual of procedures for ABS processing and negotiation, including model contracting clauses.

Output 1.3.1. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $11,000; Co-financing: $17,000)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

a) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy.
b) Ministry of Environment's webpage with relevant ABS information.

Activities

a) Hold meetings and establish roundtables to promote dialogue and collaboration between ministries and institutions (e.g., Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IPR offices, among others).
b) Enhance the webpage of the Ministry of the Environment to facilitate uploading information about ABS with the support of the UNV.

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts (GEF: $134,500; Co-financing: $100,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Institutional efforts to build trust among users and providers of genetic resources and associated TK, including the identification and promotion of ABS partnerships and the documentation of lessons learned and best practices will remain limited. In addition, information related to genetic resources research and

development and related-business models will continue to be lacking. Finally, awareness among key stakeholders about the ABS and the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be low, limiting investments in biodiscovery.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): Increased awareness among concerned stakeholders about ABS and improved dialogue, cooperation, and trust among users and providers of genetic resources will facilitate the discovery of nature-based products. Through pilot initiatives, the inclusion of PIC, MAT, and ABS agreements in biodiscovery and product development processes will be demonstrated.

Output 2.1.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiscovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: $98,000; Co-financing: $73,000)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

a) ABS partnerships promoted.
b) At least two ABS pilots are implemented.

Activities

a) Assess commercial opportunities for genetic resources and associated TK in the country.
b) Identify and implement two pilot genetic resources initiatives (with native species) to support research and development, and promote the commercialization of related products and the sharing of benefits, thereby demonstrating the social and economic value of ABS.

Output 2.2.1. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.

N/A

Output 2.2.2. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

N/A

Output 2.2.3. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF: $36,500; Co-financing: $27,000)

a) Policymakers and key stakeholders are aware about the ABS national framework, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Develop a campaign/strategy for the effective communication, dissemination of information, and awareness-raising about ABS with the support of the UNV.
b) Design and develop materials related to the campaign, including documentation of lessons learned with the support of the UNV.
c) Conduct two (2) workshops on the Nagoya Protocol and ABS targeting different sectors (researchers, ILCs, women, and industries) and a unified workshop to promote dialogue among stakeholders.
d) Conduct workshop directed specifically to policymakers (politicians and the judiciary) to raise awareness about the Nagoya Protocol and ABS.

Output 2.2.4. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

KAP surveys will be included as part of the awareness raising campaign on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting different stakeholders (Output 2.2.3).

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: $16,000; Co-financing: $100,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Despite the growing interest in exploring the use of BCPs as a mechanism to secure that PIC has been obtained and MAT have been established with ILCs and to provide legal certainty and clarity to the ABS users, the lack of experiences and lessons documented in the development of BCPs will continue to limit any development in this regard. In addition, the lack of awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies for ILCs will continue to limit their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

With GEF Intervention (GEF alternative): The development of at least one pilot BCP and the documentation of the process, including the exchange of experiences and lessons learned will facilitate the replication of the pilot in other ILCs' territories. Likewise, the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to ILCs, increased access information, and improved knowledge on ABS issues will facilitate their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Output 3.1.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: $6,000; Co-financing: $37,000)

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

a) ILCs, including women, are knowledgeable about genetic resources and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

a) Conduct two (2) workshops in different regions of the country with the participation of NGOs involved in TK-related issues.
b) A campaign to increase the ILCs' awareness will be included in the awareness-raising campaign on the ABS national frameworks, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol and will target different stakeholders (Output 2.2.3).

Output 3.2.1. Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources (GEF: $10,000; Co-financing: $63,000)

Output 3.1.2 deliverables

a) One (1) BCP in place.

Activities

a) Consult indigenous groups, including women, in the development of a BCP, using as a basis a pilot community in which the participation of women in the management of genetic/natural resources is high; potential uses of genetic resources will be identified as well.
b) Develop the BCP in consultation with and with approval from the participating community, including the design and printing of the BCP with the support of UNV.
c) Conduct a workshop to increase the capacity of the participating community, including women, to contribute to the implementation the Nagoya Protocol, with support from the technical team involved in the development of the BCP.
d) Make the BCP available to other stakeholders.

Annex 3: Regional Validation Workshop Reports

UNDP-GEF GLOBAL ABS PROJECT

"Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol"

Report: Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean

BACKGROUND

The Regional Workshop for LAC countries participating in the Global Project on ABS (the Project) to be executed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was held on Wednesday, October 14 2015 at the UNDP Regional Center, in Panama City, Panama**.** It was carried out as part of the activities of the preparation phase (PPG) of the Global ABS Project.

The workshop was attended by the following governmental representatives of the Latin America and Caribbean countries involved in the Project: Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic and Uruguay; UNDP's officers (both in the Panama and at the Regional office); representatives of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) organization; representatives of the German Agency for International Cooperation and the Central American Integration System's (GIZ-SICA) Project to promote the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the SICA member States; and consultants of the Global Project (see the participant list below).

OBJECTIVES

The workshop has the following objectives:

a) Share work plans agreed upon by the participating countries and identify potential complementarities and synergies between countries.
b) Identify potential implementation challenges and solutions as well as opportunities for improved implementation of the project.
c) Discuss options to develop a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels, including possibilities of regional actions.
d) Report on the next steps for the submission of the project proposal (Prodoc) to the GEF and approval of the Global Project

Pictures and workshop presentations are available in:
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5gds2us9ehqzzvk/AAD0C1jNBvgJnLlQWAfR_LFea?dl=0

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

The workshop was opened with the welcoming words given by Mr. Santiago Carrizosa from the UNDP- who is the UNDP´s coordinator for all the regions participating in the Global Project-. The workshop participants made a brief round of introductions. Following that Mr. Carrizosa explained the workshop objectives and requested the participants to express their agreement or any possible observations on the proposed agenda, which was accepted in the form it was introduced.

Presentations of the countries action plans

Each country made a 15-minute presentation on the main activities and products selected to be supported on the Project at national level and integrated in the work plans agreed; some countries also addressed the ABS current status (legal and institutional framework, ABS policies and strategies, opportunities of biodiscovery, existing cooperation projects on ABS, among others). Emphasis was made on the most relevant content (especially activities and products) of the work plans to be

implemented with the Project support during the 3 years term. The country presentations allowed to identify a similar/complementary activities/products to be achieved in the three different components of the Project: the drafting and implementation of ABS legal frameworks, including regulations and manuals; capacity building and public awareness at all the levels (governments, including legal advisors, the industry, the academia, indigenous people and local communities); market opportunities studies for ABS initiatives and the development of ABS pilot projects between users and providers of genetic resources and associated TK; the development of Bio- community protocols; among others. Also, the session identified potential complementarities resulting from the action plans as well as options to increase the cooperation, collaboration and information exchange between the participant countries.

UNV presentation: Proposal to support the Global Project at the country and regional level in the LAC Region.

The UNV representative made a general presentation about UNV organization; its objectives and the strategic framework. He spoke about relevant topics such as the concept and implementation of a "community of practice", "knowledge exchange" and on the meaning of South-South cooperation. The UNV´s involvement was addressed both at the country level and at the regional level. The representative commented on outcomes of the visits to three of the participant countries (Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Colombia) and the agreed participation of UNV in the project activities in these countries. He mentioned that initial discussions with the government of Panamá (where UNV's Regional Office is located) have been initiated and the reasons why other countries (Panama, Ecuador y Honduras) were not visited and thus the participation of UNV have not been agreed. The scope and funding to be provided by UNV as a counterpart of the national activities was presented and exemplified for the three countries where such involvement will take place. UNV also clarified that the use of the additional funds to be provided by UNV will be used to strengthen and improve the Project activities in which UNV involvement was agreed (including through the work of volunteers). UNV prepared a matrix of activities and products by country (including for those were the involvement of UNV has not been agreed) including the actions that UNV would execute with the Project support and the additional and complementary actions to be implemented using UNV financing. Finally, the main areas for regional cooperation were shared with the participants with the aim to receive feedback and input on the areas and approaches suggested for regional cooperation.

Presentation of the Regional Project on ABS/Nagoya Protocol implemented by GIZ/SICA/CCAD

The representative of the Regional Project to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (abbreviated name) in the SICA-CCAD´ countries- with the GIZ financial support- introduced and explained the regional project objectives, activities, term, funding available and the stage of the project implementation (planning phase). He explained that there will be regional activities involving the 8 countries members of the CCAD and national programs will be also support in three countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala). The presentation facilitated the identification of possible common areas for cooperation and collaboration with the Global Project, both at the regional and country levels.

Comments and questions of the workshop´ participants on the presentations made

After the finalization of the round of presentations from the speakers a comments and questions session started.

Among the main issues raised by the participants the following can be highlighted: the importance of a better understanding of the concept of genetic resources/biochemical resources and derivatives; the options and rooms for technical cooperation with the Regional GIZ/SICA Project; the relevance and detail found in the proposed pilot projects; the status of the internal consultations in Honduras on the

matrix (work plan); the relevance and experiences with the development of codes of conduct and guidelines; the linkages between some of the proposed activities proposed and the CHM-ABS; the modalities and approaches to create and operationalize a regional community of practice; the project activities sustainability; the feasibility to change or modify the proposed activities/products based on the project practical implementation needs and challenges; among others.

Discussion on the Project implementation challenges and regional cooperation activities and mechanisms

In this session Project implementation challenges were addressed. Also simultaneously the opportunities, modalities, approaches and mechanisms for regional cooperation and collaboration were also discussed.

Participants had an extremely active and interactive session and they exchange views and opinions on topics like the following:

- The importance of training lawyers/legal advisers on ABS issues (permits, contracts, etc.). Some organizations like the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) have organized capacity building workshops and training activities targeted to lawyers (the first training was conducted for ACP countries in Rome, in July 2014). An ongoing initiative for capacity building to build legal frameworks to implement the NP was identified (join effort between IDLO and the SCBD).
- Options, elements and mechanisms to put into effect an appropriate " community of practice).
- The importance to fully understand the different ABS business models.
- Codes of conduct and its practical relevance (this issue was also raised in the prior session).
- The linkages of ABS with broader science and technology, innovation, rural development, conservation and sustainable use agendas and policies. ABS should be conceptualized as a development issue. However, the driving force behind the promotion of ABS as development objectives should be the environmental authorities.
- The importance of the development of Bio-community Protocols, the participatory process necessary for their drafting and the potential opportunities for experience exchange (lessons learnt) with other regions/countries, etc. (including organizations such as Natural Justice, the Ethical Biotrade Union, etc.
- National dialogues (at the national and regional level) involving different sectors/expertise: the legal, commercial and scientific dimensions of ABS as part of an integral approach to the ABS complexities.
- Support to internships/field visits to centers or institutions of excellence on particular ABS topics, with the purpose to learn directly on key ABS aspects: for instance to research and development institutions/ companies; to learn about product development and commercialization strategies; IPR management, etc., (institutions such as Fundación Medina and INBio and were identified as some candidates for internships/visits and a similar activity was planned by the GIZ/SICA Project).
- Importance of studies and analysis of the economic value and commercial uses (market opportunities) arising from the utilization of genetic resources and of sharing the methodologies used in their development.
- The usefulness of develop and approve contract negotiation manuals and standards / methodologies of the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
- Checkpoints and compliance measures and the lack of appropriate actions taken by developing countries so far to fulfill the Protocol provisions on these matters. Discussion of possible regional approached and information on how this issue has been addressed by other countries and regions was also identified as an area for future work and cooperation (including join training events)

- Specific actions and initiatives to increase traceability such as Bar Codes and its possible use, dissemination and testing through generation of pilot experiences were also suggested.

Information session on the current status of the Prodoc and other Project documents to be submitted to the GEF

The consultant for the preparation of the Prodoc and CEO Endorsement document explained the different components of the Prodoc and the steps taken so far towards their finalization. It highlighted the complexities and particularities of the preparation of a Global Project including 24 countries in four regions and the approaches suggested for the activities at the regional level. It mentioned the deadline and submission requirements.

Comments and questions focused on the co-financing letters (content, language, differentiation between cash and in kind contributions, status of the issuance of co-financing letter in each country, next steps, etc.).

It was also agreed that UNV would send to the countries its detailed proposal on activities and co-financing (to be included in the existing country matrix/work plans). The countries agreed to respond to the UNV´s offer/proposal by October 26, 2015.

Likewise, countries that are members of the GIZ/SICA/CCAD project agreed to request to the project coordinator the options for some co-financing (and the corresponding letter to be issued).

WORKSHOP CLOSURE

Mr. Carrizosa expressed his gratitude to the workshop participants for their active and constructive interventions and closure of the workshop.

List of Participants

Participant	Title
Priscilia Peña	Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Dominican Republic
Paula Andrea Rojas	Coordinator, Genetic Resources Group, Ministry of Environment, Colombia
Marle Ponce	Environmental Analyst, Biodiversity UnitABS / Nagoya Protocol, Honduras
Dario Luque	Dept. of Biodiversity and Wildlife, Protected Areas and Wildlife Office, Ministry of Environment, Panama
Wilson Rojas	Coordinator, ABS Unit, Ministry of Environment, Ecuador
Victor Canton	Director, Biodiversity Division, National Environmental Office, Ministry of Housing, Land-use Planning and Environment, Uruguay
Benjamin Vivas	Project Planning and Monitoring Expert, UNDP Consultant
Jorge Cabrera	Regional ABS/Nagoya Protocol Expert, UNDP Consultant
Jessica Young	Environmental Focal Point, UNDP Panama CO
Anarela Sanchez	Programme Associate, UNDP Panama CO
Darío Cadavid	Coordinator, UNDP-GEF ABS Project in Panama
Santiago Carrizosa	Global Adviser on ABS, UNDP-GEF
Edwin Chipsen	Regional Programme Associate, UNDP-GEF
Alejandro Iberico	Environment and DRR Specialist, LAC Region, United Nations Volunteers
Edgar Selvin	Technical Advisor, Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Annex
Workshop Agenda

Time	Item	Responsible

8:30-9:00 AM	Registration	UNDP
9:00-9:15 AM	Welcome, presentation of the participants and the objectives of the workshop.	Santiago Carrizosa, UNDP
9:15-10:45 AM	Presentation of agreed-upon work plans of each country to the group (15 minutes each)	Paula Andrea Rojas (Colombia); Priscilia Peña (Dominican Republic); Wilson Rojas (Ecuador); Marle Ponce (Honduras); Dario Luque(Panama); Victor Canton (Uruguay)
10:45-11:05 AM	Participation of UNV as part of agreed-upon work plans of each country and project regional activities	Alejandro Iberico, UNV
11:05-11:20 AM	***Coffee break.***	
11:20-11:35 AM	GIZ Regional ABS project for the SICA/CCAD countries: coordinated implementation of ABS initiatives	Edgar Selvin, GIZ
11:35-12:30 PM	PLENARY. Open interactive discussion: Identification of complementarities and options for establishing synergies and cooperation	Moderator: Jorge Cabrera, UNDP
12:30-2:00 PM	***Lunch.***	
2:00-3:30 PM	PLENARY. Open interactive discussion: Challenges and opportunities for project implementation; Possible actions at country and regional levels.	Moderator: Jorge Cabrera and Benjamin Vivas, UNDP
3:30-3:45 PM	***Coffee break.***	
3:45-4:45 PM	PLENARY. Open interactive discussion: Options to develop a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels	Moderator: Jorge Cabrera and Benjamin Vivas, UNDP
4:45-5:15 PM	Current status of the Prodoc preparation process and the next steps.	Benjamin Vivas, UNDP
5:15-5:30PM	Wrap-up. Closure of the workshop.	Jorge Cabrera, UNDP

UNDP-GEF GLOBAL ABS PROJECT

"Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol"

Report: Regional Workshop for Africa, Asia/Pacific, and Central/Eastern Europe and Arab States

Background

A regional workshop was held on Tuesday, October 27, 2015, at the UNDP's Regional Hub in İstanbul, Turkey, as part of the activities for the final preparation of the UNDP-GEF Global Project "Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol." The workshop was attended by representatives of the governments of the following countries: Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Africa (Africa Region); Albania, Belarus, Jordan, Kazakhstan; Sudan Tajikistan (Central/Eastern Europe and Arab States); India, Mongolia, Myanmar (Asia Pacific region). The workshop was also attended by the Global Project Team including a global and regional consultants as well by a representative of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative.

Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

a) Share work plans agreed upon by the participating countries and identify potential complementarities and synergies between countries.

b) Identify potential implementation challenges and solutions as well as opportunities for improved implementation of the project.

c) Discuss options to develop a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels, including possibilities of regional actions.

d) Report on the next steps for the submission of the project proposal (Prodoc) to the GEF and approval of the Global Project.

Agenda

The workshop agenda is attached to this report. The presentations made during the workshop are available at: https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B50TczeW1yojYTdKN25nNkVwZk0&usp=sharing_eid&ts=56362bbf

Welcoming remarks, introductions and workshop methodology

The workshop began with welcoming remarks Rastislav Vrbensky, Manager of the Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS, UNDP. This was followed by a brief round of introductions of the workshop participants where each participant was invited to introduce themselves and to state their respective roles and involvement during the project development phase.

Further to this, Mr. Santiago Carrizosa, UNDP Global Adviser on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS) introduced the agenda and workshop methodology to participants. The agenda and proposed methodology were validated and approved by participants as introduced.

Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation for the Global ABS Project

Mr. Carrizosa, settled, in a brief presentation, the meaning and purpose of a "community of practice" and "South-South cooperation" in the context of the present project, as the basis for further discussions during the workshop, in particular on how to build and how to use such tools in an effective way within this project.

Countries' work plans and break out groups

Each country was invited to share information on the state of play of ABS implementation in their countries and the types of activities planned in relation to the implementation of the project. Each participant was asked to focus their presentation on activities that relate to the implementation of the tree components of the project in view of highlighting the key elements of the countries' work plans for the implementation of the project. A set of similar actions and priorities were highlighted during the various presentations. These include *inter alia*, legal support for the development/ reinforcement of ABS legal and regulatory frameworks and for the negotiation of Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), capacity building and public awareness at all levels (government officials, industry, academic sector, indigenous peoples and local communities), support towards the development of bio cultural and community protocols. The session also provided an opportunity to discuss some possible common areas for capacity building and options that for enhancing cooperation and exchange of information between countries in the implementation of the project.

Further to this, participants were divided into two break-out groups to share information and exchange experiences on the following issues:

- Challenges, opportunities, and actions for project implementation.
- Identification of options and opportunities for establishing synergies and cooperation at the regional level.
- Identification of activities for a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels.

The first group (Group 1) included representatives from the Africa and Asia-Pacific regions and the second group (Group 2) brought together representatives from the Central/ Eastern Europe and Arab States regions.

