



UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project

Final Report
2017- 2021



“Making ABS work for ALL”

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project “Strengthening Human Resources, Legal Frameworks, and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol” is a GEF funded project, directly implemented by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) that promotes the full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in 24 countries. The project started its official implementation on 24 August 2016 with an initial duration of 3 years. In April 2019 obtained a 16-month no cost extension, based on the delays in the initiation of the project in several countries and, for this reason, the project had to be canceled in Egypt. The project obtained an exceptional second no cost extension until 23 June 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In regard to its expected outcomes, the project has developed 23 ABS legal frameworks with the participation of all stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and 8 countries have approved them during the implementation of the project. 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 have increased an average of 35%. 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, in one third of the countries through the development of bioprospecting strategies. 33 biodiscovery projects were identified and strengthened with improved research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources in 22 countries. As an average 50% 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. 28 Biocultural Community Protocols have been supported in 15 countries.

The Global ABS Project has promoted a truly global community of practice on ABS, the Global ABS Community. In direct partnership with United Nations Volunteers (UNV), a virtual platform, in operation since February 2019, has served to increase the impact of national and regional activities and to generate resources in different languages. This virtual platform has allowed the project to continue and even to increase its support to countries under the hard conditions provoked by the COVID-19 pandemic. The project was able to adapt very quickly to this virtual environment generating opportunities to all, such as the Global ABS Conference (The ABS we ALL need) or the webinar series “Custodians of Biodiversity”, dedicated to indigenous peoples. The project identified existing organizations and activities in order not to duplicate and support as much as possible activities conducted by other partners (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Bioversity, ABS Initiative, German cooperation, Equator Initiative, etc).

For the implementation of the Global ABS project, \$12millions have been allocated by GEF, out of which \$8.4million have been allocated to support implementation in 24 participating countries (\$350,000 per country), \$149,000 have been allocated for the UNV Component 4 on Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS and \$3,451,000 have been allocated under the global component to support project coordination and oversight, and provide knowledge management as well as technical support to countries. The project is expecting to deliver 100% of the allocated amount at its closure, with \$7,882,476 delivered by the countries, \$149,000 delivered by UNV and \$3,968,523 delivered under the global component. In addition, over \$16millions have been generated in co-financing by countries and UNV, to support the implementation and sustainability of the project on the country levels.

ABS is work in Progress. A second phase of the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project would continue to provide support to countries in the development of their ABS legal frameworks and to increase the necessary capacities of governmental institutions, researchers, indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as private sector, to implement effective and efficient national ABS systems as structural tools for sustainable development. The Global ABS Community and its services (ABS Legal Clinics and ABS Business Facility) need to be consolidated as a platform that mobilizes solutions. An example of this approach is the mobilization of funds to conduct short term additional activities with high impact at national level that has led, in the last 6 months of the project, to the design in India of the “Voluntary Certification Scheme for Incentivization of Access and Benefit Sharing”. The second phase would also incorporate innovative tools to simplify and standardize procedures, improve monitoring of genetic resources and ensure benefit sharing to providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. A pilot project has been designed and it is ready to be implemented in the second phase to test blockchain technology and smart contracts on ABS. A centralized tool, managed in a decentralized way by each country, that would allow countries, as soon as ABS national measures are in place, to directly implement it in a digital way. An efficient and effective ABS system is basically based on a good management and proper track of information and this system will work exactly in that direction.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE





PROJECT OUTPUT 1 DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL ABS FRAMEWORKS, HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

ABS Legal frameworks and the necessary institutional capacities to implement access and benefit sharing measures are the key precondition to successfully implement the Nagoya Protocol and one of the best legacies that the project can leave in a country.

In this regard, the project supported countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol based on 5 pillars or indicators:

- 1.1. National ABS legal frameworks drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities.
- 1.2. Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting Traditional Knowledge (TK), innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.
- 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 biodiversity projects to ensure compliance.
- 1.4. Number of key stakeholders per country trained through the project regarding ABS rules and procedures
- 1.5. 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

1.1. National ABS frameworks

All the countries (21) have developed their draft ABS legal frameworks and, therefore, they have achieved their target. Additionally, 2 countries that did not have a target under this output have conducted some activities to improve their existing legal frameworks (Colombia and Rwanda).

8 countries have approved during the implementation of the project different ABS legal instruments:

- **Albania introduced in 2020 some amendments to regulate ABS into the Law for the Protection of Biodiversity.**
- **Comoros approved in 2020 the law that implements the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization.**
- **Dominican Republic adopted early in 2018 a national ABS Policy and their ABS Regulation,**

followed by a Guidance document for user to request access to genetic resources and comply with the legislation.

- Honduras adopted its ABS Regulation in May 2021.
- Jordan amended its Biodiversity Law to incorporate the necessary ABS principles and approved in April 2021 its ABS Bylaw.
- Panama adopted a new ABS Regulation in 2019.
- Seychelles adopted its ABS Policy in December 2018.
- Uruguay adopted a provisional ABS regime in 2017, made different amendments in 2018 to its Law on Environment to duly integrate ABS principles and in 2020 approved its ABS Regulation, including an agreement to designate the National Intellectual Property Office as a checkpoint of the Nagoya Protocol.

3 more countries are at an advanced stage for the approval of their ABS legislation or regulations (Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Sudan) and it is expected that they will be approved in the coming weeks/months.

Colombia and Rwanda, originally without a concrete target on this output, have also conducted different activities to support the improvement of their ABS legal systems. In the case of Colombia the country has developed a web platform to strengthen the follow-up and monitoring of contracts, an online platform that will focus on a key element of ABS: how to generate and manage information in an effective way. This is a key development to move from few ABS permits to a widely applicable procedure with hundreds or thousands of permits a year. Rwanda conducted a review of the national Law on Biodiversity and the national Law of wildlife to include ABS principles. They also developed the ABS draft ministerial order (ready for validation) and the draft ABS guidelines (ready for validation) in partnership with the UNEP-GEF-COMIFAC project.

1.2. Supportive institutional framework for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources

All the countries have developed and integrated the measures to protect TK within their draft ABS legal frameworks or developed specific codes of conduct, which makes this target as achieved.

- **Draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK in Albania, Belarus, Sudan, Jordan**
- **Proposal for the legal protection of TK within the ABS framework for the Dominican Republic**
- **National TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption in Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia and Seychelles**
- **Revised national TK policy instruments submitted for approval or adoption in Kenya and Rwanda**
- **National TK guidelines developed in Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Mongolia, Samoa and Tajikistan**

Legal measures were approved in Jordan (through its ABS Bylaw) and Dominican Republic. A database for designing sui generis ways of cataloguing genetic resources and traditional knowledge to support implementation of the ABS policy and regulatory framework was established in Tajikistan.

Ecuador, with one of the most advanced and well-established sui generis system of TK protection under the Office of Intellectual Property Rights, has promoted 220 new registrations under the SENADI CCTT Voluntary Deposit. There is also a „Gathering of base information and generation of a proposal for the

implementation of public policy related to traditional knowledge and ancestral knowledge associated with genetic resources“.

1.3. Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies

The target has been achieved in 17 countries. Most of the countries have clearly exceeded their original percentage of increase, in some cases they have doubled them (Albania, Belarus, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Sudan). Only 6 countries have not reached their initial target of increase institutional capacity, 4 of them with a very small difference, inferior to 5% (Colombia, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia), and 2 countries with bigger gap to their targets (Panama, 11.5%; and Seychelles, 18%).

The project has directly organized 10 regional trainings on different topics related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in coordination with other partners and with the mobilization of funds from other donors and organizations (South Korea and Bioversity). The coordinated approach taken by the project is clearly underscored by the direct support provided to 20 capacity building activities and trainings at the global, regional and national level organized by different organizations and initiatives, in particular from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Bioversity and the ABS Initiative.

1.4. Number of key stakeholders trained on ABS rules and procedures

The original target (1,360 stakeholders trained) has not only been clearly achieved in all the countries, but very much exceeded, with 12,874 stakeholders trained on ABS rules and procedures, the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 5 countries have been real champions in their ABS trainings and public awareness activities (Botswana: 1,276; Ecuador: 1,824; India: 2,086; Myanmar: 1,063; and Tajikistan: 1,302). From the 13 countries that have submitted gender disaggregated data (total stakeholders: 8,722) 49.3% of the stakeholders trained have been women.

1.5. Mechanisms institutionalized

- **ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM in Albania, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, Ecuador, Honduras, Seychelles and Sudan**
- **Fully functional ABS-related web page in the Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay**
- **ABS CHM established in Botswana, Comoros, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Mongolia and Samoa**
- **Existing ABS CHM strengthened in Ethiopia and Kenya**
- **ABS CHM established and linked to the biodiversity CHM in Rwanda and Tajikistan**
- **Fully functional ABS-related web page (DEA) established for South Africa**

All the countries have prepared a national biodiversity CHM or dedicated websites for information purposes where the ABS related procedures and information can be uploaded. However, some of those systems are waiting to be uploaded to the general website of the corresponding ministries, which, in some cases, is postponing its operation. Limited technical capacity has been highlighted as the main cause for not achieving fully this objective (Comoros).