Outcomes of discussions on Challenges, Opportunities Actions for project implementation

The outcomes of the discussions in each group are respectively attached to this report as Annex 1 (Group 1) and Annex 2 (Group 2)

Opportunities for establishing synergies and cooperation at the regional level

The Groups identified the following as issues and activities that could best advanced through regional cooperation

- Identification and use of relevant existing regional intergovernmental mechanisms
- Development of regional technical guidance framework
- Partnership programs to support regional initiatives
- Development of materials in certain languages (Russian, Arabic)
- Knowledge sharing platforms (hubs)
- Creation of regional roaster of experts

Possible activities and features of a community of practices on ABS

In relation to the item on identification of activities for community of practices on ABS, the participants identified certain issues that could best addressed through this forum. These include among others:

- Access to a centralized hub for legal support
- Access to adaption, mitigation technologies
- Development of a document for resource mobilization
- Development of a common glossary, criteria

The discussions then focused on the need to identify potential activities taking into account the different stages that countries are at in relation to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. In this regard, it was concluded that the community of practices could bring together countries to share their experiences based on their respective state and progress made towards the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. It was further determined that the following 3 categories provide a good overview of where countries are in relation to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

- Countries that have ABS legislative, administrative policy measures in place
- Countries that have initiated national processes towards developing ABS legislative, administrative and policy measures to meet the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol
- Countries where there are no measures in place and where specific actions in this regard are yet to be initiated

Current status of Project Document (ProDoc) preparation process and next steps

Benjamin Vivas, the consultant in charge of preparing the ProDoc and CEO Endorsement Request explained where the process stands and what the next steps will be. The consultant explained that he will now go through the reports of the regional consultants and bring it all together in one document which will be quite a challenge considering that this is a global project covering 25 countries in 4 regions in addition to having built in regional components. The consultant explained that the Project Document will need to be submitted to the GEF by the end of November of 2015.

Comments and questions from participants focused on co-financing letters, content, language, timelines, the difference between cash and in kind co-finance, state of the process in each country, next steps, etc. It was emphasized that the CEO Endorsement Request cannot be submitted to GEF without the cofinancing letters; thus, these should be sent to UNDP as soon possible.

Closure of the workshop

Finally, Mr. Carrizosa closed the workshop by thanking all the participants for their active participation and by noting that this had been a very successful workshop with good outcomes.

List of Participants

PARTICIPANT	TITLE
Silvamina Alsh (Ms.)	Head of Protected Areas Unit, Albania
Dr. Elena Makeyeva (Ms.)	Head of the National Coordination Center fro Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing, Belarus
Ruchi Pant	Program Analyst, UNDP, India
Eng. Belal Qteshat	Nature Protection Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Jordan
Dr. EL Khitma EL Awad Mohammed (Ms.)	Senior Researcher, Sudan
Ashenafi Ayenew Hailu	Director, Genetic Resources Access and Benefit Sharing Directorate,

	Ethiopia
Ms. Sophie Nyirabakwiye	UNDP Team Leader, Rwanda
Mrs. Preshanthie Naicker-Manick	Deputy Director, South Africa
Mr. Dilovarsho Dustov	National Focal Point, National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre
Ms. Sandagdorj Bayarkhuu	Senior Officer, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Management, Ministry of Environment, Mongolia
Dr. San Oo (Mr.)	Director, Environmental Conservation Department, Myanmar
Dr. Kuralay Karibayeva	Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Kazakhstan
Mr. Firuz Ibragimov	Chief Technical Advisor, Kazakhstan
Santiago Carrizosa	Global Adviser on ABS, UNDP-GEF
Benjamin Vivas	Project Planning and Monitoring Expert, UNDP Consultant
Olivier Rukundo	Regional ABS/Nagoya Protocol Expert, UNDP Consultant
Alejandro Lago	Regional ABS/Nagoya Protocol Expert, UNDP Consultant
Hartmut Meyer (Mr)	Advisor, Global Project "ABS Capacity Development Initiative"/GIZ
Rastislav Vrbensky	Manager, UNDP Istanbul Hub

Annex 1: Discussion Outcomes - Group 1

The following provides a summary of the challenges, opportunities and possible actions identified by Group 1 (Africa and Asia Pacific) in relation to the project implementation.

Challenges	Opportunities	Actions
The coordination of ABS initiatives at the national level can become a challenge: there is a need to have a central person to foster the necessary synergies and to ensure coordination among the various initiatives in view of attaining the desired impact	▪ There are ABS focal points in almost all countries ▪ ABS focal points can play a central role as to coordinating all national ABS initiatives in view of ensuring complementarity and mutually supportiveness	▪ Involve ABS focal points in the process of implementation ▪ Make sure that there is dialogue between all actors involved or likely to be involved or interested in national ABS implementation National ABS focal points and GEF operation focal points (who at least have all information about in- country GEF projects)
The differentiation between Biotrade and ABS is a key challenge. Where Biotrade starts and ends and where ABS kicks is difficult to delineate “from a technical standpoint”.	▪ We are working within a clear framework: The Nagoya Protocol provides a clear definition of utilization. This definition circumscribes the types of utilization that constitute ABS and those that fall outside of the ambit envisaged under this definition.	▪ Define the scope of application in legislative, administrative and policy measures on ABS drawing on the definition of utilization of the Nagoya Protocol. ▪ Identify the types of resources in your country and their corresponding potential utilizations to determine if

	▪ Guidelines such as the African Union Commission Strategic and Practical for the coordinated implementation on the Nagoya Protocol in Africa offer some useful guidance and orientations.	these fall within the ambit of the definition of utilization set out in the NP ▪ Make sure that what constitutes utilization is clearly articulated in MAT
Lack of awareness on ABS regulatory process on the part of the private and scientific sectors remains a key challenge	▪ There is good amount of guidelines out there. ▪ At the global level there are the decisions of COP MOP that provide guidance. ▪ Private sector: business associations/ chambers of commerce are often keen to be involved ▪ Academic sector: universities, research centers and government institutions in charge of research, science and technology are often good allies	▪ Engage/ involve business associations/ chamber of commerce ▪ Universities, national academic research entities, and relevant government institutions
Access to indigenous and local communities is often a challenge: the timeframe for raising the awareness of ILCs can be long and can outlive the lifetime of a given project	▪ The Nagoya Protocol enshrines a given set of rights for ILCs and calls on government to take into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures	▪ Reach out to some communities first (i.e. pilot approach) to determine if initial approach can be replicated or where applicable changed when targeting other communities ▪ Ensure that basic information and awareness raising/ outreach tools are available in local languages
The lack of trust between ILCs and policy makers	▪ We need to tap into indigenous group organizations, identify the right process to engage ILCs, capture existing methods and derive lessons learned and how best to leverage these.	▪ Involve ILCs in national decision making processes (i.e., as part of the decisions making process of National Competent Authorities)
The lack of exit strategy	▪ Public funding is often short term: ABS implementation provide an opportunity to build long lasting partnerships that can make the project implementation more sustainable	▪ Identify sustainability mechanisms through innovative partnerships ▪ Make sure that these partnerships are given effect in sound mutually agreed terms and contracts.

Annex 2: Discussion Outcomes - Group 2

The following provides a summary of the challenges, opportunities and possible actions identified by Group 2 (Central/ Eastern Europe and Arab States regions) in relation to the project implementation.

Challenges (for project implementation):

- Lack of awareness at all levels (decision makers, institutions and communities)
- Limited number of experts (national and regional levels- Roaster of experts)
- Knowledge restricted to NP NFP (central level not local level)
- Lack of regional coordination (or even communication) at different levels (bureaucracy, civil society, local communities)
- ABS not in the agenda of the intergovernmental mechanisms
- Financial resources
- Lack of information (legal documents and technical guidance) and capacities (skills)
- Engage private sector and different industries
- Climate change and land degradation issues
- Political support (endorsement and enforcement of policies)
- Non-Parties
- Involvement and responsiveness of local communities

Opportunities (for project implementation):

- Interest of stakeholders to be actively involved
- Availability of genetic resources and TK
- Revision processes of national and/or sectoral policies/structures (e.g.. NBSAPs)
- Build on existing initiatives (databases, gene banks, etc.)
- Economic values of genetic resources and TK
- Benefits for biodiversity
- TK consideration on restoration
- Coordination at the regional level (existing intergovernmental mechanism)

Actions (for project implementation):

- Build coherent partnerships with stakeholders (different institutions, private sector and communities)
- Mainstreaming of ABS- promoting coherent approach in all sectors
- National coordination centers
- Foster national ownership of the products of the project
- Resource mobilization (internal, external and innovative)
- International coalition for the implementation of the NP

Annex 3: Agenda Regional Workshop for Africa, Asia/Pacific,

and Central/Eastern Europe and Arab States

UNDP-GEF GLOBAL ABS PROJECT

"Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol"

Date: October 27, 2015
Venue: UNDP Regional Hub, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives:

a) Share work plans agreed upon by the participating countries and identify potential complementarities and synergies between countries.

b) Identify potential implementation challenges and solutions as well as opportunities for better implementation of the project.

c) Discuss activities for a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels, including possibilities of regional actions.

d) Report on the next steps for the submission of the project proposal (ProDoc) to the GEF and approval of the Global Project.

Agenda

Time	Item	Responsible
8:30-9:00 AM	Registration	
9:00-9:10 AM	Opening remarks and workshop objectives	Rastislav Vrbensky, Manager of the Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS, UNDP
9:10-9:20 AM	Workshop methodology and presentation of the participants	Santiago Carrizosa, ABS Global Advisor, UNDP
9:20-9:30 AM	Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation for the Global ABS Project	Santiago Carrizosa, ABS Global Advisor, UNDP
9:30-10:45 AM	Working Groups: Participants will be assembled into three groups: 1) Africa; 2) Asia-Pacific; and 3) Eastern/Central Europe and Arab States. Each country will present their agreed-upon work plans to the group (15 minutes per country).	Moderators: Regional Consultants, UNDP
10:45-11:00 AM	***Coffee break.***	
11:00-12:30 PM	Working Groups: Following the presentations each group will discuss the following: 1. Challenges, opportunities, and actions for project implementation. 2. Identification of options and opportunities for establishing synergies and cooperation at the regional level. 3. Identification of activities for a community of practice on ABS to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge at the regional and global levels. Each group will prepare a 15 minute presentation of the results of their discussions on the three points identified above to be delivered in the afternoon session.	Moderators: Regional Consultants, UNDP
12:30-2:00 PM	***Lunch.***	
2:00-4:00 PM	PLENARY. Presentations: Each of the three groups will deliver a 15 m presentation on the three points discussed before lunch. Following the presentations there will be discussion.	Rapporteurs: Country Representatives Moderator: Santiago Carrizosa and Regional Consultants, UNDP
4:00-4:15 PM	***Coffee break.***	
4:15-5:15 PM	PLENARY (Cont.)	Rapporteurs: Country Representatives Moderator: Santiago

		Carrizosa and Regional Consultants, UNDP
5:15-5:30 PM	ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Hartmut Meyer, Advisor, Global Project "ABS Capacity Development Initiative"/GIZ
5:30-5:45 PM	Current status of the ProDoc preparation process and the next steps.	Benjamin Vivas, UNDP
5:45-6:00 PM	Wrap-up. Closure of the workshop.	Santiago Carrizosa, UNDP

Annex 4: Stakeholder Involvement Plan per Country

ALBANIA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Department of Environmental Policies at the Ministry of Environment	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the environmental field.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Hosts the GEF Operational Focal Point. – The Ministry of Environment host the ABS and CBD National Focal Points.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
Public Administration: Biodiversity and Protected Areas (as the National Focal Point [NFP] for the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol) and the National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA)	– State level – Responsible for biodiversity and protected areas.	– Possible initial/testing phase through NAPA.	– Active participation in project implementation: development and implementation of policies and legal instruments.
GIZ, KfW, Italian cooperation, UNDP	– International donors and cooperation – Implementation of development and environmental protection projects, with special focus on protected areas.	– Projects related to biodiversity conservation and ABS and potential co-financing.	– Collaboration through implementing and integrating ABS measures within existing projects.
Albanian Gene Bank, Natural Sciences Museum, Biotechnology Department (Agriculture University of Tirana); Center for Flora and Fauna Research and Biology Department, both at the Faculty of Natural Sciences (University of Tirana)	– Research institutions – Research, environmental protection, food security.	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project.	– Active participation in project implementation, in particular in the identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives.
NGOs: Institute for Nature Conservation of Albania (INCA), Association of Communal Forests and women's network of NGOs– empowering women (AWEN)	– Civil society groups: environmental protection, forest economic interests, and empowerment of women.	– Work at local level to ensure active participation and empowerment of women in the project.	– Active participation in project implementation, particularly at the local level.
BELARUS			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Coordination Center for ABS	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the environmental field.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – National Coordination Center for ABS hosts the ABS National Focal Point.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building

			and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
Institute of Genetics and Cytology, Center for Bioresources, Institute of Experimental Botany, Institute of Forests, Scientific and Practical Center for Arable Farming, Central Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	– Research institutions – Research, environmental protection, agriculture, and food security.	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project.	– Active participation in project implementation, particularly in the identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives.
BOTSWANA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Department of Environmental Affairs	– State level – Responsible for coordinating environmental policies in the country.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Host the ABS National Focal Point and the CBD Primary National Focal Point.	– Overall coordination of project activities. – Lead the development of the national ABS law – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities
Department of Rural Development	– State level – Responsible for sustainable development in the country.	– Key stakeholder for mainstreaming ABS issues into sustainable development policies.	– Support the development and implementation of the National ABS law, capacity-building, and biodiscovery efforts. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities
Attorney General Chamber/Department of Justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations such as that foreseen for ABS.	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities for strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks.	– Direct technical / legal involvement in support of the development of the National ABS law, capacity-building, and biodiscovery efforts.
Ditshwanelo- the Botswana Center for Human Rights	– Community level – Organization involved in advocacy for the rights of ILCs (previous experience working with indigenous and local communities)	– Support for project activities for strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.	– Direct input and involvement in the implementation of the project, specifically activities related ILCs.
COLOMBIA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	– State level – Responsible for the administration of the environment and the definition of public policies and regulations for the recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management and use of natural and environmental resources, in order to ensure sustainable development and the protection	– Leading institution/counterpart UNDP. – Location of GEF Operational Focal Point.	– Overall coordination of project activities – Will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities, including mechanisms for the monitoring and tracking of ABS commercial and non-commercial contracts.

	of natural heritage.		
Amazonian Research Institute [Sinchi]	– State level: Research agency liked to the MADS. – Leading institution in research and conservation of biological resources in the Amazon Region. – Have formed strong relationships with local communities.	– Main stakeholder in implementing ABS research project/partnership (looking at the development of a commercial product) in two communities in the Amazon Region.	– Leading institution for the implementation of Component 2 of the Project, in particular the development of a pilot initiative for the development of natural pigments from the microbial diversity in the Amazon region.
Private Sector	– Conduct research and development related to genetic resources.	– As key stakeholder for the development of an ABS partnership, will participate in several project activities focusing on the commercialization of products arising research by Sinchi's research (i.e., natural pigments from the microbial diversity).	– Will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage, including the contracts to be signed with Sinchi as appropriate. – Will also be directly involved through their investment in access to genetic resources.
Research Institutions: Institute Alexander Von Humboldt, INVEMAR, and National University of Colombia	– Research institutions – Carry out research on genetic resources in the country.	– Provide technical advice regarding research to the Sinchi and the private sector.	– They will benefit from capacity-building activities as well as from the strengthening of the national capacities to implement the existing legal framework.
COMOROS			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Direction Général de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DGEF)	– State level – Responsible for coordinating environmental and Forest policies in the country.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Host of the ABS Focal Point	– Overall coordination of project activities. – Lead the development and validation the legal framework on ABS at the local and national levels. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Ministry of Agriculture	– State level – Responsible for agriculture policy and plans in the country	– Key stakeholder for mainstreaming ABS issues into agricultural policies. – Mutual supportiveness in implementing the ITPGRFA.	– Support the development and implementation of the National ABS law, capacity-building, and biodiscovery efforts. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Parliament	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations and adopting them	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities for strengthening the legal and political capacity to develop a national ABS framework	– Engagement at the endorsement level of the law/ regulations on ABS. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Department	– State level – The Ministry is responsible for the formulation of national policies and plans related to the environment, biodiversity, and natural resources and for ensuring their sustainable use and management. – The Ministry is the focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS and the National Competent Authority for ABS.	– Leading institution/counterpart of UNDP.	– Will have a leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Will play a key role in the drafting of a legal framework for ABS. – Will benefit from training and awareness-raising activities.
Research and Academic Institutions: University of Santo Domingo National Research Institute on Biotechnology and Industry	– Research institution – Leading research institutions regarding genetic and natural resources in the country.	– Key stakeholders for providing technical and scientific guidance and for conducting research on genetic resources.	– Will participate in awareness campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification and partnerships on ABS initiatives, etc. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities. – They will also share their views and provide their input and feedback regarding specific project activities. – They will provide essential feedback in the drafting of the new/revised legal measures as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources.
Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economy	– State level – Charged with IPR issues in Dominican Republic.	– Key stakeholder for consultations and advice regarding IPR issues.	– Will provide critical input in the determination and establishment of checkpoints. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building, and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
United Nations Volunteer Office (UNV)	– The UNV programme is the UN organization that promotes and brings the strength of volunteerism to contribute to peace and sustainable development.	– The UNV will serve as a Responsible Party to the UNDP in project execution	– Will support the collection and dissemination of information, the design of a awareness raising campaign, the conduction of KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups, and the promotion of information exchange and awareness-raising activities in ILCs.
Private Sector	– Conduct research and development related to genetic resources.	– Key stakeholder for research and development and biodiscovery opportunities and pilots.	– Will provide input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative ABS frameworks – Will be involved in the project milestones, contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector, identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers and value chains. – Will be directly involved through investment

			in biodiscovery and access to genetic resources.
ECUADOR			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Environment (MAE), Directorate of Biodiversity, Genetic Resources Unit	– State Level – The lead institution of the environment sector in Ecuador is the MAE. Under the MAE operates the Biodiversity Directorate and its Genetic Resources Unit. – Leading institution for establishing and implementing policies related to ABS	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.	– Leading role in developing and implementing the national component of the Global ABS Project; primary coordinator of activities. – Jointly with the SENESCYT and IEPI, the MAE will play a key role in project implementation.
National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (SENESCYT)	– State Level – SENESCYT was established in the 2008 Constitution as the governing body of the National System of Science, Technology, Innovation and Ancestral Knowledge. The responsibility of SENESCYT is to maximize the potential of ancestral knowledge with professional and technical training, particularly through the Ancestral Knowledge Unit (see IEPI below).	– Member of a committee that will be established to manage the project	– Jointly with the MAE and IEPI, SENESCYT will play a key role in project implementation, especially in the components/outputs/outcomes related to TK.
Ecuadorian Intellectual Property Institute (IEPI)	– State level – Currently the IEPI is attached to the National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, and contains the Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources Unit	– Member of a committee that will be established to manage the project.	– Jointly with the MAE and SENESCYT, the IEPI will play a key role in project implementation, especially on the components/outputs/outcomes related to TK as well as in the capacity-building and awareness-raising activities targeted to other sectors, etc.
National Institute of Biodiversity (NIP)	– State level – The NIP was created to study the country's natural heritage. The NIP is also charged with conducting an inventory of Ecuador's biodiversity and genetic resources.	– Consultation and engagement in different activities.	– Will play a role in participating in different workshops, trainings, awareness-raising activities, dialogues, interaction and exchange sessions with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc.
National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIAP)	– State level – Leading institution on the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and also the National Focal Point of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	– Consultations and engagement in different activities. – Leading stakeholders of the project will engage INIAP and secure its active participation and involvement in the project.	– Provide input, awareness, and understanding of access to and use of generic resources for food and agriculture. – Participation in workshops, trainings, dialogues, and exchange activities with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships.

ABS assessing bodies: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGAP), INIAP, the National Fisheries Institute (INP), the Naval Oceanographic Institute (INOCAR), and the newly created National Institute of Biodiversity, among others.	– State level – Responsible for developing evaluation reports on research and development proposals for Ecuadorian genetic resources. These reports help the MAE grant or deny access permits/contracts.	– Consultations and engagement in different activities.	– Will participate and benefit from training and information exchange.
ILCs	– Community level – These are member organizations representing the views of ILCs.	– The ILCs will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage. –	– Will play a key role in the implementation of Component 3 of the project, especially in relation to the development of BCPs.
Private sector	– The private sector will participate in several project activities, including the identification of concrete research and development opportunities/ pilots.	– The private sector will be involved through consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage. – The private sector will share their views and provide their input and feedback on specific project activities.	– The private sector will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. – Will contribute to awareness-raising within the public sector and in identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers and value chains. – Will be directly involved through investment in access to genetic resources.
Research/Academic Sector: Yachy University; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCE); Other academic and research institutions	– Research institutions – The universities will carry out research in the country, including on genetic resources.	– Key stakeholders for providing technical and scientific guidance and for conducting research on genetic resources.	– Participation in awareness campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification and partnerships on ABS pilots/initiatives, etc.
United Nations Volunteer Office (UNV)	– The UNV programme is the UN organization that promotes and brings the strength of volunteerism to contribute to peace and sustainable development.	– The UNV will serve as a Responsible Party to the UNDP in project execution	– Will support the conduction of KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups, the design and translation of materiales, and the promotion of information exchange and awareness-raising activities in ILCs.
EGYPT			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Nature Conservation Sector (NCS) at the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the field of biodiversity conservation.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Hosts the ABS National Focal Point.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology and the Theodor Bilharz Research Institute	– Research institutions – Research, environmental protection	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project	– Active participation in project implementation, particularly in the identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives
Private sector: Al Borg Laboratories	– Research, biotechnology	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project	– Active participation in project implementation, particularly in the identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives
St. Katherine's Women's Association	– Community level – Genetic resources and traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources	– Key stakeholder for Component 3 on ILCs. – Work already done by previous Medicinal Plants Conservation Project and Egyptian Seed Association project in St. Katherine's could serve to develop pilot BCPs that could be used as examples for other communities in the country – The work of the St. Katherine's Women's Association on genetic resources and TK could be also used and replicated in other parts of the country.	– Providing input into the legal frameworks and preparing community protocols as part of capacity-building activities – The experience of this community could also help to develop the sui generis TK registers working with IPR authorities
ETHIOPIA			
Name of institutions/ Stakeholder consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reason for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute,	– State level – Responsible for coordinating environmental and forest policies in the country.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Host of the ABS Focal Point and the GEF Focal Point, also host of ITPGRFA Focal Point	– Overall coordination of project activities. – Lead the updating/harmonizing of ABS legislation. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Ministry of Agriculture	– State level – Responsible for agriculture policy in the country.	– Key stakeholder for mainstreaming ABS issues into agricultural policies. – Mutual supportiveness in implementing the ITPGRFA.	– Ensure coordination for updating /harmonizing of ABS legislation. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Department of Justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations.	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities for strengthening the legal and political capacity to develop a national ABS framework.	– Engagement at the technical level for updating/harmonizing of ABS legislation.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	– State level – Work closely with the Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity as the political umbrella.	– Highly relevant as a political entity to oversee the project implementation.	– Engagement at the political level.
German Technical Cooperation (GIZ)	– International cooperation – Funding agency for a number of projects in Ethiopia in the field of environment.	– Relevance for co-finance and coordination of ABS-related efforts.	– Engagement in ensuring synergies with other related projects benefiting from their funding.

HONDURAS			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity Directorate	– State level – Lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector of Honduras.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – The ministry is the focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.	– Will have a leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. – Will play a key role in the drafting of a legal framework for ABS. – Will benefit from training and awareness-raising activities.
Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)	– State level – Leading institution in the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and National Focal Point of the ITPGRFA.	– Key stakeholder in consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage. – A potential member of an implementation committee to be established.	– Will provide input to ensure the synergistic implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA, and for the drafting and approval of new legal measures. – It will play a role in participating in the workshops, trainings, dialogues, interaction and exchange activities with other sectors, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc. – Will provide input, awareness and understanding of access and utilization of generic resources for food and agriculture.
Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economy	– State level – Charged with IPR issues in Honduras.	– Key stakeholder in consultations and meetings at the project implementation stage. – A potential member of an implementation committee to be established.	– Will provide critical input into the determination and establishment of checkpoints and in the identification and seeking of protection of ILCs' biodiversity-related products and innovations. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising, and information exchange activities.
ILC organizations (such as the National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras [CONAPH])	– Community level – Organizations representing the views and rights of ILCs.	– Key stakeholder for providing support and advice to ILCs including contract negation and benefit sharing.	– Will play a key role in the implementation of Component 3, especially in relation to the development of BCPs. They – Will provide input into the drafting of the ABS legal framework. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities.
National Directorate of Indigenous Peoples and Afrohondureños (DINAFROH)	– Community level – National authority for indigenous peoples' affairs in Honduras.	– Key stakeholder for providing support and advice to ILCs including contract negation and benefit sharing.	– Will provide technical support participate in the activities targeted to benefit ILCs under the three project components. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange

			activities.
Private Sector	– Conduct research and development related to genetic resources.	– Key stakeholder for research and development and biodiscovery opportunities and pilots.	– Will provide input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative ABS frameworks – Will be involved in the project milestones, contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector, identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers and value chains. – Will be directly involved through investment in biodiscovery and access to genetic resources.
Research Institutions: National University of Honduras (UNAH), the Instituto Zamorano, and others	– Research institution – Leading research institution regarding genetic and natural resources in the country.	– Key stakeholders for providing technical and scientific guidance and for conducting research on genetic resources.	– Will participate in awareness campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification and participation on specific ABS projects/partnerships, etc. – They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities. – They will provide essential feedback in the drafting of legal measures as well as research on access to genetic resources.
United Nations Volunteer Office (UNV)	– The UNV programme is the UN organization that promotes and brings the strength of volunteerism to contribute to peace and sustainable development.	– The UNV will serve as a Responsible Party to the UNDP in project execution	– Will support the information exchange, capacity-building, and awareness-raising activities in ILCs.
INDIA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the environmental field	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Hosts the GEF Operational Focal Point.	– Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
Academic and research institutions: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources; Botanical Survey of India (BSI); Ministry of AYUSH; Hindustan Unilever Limited, L'Oréal,	– Research institutions – Research, biotechnology	– Main stakeholder of the project – Identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery opportunities.	– Active participation in project implementation: improve capacity, involvement, and participation in the national system and improve the administrative procedures.

Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturer's Association			
JORDAN			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Nature Protection Directorate at the Ministry of Environment National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE) Royal Botanic Garden	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the field of biodiversity.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Hosts the ABS National Focal Point.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Participation in preparation of national policies and legislations. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
Royal Botanic Garden, NCARE	– Research institutions – Research, environmental protection, agriculture, and food security.	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project.	– Active participation in project implementation, particularly in the identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives and pilot projects.
NGOs: Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) Women's associations: General Federation of Jordanian Women, Jarasia Charity Women's Association, The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, Women Farmers' Union, Women's Cooperative Society	– Civil society groups – Environmental protection, involvement and empowerment of women.	– Key stakeholders for integrating ABS into the implementation of other environmental instruments and policies at the local level. – Key stakeholders for ensuring the active empowerment of women.	– Active participation in policy development and project implementation, particularly at the local level.
Private Sector: Dar Al Hikma Pharmaceuticals Jordan Chamber of Industry	– Private sector, biotechnology	– Important actor in the identification of users of genetic resources in the country and for the identification of biodiscovery initiatives	– Provide inputs and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors. – Seek understanding of main users of genetic resources in the country and how to establish effective checkpoints.
KAZAKHSTAN			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Agriculture, Committee of Forestry and Fauna/ Water and Biological Diversification, Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development	– State-level – Development and implementation of agricultural and regional policy, strategic planning, government and other programs and projects. – Responsibility for ABS, for coordinating policies and measures in the field.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – National Focal Point (GEF)	– Overall coordination of project activities – Development and implementation of the National ABS framework. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities

Other Government Ministries and Agencies (Ministry of Agriculture, Committee on forestry and wildlife, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Investment and technological development, Ministry of national economy and Ministry of Justice and Parliament of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Other government institutions: National Scientific Center, Tarbagatau National park, Karkalinskiy National Park, Markakolskiy National Park, Altinyemelskiy National Park	– State level – Development of sectoral policies and plans	– Key stakeholders for delivering of sectoral needs and guidelines for ABS	– Support the development and implementation of the National ABS framework. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities
ILCs /NGOs/Women's Organizations (Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, UN Women, Kazakhstan Association of Women Entrepreneurs, Foundations of Kazakhstan farmers)	– Community and civil society levels – Social and local community mobilization	– Reach out to local communities, development of community protocols and capacity-building actions	– Project implementation, monitoring issues – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities
Private Sector (Public organization "Agency for Environmental news "Greenwomen" Public organization of Women of the East, Public organization "EcoCenter," Public Foundation "Gulzar")	– Support for biodiscovery	– Value addition to resources and knowledge	– ABS contract development
Central Asian Regional; Environmental Center, Agency for development of environmental initiatives, Global mechanism, GIZ, UNECE, European Economic Commission, and UNEP	– International Cooperation Agencies – Overall project support	– Key stakeholders for providing support to issues of capacity-building and awareness	– Provide support to project implementation and monitoring
Kazakh Research Institute of Water Resources, Research Institute of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Research Institute of Biology and Biotechnology, Research Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, Kazakh Research Institute of Livestock Breeding and Forage Production, etc.	– Research institutions – Carry out research on biological and genetic resources in the country	– Key stakeholders for providing added value to resources and knowledge	– ABS contract development and biodiscovery actions

KENYA			
Name of institutions/ Stakeholder consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reason for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	– State level – Responsible for supervising and coordinating all matters relating to the environment in the country, and	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Acts as the implementing entity for the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.	– Formal engagement as the coordinating entity for the project implementation, including the updating of ABS regulations. – Will benefit from capacity-building and

	for implemented related policies.		awareness-raising activities.
Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	– State level – Responsible for sustainable environmental policies	– Hosts the CBD Focal Point. – Provide political guidance to NEMA which acts as the implementing entity for the Ministry	– Formal political role.
Kenya Wildlife Services	– State level – Conserve and manage wildlife in the country, and to enforce related laws and regulations.	– Key stakeholder for overseeing biodiscovery activities.	– Provide technical input to the project, particularly for building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiscovery efforts.
Attorney General Chamber/Department of justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations such as that foreseen for ABS	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities for strengthening the legal and political capacity to develop a national ABS framework.	– Direct technical / legal involvement for updating of ABS regulations.
ABS Capacity Development Initiative (GIZ)	– International cooperation – Provides support to Kenya for the implementation of the NP.	– Relevance for coordination of ABS-related efforts.	– Engagement in ensuring synergies with other related projects benefiting from their funding
MONGOLIA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT)	– State-level – Responsible for the administration of the environment and the definition of public policies and regulations. – Responsibility for ABS, for coordinating policies and measures in the field.	– Leading institution/counterpart UNDP. – National Focal Point of the Nagoya Protocol, National Focal Point of ABS-CHM. – Location of GEF Operational Focal Point.	– Lead the development of the national ABS framework. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Industry Ministry of Health and Sport Ministry of Education, Science and Culture State Specialized Agency, Customs Agency	– State level – Development of sectoral policies and plans.	– Key stakeholders for delivering of sectoral needs and guidelines for ABS.	– Support the development and implementation of the National ABS framework. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
National University of Mongolia, Mongolian State University of Agriculture, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, University of Health, Khovd University, Institute of Public Health, Institute of Microbiology and Biology	– Academia and research level – Research and development, biodiscovery and outreach.	– Delivery of sectoral issues.	– ABS sectoral guidelines, benefit-sharing guidelines development and implementation, research and biodiscovery.
ILCs/NGOs/Women's Organizations: Mongolian National Council of Mongolian Scientists Mongolian Biotechnological Association	– Community and civil society levels – Social and local community mobilization.	– Key stakeholders for reaching out to local communities, development of community protocols and capacity-building actions.	– Provide support to project implementation, monitoring issues. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.

Private Sector: Proteomics Co., Ltd; Monhimo Co., Ltd; Monos group	– Support of biodiscovery.	– Value addition to resources and knowledge.	– ABS contract development
UNDP, Mongolia; GIZ, Mongolia; WWF, Mongolia	– International cooperation and donor Agencies – Overall project support	– Key stakeholders for providing support to issues of capacity-building and awareness.	– Provide support to project implementation and monitoring.
Institute of Biology (Mongolian Academy of Sciences - MAS), Institute of Botany, MAS, Institute of Veterinary Institute of Plant Protection, Plant Science and Agricultural Research Institute, Institute of Traditional Medicine, Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology,	– Research Institutions/Academia: – Carry out research on biological and genetic resources in the country.	– Key stakeholders for providing added value to resources and knowledge.	– ABS contract development and biodiscovery actions.

MYANMAR			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry	– State level – The Environmental Conservation Department (Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry) is responsible for implementing National Environmental Policy, planning and action plan for the integration of environmental consideration into in the national sustainable development process.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – National ABS focal point.	– Overall coordination of project activities – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans, supporting capacity-building and awareness-raising actions, project review and overall implementation. – Will benefit from capacity-building activities.
Forestry Department, Department of Agricultural Research (DAR)	– State level – Forestry Department (Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry): Forest protection and production functions in line with the policy of sustainable utilization of valuable forest resources. – DAR: responsible to carry out field crops research; develop new improved crop varieties for yield, quality and biotic, abiotic stress and to disseminate of improved crop varieties and technologies to farmers.	– Key partners for implementing the project with mandates on sectoral issues and mainstreaming of ABS issues in capacity building, awareness rising. – Will assist in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to implement the Nagoya Protocol.	– Development and implementation of sectoral plans and policies, capacity-building, and biodiscovery actions. – Will benefit from capacity-building activities.
BANCA, WCS, FREDA, Myanmar Environment Institute, EcoDev, NAG	– Donors and research – Local actions related to PIC, MAT, benefit-sharing and capacity-building.	– Key stakeholders for providing input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities.	– To implement components related to finalization of ABS policy, implementation of PIC, MAT and contracts, capacity-building, and awareness-raising.
Private Sector	– Biodiscovery and prospecting, value addition, and livelihoods for local people.	– Key stakeholders for providing input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors.	– Participation in finalization and implementation of components related to biodiscovery.

Department of Agricultural Research	– Research institution – Carry out research on agricultural genetic resources in the country including legal and policy issues.	– Key stakeholder for assisting in the draft of laws and regulations, as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.	– Support development of policy and legal framework and sectoral guidelines.
PANAMA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity Directorate, Genetic Resources Unit (UNARGEN)	– State level – Lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector in Panama and the national authority on ABS. – Focal point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. – UNARGEN is charge of authorizing access to the country's genetic resources and facilitating the negotiation of benefit sharing agreements.	– Leading institution of the project/UNDP counterpart.	– Will have a leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities. – Will play a key role in the drafting of a legal framework for ABS and promoting biodiscovery associated to genetic resources. – Will benefit from training and awareness-raising activities.
Institute for Agricultural Research (IDIAP)	– State level – Leading institution in the promotion of agricultural research and technology transfer and is also the National Focal Point of the ITPGRFA.	– Key stakeholder for providing input and raising awareness and understanding of access and use of generic resources for food and agriculture.	– Will provide input to ensure the synergistic implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA and for the drafting and approval of new legal measures. – Will participate in the workshops, trainings, dialogues, interaction and exchange activities with other sectors, meetings, promoting ABS research partnerships, etc.
Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	– State level – The Intellectual Property Office is a key stakeholder in the process of protection and registration of TK under the national legal framework and is currently implementing an initiative on TK identification and compilation.	– Key stakeholder for consultations and advice regarding IPR issues.	– Will provide critical input in the determination and establishment of checkpoints and in the implementation of Component 3 of the project, especially in the design and development of awareness-raising campaigns. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
ILC representatives	– Representatives of the views and rights of ILCs.	– Key stakeholder for providing support and advice to ILCs including contract negation and benefit sharing.	– Will play a key role in the implementation of Component 3 of the project, especially in relation to the development of BCPs. – Will provide input into the review process of the ABS legal framework. – They will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities.