The horizontal character and the relevance of integrating and mainstreaming ABS into other policies, in particular in innovation and economic development policies and instruments, have been clearly identified by several countries during the implementation of the project. 7 countries have developed draft bioprospection strategies, many of them integrated into their bioeconomy strategies, other

countries have conducted specific studies for the valorization of genetic resources, to show the concrete economic impact and relevance of genetic resources for the innovation, research and the overall economy of the country.

The project, through the different specialized activities and trainings conducted, has identified that one of the key limitations of the countries and stakeholders, in particular as providers of genetic resources, is their limited capacity, even with the correct and full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol at the national level, to monitor the utilization of their genetic resources around the world and to ensure that benefit-sharing takes place. ABS legal frameworks are a necessary precondition to provide legal access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, but they are certainly not sufficient by themselves to ensure benefit-sharing, other innovative tools need to be developed and put in place. The project has mobilized internal funds to develop a proposal of a pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts to improve traceability of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge around the world, but also to improve overall ABS transactions and to ease direct benefit-sharing to providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This pilot project to test blockchain and smart contracts on ABS is one of the key elements of the proposal of a second phase of the Global ABS Project as it has the potential of:

- Act as a platform to enable listing and pre-sale diligence mandated by Nagoya Protocol
- Provide access to genetic resources for intended users
- Ensure seamless transfer of benefit sharing from user to provider
- Improve the traceability of the product across the Nagoya Protocol ecosystem and the security of transactions with utmost importance to protection of business sensitive data

Tentatively named as ABS-ITS (Access Benefit Sharing – Integrated Traceability and Security), the product will be a ‘blockchain based value-exchange and benefit sharing platform’ that will bring users, providers and relevant authorities to facilitate listing, consent recording, trading and benefit transfer of genetic resources. The platform will be powered by smart contracts for issue of Prior Informed Consent and ABS contracts and ensure transfer of benefits through issue of ‘stablecoins’.





PROJECT OUTPUT 2: BUILDING TRUST BETWEEN USERS AND PROVIDERS OF GENETIC RESOURCES

Through several outreach activities, the project helped to increase knowledge and awareness of ABS systems, business models and their applications, biodiscovery procedures, best practices, challenges and opportunities among the diverse stakeholders. Efforts focused on helping them to understand their responsibilities and obligations as users and providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, or as regulatory authorities, and on developing monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure compliance at all levels.

Under this component, the project supported countries based on 5 pillars or indicators:

- 2.1. 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- Main objective establishment of biodiscovery partnerships in the countries covered by the project.
- 2.2. Information and experience exchange on ABS with the biotech sector
- 2.3. Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines 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
- 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

2.1. Partnerships between users and providers of genetic resources for biodiscovery

- **At least one (1) agreement in progress in Albania, Belarus, India, Botswana, Comoros, Rwanda, Seychelles, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa**
- **At least one (1) agreement concluded in Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Honduras, Ethiopia,**
- **One (1) more agreement concluded in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Kenya, South Africa**
- **At least two (2) agreements concluded in Uruguay, Tajikistan**

All the countries (22) have supported different biodiscovery projects (33 out of 24 initially expected) but also have developed strategies to promote bioprospecting activities in their countries for the active valorization of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. In some cases, they have even developed a coordinating network which blends partnerships to optimize development and enhance growth, such as in the South African biotrade and bioprospecting sector (BioProducts Advancement Network South Africa, BioPANZA).

Ecuador, initially not included in this specific output, has supported a biodiscovery partnership that includes not only a research institution from the USA, but a collaboration agreement with the indigenous community of San Jose de Payamino as key partners. Some of these collaborations have ended in the request of ABS commercial permits that shows the very concrete commercial potential of some of these biodiscovery projects.

out 22 countries have signed 38 ABS commercial agreements (Colombia, 18; Dominican Republic, 3; Ethiopia, 6; Kenya, 5; Myanmar, 1; Panama, 1; Seychelles, 1; South Africa, 2; Sudan, 1). The case of India is special because it has granted more than 200 commercial permits during the project.

Although there has been an important improvement in the number of commercial agreements, only a limited number of the participating countries have reached their targets, which shows that few countries have in place ABS legal frameworks, a normal pre-requisite to negotiate any commercial agreement. The project has been until the end of the project supporting countries to approve ABS national legal frameworks and it has also been promoting regional and national trainings on negotiation of ABS contracts in partnership with other organizations, such as the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT).

The support of the project to different biodiscovery projects at the national level through national research institutions has mobilized researchers and put them at the heart of the ABS system at the national level, converting them into the key transformational agents of change in the country: putting into value the genetic resources of the country, channeling most of the benefit-sharing back to the country through innovation and biotech development, while promoting social justice and conserving biodiversity. ABS has brought a different approach and relationship between researchers and indigenous peoples and local communities, in most cases as necessary partners for research and development, based on respect and mutual trust.

2.2. Information and experience exchange on ABS with the biotech sector

The project has involved private sector in all kind of activities at the national, regional and global level. Biotech industry/ private sector is not very involved on ABS for the time-being, apart from the cosmetic sector, and therefore one of the main aims of the project was to work with them for the correct and full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. During the Global ABS Conference in November 2020, co-organized with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a specific session was held on November 11, 2020, to initiate a more open dialogue between national competent authorities and private sector at all levels. The session served to establish contact with the representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce as well as other renown companies and to directly know about the challenges they are facing in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS systems at the national level. These exchanges with private sector have been also maintained during the design of the pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts to improve the traceability of genetic resource and simplify and strengthen value chains and benefit-sharing.

One of the latest developments conducted under the funds mobilized to support short term additional activities with high impact at national level has led to the design in India, in the last 6 months of the project, of the “Voluntary Certification Scheme for Incentivization of Access and Benefit Sharing“.

The innovative proposal on blockchain will open a new space of opportunity to have the full involvement of private sector in the implementation of ABS and in the 2030 Agenda, because the blockchain proposal is both, a user and provider oriented tool that will require the full involvement and direct investment of the private sector.

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

- Guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources in Egypt, Jordan, Sudan,
- Guidelines to access genetic resources and TK for researchers in India
- Code of conduct/good practices guidelines for the academic research sector in Honduras
- At least one (1) code or guideline developed for Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Rwanda,
- Standards for code of best practices on TK developed in Kenya
- Best practices/code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources developed in Seychelles
- Guidelines and codes of conduct to promote sustainable harvesting developed in South Africa
- Three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors in Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Myanmar
- Three (3) codes or guidelines developed for different sectors for Samoa and Tajikistan

A total of 16 countries had initial targets under this output. 15 of these countries have achieved their targets, only South Africa has not been able to develop guidelines and codes of conduct to promote sustainable harvesting as originally planned, as it was not considered as a priority after the roundtable discussion that took place in February 2020 on codes of conduct for research on TK and genetic or biological resources. 4 additional countries (Belarus, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Panama) which were not initially part of this indicator decided to work on these codes of conduct. In synthesis, these 19 countries have drafted 27 codes of conduct.

2.4. Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol

- 25% of users and providers aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK in Albania, Belarus, Egypt, India, Jordan, Sudan
- 40-50% of users and providers aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Botswana, Rwanda, Seychelles
- 40-60% of users and providers aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa
- 20-40% of users and providers aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK in Comoros
- More than 35% of users and providers aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan

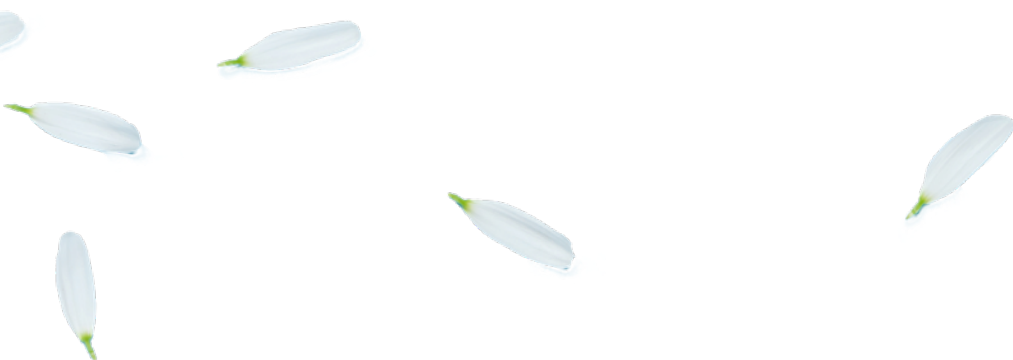
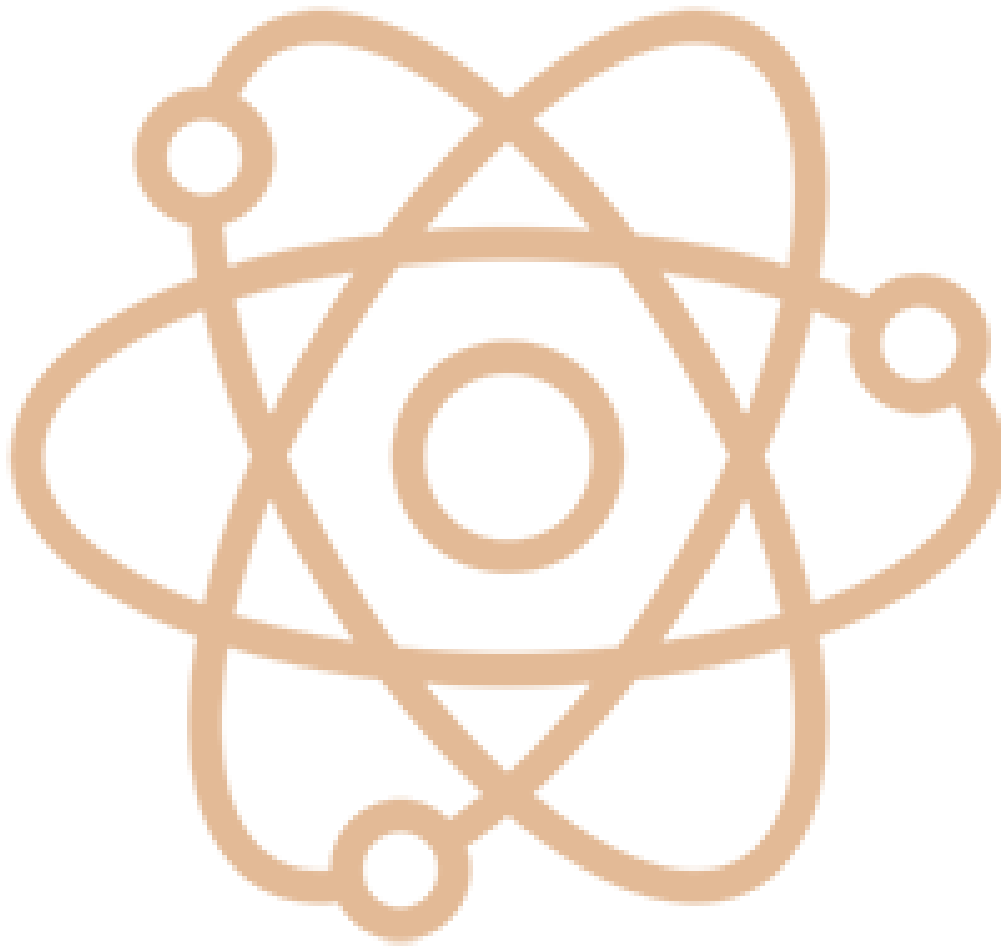
All the countries have achieved their targets and 11 of them have clearly exceeded throughout the different campaigns and activities conducted to raise awareness on ABS.

2.5. KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups

- **Increase in KAP of specific groups related to ABS in Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay**

A methodological guide was developed for the design and application of KAP on ABS in the Latin American and the Caribbean region. This is available on [the website of the project](#).

Based on this methodology, 13 out of 16 countries (81.25%) have conducted a KAP assessment and delivered some scores.





PROJECT OUTPUT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Indigenous peoples and local communities are at the centre of ABS because they are not only the custodians of biodiversity but are also the holders of traditional knowledge that directly leads researchers to the potential uses and characteristics of associated genetic resources. Their participation is essential in identifying new and existing sources of genetic resources and documenting information regarding their properties and possible uses.

In this regard, the project focused its efforts in two pillars:

- Support the development, design and implementation of awareness raising campaigns 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
- Support the development of bio-cultural community protocols and model contractual clauses for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources

3.1. ILCs awareness

Despite the fact that ABS can be perceived as a very technical issue, is a key tool and a window of opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities in regard to governance and management of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. The project has incorporated indigenous groups and local communities in most of the activities of the project at all levels, but it has also dedicated specific activities to the key right holders of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. It has conducted general training and awareness raising activities with indigenous peoples and local communities at the national level and more specific trainings with the communities selected to develop Biocultural Community Protocols. For example, in Ecuador the project developed a training of trainers course composed of 4 modules, which is available at the Global ABS Community, but also supported 5 communities where Biocultural Community Protocols were developed. In the case of the indigenous community from San Jose de Payamino they were supported for the negotiation of a research agreement with the US-based Alma College. In this context, the indigenous community granted the first Free Prior Informed Consent of an indigenous community within the project on 30th June 2019, which has been a milestone for the project.

More than 1,995 persons from indigenous peoples and local communities have been trained on general ABS matters, the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The project has not been able to estimate the baseline and targets for this indicator because the available UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard is oriented towards institutional capacity of the countries and it is not adequate to indigenous peoples and local communities. A clear methodology and a specific tool need to be developed to measure the increase in capacities of the communities covered under ABS development projects and the measurement of capacities are always going to be local.

3.2. BIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY PROTOCOLS AND MODEL CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES

- **One (1) BCP developed in Egypt, Jordan, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya**
- **At least two (2) BCPs developed in Ecuador**
- **Process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway in Botswana, Rwanda, Seychelles**
- **At least one (1) more BCP in South Africa**
- **At least two (2) BCPs developed in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Samoa, Tajikistan**

The initial objective included under this point was the development of 24 Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) in 18 countries (5 countries had not identified this element as a priority at national level under the project). The final result is that 28 BCPs have been developed in 15 countries. Sudan, originally not included under this target has developed 4 Biocultural Community Protocols. 4 countries have encountered some difficulties that have impeded them to support the development of BCPs as originally planned. Uruguay has not developed any BCP due to the need to conduct further work at the national level to better identify and define local communities. Comoros, Honduras and Kenya have not been able to develop any BCPs due to the pandemic of Covid-19, because national lockdowns and health related measures that were put in place to contain the expansion of the virus, impeded the organization of physical meetings and the direct interaction with the communities. The project has strongly advised to strictly comply with all the national and local measures in that regard and apply a strict precautionary approach in order not to expose indigenous peoples and local communities to any risk coming from a project activity. Communication and training materials specifically prepared to indigenous peoples and local communities have been developed to substitute the development of BCPs.

6 Biocultural Community Protocols (from Ecuador and Panama) have been uploaded by the respective communities to the ABS Clearing House. A guide to develop BCPs has been developed in Ecuador and it has been also uploaded to the ABS-CH.





PROJECT OUTPUT 4: IMPLEMENTING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE TO STRENGTHEN GLOBAL ABS COOPERATION

Multisectoral collaboration is very important for attaining and sustaining successes from a global project like the Global ABS. To facilitate bilateral and multilateral collaboration among countries at the regional and global levels, the project promoted a global cooperation framework on ABS through the Global ABS Community, a knowledge sharing platform for governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, research and academic institutions, private sector entities, and other stakeholders worldwide. The aim is to enrich ABS knowledge production and sharing at the global level and thus strengthen capacities to implement ABS mechanisms under the Nagoya Protocol.

4.1. Community of Practice on ABS implemented and operating

All the activities of the project have been implemented since the beginning with the spirit of creating a community of practice on ABS. Face to face meetings at national and regional level have served to build that sense of community where participants were sharing their experiences with similar problems, needs, challenges and opportunities. This, to certain extent, local exchange of experiences was strengthened and substantially expanded with the launch of a virtual platform in February 2019, the so-called Global ABS Community, which has proven as a crucial tool to keep the community actively engaged in exchange of knowledge during the COVID-19 pandemic. The platform is hosted in the following url: <https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/>. The Community has more than 720 registered members at May 31, 2021.

4.2. Number of experts on ABS mapped and incorporated into a regional and global database by project mid-point

This target was achieved during the implementation of the project and it has been a continuous task, identifying and incorporating new experts. There are still some gaps in certain countries and the process should continue to further populate this database which is publicly accessible through the website of the project.

The project has developed 2 new services under the Global ABS Community (ABS Legal Clinics and ABS Business Facility) that are based on the expertise of the Global ABS team and the mobilization of the experts available under the roster to provide technical assistance and advisory services to governments and other stakeholders on environmental law, biotechnology, economics, benefits-sharing, among other ABS-related topics.

4.3. Systematized experiences and knowledge products on ABS

The project has provided 46 (original target 15) technical assistances to requirements on ABS (10 face to face regional community of practice workshops; 8 technical assistances to countries of the project, without including the technical support missions conducted to the different countries; 8 missions and activities to support 7 countries outside the project; 20 activities to support other organizations and initiatives outside the project).