United Nations Volunteer Office (UNV)	– The UNV programme is the UN organization that promotes and brings the strength of volunteerism to contribute to peace and sustainable development.	– The UNV will serve as a Responsible Party to the UNDP in project execution	– Will support the campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol, the implementation of KAP assessment surveys, and the conduction of awareness-raising activities in ILCs.
Private Sector	– Conduct research and development related to genetic resources.	– Key stakeholder for the development of an ABS regime the private sector will participate in several project activities, including the identification of concrete R&D opportunities/pilots	– Will provide input and their views on the architecture of the legal and administrative revised frameworks. – Will be involved in the project milestones, contributing to awareness-raising within the public sector and identifying suitable genetic resources, resource providers, and value chains. – Will take part in awareness campaigns, capacity-building and will be directly involved through investment in access to genetic resources.
The Institute of Advanced Scientific Investigations and High Technology Services (INDICASAT); The University of Panama; The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI)	– Research institutions – Leading research institution regarding genetic and natural resources in the country. They have been involved in the nature-based product discovery investigations for many years.	– Key stakeholders for providing technical and scientific guidance and for conducting research on genetic resources.	– Will participate in awareness-raising campaigns, capacity-building, dialogue exchanges, identification and participation on ABS partnerships, etc. – Will provide technical support for biodiscovery efforts. – Will provide essential feedback on the drafting of any revised legal measures as well as research on access to genetic resources.

RWANDA			
Name of institutions/ Stakeholder consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reason for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	– State level – Responsible for coordinating and implementing environmental policies in the country and for national environmental protection, conservation, promotion and overall management. – Advisory to the government on all matters pertinent to the environment and climate change.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Acts as the implementing entity for the Ministry of Environment – Hosts the ABS and CBD National Focal Point.	– Formal engagement as the coordinating entity for the project implementation and for information sharing and exchange. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Ministry of Environment	– State level – Responsible for developing sustainable environmental policies.	– Provide political guidance to REMA, which acts as the implementing entity for the Ministry.	– Formal political role.
Attorney General Chamber/Department of justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of	– Key stakeholder in furthering key activities for strengthening the legal,	– Direct technical / legal involvement.

	laws/ regulations such as that foreseen for ABS	policy, and institutional capacity to develop a national ABS framework.	
Chamber of commerce	– Represents interests of the private sector	Key stakeholder for linking Rwanda research and development companies with foreign entities.	– Will contribute to the identification of biodiscovery efforts.
SAMOA			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MNRE)	– State level – Leads the management of the environment and natural resource; responsible for making sure that the benefits of sustainably managing natural resources and the environment now and for future generations are understood and shared effectively	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – The Focal Point will be instrumental in gathering of the information necessary during the project preparation and to identify local experts on legal and administrative matter closely related to the structure of this project and implementation.	– Overall coordination of project activities. – Development and implementation of the National ABS framework, support to capacity- building, and awareness-raising actions; project review and overall implementation. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and trade, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, Ministry of Finance	– State level – Development of sectoral policies and plans.	– Key stakeholders for assisting in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the Nagoya Protocol.	– Support the development and implementation of the National ABS framework, capacity-building, and biodiscovery efforts. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	– Regional cooperation – SPREP is a regional organization established by the governments and administrations of the Pacific region to look after its environment. – Regional entity with experience on ABS issues and capacity-building.	– Key stakeholder for providing input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities.	– Will support the implementation of components related to ABS framework, capacity-building, and awareness-raising.
Traditional Healers Association; Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS), Conservation International	– Research and conservation institutions – Local actions on access, PIC, MAT, and benefit sharing; support for biodiscovery. – Development of legal and policy issues.	– Key stakeholders for providing input into the legal frameworks and to prepare community protocols as part of capacity-building activities; and to the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors. – Assist in the draft of laws and regulations, capacity-building, and awareness-raising.	– Will support the implementation of activities related to finalization of ABS policy, implementation of PIC, MAT, and contracts, capacity-building, and awareness-raising. – Support local level implementation of the ABS framework, including sectoral guidelines.
SEYCHELLES			
Name of institutions/ Stakeholder consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reason for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	– State level – Responsible for coordinating environmental	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart.	– Formal engagement as the coordinating entity for the project implementation,

	policies in the country.		including the drafting of ABS regulations under the ABS Act. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Attorney General Chamber/Department of justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations such as that foreseen for ABS.	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities under Component 1 of the project.	– Direct technical / legal involvement for drafting of ABS regulations under the ABS Act.
Seychelles Bureau of Standards	– State level – Responsible for permitting.	– Will play a role in the creation of a centralized permit system on ABS.	– Direct technical role.
Seychelles Chamber of commerce	– Represents interests of the private sector.	– Key stakeholder for building trust among users and providers of genetic resources.	– Will contribute to the identification of biodiscovery efforts.
SOUTH AFRICA			
Name of institutions/ Stakeholder consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reason for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Department of Environmental Affairs	– State level – Responsible for protecting, conserving and improving the South African environment and natural resources.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Host of the GEF and ABS National Focal Points	– Formal engagement as the coordinating entity for the project implementation, including the draft amendment to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) following extensive stakeholder consultation – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.
Attorney General Chamber/Department of justice	– State level – Responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws/ regulations such as that foreseen for ABS	– Highly relevant in furthering key activities under Component 1 of the project	– Direct technical / legal involvement in the draft amendment to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management.
Council for Science and Industrial Research (CSIR)	– Research institution – Involve in various biodiscovery activities and also good links to ILCs	– Key stakeholder for building trust among users and providers of genetic resources and enhancing the capacity of ILCs related to ABS.	– Direct technical involvement.
Department of Science and Innovation	– State level – Responsible for scientific research including innovative research into commercial products	– Key stakeholder providing support to ABS issues in particular TK and ILCs related issues	– Direct technical input for the documentation of TK through the Digital Compound Library.
Natural Justice	– NGO – Works at the intersection of human rights and environmental law. Involved with local communities as an advocacy and counseling organization.	– Key stakeholder providing support to strengthening the capacity of ILCs regarding the Nagoya Protocol.	– Direct input and involvement in the implementation of activities for the development of a BCP.
SUDAN			

Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate	Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion	Modality of involvement
Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	– State level – Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the field of the environment.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – Hosts the ABS National Focal Point.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other stakeholders. – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Forest National Corporation; Range and Pasture General Directorate (RPGD); Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA); Ministry of Animal Resources; Customs Authority Sudanese Standards	– State level – Related to biodiversity conservation and protected areas.	– Sectoral competences related to ABS implementation.	– Development and implementation of sectoral policies and legal instruments.
Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Traditional Medicine Research Institute Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Khartoum Animal Production Research Center	– Research institutions – Research, environmental protection, agriculture and food security.	– Key stakeholders for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project.	– Identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives. – Development of BCPs.
NGOs: Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society Farmer Union	– Civil society groups: environmental protection, agriculture production and food safety and empowerment of women.	– Ensuring active empowerment of women within the project.	– Active participation in project implementation in particular at the local level.
Private sector: Kenana company	– Research, biotechnology.	– Key group for the research and biodiscovery elements of the project.	– Identification of research capabilities and biodiscovery initiatives.
TAJIKISTAN			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC)	– State level – Coordination of activities on implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan within the framework of the CBD, and other tasks in the field of ecology, nature protection and sustainable development.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart. – National ABS focal point. – The NBBC will be instrumental in gathering information necessary during the project preparation phase and to identify local experts on legal and administrative matters closely related to the structure of this project and implementation.	– Overall coordination of project activities – Participation in preparation of sectoral policies and plans, supporting capacity-building and awareness-raising actions, project review, and overall implementation. – Will benefit from capacity-building activities.

Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, NBBC, National Committee on Environmental Protection	– State level – The Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences is the focal point for implementing the Genetic Resources Act. – The Committee on Environmental Protection is the agency for all environment-related actions in Tajikistan.	– Key stakeholders for mainstreaming ABS issues into the Genetic Resources Act, capacity-building and awareness-raising, and assisting in structuring the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to implement the Nagoya Protocol.	– Development and implementation of sectoral plans and policies, capacity-building, and biodiscovery actions. – Will benefit from capacity-building and awareness-raising activities
ILCs/NGOs: "Zan va Zamin" (Women and Earth); Women's organization in Tajikistan "Noosfera","Youth of 21st Century", "Central Asian Regional Environmental Center"	– Community and civil society levels – Local actions related to PIC, MAT, benefit-sharing and capacity building.	– Key stakeholders for providing input into the legal frameworks and to prepare BCPs as part of capacity building activities.	– Will implement activities related to finalization of ABS policy, implementation of PIC, MAT and contracts, capacity-building, and awareness-raising.
Private Sector	– Biodiscovery and prospecting, value addition, and livelihoods for local people.	– Key stakeholder for providing input and views into the architecture of the legal and administrative requirements for engagement of investors.	– Participation in finalization and implementation of components.
World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Institution of Protected Areas, Research Laboratory for Nature Protection	– International cooperation and state level – Mainstreaming ABS issues into projects, planning, and implementation.	– Key stakeholders for assisting the government in preparing specific components in the overall architecture of the national and local laws, regulations and administrative duties necessary to install to enable ABS agreements.	– Participation in development of national policy and subsequent implementation; support for capacity-building, outreach, and awareness-raising.
Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tajik Agriculture University; Kulyab Botanical Garden (Research Center)	– Research institutions – Carry out research on genetic resources in the country including legal and policy issues.	– Key stakeholders for assisting in the drafting of laws and regulations, as well as administrative procedures on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.	– Support development of policy and legal framework and sectoral guidelines.
URUGUAY			
Name of institutions/stakeholders consulted	**Stakeholder interests, official position or mandate**	**Relevance to the Project/ Reasons for inclusion**	**Modality of involvement**
Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land Planning, National Environmental Directorate (DINAMA), Biodiversity Division	– State level – The Ministry is the lead governmental institution in the natural resources and environment sector in Uruguay. – The Ministry is the Focal Point of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. – As a branch of the Ministry, DINAMA is responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, through the Biodiversity Division.	– Leading institution/UNDP counterpart.	– Leading role in coordinating and implementing country-level project activities in consultation with other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, including the National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources. – Will benefit from training and awareness-raising activities.
Intellectual Property Office	– State level – Charged with IPR issues in Uruguay.	– Key stakeholder for consultations and advice regarding IPR issues.	– Will provide critical input in the determination and establishment of checkpoints.

			– Will benefit from training, capacity-building, and awareness-raising and information exchange activities.
ILC representatives (including Mundo Afro)	– Community level – Representatives of the views and rights of ILCs.	– Key stakeholder for providing support and advice to ILCs including contract negation and benefit sharing.	– Will play a key role in the implementation of Component 3, especially in relation to the development of BCPs. – Will provide input into the drafting of the ABS legal framework. – Will benefit from training, capacity-building, awareness-raising, and information exchange activities.
United Nations Volunteer Office (UNV)	– The UNV programme is the UN organization that promotes and brings the strength of volunteerism to contribute to peace and sustainable development.	– The UNV will serve as a Responsible Party to the UNDP in project execution	– Will support the collection and dissemination of information, the conduction of KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups, and the promotion of information exchange and awareness-raising activities in ILCs.
Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI)	– Regional organization working on integration issues including economic and trade aspects. – ALADI has a MoU with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and has organized two regional ABS/TK workshops.	– Provide technical advice regarding the commercialization of genetic resources products.	– Will provide support including capacity-building training sessions, organization of workshops and seminars, and other project activities.
Committee on Plant Genetic Resources (officially formed in 1995 and comprising institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Seed Office, public universities, National Agricultural Research Institution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Environment)	– This committee makes policy and advises on issues related to Uruguay's genetic resources.	– Key stakeholder for consultations and advise regarding genetic resources.	– Will participate in the different capacity-building, information exchange, and awareness-raising activities. – Will provide feedback to project activities, particularly in the review of the draft ABS law.

Annex 5. Advisory Note on Implementation Modality

Objective

This advisory note presents TWO OPTIONS that UNDP offices can use under the Direct Implementation (DIM) for implementation of the Global ABS Project "Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol". Under any option, national activities will be supported by a global manager and a regional technical advisor.

General Considerations

Under DIM, UNDP-GEF will allocate funds to UNDP COs for country-level activities to be implemented based on a work plan and budget. The CO receives spending authority through a letter of authorization from UNDP-GEF. No General Management Support (GMS) —general oversight and management percentage fee— may be charged by COs in this project.

(a) OPTION 1: The CO may recover costs through Direct Project Costs (DPC). DPCs are recovered on the basis of actual costs or transaction fees, and include the costs of any activities over and above the project cycle management services, such as:

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions.
- Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants.
- Procurement of services and equipment, and disposal/sale of equipment.
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships.
- Travel authorizations, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements.
- Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation.

(b) OPTION 2: If a government wants more involvement in project implementation, they can sign a letter of agreement (LOA) with the UNDP CO (LOA between UNDP and Government Institution on the Implementation of the project when UNDP serves as Implementing Partner) —see template in Annex 1. The CO can then transfer advance funds to the government, who will report back to UNDP CO on expenditures. This funding is audited following NIM audit policy. Under this scenario, it is also possible for COs to charge for direct project support services. Please refer to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) extract from the "Defining a Project" section below:

"As stated in the Financial Regulation 17.01 of the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, an implementing partner may enter into agreements with other organizations or entities, known as responsible parties, who may provide goods and services to the project, carry out project activities and produce project outputs. Responsible parties are accountable directly to the implementing partner.

A **Responsible Party** is defined as an entity that has been selected to act on behalf of the implementing partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget. In addition, the responsible party may manage the use of these goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs. All responsible parties are directly accountable to the implementing partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract with the implementing partner. Implementing partners use responsible parties in order to take advantage of their specialized skills, to mitigate risk and to relieve administrative burdens. **The following types of organizations may act as responsible parties: UNDP, other UN agencies, Government agencies, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and private firms.** Firms and CSOs (except micro-capital grant recipients) shall be selected as responsible parties only on the basis of a competitive procurement process undertaken by the implementing partner. UNDP, UN agencies, IGOs, Government agencies, or CSOs as micro-capital grant recipients are exempted from competitive procurement process and shall be selected under programming modalities (PAC or Project Board decisions). To the extent that responsible parties exempted from competitive procurement process can be identified or anticipated during project formulation, they should be listed in the annual work plan and draft terms of reference for their services should be attached to the project document..."

"The following table summarizes the legal instruments used by an implementing partner to engage a responsible party in implementing a project. The accountability of a responsible party to an implementing partner should be clearly specified in these legal instruments."

Table: Legal instruments used by an implementing partner to engage a responsible party

		Implementation Arrangements (Implementing partner)			
		Government institution (NIM)	**UN agency/ IGO**	**CSO**	**UNDP CO (DIM)**
Responsible Party	**Government institution**	· Use the instrument used by the Implementing Partner	· UN Agency/ IGO LOA	· CSO LOA	· Standard LOA between UNDP and a Government Ministry/Institution/IGO on the implementation of a project when UNDP serves as implementing partner
	UN agency	Standard Letter of Agreement between Government and a UN agency under NIM	UN Agency to UN Agency Contribution Agreement	· CSO LOA	UN Agency to UN Agency Contribution Agreement
	CSO	· Government contract · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Credit Related Activities· Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Non-Credit Related Activities	· UN agency/IGO contract · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Credit Related Activities · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Non-Credit Related Activities	· CSO contract · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Credit Related Activities · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Non-Credit Related Activities	·Model Contract for Professional Consulting Services between UNDP and a Company or other entity · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Credit Related Activities · Standard Grant Agreement (Micro-Capital Grant Agreement) for Non-Credit Related Activities
	UNDP CO	· Standard Letter of Agreement between United Nations Development Programme and the Government for the Provision of Support Services (including Description of Support Services)	· UN agency/IGO's standard Inter-agency LOA	· UNDP CO support services should be specified in the project document signed by UNDP and Government	· N/A
	Private Firm	· Government contract	· UN agency/IGO contract	· CSO contract	· Model Contract for Professional Consulting Services between UNDP and a Company or other entity

ANNEX 1

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND

[A GOVERNMENT MINISTRY/INSTITUTION/IGO]

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF [*NAME OF UNDP PROJECT*]

WHEN UNDP SERVES AS IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

How to use this letter

- This Letter is used when a Government ministry/institution or an International Governmental Organization (IGO) cooperates with UNDP to carry out activities as a Responsible Party when UNDP serves as an implementing partner.
- This Letter can be used as a guideline and tailored to different situations where UNDP enters into an agreement with the different Government ministries/institutions/IGOs. Therefore, not every clause would necessarily be applicable. However, any deviation from this standard Letter should be cleared by HQ.

Terminology

1. This Agreement utilizes the harmonized terminology in line with the revised financial regulations and rules (FRR) which have introduced new/redefined terms as follows:

   a. 'Execution' is the overall ownership and responsibility for UNDP programme results at the country level which is exercised by the government, through the Government Coordinating Agency by approving and signing the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) with UNDP. Therefore, all activities falling within the CPAP are nationally executed.

   b. 'Implementation' is the management and delivery of programme activities to achieve specified results, specifically the mobilization of UNDP programme inputs and their use in producing outputs that will contribute to development outcomes, as set forth in the Annual Work Plans (AWPs).

   These two terms are elaborated under the Legal Framework section of the Programme and Project Management Section of the POPP.

2. It is important to note that at the level of project management, the terms "execution" under the non-harmonized operational modalities, including global and regional projects and "implementation" under the harmonized operational modalities have the same meaning, i.e. management and delivery of project activities to produce specified outputs and efficient use of resources. Therefore, this Agreement uses the term "implementation" in line with the "harmonized operational modalities" to cover also at the project level the term "execution" under the non-harmonized operational modalities. More specifically, all references to "Executing Agency" have been replaced with "Implementing Partner".

3. When using this Letter of Agreement in non-harmonized or non-CPAP countries, change the following terms as follows:

   a. Execution instead of Implementation
   b. Executing Entity instead of Implementing Partner

Your Excellency,

1. Reference is made to the consultations between officials of the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UNDP") in [*the name of programme country*] and officials of *[name of the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] with respect to the realization of activities by *the Government ministry/institution/IGO* in the implementation of the project [*number and title of project*], as specified in Attachment 1: Project Document, to which UNDP has been selected as implementing partner.

2. In accordance with the Project Document and with the following terms and conditions, we confirm our acceptance of the activities to be provided by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] towards the project, as specified in Attachment 2: Description of Activities (hereinafter referred to as "Activities"). Close consultations will be held between *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] and UNDP on all aspects of the Activities.

3. [*The Government ministry/institution/IGO*] shall be fully responsible for carrying out, with due diligence and efficiency, all Activities in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and other directives,

only to the extent they are consistent with UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules. In all other cases, UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.

4. In carrying out the activities under this Letter, the personnel and sub-contractors of *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of UNDP. UNDP does not accept any liability for claims arising out of acts or omission of *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] or its personnel, or of its contractors or their personnel, in performing the Activities or any claims for death, bodily injury, disability, damage to property or other hazards that may be suffered by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*], and its personnel as a result of their work pertaining to the Activities.

5. Any subcontractors, including NGOs under contract with *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*], shall work under the supervision of the designated official of *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]]. These subcontractors shall remain accountable to *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] for the manner in which assigned functions are discharged.

6 Upon signature of this Letter, UNDP will make payments to *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]], according to the schedule of payments specified in Attachment 3: Schedule of Activities, Facilities and Payments.

7. *[The Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall not make any financial commitments or incur any expenses which would exceed the budget for the Activities as set forth in Attachment 3. *[The Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall regularly consult with UNDP concerning the status and use of funds and shall promptly advise UNDP any time when *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] is aware that the budget to carry out these Activities is insufficient to fully implement the project in the manner set out in the Attachment 2. UNDP shall have no obligation to provide *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] with any funds or to make any reimbursement for expenses incurred by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] in excess of the total budget as set forth in Attachment 3.

8. *[The Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall submit a cumulative financial report each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December). The report will be submitted to UNDP through the UNDP Country Director or UNDP Resident Representative within 30 days following those dates. The format will follow the standard UNDP expenditure report [a model copy of which is provided as Attachment 4]. UNDP will include the financial report by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] in the financial report for [*number and title of project*].

9. *[The Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall submit such progress reports relating to the Activities as may reasonably be required by the project manager in the exercise of his or her duties.

10. *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall furnish a final report within 12 months after the completion or termination of the Activities, including a list of non-expendable equipment purchased by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] and all relevant audited or certified financial statements and records related to such Activities, as appropriate, pursuant to its Financial Regulations and Rules.

11. Equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP or procured through UNDP funds will be disposed as agreed, in writing, between UNDP and *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]].

12. Any changes to the Project Document which would affect the work being performed by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] in accordance with Attachment 2 shall be recommended only after consultation between the parties.

13. For any matters not specifically covered by this Letter, the Parties would ensure that those matters shall be resolved in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Project Document and any revisions thereof and in accordance with the respective provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the [Government ministry/institution/IGO] and UNDP.

14. The arrangements described in this Letter will remain in effect until the end of the project, or the completion of activities of *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] according to Attachment 2, or until terminated in writing (with 30 days notice) by either party. The schedule of payments specified in Attachment 3 remains in effect based on continued performance by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] unless it receives written indication to the contrary from UNDP.

15. Any balance of funds that is undispersed and uncommitted after the conclusion of the Activities shall be returned within 90 days to UNDP.

16. Any amendment to this Letter shall be effected by mutual agreement, in writing,

17. All further correspondence regarding this Letter, other than signed letters of agreement or amendments thereto should be addressed to [*name and address of Country Director/Resident Representative, UNDP*].

18. *[The Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] shall keep the UNDP Country Director/Resident Representative fully informed of all actions undertaken by them in carrying out this Letter.

19. UNDP may suspend this Agreement, in whole or in part, upon written notice, should circumstances arise which jeopardize successful completion of the Activities.

20. Any dispute between the UNDP and [*the Government ministry/institution/IGO*] arising out of or relating to this Letter which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall, at the request of either party, be submitted to a Tribunal of three arbitrators. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third arbitrator, who shall be the chairperson of the Tribunal. If, within 15 days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator referred to. The Tribunal shall determine its own procedures, provided that any two arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and all decisions shall require the agreement of any two arbitrators. The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the parties as assessed by the Tribunal. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be final and binding on the parties.

21. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two copies of this Letter. Your acceptance shall thereby constitute the basis for your *[Government ministry's/institution's/IGO's*]] participation in the implementation of the project.

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of UNDP

[*Name and title*]

[*Date*]

Signed on behalf of *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]]

[*Name and title*]

[*Date*]

Attachment 1

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Attachment 2

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Project number: Project title:

Results to be achieved by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]]

Provide a summary of the results to be achieved by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]], particularly the outputs they are expected to produce.

Work to be performed by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]]

Explain the activities to be carried out by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]].

Description of inputs:

Provide a detailed description of the project inputs by activity. This may include personnel, contracts, training, equipment, miscellaneous and micro-capital grants.

Annexes:

Attach, as appropriate, job descriptions for consultants, terms of reference for contracts, technical specifications for equipment items, training nomination forms, etc.

Attachment 3

Scheduled of Activities, Facilities and Payments

Year
_____

EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES** *List all activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated outputs*	**Timeframe**				**Planned Budget**		**Schedule of payments by UNDP**			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Budget Description	Amount	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
						Total					

Note:

- Expenditures for personnel services may be limited to salary, allowances and other entitlements, including the reimbursement of income taxes due and travel costs on appointment to the project, duty travel within the programme country or region and repatriation costs.
- UNDP shall be responsible for providing miscellaneous services such as secretarial assistance, postage and cable services and transportation as may be required by *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]] in carrying out their assignment.
- Adjustments within each of the sections may be made in consultation between UNDP and *[the Government ministry/institution/IGO*]]. Such adjustments may be made if they are in keeping with the provisions of the Programme Support/Project Document and if they are found to be in the best interest of the project.

Attachment 4

MODEL UNDP EXPENDITURE REPORT

Period _____

EXPECTED CP	**PLANNED**	**Planned Budget**	**Payments and Expenditures**

OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	**ACTIVITIES** *List all activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated outputs*	Budget Description	Amount	Payments received	Expenditures	Balance
		Total				

Annex 6. Terms of Reference Global ABS Project Steering Committee

Responsibilities

The PSC will provide overall strategic policy and management direction for the project and play a critical role in reviewing and approving the project planning & execution conducted by the PCU and the Executing Agency. In line with the adoption of an adaptive management approach, the PSC will review project progress, make recommendations and adopt the (biennial) project work plans and budget.

Whenever feasible, approval by the Steering Committee members of interim revisions (as applicable) of the biennial project work plans and budgets will be sought by electronic means, in order to optimize cost-efficiency of the project management arrangements.

Specific Duties

Specific functions of the Steering Committee will include:

- Review and approve the Initiation Plan (if such plan was required and submitted to the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC).
- Agree on Project Manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the GPC;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on GPC tolerances in the AWP and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when GPC's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;
- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement);
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

As the PSC will provide overall guidance to the Project it will not be expected to deal with day-to-day management and administration of the Project. This will be handled by the GPC, in coordination with the Executing Agency, and under guidance from the Offices of the Implementing Agency (to ensure conformity with UN's requirements).

The PSC is especially responsible for evaluation and monitoring of Project outputs and achievements. In its formal meetings, the PSC will be expected to review the Project work plan and budget expenditure, based on the GPC's report. The PSC should be consulted for supporting any changes to the work plan or budget, and is responsible for ensuring that the Project remains on target with respect

to its outputs. Where necessary, the PSC will support definition of new targets in coordination with, and approval from, the Implementing/Executing Agencies.

Membership

The Global ABS Project Steering Committee is expected to be composed of:

- Representative of the GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub Manager
- Representatives of key co-financing partners (UNV)
- Country Representatives

Other parties can be invited as observers to the Project Steering Committee Meetings, as deemed relevant and beneficial for the implementation of the Global ABS Project.

Frequency and Conduct of Meetings

It is anticipated that there will be at least three full meetings of the PSC to take place at the following times during the duration of the Global ABS Project:

- Project Inception
- Project Midterm
- Project End

Other options such as meetings of representative groupings of the PSC, teleconferencing and e-mail will be explored to allow for discussion and review of project matters during the years when no formal Steering Committee Meeting are planned.

The GPC will be responsible for ensuring close liaison within the PSC. Formal meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the PCU in consultation with, and at the request of, the other SC members.

Annex 7. Draft Terms of Reference for Project Coordinating Unit Staff

Draft Terms of Reference for the Global Project Coordinator (GPC)

Duties and Responsibilities

The Global Project Coordinator (GPC) will be responsible for the overall coordination of all aspects of the Global ABS project. He/she shall liaise directly with designated officials of the Participating Countries, other Members of the PSC, the Implementing Agency, the Executing Agency and Project Partners, UNDP Country Offices, existing and potential additional project donors and stakeholders, and others as deemed appropriate and necessary by the PSC or by the GPC him/herself. The GPC will also be responsible for the management of the project as well as for the delivery of a number of technical activities. The budget and associated work plan will provide guidance on the day-to-day implementation based on the approved Project Document. He/she shall be responsible for delivery of all substantive, managerial and financial reports from and on behalf of the Project. He/she will provide overall supervision for all staff in the Project Coordination Unit, as well as guiding and supervising all external policy relations, especially those related to other GEF-funded ABS Projects.

General responsibilities of the GPC include:

- Directly supervise the day to day work of the PCU through a team consisting of professional, technical and administrative staff
- Prepare an Operational Work Plan for the duration of the project and corresponding Annual Work Plans based on the Project Document and Inception Report, under the general supervision of the Project Steering Committee and in close consultation and coordination with related Projects, National Focal Points, GEF Partners, and relevant donors
- Coordinate and monitor the activities described in the Work Plan
- Supervise the collection and analysis of lessons learned and best practices, and design replication strategies
- Organize and supervise all reporting activities to the GEF, Implementing and Executing agencies, ensuring adherence to the Agencies' administrative, financial and technical reporting requirements:
    - Ensure project compliance with all UN and GEF policies, regulations and procedures, as well as reporting requirements
- Directly supervise the implementation of technical activities at the country level in one project regions: LAC.
- Ensure consistency between the various project elements and related activities provided or funded by other donor organizations
- Prepare and/or oversee the development of Terms of Reference for consultants and contractors
- Promote the Project and seek opportunities to leverage additional co-funding
- Represent the Project at meetings and other project related fora within the region and globally, as required.

Administrative responsibilities of the GPC include:

- Oversee and manage project finances including approval of all administrative and financial reports, external communications and travel requests, as well as the acquisition of equipment, goods and services
- Manage the PCU, its staff, and budget, in line with UNDP Rules & Regulations
- Keep the PSC informed of project development including through the organization of PSC meetings
- Prepare the agenda and all technical background documentation, in consultation with other partners, for PSC meetings
- Acts as Secretary to the PSC meetings

Qualifications and Experience

- Post-graduate degree (Masters or similar or equivalent related working experience) in Conservation of Biodiversity, Natural Resources Management, Environmental Law, or a directly related field.
- At least ten years of working experience in project management and the fields related to the assignment, including experience in Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing, at national and international levels.
- Demonstrated experience in planning, management, and coordination of multi-disciplinary projects, preferably of bi-national or regional scope, including team-building skills
- Familiarity with the goals and procedures of international organizations, in particular those of the GEF, UNDP, and those of other partner institutions related to the ABS Global project, will be considered an asset.
- Experience in administration for budget and human resources management required.
- Previous work experience in one or more of the participating countries, and previous work experience in the region on issues related to Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing, will be favourably considered.
- The successful candidate will be fluent in both oral and written English. Knowledge of French and/or Spanish and other languages used in the Projects regions will be considered an asset.
- Demonstrated diplomatic, interpersonal, networking and negotiating skills
- Excellent analytical skills. Effective oral and written presentation & communication skills.
- Good planning and organizational skills, ability to work under tight deadlines.
- Demonstrated management, interpersonal and networking skills.
- Ability to work both independently and as a member of a team.
- Adherence to UN Core Values: commitment to teamwork, accountability, creativity, client orientation, continuous learning, technological awareness, openness to change and ability to manage complex situations, respect for diversity.
- Good professional knowledge of main office computer applications.

Draft Terms of Reference for the Regional Project Coordinators (RPCs) (3)

The RPCs will be responsible for the overall coordination of all aspects of the Global ABS project at the regional level: Central/Eastern Europe and Arab States, and Africa. He/she will liaise directly with designated officials of the Participating Countries, UNDP Country Offices, and existing and potential additional project donors and stakeholders. The RPCs for the Central/Eastern Europe and Arab States and the Africa regions will be based in Istanbul, Turkey. They will be full-time UNDP staff paid by the project. The RPC for the Asia-Pacific will be a home-based International Consultant paid by project funds.

General responsibilities of the RPCs include:

- Assist the GPC in the preparation of an Operational Work Plan for the duration of the project and corresponding Annual Work Plans based on the Project Document and Inception Report, under the general supervision of the Project Steering Committee and in close consultation and coordination with related Projects, National Focal Points, GEF Partners, and relevant donors;
- Directly supervise the implementation of technical activities at the country level in three project regions: LAC, Asia-Pacific, and Africa;
- Coordinate and monitor the activities described in the Work Plan for the regions/countries of work;
- Collect and analyze lessons learned and best practices, and design replication strategies within the regions/countries of work;
- Ensure consistency between the various project elements and related activities provided or funded by other donor organizations within the regions/countries of work;

- Assist the GPC in organizing all technical reporting activities to the GEF, Implementing and Executing agencies, ensuring adherence to the Agencies' technical reporting requirements;
- Promote the Project and seek opportunities to leverage additional co-funding;
- Represent the Project at meetings and other project related fora within the region and globally, as required.

Qualifications and Experience

- Post-graduate degree (Masters or similar or equivalent related working experience) in Conservation of Biodiversity, Natural Resources Management, Environmental Law, or a directly related field;
- At least five years of working experience in the fields related to the assignment, including experience in Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing, at national and international levels;
- Demonstrated experience in planning, management, and coordination of multi-disciplinary projects, preferably of bi-national or regional scope, including team-building skills;
- Familiarity with the goals and procedures of international organizations, in particular those of the GEF, UNDP, and those of other partner institutions related to the ABS Global project, will be considered an asset;
- Previous work experience in one or more of the participating countries, and previous work experience in the region on issues related to Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing, will be favourably considered;
- The successful candidate will be fluent in both oral and written English. Knowledge of French and/or Spanish and other languages used in the Project regions will be considered an asset;
- Demonstrated diplomatic, interpersonal, networking and negotiating skills;
- Excellent analytical skills. Effective oral and written presentation & communication skills;
- Good planning and organizational skills, ability to work under tight deadlines;
- Demonstrated management, interpersonal and networking skills;
- Ability to work both independently and as a member of a team;
- Adherence to UN Core Values: commitment to teamwork, accountability, creativity, client orientation, continuous learning, technological awareness, openness to change and ability to manage complex situations, respect for diversity;
- Good professional knowledge of main office computer applications.

Draft Terms of Reference for the Project Operations Analyst

The Project Operations Analyst will be responsible for the financial and administrative management of the project activities and assists in the preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and progress reports for review and monitoring by UNDP. The Project Operations Analyst will have the following responsibilities:

- Responsible for providing general financial and administrative support to the project;
- Take own initiative and perform daily work in compliance with annual work schedules;
- Assist project management in performing budget cycle: planning, preparation, revisions, and budget execution;
- Draft contracts for international/local consultants and all project staff, in accordance with instructions by the Contracts Office at UNDP;
- Draft agreements for entities related to the project, in accordance with instructions by the Contracts Office at UNDP;
- Provide assistance to partner agencies involved in project activities, performing and monitoring financial aspects to ensure compliance with budgeted costs in line with UNDP policies and procedures;
- Monitor project expenditures, ensuring that no expenditure is incurred before it has been authorized;

- Assist project team in drafting quarterly and yearly project progress reports concerning financial issues;
- Ensure that UNDP procurement rules are followed during procurement activities that are carried out by the project and maintain responsibility for the inventory of the project assets;
- Perform preparatory work for mandatory and general budget revisions, annual physical inventory and auditing, and assist external evaluators in fulfilling their mission;
- Prepare all outputs in accordance with the UNDP administrative and financial office guidance;
- Ensure the project utilizes the available financial resources in an efficient and transparent manner;
- Ensure that all project financial activities are carried out on schedule and within budget to achieve the project outputs;
- Perform all other financial related duties, upon request.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Diploma of higher education in finance, business sciences, or related fields;
- A minimum of five years' experience in fields relevant to the specific duties of the job, preferably in an international organization or related to project implementation;
- A demonstrated ability in the financial management of development projects and in liaising and cooperating with government officials, NGOs, etc.;
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure;
- Team-oriented, possesses a positive attitude, and works well with others;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Excellent verbal and writing communication skills in English;
- Good professional knowledge of main office computer applications;
- Previous experience working with a GEF-supported project is considered an asset.

Draft Terms of Reference for the Project Assistant

The Project Operations Analyst shall be responsible for providing support to the GPC for the day-to-day management of the project and secretarial or assistance functions. The Project Assistant will have the following responsibilities:

- Assist the GPC in all project implementation activities;
- Make logistical arrangements for the organization of meetings, consultation processes, and media;
- Provide secretarial support for the project staff;
- Draft correspondence related to assigned project areas; provide clarification, follow up, and responses to requests for information;
- Assume overall responsibility for administrative matters of a more general nature, such as registry and maintenance of project files;
- Provide support to the GPC and project staff in the coordination and organization of planned activities and their timely implementation;
- Assist the GPC in liaising with key stakeholders from the government counterpart, co-financing agencies, and NGOs, as required;
- Ensure the proper use and care of the instruments and equipment used on the project;
- Ensure the project utilizes the available administrative resources in an efficient and transparent manner;
- Resolve all administrative and support issues that might arise during the project.
- Provide assistance in all logistical arrangements concerning project implementation;
- Perform all other administrative duties, upon request.

Qualifications and Skills:

- A minimum of three years' experience in administrative work, preferably in an international organization or related to project implementation;
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure;

- Team-oriented, possesses a positive attitude, and works well with others;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Excellent verbal and writing communication skills in English;
- Good professional knowledge of main office computer applications;
- Previous experience working with a GEF-supported project is considered an asset.

Communications Expert

The Communications Expert will be responsible for the advisory and conduction of the communication, raise-awareness, and visibility activities related to the project at global level. This position will work closely with the Project Knowledge Management Specialist. The Communication Specialist will be a national consultant based in Istanbul and will report directly to the GPC.

Responsibilities:

- Coordinate and conduct the communication, raise-awareness and visibility campaigns of the project at regional and global levels;
- Coordinate the design, production and dissemination of diverse reports, publications and knowledge products through different media, including print, websites, and social networks.
- Promote visibility of the project results and activities through placement and distribution of information material and creative partnerships;
- Manage, update and maintain the contents of the project website;
- Advice and assist project teams on ABS at national and regional levels in developing awareness campaigns, communication strategies, visibility actions and media initiatives;
- Establish synergies with other GEF and non-GEF initiatives on ABS, governments, private sector entities, donor agencies, among other stakeholders to promote cooperation and coordination of ABS implementation-related efforts at the national, regional, and global levels;
- Build and strengthen relationships with relevant communications stakeholders and other GEF communication strategies at regional and global level;
- Draft and ensure that key results, reports, lessons learned and relevant success stories are disseminated through different communication vehicles, including the project website.