In addition, the project has generated 41 (original target 20) Knowledge products:

- 2 books (“Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. Theory to Practice under the Nagoya Protocol”, June 2021; and “ABS is genetic resources for sustainable development”, November 2018); 1 toolkit (Mainstreaming Gender into ABS Value Chains);
- 1 report (Design of a pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts on ABS);
- 1 methodological guidance (Methodological guidance for the design and implementation of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys on ABS, July 2020);
- 1 online course (4 online modules “Training on Traditional Knowledge and the Nagoya Protocol”, November 2020);
- 1 online module (Gender and biodiversity, February 2020);
- 1 systematization of an international symposium (Systematization of the I International Symposium on the Conservation of Amphibians in Ecuador and sustainable use of their genetic resources, February 2020);
- 1 Guide for the construction of Biocultural Community Protocols in Ecuador (January 2021);
- 1 Guide of medicinal plants in the Kichwa Community in Ecuador (Medicina de Payamino: Una guía de plantas medicinales de la comunidad Kichwa) (June 2020);
- 6 Photo essays showcasing the stories of the project in different countries, as well as the added value of volunteerism in the implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- 1 Global ABS Conference (The ABS we ALL need, 7 sessions, November 2020);
- 1 Webinar series (Custodians of Biodiversity, 4 sessions, August 2020);
- 14 technical webinars;
- 2 online awareness raising campaigns (Global Campaign to celebrate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science; and Global campaign to celebrate the 18th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues);
- 3 side events at COP 14 of the CBD (Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt, November 2018).

4.4. Website serves as a virtual knowledge platform for the ABS Community of Practice

The generation of the community of practice on ABS has been a continuous process during the lifespan of the project. Initially all the activities were face to face activities, from the inception workshops to the 8 regional workshops organized by the project, 2 of them fully funded by other donors and organizations (Bioversity and the Government of South Korea), which confirms the approach taken by the project of not duplicating activities and supporting as much as possible other organizations and initiatives (a good example is the support provided to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on 10 legal and technical trainings).

Since the launch of the Global ABS Community, the online platform of the community of practice on ABS, in February 2019 special focus was given to strengthening project capacities to support online activities related to ABS. When the pandemic hit the world in March 2020 the project was ready to support countries through online events at all levels (local, national, regional and global), not only keeping the ABS community alive, but constantly expanding and increasing the number of members and participants. This allowed the project to conduct the Global ABS Conference (initially planned to take place in Jordan in September 2020) and other important events, as online events. Most of the closure events of the project at national level have been conducted through the Global ABS Community.

The most important events hosted by the Global ABS Community have been:

- **Global ABS Conference 2020** (29 October- 25 November 2020). The project in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Jordan, and other partners, organized the Global ABS Conference 2020, an online event that brought together the ABS community to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol, to highlight the progress made so far and to discuss the vision of “the ABS we all need” for the next years, in preparation for the post-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Framework negotiations.
- **Webinar Series “Custodians of Biodiversity”** (4-7 August 2020). On the occasion of the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, which is observed by the United Nations each August 9th, the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project, the project organized this series of webinars in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Equator Initiative, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Indigenous Women for Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Small Grants Programme (SGP).
- **Community of Practice workshop on the impact of volunteerism on the Access and Benefit Sharing thematic organized for the Latin American and the Caribbean region** to share experiences and best practices on the ABS thematic. The activity had the participation of ABS practitioners i.e. ABS focal points, UNV officers, indigenous and local community leaders and members from partnering UN organizations from seven countries in the LAC region i.e. Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.
- - Partnerships with the NBSAP forum, Learning for Nature and the Latin American Network on Indigenous Women have been developed to promote South-South collaboration and extend the impact of activities implemented on the thematic.

Two important events will take place in June 2021:

- **Presentation of the pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts on ABS** (Thursday, June 17, at 9am EDT)
- **Book Launch: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing. Theory to Practice under the Nagoya Protocol** (Wednesday, June 23, at 9am EDT)



MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PROJECT CYCLE



- 8 countries have approved during the implementation of the project different ABS legal instruments.
- All the countries have developed and integrated the measures to protect TK within their draft ABS legal frameworks or developed specific codes of conduct and specific legal measures have been approved in Jordan and Dominican Republic. A database for designing sui generis ways of cataloguing genetic resources and traditional knowledge to support implementation of the ABS policy and regulatory framework was established in Tajikistan. 220 new registrations of traditional knowledge have been made under the SENADI Voluntary Deposit on Traditional Knowledge in Ecuador.
- 12,874 stakeholders have been trained on ABS rules and procedures, the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- 33 biodiscovery projects have been supported as well as strategies to promote bioprospecting activities in their countries for the active valorization of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- 38 ABS commercial agreements (Colombia, 18; Dominican Republic, 3; Ethiopia, 6; Kenya, 5; Myanmar, 1; Panama, 1; Seychelles, 1; South Africa, 2; Sudan, 1) have been signed. The case of India is special because it has granted more than 200 commercial permits during the project.
- A pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts to improve traceability of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge around the world, but also to improve overall ABS transactions and to ease direct benefit-sharing to providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge has been developed.
- 28 BCPs have been developed in 15 countries, 6 of the BCPS (from Ecuador and Panama) have been uploaded by the respective communities to the ABS Clearing House. A guide to develop BCPs has been developed in Ecuador and it has been also uploaded to the ABS-CH.
- The project has provided 46 technical assistances to requirements on ABS at the regional and global level and it has generated 41 Knowledge products, including the publications “ABS is genetic resources for sustainable development” (November 2018) and “Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing. Theory to Practice under the Nagoya Protocol” (June 2021).
- The Global ABS Community, the community of practice on ABS, is a virtual platform that serves as an space for the exchange of experiences and it provides services to ABS right holders (national governments and indigenous peoples and local communities through the ABS Legal Clinics) and stakeholders (researchers and private sector through the ABS Business Facility). The Global ABS Community has been a crucial tool to keep the community actively engaged in exchange of knowledge during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Global ABS Community has more than 720 registered members (at May 31, 2021) and it has organized and hosted the following main activities:
 - The Global ABS Conference 2020 (The ABS we ALL need, November 2020);
 - The Webinar series “Custodians of Biodiversity“ (August 2020);
 - 16 technical webinars;
 - 2 online awareness raising campaigns (Global Campaign to celebrate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science; and Global campaign to celebrate the 18th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)
- Ecuador has been completely outstanding in regard to strengthening the capacity of ILCs to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (component 3). 1,459 stakeholders, mainly indigenous peoples and in particular women, have been trained and empowered during the implementation of the project on ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, including intellectual property rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030. The latest product has been the development of an online course of training of trainers specifically designed for indigenous and local communities that closed on November 19, its first group of 60 leaders. This course will be also available in the next weeks at the Global ABS Community.
- The indigenous community from San Jose de Payamino in Ecuador granted their Free Prior Informed Consent and negotiated a research agreement with the US-based Alma College. This was the first FPIC of an indigenous community within the project.

CONCLUSION



The UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project “Strengthening Human Resources, Legal Frameworks, and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol started its official implementation on 24 August 2016 and ended on 23 June 2021. After 58 months of implementation, the project brought about significant transformative changes in 23 project countries, that helped to set up the basis for a fairer and more inclusive and responsible sustainable use of biodiversity management.

With the dedication and commitment of national teams, the project succeeded in achieving its targets and learned about the specific challenges that a global project can present along the way. 23 ABS legal frameworks have been developed with the participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and 8 out of them have been formally approved at the national level during the implementation of the project (Albania, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jordan, Panama, Seychelles and Uruguay). 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 have increased at an average of 35%. In that sense, the ABS political profile has been increased at a sectoral level within government by linking the national ABS framework with national policies on scientific and technological innovation, research and development, through the development of bioprospecting strategies in 7 countries. The broader incorporation of different government departments (agriculture, research/science, health, intellectual property, to mention they key ones) in the ABS management at the national level and to mainstream ABS into different sectoral policies continues to be a difficult challenge to accomplish at national level.

The project has generated trust between providers and users of genetic resources through its support to 33 biodiscovery projects that helped to improve research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources in 22 countries. However, a significant proportion of existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery projects have not resulted in commercial agreements, in some cases due to the initial stages of those projects and, in other countries, due to the lack of ABS legal systems, a normal pre-condition to negotiate and sign this type of agreements. In total, more than 12,874 stakeholders (government officials, population of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) have received face to face trainings on ABS measures, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (initial target was 1,360). Noticeable, the involvement of private sector is still very limited in most of the countries, something that needs to be further strengthened, with promising examples to actively incentivize their full involvement into the ABS system, such as the development of an ABS certification scheme for companies in India.

The project has incorporated indigenous groups and local communities in most of the activities at all levels, but it has also dedicated specific activities to this key group of right holders of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. It has conducted general training and awareness raising activities with indigenous peoples and local communities at the national level and more specific trainings with the communities selected to develop Biocultural Community Protocols. The project also supported the development of 28 Biocultural Community Protocols of indigenous peoples and local communities in 15 countries, 6 of them have been approved and uploaded by the respective communities to the ABS Clearing House. Despite these efforts and positive results, it is clear that stronger efforts and commitments need to be done to support indigenous peoples and local communities on ABS matters.

The Global ABS Project has promoted a truly global community of practice on ABS, the [Global ABS Community](#). In direct partnership with United Nations Volunteers (UNV), this virtual platform that operates since February 2019, has served to increase the impact of national and regional activities and to generate resources in different languages. The Global ABS Community, with the continuous organization of online events (webinars, trainings and consultations), has been determinant to place the project as a reference to support countries to continue making progress on ABS matters, in particular through these difficult times since the declaration of the pandemic. The successful organization of the thematic week of Indigenous Peoples, “[Custodians of Biodiversity](#)” (August 2020), and “[The Global ABS Conference 2020: The ABS that we ALL need](#)” (29 October- 25 November 2020), in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), are key examples, but there have been many more activities supported at the national level. The project identified existing organizations and activities and actively engaged with them in order not to duplicate and support as much as possible activities conducted by those partners (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Bioversity, ABS Initiative, German cooperation, Equator Initiative, Governments of South Korea, Japan and Jordan). Through this innovative platform that strengthens the collaboration between governments and other right holders (Indigenous



Peoples) and stakeholders (researchers and private sector), the project has continued to enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, also through volunteerism, empowerment, participation and other means to strengthen national ownership and capacity, and delivery of the sustainable development agenda. The project has also supported the development of nature-based solutions (signature solution 4 of UNDP Strategic Plan) in a strengthened partnership with other agencies.

The Global approach and spirit of the project can be also found in the direct support provided to other countries outside the project, in their different stages of implementation: ratification process of the Protocol (Chile, Turkmenistan), initial implementation or development of legal frameworks (Argentina, Fiji, Lebanon, Central American region), support to indigenous peoples and local communities (Mexico), improvement of legal frameworks and advanced implementation of the Protocol (Andean Community and Peru), to mention the more relevant ones. The implementation of the project clearly shows that ABS is work in progress and that more efforts are needed at all levels to achieve the full and effective implementation of the ABS principle and the Nagoya Protocol.



PROJECT FINANCE



1. The total budget for the Global ABS Project was US\$12.0 million that was to be disbursed over a 58-month duration, managed by the Project Coordination Unit under the direction of a Project Steering Committee. Table 1 depicts disbursement levels up to 30 May 2021, revealing the following:
 - There were no major deviations of actual expenditures from the ProDoc budget. The largest budgeted component was Component 1;
 - The savings from the cancelled Egyptian part of the project were spread out amongst the participating countries;
 - Disbursement rates were not according to the ProDoc. Owing to the late start of the Project, disbursement rates were small during 2016 and 2017, and at the planned disbursement rates. The remaining disbursements were expended during 2019 and during the extension of the Project in 2020 and 2021.
2. The Project has also demonstrated that appropriate financial controls are in place, notably through:
 - Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs) and Project Budget Balance Report which shows the expenditure and commitments in the current year up to date (both as generated by Atlas);
 - manual monitoring of Project expenditures against budget lines to attain an in-depth understanding of the financial progress and the pending commitments.
3. Project co-financing was estimated to be more than US\$16.095 million, 95% of the expected co-financing of US\$ 16.921 million. Co-financing summary and details can be found on Tables 4 and 5 respectively. The TE team notes the following on the level of co-financing provided on this Project:
 - The majority of co-financing (US\$ 13.257 million) was realized from governments. This included in-kind contributions from almost every country;
 - A small but substantial portion of the in-kind contribution is from UNDP of US\$ 1.379 million and UNV at US\$407,438;
 - A large grant to South Africa, Jordan, Comoros totalling more than US\$1.0 million in each of the countries;
 - Due to the 95% of co-financing obtained, level of co-financing appears to be satisfactory.
4. Overall, the cost effectiveness of the Global ABS Project has been **satisfactory** in consideration of the excellent results achieved in the capacity building of the stakeholders involved.

Table 1: GEF Project Budget and Expenditures for Global ABS Project (in USD as of 30 April 2021)

NAMA Outcomes	Budget (from Inception Report)	2016 ¹	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ²	Total Disbursed	Total to be expended in May-June 2021	Total remaining
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks	4,663,409	75	554,872	1,758,940	1,495,159	687,230	82,981	4,579,257	167,000	(82,848)
OUTCOME 2: Trust built between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts	4,046,343		423,161	1,309,607	1,414,117	613,253	118,712	3,878,849	157,000	10,494
OUTCOME 3: Strengthened capacity of ILCs to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	2,571,820		304,061	656,294	896,136	469,053	142,203	2,467,748	157,262	(53,190)
OUTCOME 4: Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS	147,000			107,274	(13,089)	54,815		149,000		(2,000)
Project Management	571,428	327	106,437	110,130	132,911	55,214	6,843	411,864	32,020	127,544
Total (Actual)	12,000,000	402	1,388,532	3,942,246	3,925,234	1,879,564	350,739	11,486,718	513,282	0
Total (Cumulative Actual)		402	1,388,935	5,331,180	9,256,414	11,135,979	11,486,718			
Annual Planned Disbursement (from ProDoc)³	12,000,000	1,348,286	4,074,441	3,908,915	2,668,358					
% Expended of Planned Disbursement		0%	34%	101%	147%					

1 Commencing 23 August 2016

2 Up to 30 May 2021

3 Year 1 in ProDoc was prorated to the September-December 2015 when the Project was being implemented.

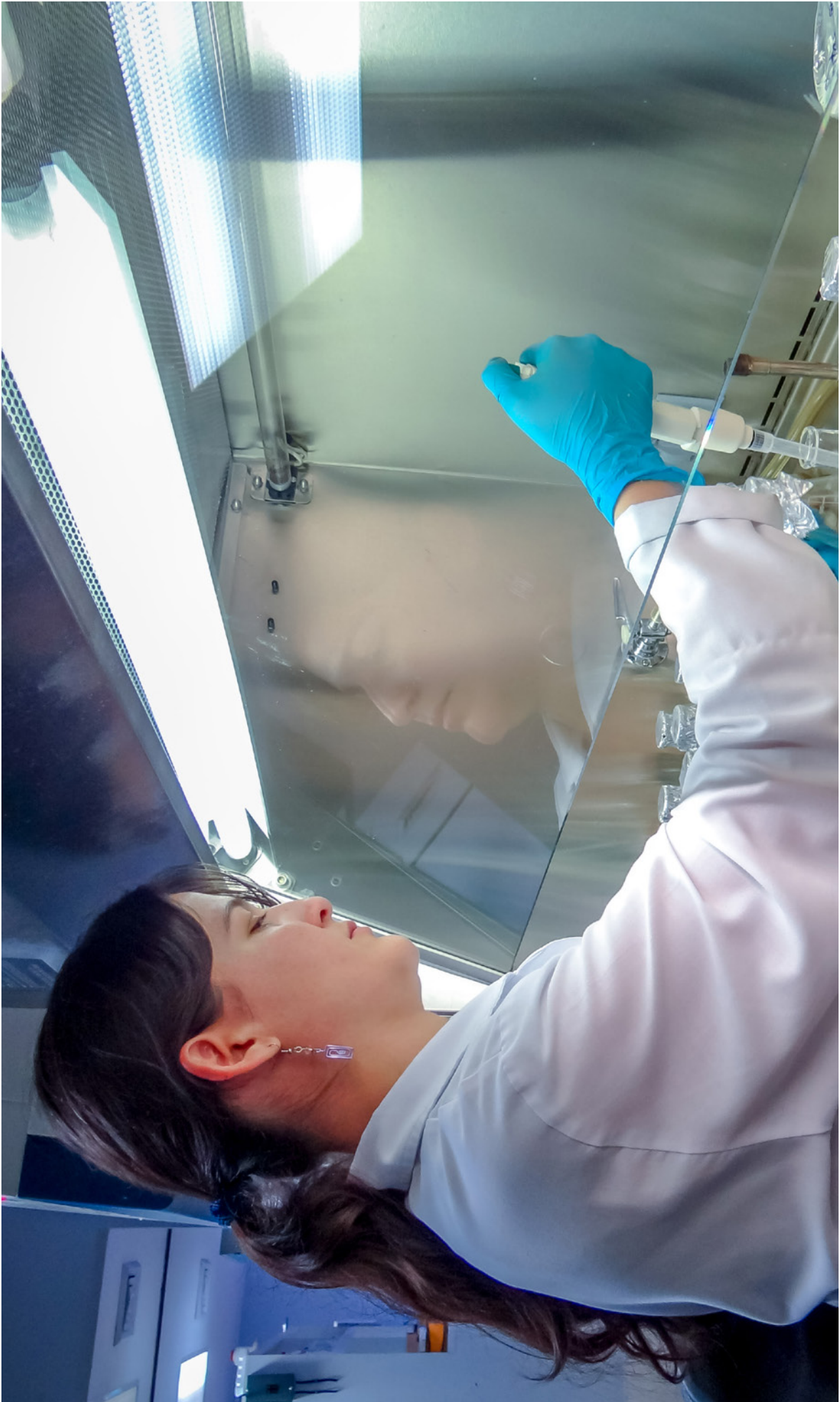


Table 2: Co-Financing for Global ABS Project (as of 31 May 2021)

Co-financing (type/ source)	UNDP own financing (million USD)		Government (million USD)		Partner Agency (million USD)		Private Sector (million USD)		Total (million USD)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants					1.076	0.6201	0.000		1.076	0.620
Loans/ Concessions									0.000	0
In-kind support	0.160	1.379	15.259	11.617	0.425			0.564	15.844	13.571
Other				1.640					0.000	1.640
Totals	0.160	1.379	15.259	13.257	1.501	0.620	0.000	0.564	16.920	16.095

1 Part of this is from UNV at US\$0.407 million, and the remainder consisting of grants from Dominican Republic (US\$99,000), Ecuador (US\$65,680), Uruguay (US\$22,500), Sudan (US\$25,000) and South Africa (US\$1,140,514).