Qualifications and skills:

- Degree in Communiciations, International Cooperation, Environmental Studies, or other related field;
- At least 4-5 years of experience in the field of communiicatins, preferably focused on biodiversity, ABS or Nagoya Protocol thematic areas;
- Previous experience working with a GEF project is considered an asset;
- Ability to synthesize, systematize, edit and publish information to produce communiciations materials and products;
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills; commitment to team work and to working across disciplines;
- Fluency in English essential, both spoken and written. Working knowledge of Spanish and French is an asset.

Project Knowledge Management Specialist

The Project Knowledge Management Specialist will be responsible for supporting the operation of the CoP on ABS as well as the process of mapping experts and technical needs on ABS under the South-South Cooperation framework proposed for the project. This position will be under the direct supervision of the UNV programme in coordination with the Global Project Coordinator (secondary)

based in the UNDP Panama Regional Centre. This specialist will be an International UN Volunteer located in the UNV Panama Regional Office for LAC. The Project Knowledge Management Specialist will collaborate with the four Regional Coordinators of the project as well as with the Communication Expert.

Responsibilities:

- Define the structure of the CoP and specific issues to address ABS (e.g. purpose, action plans, members, communication methods, procedures, etc.);
- Support the interaction of the members of the CoP on ABS, who will be responsible for the generation and sharing of knowledge, exchange of experiences, and best practices;
- Manage the structure, operation, and content of the CoP on ABS;
- Seek synergies and complementarities with other CoPs or information platforms on ABS at the regional and global levels;
- Conduct global mapping of experts with expertise in ABS and specific issues related to Nagoya Protocol and the CBD;
- Conduct mapping of technical assistance requirements on ABS based on the South-South Cooperation framework proposed for the project;
- Support the UNDP regional and country offices in fulfilling the technical needs for ABS among the participating countries;
- Search for partnerships, resource mobilization, and synergies with other initiatives on ABS, governments, private sector entities, donor agencies, among other stakeholders, to address technical assistance requirements for ABS;
- Support the identification of a regional or international platform to host the website of the project;
- Coordinate the development, implementation, and maintenance of the website that will serve as the collaboration platform for the operation of the CoP on ABS;
- Jointly with the Communication Expert (as responsible), support the dissemination of information generated by the project regarding experiences, best practices, knowledge products, among others;

Qualifications and skills:

- Master's degree in international development/relations, environmental science, knowledge management, or other development-related fields;
- At least 2 years of professional experience in the field of knowledge management, preferably applied to the thematic areas of biodiversity conservation, ABS and the Nagoya Protocol;
- Knowledge of the thematic areas of ABS and Nagoya Protocol;
- Ability to synthesize, systematize, edit, and publish information to produce knowledge products;
- Experience working and coordinating with UNDP regional and country offices is considered an asset;
- Experience working with governments, private sector entities, local communities, and NGOs is an asset;
- Experience supporting the operation of CoPs and/or the conduction of South-South Cooperation mechanisms is considered an asset;
- Strong analytical, writing, and communication skills;
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills; commitment to teamwork and to working across disciplines;
- Focus on impact and results for the client and positive response to critical feedback;
- Fluency in English and Spanish is essential, both spoken and written; working knowledge of French is an asset.

Annex 8. Specific Gaps to be filled by the Project in the Participating Countries

Component 1. Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks		
1.1. National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities		
	Current state (baseline)	**Next actions/Proposals (Specific gaps to be filled by project)**
Albania	– There are no national ABS legal/political frameworks in place at the moment. – Biodiversity Protection Law 2006 has some provisions related to ABS that need to be developed and/or adapted to the Nagoya Protocol. – The NBSAP (about to be adopted) contains different elements related to ABS (such as protection of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture or protection of forest genetic diversity) and a specific target 8 ("foster and contribute to and equitable Access and Benefits sharing arising from the use of genetic resource"). This target includes two specific objectives: a) By 2020, raise awareness on ABS; and b) By 2020, create operational systems to protect TK.	– Assessment of the existing legal basis for the development of the ABS national system. – Development of the specific proposals to establish a comprehensive ABS national system. – Workshops or dialogue fora to understand the implications of the Nagoya Protocol at national level
Belarus	– There are no national ABS legal/political frameworks in place at the moment.	– Development of the necessary ABS bylaws.
Egypt	– There are no national ABS legal/political frameworks in place at the moment. – Draft ABS legislation under discussion since 2007	– Ensure that the draft ABS legal text is in line with the Nagoya Protocol and the competent authorities approve it.
India	– Legal framework in place: Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Biological Diversity Rules, 2004; Guidelines on ABS Regulations, 2014	– No specific action required.
Jordan	– There are no national ABS legal/political frameworks in place at the moment. – The NBSAP contains different targets and activities and reflects the amendment of the Environment Protection Law (Number 52 for the year 2006) as work already in progress	– Amendment of the Environment Protection Law introducing the development through bylaw regarding ABS. – Development of the specific ABS bylaw and related measures with the participation of all stakeholders including local communities.
Sudan	– There are no national ABS legal/political frameworks in place at the moment. The country relies on a sectoral approach for implementation of biodiversity protection	– Development of the basic elements of the ABS national policy by HCENR – Reviews and development of sectoral laws to implement the ABS system at national level.
Ecuador	– Several legal ABS measures are in place and have been implemented by the National Competent Authority. This legal framework includes the following measures: The National Constitution; Decision 391 of the Andean Community; Executive Decree 905 (regulation to the Decision 391) and the Criminal Code (sanctions for the unlawful appropriation of genetic resources). IPR legislation also provides for the " disclosure of origin" in IPR applications. Draft measures (to be adopted as regulations) on benefit sharing and PIC have also been also prepared. – There are not official initiatives or processes in place for the drafting of an amendment of the legal ABS framework to be put in line with the NP. – A sui generis system measure has been included in the proposal of the CODES and submitted to the Parliament.	– Update and amend the legal measures to be in line and fully compliant to the NP. However under the GEF Amphibious Conservation Project the update and review of the ABS regulation is also foreseen. To avoid repetition and ensure complementarily the Project will support the development of other mechanisms, such as the manual of procedures for the permitting administrative system and related supportive tools to improve the capacity to implement the legal framework in a manner that integrates obligations under existing legally binding instruments such as the ITPRFA, UNCLOS into the operation of the ABS regimen**.**
Panama	– There is an ABS legal framework. This framework includes: General Environmental Law (enabling and general provisions on ABS); the decree No. 25 of 2009 (main dedicated ABS regulation); resolutions (used for the processing of non commercial research); Criminal Code amendments of 2007. More recently Law No 25 of 2015 (providing for the creation of the	– Update and amend the legal measures in line and fully compliant to the NP. Starting point could be the products developed by the existing GEF ABS Project (development of a manual of procedure, initial assessments and steps for the drafting of an amendment of the Decree No, 25 on ABS, etc.).

	Ministry of Environment in Panama replacing the ANAM contains enabling provisions on ABS. – TK sui generis system in place since 2000 (Law No, 20 on TK and its regulation of 2001) focused on protection of traditional cultural expressions. In 2015 a Law for the Protection of Traditional Medicine (including ABS components such as PIC, benefit sharing) was approved by the Parliament and its pending publication. – An initiative at an early stage of development exists to develop a new regulation to be in line with the NP. However no draft has been prepared yet.	
Honduras	– Provisions in the Constitution (on ILCs rights) and International Conventions such as ILO 169, UNESCO Convention for the Safeguard of the Immaterial Patrimony are in force in the country. However, there is not a specific legal framework in place for ABS. An initiative to draft a biodiversity law is at early stages of development and may include ABS general (enabling) provisions (there is not a draft available). No stocktaking exercises or studies have been carried out in the recent years on the existing legal and institutional framework on ABS in the light of the NP.	– Support the enactment of a modern ABS legal framework in compliance with the NP, including the development of appropriate stocktaking studies.
Dominican Republic	– The ABS measures are limited to the chapter on ABS of the research regulation No. 7 of 2004 (for scientific research on protected areas and biodiversity more broadly). A draft ABS regulation has been finalized but it is not fully in line with the NP. – A chapter/ provisions on ABS are included in the Draft Biodiversity Law (which approval is uncertain).	– Support the enactment of a modern ABS legal framework in compliance with the NP. A draft regulation has been finalized but it does not fully cover all the ABS elements/components or it is not fully in line with the NP. The Project will strengthen and improve the quality of the existing draft regulation
Uruguay	– There is not an ABS legal framework in place. – A Draft ABS Law has been developed by the National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources with the participation of the Ministry of Environment. Approval of the draft law is uncertain – A detailed study/analysis of the current legal and institutional situation on ABS/NP was prepared by a consultant –supported by the update of the NBSAP project-. Study included precise recommendations to develop a roadmap for the implementation of an ABS legal regimen and of the NP.	– Support the enactment of a modern ABS legal framework in compliance with the NP. – The Draft ABS law should be revised to be in line with the NP and to improve its content.
Colombia	– Several legal ABS measures are in place and have been implemented by the National Competent Authority. This legal framework includes the following measures: The National Constitution; Law 99 of 1993; Decision 391 on ABS of the Andean Community; Decree No. 730 of 1997 and Law 3570 of 2011 (on the appointment of the NCA for ABS); decree1375 of 2013; decree No. 1376 of 2013; and resolution 1348 of 2014 (clarifying the activities which constitute access and are subject to the ABS regimen, including permits, contracts, etc.) – A consultancy report- under review- will be the basis for the drafting of benefit-sharing regulations/guidelines. – Free trade agreements have incorporated some references to the relationship between ABS/Biodiversity and IPR (seeking to promote mutually supportive implementation of both regimes). – The GEF ABS Project " Development and production of natural dyes in the Chocó Region of Colombia for the food, cosmetics and personal care industries under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol" (PIMS 5139) includes a component aimed at the enactment of a Decree or	– The GEF ABS Project (PIMS 5139) has a component for the development of a national ABS decree/regulation/guidelines on benefit sharing. To avoid repetition and ensure complementarities no particular support from the Project on this output is foreseen. However, the Project may support the development of other mechanisms and supportive tools to improve the capacity to implement the existing legal framework.

	resolution to facilitate the negotiation of monetary benefits between the user of genetic resources and the State for ABS agreements with commercial purposes (Outcome No. 4.1). – A concluded GEF Project on TK results in information to be used as the basis for the drafting of an official proposal for the protection of TK (sui generis system). However, there is not an official draft publicly available.	
Botswana	– No administrative, legislative and policy framework in place in relation to ABS in line with the requirements and provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	– Develop new legislative, administrative, and policy measures to meet the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol. This may be done in the context of the revision of the broader environmental Act.
Comoros	– No administrative, legislative and policy framework in place in relation to ABS in line with the requirements and provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	– Develop new legislative, administrative, and policy measures to meet the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Ethiopia	– Existing legislation and regulations on ABS but these are not in line with the requirements and provisions set out in the Nagoya Protocol	– Review and amend existing law and regulation on ABS in line with new requirements and obligations envisaged under the Nagoya Protocol.
Kenya	– Kenya has the environmental management and co-ordination (conservation of biological diversity and resources, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing) regulations, 2006 as the regulation on ABS. – The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 has provisions on rights to reasonable access to wildlife and benefit sharing.	– Revision of the legislative framework (including gap analysis) to ensure that the Acts and regulations are in line with the requirements and obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol,
Rwanda	– A draft ministerial order governing the access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization in Rwanda has been developed. – Other related existing laws: a) Organic Law n° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda, especially in its articles 4, 19, 52 and 82; b) The Law n° 70/2013 of 02/09/2013 governing Biodiversity in Rwanda, especially in its Article 29; and c) The Law n° 31/2009 of 26/10/2009 on the protection of intellectual property,	– The UNEP GEF project for the COMIFAC region will focus on providing support for the development of legislative, administrative, and policy measures in Rwanda. Rwanda has requested that the project focuses on Components 2 and 3 only.
Seychelles	– No administrative, legislative and policy framework in place in relation to ABS in line requirements and provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.	– Develop new legislative, administrative and policy measures to meet the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol. As noted above the 2005 bill could be a good starting basis.
South Africa	– Existing legislation and regulations on ABS but these are not in line with the requirements and provisions set out in the Nagoya Protocol.	– Review and amend existing law and regulation on ABS in line with new requirements and obligations envisaged under the Nagoya Protocol.
Tajikistan	– The national framework is still to be developed, though the NBBC has translated the Nagoya Protocol into Tajik for supporting ratification of the Protocol.	– Development of national ABS policy and regulatory framework.
Myanmar	– Currently, there is no ABS framework that is available to support implementation of ABS issues. Myanmar participated in the UNEP GEF ABS capacity building project that resulted in the drafting of an ABS roadmap for the country.	– Development of national ABS policy and regulatory framework.
Samoa	– Access permit system exists with permits being given for access to genetic resources though there is no benefit-sharing element in the permits. There is no comprehensive ABS framework in the country.	– Revision of access permit system including a mechanism to monitor compliance will be put in place; Benefit sharing mechanism will be developed that will together with the access permit system be transformed into the ABS framework.
Mongolia	– No ABS framework that is available to support implementation of ABS issues.	– Development of national ABS policy and regulatory framework.
Kazakhstan	– No ABS framework that is available to support implementation of ABS issues.	– Development of national ABS policy and regulatory framework, including drafting a National ABS law.
1.2. Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources		

Albania	– There are no sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources. – The NBSAP (about to be adopted) contains an specific objective to create by 2020 an operational systems to protect TK.	– Assessment of the legal basis and need for such institutional framework, as an element of the ABS national system.
Belarus	– There are no sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Assessment of the legal basis and need for such institutional framework, as an element of the ABS national system.
Egypt	– There are no sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Communication and capacity building activities with the institutions that will implement the sui generis system.
India	– There are sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– No action required by the project.
Jordan	– There are no sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources – The NBSAP foresees different activities in this specific aspect	– Development of the sui generis systems for protection of TK as contained in the NBSAP.
Sudan	– There are no sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Assessment of the legal basis and needs for such institutional framework, as an element of the ABS national system.
Ecuador	– A proposal for the establishment of a sui generis system for the protection of TK associated to genetic resources has been submitted to the Parliament (as a component/chapter of the CODES). – Both IEPI and SENESCYT have promoted or are planning initiatives in relation to TK protection such as: promotion of a digital data base (repository) of TK; a protocol to carry out research on TK; the establishment of dialogue to mainstream TK into different sectors; legal protection of TK in the CODES, the development of the anti-biopiracy committee; information and capacity building for the ILCs; and the support of BCP, jointly with MAE	– Drafting of regulations of the sui generis measure (expected to be adopted soon). – Awareness raising and capacity building for the implementation of the sui generis system included in the CODES.
Panama	– TK sui generis system in place since 2000 (Law No, 20 on TK and its regulation of 2001) focused on protection of traditional cultural expressions. In 2015 a Law for the Protection of Traditional Medicine (including ABS components such as PIC, benefit sharing) was approved by the Parliament and its pending publication. – For several years registration of TK (mainly traditional cultural expressions) has occurred under this legal framework. – The Intellectual Property Office is supporting a project aimed at the identification, compilation and register of TK.	– There are a variety of legal measures in place on TK protections/sui generis system. This should not be a priority for the Project. Current sui generis system does not covered some forms of TK associated to genetic resources. Approved law on traditional medicine could cover some biodiversity related areas. However, filling out the gaps can still strengthen the sui generis system regimen.
Honduras	– There is not a sui generis system for TK protection. – However, in the context of the UN-REED project an activity has been foreseen to develop a law on free prior informed consent (applicable to the management of natural resources but it may also cover access to genetic resources and associated TK).	– TK protection was identified as a mayor gap. Project may promote the inclusion of specific provisions (sui generis) for TK protection in the ABS legal framework. Development a comprehensive legal framework may be difficult, time consuming and expensive. Input, as appropriate, to the proposed FPIC Law could be also considered. – Based on the existing actions of the Intellectual property office to identify and seek protection through collective marks of biodiversity related products, the Project may support this initiative and increase its coverage and impacts.
Dominican Republic	– There are not indigenous peoples in the Dominican Republic. There is not a sui generis system for TK protection (in this case of local communities).	– Promote the inclusion of specific provisions (sui generis) for TK protection in the ABS legal framework. Development a comprehensive legal framework may be difficult, time consuming and expensive.

Uruguay	– There is not a sui generis system for TK protection. Most of the ILCs belong to the local communities category	– Promote the inclusion of specific provisions (sui generis) for TK protection in the ABS legal framework. Development a comprehensive legal framework may be difficult, time consuming and expensive.
Colombia	– A GEF Project on TK generated information to be used as the basis for the drafting of an official proposal for the protection of TK (sui generis system). However, there is not any official draft publicly available.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Develop a supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.
Comoros	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Develop a supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.
Ethiopia	– Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources is in place through the proclamation and regulation.	– Review and align institutional framework with the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Kenya	– The protection of TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources is not well captured in the current legislative framework.	– Assist in defining parameters as to how this aspect could be taken into account in the revised legal/ regulatory and institutional framework.
Rwanda	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Develop a legislative and regulatory framework in line with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol
Seychelles	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Develop a supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.
South Africa	– Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources is in place through the law and regulation.	– Review and align institutional framework with the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Tajikistan	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Strengthen the National Competent Authority to deal with issue of developing the frameworks including the development of a database for designing sui generis ways of cataloguing TK and use of genetic resources to support implementation of the ABS policy and regulatory framework.
Myanmar	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Strengthen the National Competent Authority for the development of frameworks including drafting of guidelines for the protection of TK.
Samoa	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Strengthen the National Competent Authority for the development of frameworks including drafting of guidelines for the protection of TK.
Mongolia	– Survey and documentation of TK and information related to agrobiodiversity initiated.	– Strengthen the National Competent Authority for the development of frameworks including drafting of guidelines for the protection of TK.
Kazakhstan	– No supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources	– Strengthen the National Competent Authority for the development of frameworks including drafting of guidelines for the protection of TK.
1.3. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance.		
Albania	ABS system not in place, so capacity/experience is restricted to some sectors (plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, forest genetic diversity and traditional breeds and varieties)	– Understanding of the implications of the Nagoya Protocol by all the relevant (sectoral) authorities and to develop the ABS national system: access applications, model contractual clauses, and tracking of ABS agreements.