ANNEX 1: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Results Framework

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albania: ABS policy and legislation drafted Belarus: measures to improve the ABS rules drafted to fully implement the Nagoya Protocol Egypt: ABS legislation and ABS bylaw drafted India: engagement with the research community to strengthen their participation in the ABS regulatory system initiated Jordan: amendment of Environmental Protection Act and ABS bylaws drafted -Sudan: ABS policy/legislation drafted and sent to cabinet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albania: The legal framework for access and benefit sharing (ABS) was finalized and sent during the first quarter of 2020 for the approval to the Parliament. The Law No. 41/2020 “For some changes and amendments to the Law No.9587, date 20.7.2006, “For the protection of the biodiversity”, was approved in the Parliament on 23 April 2020, which includes the legal ABS framework. https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/parliament-approves-undp-backed-biodiversity-law-to-meet-obligat.html. The inter-sectorial group for implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources as per the Nagoya Protocol, will facilitate the process of adaptation of necessary measures to make the Nagoya Protocol fully functional. A “Roadmap to support the implementation and further development of the ABS system under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in Albania” was prepared and submitted in October 2020. Belarus: Proposals on amendments and additions to the legal normative acts for harmonization of the national legislation with the Nagoya Protocol were submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus. A response from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection was received (No.10-2-35/1831 of April 21, 2019) on including the proposals in the 2020 Plan for Regulatory Legal Acts. The proposals to make additions and amendments to the Cultural Code of the Republic of Belarus were submitted to the National Competent Authority (the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection) for their transmission to and consideration by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus (Annex 1 Belarus), (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection considered the proposals submitted to the Ministry in 2019 and decided to develop a Law on the Management of Genetic Resources. The proper conceptual note was submitted to the National Centre of Legislation and Legal of the Republic of Belarus at the Administration of the President of the Republic of Belarus. On January 4, 2021, the President of the Republic of Belarus signed a Decree “On Approval of the Draft Law Preparation Plan for 2021” (Annex 2 Belarus), and in accordance with paragraph 38 of this Decree, the Institute of Cytology prepared the concept of the Law and sent it to the stakeholders for coordination of the concept with the interested state bodies (organizations) (level in March 2021).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India: The ABS project in India focused on enhancing the capacities of academic and research institutions in the public and private sector accessing biological resources and/or associated knowledge to better understand the legal provisions and guidelines related to ABS. For this, UNDP along with the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was working with government research institutions, such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), to build capacities of its scientists on the ABS mechanism. The project has helped fulfil a major gap area of building capacities of nearly 200 scientists/ research managers in 40 public research institutions accessing bio-genetic resources in their research. Basic and Advanced level Trainings were imparted to these scientists, among whom 40 have been trained as Master Trainers for conducted further trainings as per the needs of the government institutions and to help scale up the work of NBA. National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru, was identified and contracted to implement the activities in the project. Regional workshops on Biodiversity Law and ABS were held at 16 States viz., Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. These regional workshops were participated in by a total of 1947 Legal Professionals drawn from the Law Schools spread across 16 States. 29 Master Trainers for the Advance Workshop on National and International Legal Framework for the conservation of biodiversity were trained. Moot court on Biodiversity Law was organized at the NLSIU wherein more than 70 participants from 25 Law schools across the country participated. (Annex 1 India). The ABS handbook for researchers has been developed and it is being finalized at NBA. Jordan: The Environment protection Act has been amended and the ABS bylaw endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and it was approved on April 2021 by the Cabinet (Annex 1 Jordan). Sudan: ABS national Law drafted in line with the Nagoya Protocol and submitted for approval to the competent authorities with the participation of key stakeholders (Annex 1 Sudan) (final adoption delayed due to the current political transition in Sudan). Additionally, three bylaws were developed in line with draft ABS National Law. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 place Panama: specific ABS legal framework in place Uruguay: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 country Honduras: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations Panama: draft of a revised ABS legal framework Uruguay: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia: Despite the country had not included any activities under this target, several developments took place. 1. Preparation of an economic proposal for the distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from access to genetic resources and their derived products (Annex 1 Colombia), and another to support the development of a proposal for voluntary norms (codes of conduct, standards, best practices and / or guidelines), in accordance with Article No. 20 of the Nagoya Protocol. Development of the document 'Technical concepts that promote the implementation of the regime of access to genetic resources and their derivative products' in which nine technical concepts associated with nine requests for access to genetic resources and their analysis in relation to the Nagoya Protocol are presented. A web platform to strengthen the follow-up and monitoring of contracts for access to genetic resources is being developed. This application aims to focus on the management, monitoring and follow-up of contracts for access to genetic resources, from the request to the end of the contract, as well as the issuance of reports and queries that allow to measure the management in real time. significant progress has been made in the implementation of the web platform developed as a product of the Global ABS Project. Currently the process of migrating the tool to the Minambiente system is in the stage of domain change and verification of the application in this new domain, as well as the debugging of the database and the transfer of the thematic administration to the coordinator of the Genetic Resources Group. In this way, it is increasingly close to the implementation of a tool that will streamline and make the process more efficient for both users and Minambiente, while not only promoting the use of resources, but also fostering innovation for its responsible and sustainable use in different sectors of the local economy in each of the regions of the country. The Handbook for access to Genetic Resources and their By-Products in Colombia was translated and launched in English (Annex 2 Colombia). Dominican Republic: The target was achieved with the approval of the National Policy on ABS and the ABS Regulation in January 2018 (Resolution 002/2018). In June 2018 the ABS guidance for users was released and published at the website of the Ministry of Environment http://ambiente.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Gu%C3%ADa-Aplicaci%C3%B3n-Reglamentos-ABS1.pdf (Level at 31 July 2020, end of the project in Dominican Republic)