Belarus	National authorities in place. ABS system not in place, so no capacity/experience on these elements.	– Understanding of the implications of the Nagoya Protocol by all the relevant (sectoral) authorities and to develop the ABS national system: access applications, model contractual clauses, and tracking of ABS agreements.
Egypt	– ABS system not in place, so capacity is restricted to some sectors (PGRFA) and/or projects related to medicinal plants.	– Understanding of the procedures of the ABS national system to be adopted and institutional capacity in the implementing of those procedures at the adequate level.
India	– Fair capacity on these elements.	– No action to be taken by the project.
Jordan	– ABS system not in place, so no capacity/experience on any of these elements. Limited capacity at the Royal Botanic Garden.	– Understanding of the implications of the Nagoya Protocol by all the relevant (sectoral) authorities and to develop the ABS national system: access applications, model contractual clauses, and tracking of ABS agreements.
Sudan	– ABS system not in place, so no capacity/experience on any of these elements.	– Understanding of the implications of the Nagoya Protocol by all the relevant (sectoral) authorities and to develop the ABS national system: access applications, model contractual clauses, and tracking of ABS agreements.
Ecuador	– Under the Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, a Genetic Resources Unit operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues. – Skills and capacities have been achieved for processing and concluding ABS agreements for non-commercial purposes. However, limited capacity to negotiate ABS commercial agreements and to monitoring and tracking of ABS projects exists. – International Cooperation Projects –with an ABS capacity building component- have contributed to increase national capacities in these areas. – Capacity building is also a component of the GEF project entitled " Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of Its Genetic Resources.	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of ABS agreements.
Panama	– Under the Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, a Genetic Resources Unit (UNARGEN) operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues. However, officers of that department are also responsible for other fields of work (wildlife, exotic species, etc.). – Limited skills and capacity have been achieved for processing and concluding ABS agreements for non-commercial purposes. However, there is not enough capacity to negotiate ABS commercial agreements and to monitoring and tracking of ABS projects. – International Cooperation Projects –with an ABS capacity building component- have contributed to the increase national capacities in these areas. UNARGEN has not an official plan/initiative to increase capacities. – Capacity building is also a component of the GEF project "Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama.	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of ABS agreements.
Honduras	– Low/extremely low capacities to process ABS applications, negotiate ABS contracts and for monitoring and tracking of ABS projects. – There are not official plans/initiatives to develop capacities on these areas. – Issues of contract negotiation, permitting system operation, and tracking and monitoring of ABS permits/agreements identified as key tasks for the implementation of the ABS	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of ABS agreements.
Dominican Republic	– Under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Directorate of Biodiversity, a Genetic Resources Department operates. However, the officers of that department are also responsible for other work.	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of

	– Limited skills and capacities have been achieved for processing and concluding ABS agreements for non-commercial purposes. However, there is not enough capacity to negotiate ABS commercial agreements and to monitoring and tracking of ABS projects. – International Cooperation Projects –with an ABS capacity building component- have contributed to the increase national capacities in these areas. The Department has not developed any official plan/initiative to increase capacities.	ABS agreements.
Uruguay	– Low/extremely low capacities to process ABS applications, negotiate ABS contracts and for monitoring and tracking of ABS projects. – There are not official plans/initiatives to develop capacities on these areas. – Issues of contract negotiation, permitting system including processing ABS applications and tracking and monitoring of ABS permits/agreements identified as a key tasks for the implementation of ABS.	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of ABS agreements.
Colombia	– Under the MADS, Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Directorate, a Genetic Resources Unit operates with officers dedicated to ABS issues. – Skills and capacity have been achieved for processing and concluding ABS agreements for non-commercial purposes. However, limited capacity to negotiate ABS commercial agreements and to monitoring and tracking of these kind of ABS projects. – International Cooperation Projects –with an ABS capacity building component- have contributed to increase national capacities in these areas. – Capacity building is also a component of the GEF project entitled " Development and production of natural dyes in the Chocó Region of Colombia for the food, cosmetics and personal care industries under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol: Project PIMS 5139.	– Support (e.g., workshops; the development of training modules; visits to other countries, etc.), the development and improvement of the National Agencies capacities/skills in key areas specially the negotiation and monitoring and tracking of ABS agreements.
Botswana	– Several institutions seem to be involved in ABS related activities. The institutions and authorities seem to have no coordination mechanisms, especially where the resources in question are managed by several agencies covering different sectors.	– Training and the development of skills of officials so that they can effectively fulfill the functions envisaged for the National Competent Authority.
Comoros	– Lack of capacity in this regard. No designated and capacitated institutions to fulfill the roles and responsibilities envisaged under the Protocol.	– Training of local lawyers for the negotiation of ABS contract. – Training of relevant institutions (government and research) in the negotiation of viable ABS contracts and partnerships. – Training in IPR aspects of ABS contracts.
Ethiopia	– Limited experience and lessons learned in relation to the Tefff case but there is still a general lack of expertise among relevant institutions in relation to the negotiation and conclusion ABS agreements and partnerships.	– There has been some training undertaken in the past in relation to the negotiation of ABS contract. These training have mainly focused on general aspect of contract negotiation but more ABS tailored training sessions are needed to build the capacity of relevant government institutions. – Training on intellectual property aspects of contracts and business models/value chains are needed.
Kenya	– NEMA is the designated authority for ABS implementation. An ABS focal point has still not been nominated it is unclear if the focal point will be with NEMA or the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	– Support the institutional setting in line with the Nagoya Protocol including: The National Focal Point, The Competent National Authority, and ABS Checkpoints. – Design an Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance. – Streamline the ABS system to be a one-stop shop window to ensure an effective and efficient ABS licensing and monitoring system.
Rwanda	– See comment above on the administrative, legislative and policy measures.	– No support expected from this project.

Seychelles	– There is a general lack of expertise in this regard. The University of Seychelles has some limited experience in the negotiation of ABS contracts for academic research purposes.	– Formalize procedures for the issuance of ABS-related permits, including clearly laid out rules and procedures.
South Africa	– The DEA as the NCA has substantial experience and expertise in relation to ABS.	– Provide training on the meaning of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and what functions these will entail for the CAN.
Tajikistan	– In the absence of specific national projects and activities, currently the capacities of authorities and agencies are minimal.	– Targeted training, capacity building programs to be put in place including on issues related to negotiating ABS agreements and in line with the Genetic Resources Law.
Myanmar	– In the absence of specific national projects and activities, currently the capacities of authorities and agencies are minimal.	– Targeted training, capacity-building programs be put in place including on issues related to negotiating ABS agreements and biodiscovery.
Samoa	– In the absence of specific national projects and activities, currently the capacities of authorities and agencies are minimal. However, access permits are being provided.	– Targeted training, capacity-building programs be put in place including on issues related to negotiating ABS agreements and biodiscovery.
Mongolia	– In the absence of specific national projects and activities, currently the capacities of authorities and agencies are minimal. However, plans have been drafted for creating a TK information system.	– Targeted training, capacity-building programs be put in place including on issues related to negotiating ABS agreements and biodiscovery.
Kazakhstan	– In the absence of specific national projects and activities, currently the capacities of authorities and agencies are minimal.	– Targeted training, capacity-building programs be put in place including on issues related to negotiating ABS agreements and biodiscovery.
1.4. Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol.		
Albania	– National biodiversity CHM (nfp-al.eionet.eu.int) but not operating.	– Expansion of the national biodiversity CHM to accommodate ABS and development of other mechanisms.
Belarus	– None of these instruments seems to be in place	– Develop a national ABS CHM.
Egypt	– National biodiversity CHM in place (www.egyptchm.org/) – Other instruments not available	– Full operation of the national biodiversity CHM for ABS and introduction of fora at the national level for the exchange of experiences and dialogue between different stakeholders
India	– National ABS-CH already in place (http://www.nbaindia.org/) – Other elements can be strengthened	– Promote dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and researchers to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources.
Jordan	– None of these instruments seems to be in place	– Develop a national ABS CHM.
Sudan	– National biodiversity CHM in place (May 2015). Other instruments are not in place	– Expansion of the national biodiversity CHM to accommodate ABS and development of other mechanisms.
Ecuador	– There is not a national ABS CHM or a national system developed for the dissemination of ABS information. There is, however, a national environmental information system and a CBD CHM. – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level or to promote dialogues and collaboration between sectors. – Several national institutions have a considerable understanding of ABS and its role for the national economy, especially SENESCYT, IEPI, and the Ministry of Environment.	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system. Linkages with the National environmental information system/CBD CHM could be provided.

Panama	– There is not a national ABS CHM or a national system developed for the dissemination of ABS information. – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level or to promote dialogues and collaboration between sectors. – However the GEF- ABS Project has supported the development of "dialogue tables" among different governmental agencies to inform and raise awareness on the ABS and the NP.	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system.
Honduras	– There is not a national ABS CHM or a national system developed for the dissemination of ABS information. – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level or to promote dialogues and collaboration between sectors	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system.
Dominican Republic	– There is not a national ABS CHM or a national system developed for the dissemination of ABS information. – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level or to promote dialogues and collaboration between sectors	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system.
Uruguay	– There is not a national ABS CHM or a national system developed for the dissemination of ABS information. There is, however, an initiative to develop a CBD CHM as part of the update of the NBSAP Project. – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level. Some national institutions have a considerable understanding of genetic resources (not necessarily of ABS) and its role for the national economy. – Nevertheless, the National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources- with participation and memberships from the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Environment, Foreign Affairs, Universities, IICA, etc.) has played a critical role in the process of drafting the ABS law and addressing ABS issues through the dialogue between its members.	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system. Linkages with the development of the CBD CHM could be provided.
Colombia	– There is not a national ABS CHM. There is, however, a CBD CHM. Web page of the Ministry/Genetic Resources Unit provides update and relevant information on national ABS issues (legislation, register of contracts, etc.). – No permanent processes or mechanisms are in place or institutionalized to increase the understanding of the importance of genetic resources/ ABS at the ministerial level or to promote dialogues and collaboration between sectors. – Several national institutions have a considerable understanding of ABS and its role for the national economy, especially the MADS, Colciencias (national agency in charge of science, technology, and innovation), Institute for Research on Biological Resources Alexander Von Humboldt, Institute of Marine Coastal Research, the National University), and the Institute for Amazonian Research (Sinchi), etc.	– Facilitate the collection, dissemination and access to ABS information; promote dialogues between sectors and increase the understanding of the role of genetic resources in the national economy/innovation system.

Botswana	– There is a dedicated portal on ABS and the DEA's website contains information. Information on the portal is not update and there is no mechanism for disseminating this information to all relevant policy makers and stakeholders.	– Undertaking an assessing the usability of the current CHM and integrating aspects that will enable for sharing of ABS information. – Updating information on the portal to include specific information of relevance to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Comoros	– No ABS CHM in place	– Implement an ABS CHM. – Provide training to ensure that human capacity is build for the operation of the updated CHM.
Ethiopia	– General lack of technical and human capacity to set up a CHM. Limited capacity in terms of designing databases and portals but the existing structures are not leveraged to their full capacity and certainly not to the extent of meeting the requirements envisaged in the Nagoya Protocol.	– Skills training in relation to the development of relevant databases and improvement of the existing information sharing structures to ensure the wide dissemination of ABS information – Awareness raising of the importance of genetic resources / TK and ABS among all relevant institutions and local communities
Kenya	– Currently NEMA is the national focal point for CHM.	– Improve the general functions of the CHM including its design, functions, and interoperability to meet the provisions and requirements as set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Rwanda	– Currently REMA is the national focal point for the CHM.	– Improve the general functions of the ABS CHM including its design, functions, and interoperability to meet the provisions and requirements as set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Seychelles	– There is an existing national CHM for the CBD and it is well functioning	– Update the existing national CHM to meet the provisions and requirements as set out in the Nagoya Protocol. – Provide training to ensure that human capacity is build for the operation of the updated CHM.
South Africa	– Currently there is only a portal on the DEA website but this portal needs to be updated and its functionality enhanced with added features.	– Update ABS information on a central CHM platform. – Enhance technical capacity to operate a full fledged and functional ABS CHM.
Tajikistan	– Currently there is no ABS CHM in the country. Engagement of Ministries on ABS issues is minimal with limited options for dialogues between the stakeholders.	– Create a ABS CHM and support systems and institutions to manage the CHM; targeted database on bioresources and associated knowledge be developed; establish links to existing databases if available (e.g., genetic resources); organize periodical dialogues with stakeholders, including annual meetings of inter-ministerial groups; and establish a national campaign on ABS issues and the Nagoya Protocol.
Myanmar	– Currently there is no ABS CHM in the country. Engagement of Ministries on ABS issues is minimal with limited options for dialogues between the stakeholders.	– Create a ABS CHM and support systems and institutions to manage the CHM; targeted database on bioresources and associated knowledge be developed; establish links to existing databases if available (e.g., genetic resources); organize periodical dialogues with stakeholders, including annual meetings of inter-ministerial groups; and establish a national campaign on ABS issues and the Nagoya Protocol.
Samoa	– Currently there is no ABS CHM in the country. Engagement of Ministries on ABS issues exists but needs further strengthening. There are limited options for dialogue between the stakeholders.	– Create a ABS CHM and support systems and institutions to manage the CHM; targeted database on bioresources and associated knowledge be developed; establish links to existing databases if available (e.g., genetic resources); organize periodical dialogues with stakeholders, including annual meetings of inter-ministerial groups; and establish a national campaign on ABS issues and the Nagoya Protocol.

Mongolia	– Currently there is no ABS CHM in the country. Engagement of Ministries on ABS issues is minimal with limited options for dialogues between the stakeholders.	– Create a ABS CHM and support systems and institutions to manage the CHM; targeted database on bioresources and associated knowledge be developed; establish links to existing databases if available (e.g., genetic resources); organize periodical dialogues with stakeholders, including annual meetings of inter-ministerial groups; and establish a national campaign on ABS issues and the Nagoya Protocol.
Kazakhstan	– Currently there is no ABS CHM in the country. Engagement of Ministries on ABS issues is minimal with limited options for dialogues between the stakeholders.	– Create a ABS CHM and support systems and institutions to manage the CHM; targeted database on bioresources and associated knowledge be developed; establish links to existing databases if available (e.g., genetic resources); organize periodical dialogues with stakeholders, including annual meetings of inter-ministerial groups; and establish a national campaign on ABS issues and the Nagoya Protocol.
Component 2. Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts		
2.1. Existing and emerging partnerships for bio-discovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust.		
Albania	– No biodiscovery projects have been identify at the moment.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories."
Belarus	– No biodiscovery projects have been identified.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories."
Egypt	– No biodiscovery projects have been identify at the moment. Experience gained in previous projects in the medicinal plant sector.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories". Medicinal plant sector could be used as a pilot area.
India	– No biodiscovery projects have been identified.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories."
Jordan	– No biodiscovery projects have been identified.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories."
Sudan	– No biodiscovery projects have been identify at the moment.	– Identification of bio-discovery projects to generate "success stories".
Ecuador	– There are approximately 10 ABS permits/contracts all for non-commercial. One commercial ABS initiative is under negotiation (difficulties/capacity needs associated to the negotiation of MAT in the case of commercial projects have been identified as a result of the processing of this request) – Some national institutions- specially universities and research centers- involved on biodiscovery/bioprospecting – No official documentation of successful ABS stories, cases or lessons learnt has been identified.	– Promote ABS pilots/partnerships; studies on opportunities for bioprospecting and for commercial product development from genetic resources and associated TK; the design of bioprospecting programs/strategies to promote ABS partnerships: documenting existing ABS initiatives and lessons learnt; identification of business models; studies on the value of genetic resources for the national economy, etc.
Panama	– There are several cases of ABS permits for non-commercial research approved under the legal framework. Several commercial ABS initiatives are in the process of negotiation including with pharmaceutical companies such as PharmaMar (difficulties/capacity needs associated to the negotiation of MAT in the case of commercial projects have been identified as a result of the processing of these requests) – Several national institutions (e.g., University of Panama, CIFLORPAN, and INDICASAT) highly involved on biodiscovery/bioprospecting – Past experiences on ABS specially in the context of the ICBG have been documented by external consultants/parties and some lessons learnt have been identified	– Promote ABS pilots (or support the follow up of existing bioprospecting initiatives); studies on opportunities for bioprospecting and for commercial product development from genetic resources and associated TK; the design of bioprospecting programs/strategies to promote ABS partnerships: identification of business models; etc.
Honduras	– There are not officially approved ABS projects. – Few national institutions involved on biodiscovery/bioprospecting – No official documentation of successful ABS stories, cases or lessons learnt has been identified.	– Promote ABS pilots/partnerships; studies on opportunities for bioprospecting and for commercial product development from genetic resources and associated TK; the design of bioprospecting programs/strategies to promote ABS partnerships: documenting existing ABS initiatives and lessons learnt; identification of business

		models; studies on the value of genetic resources for the national economy, etc.
Dominican Republic	– There are 3 ABS permits granted/contracts signed. One for commercial purposes (proving the difficulties/capacity building needs associated to the negotiation of MAT in the case of ABS commercial projects) – Few national institutions- specially universities and research centers- involved on biodiscovery/bioprospecting – No official documentation of successful ABS stories, cases or lessons learnt in place.	– Promote ABS pilots/partnerships; studies on opportunities for bioprospecting and for commercial product development from genetic resources and associated TK; the design of bioprospecting programs/strategies to promote ABS partnerships: documenting existing ABS initiatives and lessons learnt; identification of business models; studies on the value of genetic resources for the national economy, etc.
Uruguay	– There are not officially approved ABS projects. – No official documentation of successful ABS stories, cases or lessons learnt has been identified.	– Promote ABS pilots/partnerships; studies on opportunities for bioprospecting and for commercial product development from genetic resources and associated TK; the design of bioprospecting programs/strategies to promote ABS partnerships: documenting existing ABS initiatives and lessons learnt; identification of business models; studies on the value of genetic resources for the national economy, etc.
Colombia	– There are 146 ABS permits/contracts for non-commercial research. Three commercial ABS initiatives have been approved and a contract signed between the MADS and the user (difficulties/capacity needs associated to the negotiation of MAT in these cases of commercial projects have been identified). – Initiatives to promote ABS partnerships/contracts are planned by the Ministry, including those contained in the draft Biotechnology and Bioprospecting Strategy. Another relevant planned program is the " Expedition Bio", which seeks to increase bioprospecting in the country. – Some national institutions- especially universities and research centers- involved on biodiscovery/bioprospecting such as Sinchi Institute, Alexander Von Humboldt, INVEMAR, National University, etc. – Past experiences on ABS contracts have been documented specially by a research group affiliated to the National University (PLEBIO), and lessons learnt have been identified.	– Promote and funded a concrete ABS pilot/partnerships based on already identified initiatives between Sinchi and local communities and use it as a pilot/ example linked to the draft Biotechnology and Bioprospecting Strategy (currently being prepared by the MADS).
Botswana	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Promote/establish biodiscovery partnerships.
Comoros	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– All needs to be done from scratch
Ethiopia	– Limited experience acquired in relation to the Teff (*Eragrostis tef*) case but there have not been many opportunities for fostering viable ABS partnerships and agreements	– Support the replication of the Experiences such as the Teff have to be emulated and multiplied
Kenya	– KWS as the lead agency has developed standard PIC and MAT to guide providers on entering into agreements with users. – KWS has pursued the lake Bogoria extremophile case whereby a biotechnology firm called Genencor International sold an enzyme it had extracted from one of the organisms found in Lake Bogoria—a special type called an "extremophile"—to its business partner, Procter & Gamble. Procter & Gamble ultimately used this enzyme to develop an extremely successful line of Tide bleach that was used to stonewash denim. In this case, Procter & Gamble have committed to share benefits accrued from the extremophile with people of Bogoria.	– Matchmaking between Kenya providers and potential users – Development of specific guidelines and codes of conducts to steer and encourage commercial research
Rwanda	– There is no database on the existing genetic resources in Rwanda – There is lack of genetic resources valorization strategies for a productive use of GRs and TK to promote sustainable economic development, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	– Development of valorization strategy – Inventory and creation of databases and registries to take stock of resources with potential.

Seychelles	– A few resources in the country such as the *Coco de Mer* have been identified as having some potential and have elicited outside interest but this has not resulted in the conclusion of partnerships or ABS agreements	– Help take stock of resources with high potentials – Development of valorization strategy. – Matchmaking (through studies) to identify potential users interested in the country's resources.
South Africa	– The Government of South Africa has developed a Biodiversity Economy Strategy (BES) aiming at guiding the sustainable growth of the wildlife and bioprospecting industries and to provide a basis for addressing constraints to growth, ensuring sustainability, identifying clear stakeholder's responsibilities and monitoring progress of the Enabling Actions. – The ambit of the biodiversity economy is bioprospecting (i.e., research on, or development or application of, indigenous biological/genetic resources for commercial or industrial exploitation and includes: the systematic search, collection or gathering of such resources or making extractions from such resources; the utilization of information regarding any traditional uses of such resources by indigenous communities; and the research on, or the application, development or modification of such traditional uses for commercial exploitation; the trading in and exporting of indigenous biological/genetic resources in order to develop and produce products, such as medicines, industrial enzymes, food flavors, fragrances, cosmetics, colors, extracts and essential oils), and Wildlife sub-sectors (i.e. live sales of indigenous wildlife; sale of game meat and the hunting industry).	– To be defined in the course of intervention, as there is a specific GEF 6 project that focuses on this aspect.
Tajikistan	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Establish incentives for biodiscovery; – Develop a compendium of potential ABS initiatives and liaise with ongoing projects such as that of JICA to support action on value addition.
Myanmar	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Create incentives for biodiscovery; identify of potential ABS initiatives.
Samoa	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Create incentives for biodiscovery; identify of potential ABS initiatives.
Mongolia	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Create incentives for biodiscovery; identify of potential ABS initiatives.
Kazakhstan	– No mechanisms in place on which to base potential biodiscovery partnerships.	– Create incentives for biodiscovery; identify of potential ABS initiatives.
2.2. Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programs, and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.		
Albania	– No information exchange or interaction is taking place at the moment.	– Creation of common fora for the exchange of information and experiences.
Belarus	– No information exchange or interaction is taking place at the moment.	– Creation of common fora for the exchange of information and experiences.
Egypt	– No information exchange is taking place.	– Develop pilots based on the work done by the MPCP and EPASP project.
India	– Limited information exchange is taking place.	– Creation of common fora for the exchange of information and experiences.
Jordan	– No information exchange or interaction is taking place at the moment.	– Creation of common fora for the exchange of information and experiences.
Sudan	– No information exchange or interaction is taking place at the moment.	– Creation of common fora for the exchange of information and experiences.
Ecuador	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.
Panama	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.

Honduras	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.
Dominican Republic	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.
Uruguay	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.
Colombia	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Support the information and experience exchange through round tables, meetings, seminars, training workshops, etc.
Botswana	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors. – A few and limited experience in the area of bio trade (cosmetic oils such as Amarula).	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences and make them and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
Comoros	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences and make them and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
Ethiopia	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors. – Limited experience and lessons learned in relation to the concluded Teff case.	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences and make them and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
Kenya	– Limited information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Expand the existing framework on intellectual property rights and business to take into account TK associated with genetic resources,
Rwanda	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences, including on activities that support the valorization of genetic resources and a TK through documentation (creation of databases, inventories, and registries) and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
Seychelles	– No initiatives related to information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences and make them and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
South Africa	– No central information-sharing hub of resources with bioprospecting potential. Furthermore many bioprospecting resources are found on communal land – which limits entrepreneurial access to funding.	– Develop mechanisms for the exchange of information and experiences and make them and make them available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
Tajikistan	– No mechanism for information exchange is available.	– Organize training, orientation and capacity building programs on opportunities, best practices and developments for all sectors and stakeholder groups.
Myanmar	– No mechanism for information exchange is available.	– Organize training, orientation and capacity building programs on opportunities, best practices and developments for all sectors and stakeholder groups.
Samoa	– No mechanism for information exchange is available.	– Organize training, orientation and capacity building programs on opportunities, best practices and developments for all sectors and stakeholder groups.
Mongolia	– No mechanism for information exchange is available.	– Organize training, orientation and capacity building programs on opportunities, best practices and developments for all sectors and stakeholder groups.
Kazakhstan	– No mechanism for information exchange is available.	– Organize training, orientation and capacity building programs on opportunities, best practices and developments for all sectors and stakeholder groups.

2.3. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources		
Albania	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK or genetic resources.
Belarus	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Egypt	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– Develop pilot codes of conduct based on the experience of the EPASP project.
India	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Jordan	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK or genetic resources. In that case utilizes the experience of the Royal Botanic Garden.
Sudan	– No reference to the existence at the moment of such ethical codes of conduct or guidelines	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK or genetic resources.
Ecuador	– There are not codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research (commercial or non commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private sector)	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Panama	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research (commercial or non-commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private sector). – GEF ABS project have looked at the identification of ethical principles for bioprospecting	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Honduras	– No codes of conducts exist or are identified for research (commercial or non-commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private)	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Dominican Republic	– No codes of conducts exist or are identified for research (commercial or non-commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private)	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Uruguay	– No codes of conducts exist or are identified for research (commercial or non-commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private)	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Colombia	– No codes of conducts exist or are identified for research (commercial or non-commercial) on genetic resources and associated TK in the user sectors of the country (academia or private)	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Comoros	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Ethiopia	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Kenya	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Rwanda	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
Seychelles	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
South Africa	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.

Tajikistan	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop codes of conduct for collection, exchange and use of genetic resources.
Myanmar	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
Samoa	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
Mongolia	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
Kazakhstan	– No codes of conducts or guidelines in place for research on genetic resources and associated TK.	– Develop an ethical code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources.
2.4. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.		
Albania	– No campaign has taken place	– Develop campaign/activities to raise awareness on the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.
Belarus	– No campaign has taken place	– Develop campaign/activities to raise awareness on the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.
Egypt	– Some campaigns have taken place in the context of the Strengthening Protected Area Financing and Management Systems Project (EPASP)	– Develop a national campaign to raise awareness targeting different key sectors: policy makers, researchers, local communities and relevant industries
India	– Some campaigns to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks have taken place	– Specific campaign to raise awareness among researchers about the ABS national framework.
Jordan	– Limited activities have taken place like workshops	– Develop a campaign to raise awareness (as indicated in the NBSAP).
Sudan	– No campaign has taken place.	– Develop campaign/activities to raise awareness on the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.
Ecuador	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector (specific materials such as brief, booklets developed for the IEPI on the ABS and TK related issues written in simple language.).	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors, including materials, videos, etc.
Panama	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector. Some actions targeted to policy makers, research community and governmental bodies to raise awareness on ABS/NP supported by the GEF-ABS project.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors, including materials, videos, etc.
Honduras	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors, including materials, videos, etc.
Dominican Republic	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors, including materials, videos, etc.
Uruguay	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors, including materials, videos, etc.
Colombia	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs´ research community or the private sector. Some specific actions (workshops, etc.) targeted to policy makers, research community and governmental bodies to raise awareness on ABS developed by the Ministry.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya

		Protocol.
Comoros	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Ethiopia	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Kenya	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Rwanda	– The only campaigns undertaken were during the ratification process to raise awareness of government officials and decision makers	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Seychelles	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
South Africa	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
Tajikistan	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Development of training and awareness raising material in local and national languages.
Myanmar	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Development of training and awareness raising material in local and national languages.
Samoa	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Development of training and awareness raising material in local and national languages.
Mongolia	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Development of training and awareness raising material in local and national languages.
Kazakhstan	– No systematic or planned campaigns/materials and efforts to raise awareness targeting policy makers, ILCs, researchers, or the private sector.	– Development of training and awareness raising material in local and national languages.
2.5. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.		
Albania	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Belarus	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Egypt	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
India	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Jordan	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Sudan	– No KAP surveys have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.

Ecuador	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Note: the KAP analysis could be integrated into the activity 2.4.
Panama	– The GEF ABS Project has carried out some KAP assessments targeted at different stakeholders especially at workshop or meetings organized by the Project.	– Note: the KAP analysis could be integrated into the activity 2.4.
Honduras	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Note: the KAP analysis could be integrated into the activity 2.4.
Dominican Republic	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Note: the KAP analysis could be integrated into the activity 2.4.
Uruguay	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Note: the KAP analysis could be integrated into the activity 2.4.
Colombia	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP assessment practices.
Comoros	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Carry out KAP assessments targeting the various groups and analyze results as part of ABS monitoring efforts.
Ethiopia	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Conduct KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry). – Provide training to relevant agencies for conducting KAP assessments and analyzing results.
Kenya	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Carry out KAP assessments targeting various groups and analyze results.
Rwanda	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Conduct a KAP assessment targeting the various groups on the basis of a clearly defined communication strategy.
Seychelles	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Conduct a KAP assessment as part of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to different sectors in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (see 2.4 above).
South Africa	– There has been some experience in relation to ABS in South Africa mainly driven by the Hoodia case- this was targeted towards one specific community; there has been a general awareness of all communities about National ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol.	– Expand awareness and outreach campaigns to further mainstream this knowledge.
Tajikistan	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP practice to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol
Myanmar	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP practice to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol
Samoa	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP practice to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol
Mongolia	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP practice to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol
Kazakhstan	– No KAP assessments carried out or planned.	– Institutionalize KAP practice to assess awareness about the national ABS framework, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol
Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol		
3.1. Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit-sharing issues, including themed to participate in the national ABS policy-making process.		

Albania	– No related campaigns have taken place.	– Develop campaigns to raise ILCs awareness of genetic resources and TK.
Belarus	– No related campaigns have taken place.	– Develop campaigns to raise ILCs awareness of genetic resources and TK.
Egypt	– Some related activities have taken place in the context of the EPASP project, but no formal campaigns in the country.	– Develop campaigns to raise ILCs awareness of genetic resources and TK.
India	– Different related activities have taken place.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Jordan	– No related campaigns have taken place.	– Develop campaigns to raise ILCs awareness of genetic resources and TK.
Sudan	– No related campaigns have taken place.	– Develop campaigns to raise ILCs awareness of genetic resources and TK.
Ecuador	– No systematic campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs. Specific materials such as brief, booklets, etc. developed for the IEPI on the ABS, TK and IPR related issues written in simple language, with illustrations, etc.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to ILCs. Prior efforts of IEPI and SENESCYT may serve as the basis for the development of these plans.
Panama	– The IPR office has promoted the safeguard and protection of the cultural immaterial heritage of ILCs and the registration of TK under the Law No. 20. To that effect awareness-raising campaigns have been developed sometimes oriented/limited to the identification and registration of TK.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to ILCs based on the past and existing initiatives from the IPR office.
Honduras	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs (eventually talks or workshops presentations delivered by officers of the Ministry in the context of other initiatives).	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to ILCs.
Dominican Republic	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs (eventually talks or workshops presentations delivered by officers of the Ministry in the context of other initiatives).	– Support the development, design, and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns targeted to ILCs
Uruguay	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Support the development, design, and implementation of raising campaigns targeted to ILCs campaigns targeted to ILCs.
Colombia	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Conduct capacity-building activities for stakeholders/ILCs for their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. – Conduct capacity-building activities for Rural Development Practitioners on ABS and development and dissemination of guidelines on ABS.
Comoros	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Build ILCs capacities for their participation in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including the develop communication materials in the local language.
Ethiopia	– No extensive engagement: There was a project on focused on the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles related to medicinal plants provides opportunities for the development of new products e.g. pharmaceuticals, which in turn have implications for income generation. This has led to the involvement of ILCs	– Support further engagement of ILCs for the revision of the legislative and regulatory framework to meet the new obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol.
Kenya	– A project has been undertaken on the Development of the ABS information toolkit including posters, PIC, MAT and MTA information materials, – Stakeholder awareness program for Nagoya Protocol. This is the level of engagement of ILCs	– Printing and dissemination of the ABS information toolkit – Implement public education and awareness on the rights and obligations of ILCs as providers of genetic resources and owners of related TK in line with Nagoya Protocol.

Rwanda	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Conduct awareness-raising and training to strengthen the capacity of ILCs with regard to Nagoya Protocol
Seychelles	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Conduct awareness-raising and training to strengthen the capacity of ILCs with regard to Nagoya Protocol
South Africa	– Some experience in relation to ABS in South Africa mainly driven by the Hoodia case targeted towards one specific community and one cannot say that there has been a general awareness of all communities about National ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol.	– Support the reviewing its legal framework to further engage ILCs in the process of developing, reviewing and validating the new legal framework that will be established to meet the requirements under the Nagoya Protocol.
Tajikistan	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Develop user-friendly communication material on ABS issues in local language. – Organize formal, informal, and non-formal communication sessions for farmers and local communities on ABS related issues and regulations.
Myanmar	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Develop training and awareness raising material for ILCs in national and local languages.
Samoa	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Develop training and awareness raising material for ILCs in national and local languages.
Mongolia	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Develop training and awareness raising material for ILCs in national and local languages.
Kazakhstan	– No systematic or planned campaigns and efforts to raise awareness targeting ILCs.	– Develop training and awareness raising material for ILCs in national and local languages.
3.2. BCPs, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources.		
Albania	– No examples of BCPs or model contractual clauses.	– Develop BCPs and model contractual clauses.
Belarus	– No examples of BCPs or model contractual clauses.	– Develop BCPs and model contractual clauses.
Egypt	– Some examples of broader biodiversity community management from the EPASP project in Saint Katherine.	– Development of BCPs in pilot areas, probably in the most advanced areas of the MPCP and EPASP project (Saint Katherine).
India	– Model contractual clauses exist.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Jordan	– No examples of BCPs or model contractual clauses.	– Develop BCPs and model contractual clauses.
Sudan	– No examples of BCPs or model contractual clauses.	– Develop BCPs and model contractual clauses.
Ecuador	– No BCPs developed and approved. – Unfinished efforts to develop BCPs identified in specific indigenous peoples groups. – There is an increasing interest in exploring these tools as mechanisms to clarify the terms and conditions for PIC and MAT and facilitate and promote ABS partnerships. – GIZ Cooperation Programme (Procambio) has supported workshops to promote awareness-raising, information and further development of the BCPs (identification and promotion of concrete BCPs in selected local communities in the country.)	– Support the development of one or more pilot BCPs, the documentation of the process, experience exchange and further dissemination of lessons learnt aimed at the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories. This action should be planned taking into account (and looking for synergies and complementarities with the GIZ-Procambio initiative on BCPs).
Panama	– There is a increasing interest in exploring these tools as mechanisms to clarify the terms and conditions for PIC and MAT and facilitate and promote ABS partnerships – A pilot BCP was developed in a particular Kuna community but has not been	– Support the development of one or more pilot BCPs, the documentation of the process, experience exchange and further dissemination of lessons learnt aimed at the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories. Outcomes of the REDD+ Project and

	finalized/adopted yet. Environmental authorities did not directly participate in this process. – A REDD+ Project has funded the preliminary design of a community protocol for the research and collection of medicinal species in indigenous lands (*comarcas*). The draft protocol is currently being reviewing by the Ministry of Environment.	identified experiences in the Kuna´s territory may provide useful input to this BCP pilot.
Honduras	– There is a increasing interest in exploring these tools as mechanisms to clarify the terms and conditions for PIC and MAT and facilitate and promote ABS partnerships – One bio-cultural community protocol was approved (by the concerned ILCs, in the " Miskitia" territory). The IUCN supported systematization of this process.	– Support the development of one or more pilot BCPs, the documentation of the process, experience exchange and further dissemination of lessons learnt aimed at the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories
Dominican Republic	– No BCPs developed and approved	– Support the development of one or more pilot BCPs, the documentation of the process, experience exchange and further dissemination of lessons learnt aimed at the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories (in this country in a local community).
Uruguay	– No BCPs developed and approved	– Support the development of one or more pilot BCPs, the documentation of the process, experience exchange and further dissemination of lessons learnt aimed at the replication of the pilot in other ILCs territories.
Colombia	– No BCPs developed and approved. NGOs have disseminated information of the importance of BCPs.	– No activities are foreseen related to this output.
Botswana	– No BCPs have developed.	– Conduct capacity-building activities to develop tools to facilitate the development of BCPs and protect TK. – Conduct consultations and outreach for the development of sound BCPs.
Comoros	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs with the participation of ILCs.
Ethiopia	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs with the participation of ILCs.
Kenya	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs with the participation of ILCs.
Rwanda	– No BCPs have developed.	– Inventory TK, innovation, and practices of ILCs as a basis for developing BCPs.
Seychelles	– No BCPs have developed.	– Inventory TK, innovation, and practices of ILCs as a basis for developing BCPs.
South Africa	– One BCP developed: Bushbuckridge Traditional Health Practitioners Bio-cultural Protocol. The BCP was developed to gain access and a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of local plants and associated TK by third parties.	– Replicate this experience and promote the development of similar protocols for the benefit of other communities.
Tajikistan	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs that focus on issue of rights based management, PIC, MAT, to contribute to the ABS regulatory framework implementation
Myanmar	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs. – Provide training and awareness raising sessions on the use of the BCPs.
Samoa	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs. – Provide training and awareness raising sessions on the use of the BCPs.
Mongolia	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs. – Provide training and awareness raising sessions on the use of the BCPs.
Kazakhstan	– No BCPs have developed.	– Develop BCPs. – Provide training and awareness raising sessions on the use of the BCPs.

Annex 9. Co-financing Commitment Letters and Letters of Intent

Included as a separate files.

Annex 10. ABS Tracking Tool

Included as a separate file.

Annex 11. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Included as a separate file.