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecuador: The draft ABS regulation was submitted in December 2018 to the President of the Republic and it is pending approval by the government (Annex 1 Ecuador). However, even without the new “ABS Regulation”, in Ecuador there is a national ABS Regime, based in a transition scheme agreed between the institutions that have competences in the matter, such as the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MAAE, according to the process of merger between the Ministry of the Environment - MAE and the National Water Secretariat - Senagua), Senescyt, Senadi and Inabio. One of the strengths of the ABS system in Ecuador is this strong interagency alliance on ABS. On November 19, 2019, a workshop on the constitutional analysis of Art. 408 of the 2008 Constitution of Ecuador was held, regarding the participation of the State in the distribution of benefits from access to genetic resources. There is a report on the analysis carried out and the roadmap to follow for the interpretation of the second paragraph of art. 408 by the Constitutional Court that establishes a minimum percentage of benefit-sharing with the State of 50% (Annex 3 Ecuador). <p>The regulation to the Environment Code was adopted on 21st May 2019 and published on 12th June 2019 as Executive Decree 752. In addition, technical guidelines for the access and management of information at the National Bank of Genetic Resources and germplasm banks and technical criteria for the conservation of biodiversity (Annex 4 Ecuador), to be considered when granting research permits and access to genetic resources, have been developed.</p> <p>- Honduras: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations (National ABS Regulation and a Technical Administrative Manual of Roles and Functions) were submitted to Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente) in the previous PIR period. However, these documents have not been issued by the legal advisor of DiBio / MiAmbiente, a fact aggravated by the condition of having prioritized other actions related to attention and response to the emergency caused by COVID.</p> <p>In the context of the dialogue maintained with the National Direction of Intellectual Property to become a national checkpoint of the Nagoya Protocol, a proposal to amend the Law on Intellectual Property Rights was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the National Director.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>The project has supported the process of updating and developing the National Policy on Biodiversity and the National Policy on Coastal Marine Spaces, integrating elements of ABS into it.</p> <p>- Panama: The new ABS regulation was adopted by Decree 19 on 26th March 2019 (https://www.gacetaoficial.gob.pa/pdfTemp/28741_A/GacetaNo_28741a_20190327.pdf). During the current PIR period a complete review process of the new application forms for access to genetic resources was carried out, with the participation of officials from the Department of Biodiversity and a lawyer appointed by the Office of Legal Advice. Consensus was reached on the forms regarding their final content. A computer system to request online ABS permits has been developed. The Ministry of Environment is upgrading its servers and once they do so the ABS online permit system will be uploaded into the website of the Ministry of Environment. (Level at 30 June 2020, end of the project in Panama).</p> <p>- Uruguay: National ABS law and corresponding regulations adopted. Ministerial Resolution N° 291/2020 of February, 20, 2020 (http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/resoluciones-mvotma/SN20200220002-2020) that substitutes the provisional ABS system adopted by Ministerial Resolution N° 1844/017 in December 2017. Article 216 of Law No. 19.670 was approved in October 30, 2018, which changes the wording of Article 22 of Law No. 17,283 of November 28, 2000. The new wording of the Art. 22 includes provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, therefore, enabling the regulation of ABS through a Decree. (https://www.impo.com.uy/diariooficial/2020/02/20/documentos.pdf) The Ministry of Environment has signed an agreement in February 2020 with the National Directorate of Intellectual Property to design this department as a checkpoint of the Nagoya Protocol at the national level (Level at 31 May 2020, end of the project in Uruguay).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place</p> <p>Comoros: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place</p> <p>Ethiopia: Pre- Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place</p> <p>Kenya: Pre- Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place</p> <p>Seychelles: No ABS-related law/ regulation in place</p> <p>South Africa: Pre- Nagoya protocol measures on ABS in place</p>	<p>Botswana: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations</p> <p>Comoros: draft of a national ABS law and corresponding regulations</p> <p>Ethiopia: updated/ harmonized ABS legislation submitted for approval</p> <p>Kenya: effective ABS laws updated through consultative process and submitted for approval</p> <p>Seychelles: draft of the ABS policy</p> <p>South Africa: legal gap analysis conducted to prepare the draft amendment to the ABS Provisions in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: The policy and institutional gap analysis report was considered and finalized by the technical reference group (TRG) on ABS. Drafting instructions for the Attorney General were prepared by the legal ABS team. The report on the Policy and Legal framework has developed recommendations that guided the preparation of the Drafting instructions. The Cabinet Memorandum, inclusive of the drafting instructions, was finalized and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The Cabinet Memorandum was circulated to various relevant Ministries at the end of 2018. The Cabinet Memorandum was returned to DEA for additional clarification, which were provided in June 2019. Once the Cabinet Memo is approved, the Attorney General will then be invited to facilitate the drafting of the ABS legislation. In the meantime, the TRG has also developed an informal working draft of the ABS Act, which could be used as a laymen's draft aid. The Drafting instructions have been developed for Botswana, which is, according to their legal system, the closer that the project can get to the submission of a legal draft. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Botswana). - Comoros: On 21st May 2020, Comorian Members of Parliament adopted unanimously the law that implements the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Presidential Decree No. 20-081/PR). - Development and technical validation of application texts on the ABS legislation submitted for signature - Ethiopia: updated/ harmonized ABS legislation submitted for approval Council of Ministers & Parliament through a Submission Letter from Environment, Forest and Climate change Commission (EFDR). (Level at 31 January 2020, end of the project in Ethiopia). - Kenya: Draft ABS Law in place, awaiting discussions within Parliament, and consensus building between key Ministries working on ABS (Environment and Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and Wildlife) (Annex 1 Kenya). An study and a Briefing note were also prepared to accompany and support the ABS Law. The Draft ABS Bill provides a legal framework to govern the ABS issues in Kenya, specifically recommending a means of coordinating the various Ministries and agencies with a role in ABS matters in Kenya.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Rwanda: Review of the national Law on Biodiversity and the national Law of wildlife to include ABS principles (Annex 1 Rwanda). Development of the ABS draft ministerial order (ready for validation) and the draft ABS guidelines (ready for validation) in partnership with the UNEP-GEF-COMIFAC project. It also revised and approved the national TK policy instruments. • - Seychelles: The ABS Policy was developed (Annex 1 Seychelles) and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in December 2018. The draft ABS Bill was developed (Annex 2 Seychelles) and validated in July 2019. This document was sent to AGs office in September 2019. The Bill is still pending with the AG because of priority laws being dealt with and inadequate capacity to tackle all the laws because of the volume of work. ABS regulations drafted (Annex 3 Seychelles) and technically validated pending their official adoption. • - South Africa: Draft amendment to the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act was submitted to the Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (DEFF) and it is waiting the approval of the Cabinet. Model Benefit Sharing Agreement (BSA) and Training Manual were developed and submitted to DEFF for review and inputs.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Kazakhstan: No ABS-related law/regulation in place</p> <p>Mongolia: No ABS-related law/regulation in place</p> <p>Myanmar: No ABS-related law/regulation in place</p> <p>Samoa: No ABS-related law/regulation in place</p> <p>Tajikistan: No ABS-related law/regulation in place</p>	<p>Kazakhstan: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption</p> <p>Mongolia: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption</p> <p>Myanmar: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption</p> <p>Samoa: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption</p> <p>Tajikistan: ABS national policy and legal framework developed and submitted for adoption</p>	<p>- Kazakhstan: There have been 7 meetings of the legal task force group, which has updated the content of the Law on Conservation of Plant Societies and the Environmental Code (Annex 1 Kazakhstan). The Law is pending approval from the Parliament.</p> <p>- Mongolia: During the project period the national team produced one Genetic resources draft law with 14 law amendments, 5 regulations and 6 Model contracts, agreements on access to Database, PIC, MTA (Annex 1 Mongolia). Socio-economic study and monetary and nonmonetary value of genetic resources utilization, knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey were conducted to support the approval of the Genetic resources law by the Parliament. Parliament working groups is established to finalize the discussions. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Mongolia).</p> <p>After Parliamentary election in summer 2020, the newly established Parliament opened its 2020 Fall session and announced the Calendar where the Bill on Genetic Resources was listed as an item to be discussed during this session. However, due to the pandemic situation and lockdown, this schedule was delayed for several months.</p> <p>In January and March 2021, the Standing Committee for the Environment, Food and Agriculture, the Parliament of Mongolia was approved and established a Working group composed of Members of Parliament and a Sub-Working group composed of the officials from relevant authorities and experts in important fields, respectively. The sub-working group is responsible for the preparation of the Bill on Genetic Resources to a Parliamentary discussion and expected to provide professional support. Currently, members of the Sub-Working group are engaged with a series of weekly discussions on the Bill on Genetic Resources.</p> <p>- Myanmar: Draft policy was provided (Annex 1 Myanmar), and a legal gap analysis was completed (Annex 2 Myanmar). The project has advanced considerably the ABS agenda in Myanmar in several ways including through: 1. providing a draft policy within the Policy Framework document; 2. supplying a roadmap to move forward in rolling out an ABS program under such a policy; 3. completing a legal analysis to illustrate the gaps in the current laws, and to indicate a path forward from a legal perspective by providing options. There has, as yet, been no formal strategy (or ABS law) put in place by Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) for an ABS program, in large part because Myanmar did not have any notable baseline activities in place for managing genetic resources until the project raised the awareness about the need and process. (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Myanmar).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- Samoa: An standalone ABS national policy and legal framework were developed and submitted for adoption to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). In 2019 a proposal to amend the Environmental Management and Conservation Bill, incorporating an Article on ABS, was drafted and discussed in 11 community consultations in the 2 main islands of the country. However, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment requested to prepare an standalone ABS legislation, based on the challenges encountered in the approval of the Amendment of the Environmental Management and Conservation Bill due to the new procedures on Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>- Tajikistan: The draft “Law on Access to, and Benefit Sharing from Genetic Resources” was developed and submitted to the Parliament of the country - Majlisi Namoyandagon and Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, after a review and consultations with representatives of relevant ministries and agencies, scientific institutions and CSOs, as well as communities (Annex 1 Tajikistan).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania: 42.42% - Belarus: 30.30% - India: 53.05 % - Jordan: 22.73 % - Sudan: 24.24 % - Colombia: 74.24% - Dominican Republic: 28.79% - Ecuador: 45.45% - Honduras: 28.79% - Panama: 40. 91% - Uruguay: 12.12% - Botswana: 18.67% - Comoros: 13.64% - Ethiopia: 65.15% - Kenya: 49.97% - Rwanda: 50% - Seychelles: 45.45% - South Africa: 75.76% - Kazakhstan: 35.0% - Mongolia: 30.0% - Myanmar: 20.0% - Samoa: 35.0% - Tajikistan: 15.0 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania: 52.42% - Belarus: 50.30% - India: 58.05 % - Jordan: 42.73% - Sudan: 44.24 % - Colombia: 94.24% - Dominican Republic: 58.79% - Ecuador: 65.45% - Honduras: 58.79% - Panama: 70.91% - Uruguay: 42.12% - Botswana: 50% - Comoros: 50% - Ethiopia: 90% - Kenya: 70% - Rwanda: 68% - Seychelles: 80% - South Africa: 85% - Kazakhstan: 50 to 75% - Mongolia: 45 to 65% - Myanmar: 35 to 55% - Samoa: 50 to 75% - Tajikistan: 30 to 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania: 82.6% (level at 23 February 2021, end date of the project in Albania) (Annex 10 Albania) - Belarus: 76.81% (level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus) (Annex 10 Belarus) - India: 81% (level at 23 February 2021, end date of the project in India) (Annex 2 India). - Jordan: 60.86% (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Jordan) (Annex 2 Jordan). - Sudan: 65.22% (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan) (Annex 2 Sudan). - Colombia: 88.40% (level at 23 February 2021, end date of the project in Colombia) (Annex 10 Colombia) - Dominican Republic: 81,15% (level at 30 June 2020, end of the project in Dominican Republic) (Annex 10 Dominican Republic). - Ecuador: 78% (level at 23 February 2021, end of the project in Ecuador) (Annex 10 Ecuador). - Honduras: 66.66% (level at 23 February 2021, end of the project in Honduras) (Annex 10 Honduras). - Panama: 59.42% (level at 30 June 2020, end of the project in Panama). (Annex 10 Panama):The level of national ABS capacities reached was below the project objective. The main reason is due to many changes in personnel within the competent national authority, which impacts on the direction of progress of the issue at the institutional level. - Uruguay: 52.17% (level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Uruguay) (Annex 10 Uruguay). - Botswana: 58% (level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Botswana) (Annex 10 Botswana) - Comoros: 78% (level at 23 February 2021, end of the project in Comoros) (Annex 10 Comoros). - Ethiopia: 86% (level at 31 January 2020, end of the project in Ethiopia) (Annex 10 Ethiopia). - Kenya: 69% (level at 23 February 2021, end of the project in Kenya) ((Annex 2 Kenya). - Rwanda: 89.9% (level at 23 February 2021, end of the project in Rwanda) (Annex 2 Rwanda). - Seychelles: 62% (level at 31 December 2020, end of the project in Seychelles) (Annex 4 Seychelles). - South Africa: 91% (level at 23 February 2021, end date of the project in South Africa) (Annex 1 South Africa). - Kazakhstan: 60.86% (level at 31 December 2020, end of the project in Kazakhstan) (Annex 2 Kazakhstan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- Mongolia: 52.17 % (level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Mongolia) (Annex 2 Mongolia).</p> <p>- Myanmar: 59.42 % (level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Myanmar) (Annex 3 Myanmar).</p> <p>- Samoa: 79.71% (level at 23 February 2021, end date of the project in Samoa) (Annex 2 Samoa).</p> <p>- Tajikistan: 78.81% (level at 31 December 2020, end of the project in Tajikistan) (Annex 2 Tajikistan). The Nagoya Protocol Implementation Unit at the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC) was established to oversee implementation of national access and benefit sharing policy frameworks.</p>
<p>Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks</p> <p>Number of national policy measures adopted for protecting TK, innovations and practices, and customary uses of biological and genetic resources</p>	<p>Albania: zero (0)</p> <p>Belarus: zero (0)</p> <p>Egypt: zero (0)</p> <p>Jordan: zero (0)</p> <p>Sudan: zero (0)</p>	<p>Albania: draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK</p> <p>Belarus: draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK</p> <p>Egypt: draft of an institutional framework for protecting TK</p> <p>Jordan: draft of an institutional framework for protecting TK</p> <p>Sudan: draft assessment of genetic resources including needs and options for protecting TK</p>	<p>- Albania: The following reports were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on establishing a sui generis system for protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in Albania. This report examines several means that interested authorities will be able to endorse the potential scope and impact of these sui generis mechanisms (Annex 1 Albania). 2. National gender policies and commitments related to the CBD and Nagoya Protocol, the involvement of gender related targets and indicators to determine how and when women and gender equality considerations are recognized and integrated and to propose a gender-responsive ABS schemes essential to enable the effective participation of women in the design, negotiation, distribution and use of benefits (Annex 2 Albania). <p>- Belarus: The comparative analytical report related to the international and national regulation of access to traditional knowledge, including recommendations for improvement of Belarusian national legislation, was finalized. Legislative recommendations were submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection for their consideration within the national ABS legal framework. Report on the developed awareness raising activities related to Climate and Biodiversity for selected stakeholders. (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus).</p> <p>- Sudan: National guidelines on conducting inventories of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources were developed (Annex 3 Sudan). (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan)</p> <p>- Jordan: A code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources was prepared by IUCN and it will be adopted as an Annex to the ABS bylaw (Annex 3 Jordan). The final draft ABS bylaw will also include provisions to protect the rights of local communities to their traditional knowledge and genetic resources.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Dominican Republic: zero (0) Ecuador: zero (0)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>- Dominican Republic: The adopted ABS regulation covers both access to genetic resources and to TK from local communities (in particular art. 15). The study conducted to identify options for the protection of TK served as the basis for the proposal of a mechanism to protect Traditional knowledge. - Ecuador: To date, 220 new registrations have been made in the SENADI CCTT Voluntary Deposit. There is also a “Gathering of base information and generation of a proposal for the implementation of public policy related to traditional knowledge and ancestral knowledge associated with genetic resources” (http://gaceta.propiedadintelectual.gob.ec:8180/Gacetitas/649/#p=1).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: zero (0)</p> <p>Comoros: zero (0)</p> <p>Ethiopia: TK well captured in the existing legal framework</p> <p>Kenya: zero (0)</p> <p>Rwanda: zero (0)</p> <p>Seychelles: zero (0)</p>	<p>Botswana: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption</p> <p>Comoros: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption</p> <p>Ethiopia: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption</p> <p>Kenya: revised national TK policy instruments submitted for approval or adoption</p> <p>Rwanda: revised national TK policy instruments submitted for approval or adoption</p> <p>Seychelles: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: Support measures for the documentation of TK: A “Companies and Intellectual Property Authority” (CIPA) registration system is already available for the registration of TK by local communities. Following consultations, CIPA requested project support for procuring temporary personnel to enter the data in the TK registration system. A guiding document on establishing a “Sui generis system for the protection of Traditional Knowledge in Botswana” (Annex 1 Botswana) was developed and submitted for consideration. - Comoros: TK guidelines were developed. - Ethiopia: national TK policy instrument submitted for approval or adoption through a Letter from Environment, Forest and Climate change Commission (EFDR). - Kenya: Through the project, a Task force on the aTK was established and the first ever national consultation forum on aTK carried out. A roadmap to protecting TK innovations was to be realized through the Task Force develop regulations on how to operationalize traditional knowledge and Cultural Expressions. National Guidelines on Access, Utilization and Benefit Sharing of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources was drafted (Annex 4 Kenya). - Rwanda: Guideline and Toolkit for Access and Benefit Sharing of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources in Rwanda developed (Annex 3 Rwanda). - Seychelles: The Traditional Knowledge Access, innovation and Practice Guidelines for Seychelles were developed (Annex 5 Seychelles).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Kazakhstan: zero (0)</p> <p>Mongolia: zero (0)</p> <p>Myanmar: zero (0)</p> <p>Samoa: zero (0)</p> <p>Tajikistan: zero (0)</p>	<p>Kazakhstan: National TK guidelines developed</p> <p>Mongolia: National TK guidelines developed</p> <p>Myanmar: National TK guidelines developed</p> <p>Samoa: National TK guidelines developed</p> <p>Tajikistan: National TK guidelines developed</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kazakhstan: TK, innovations and practices, and customary uses of biological and genetic resources have been mainstreamed into the new draft of the ecological code, a draft plant's conservation society. Relevant TK-related articles of the proposed draft amendments to the Law on Conservation of Plant's Societies. A concept document to support the development of TK-related protection measures within the draft law was prepared. (Annex 3 Kazakhstan). - Mongolia: National TK guidelines were developed (Annex 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 Mongolia) and included in the Manual for Competent National Authority. The legal package is also having regulation on identification of Holder of the traditional knowledge (Annex 1 Mongolia). - Myanmar: TK Guidelines have been developed (Annex 4 Myanmar). - Samoa: TK guidelines were drafted and updated based on stakeholders' consultations (Annex 3 Samoa). - Tajikistan: Database for designing sui generis ways of cataloguing genetic resources and traditional knowledge to support implementation of the ABS policy and regulatory framework was established
<p>Number of countries with a <u>national</u> ABS CHM, an improved web page with relevant ABS information, or a <u>national</u> biodiversity CHM with ABS-related information.</p>	<p>Albania: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Belarus: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Egypt: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Jordan: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Sudan: national biodiversity CHM in place</p>	<p>Albania: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Belarus: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Egypt: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Jordan: ABS procedures and information and procedures uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Sudan: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania: The national biodiversity CHM is continuously updated and cross linked with the ABS Clearing House of the NP. - Belarus: The new platform of the national ABS CH was developed and operational: http://abs.igc.by/en/ (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus). - Jordan: the national CHM was launched in the last quarter of 2017 and is regularly updated. Relevant project reports and other ABS documents have been uploaded to the national CHM website. Coordination work is ongoing regarding the synchronization with information on the global ABS clearing house of the NP: http://jo.chm-cbd.net/implementation/protocols/the-nagoya-protocol-on-access-and-benefit-sharing - Sudan: An improved web page with relevant ABS information, or a national biodiversity CHM with ABS-related information is available (http://sd.chm-cbd.net). ABS law and bylaws will be uploaded on the existing webpage once approved. Provisionally, the website contains the interim committee as the national focal point and the competent national authority. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Dominican Republic: 0</p> <p>Ecuador: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Honduras: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Panama: 0</p> <p>Uruguay: 0</p>	<p>Dominican Republic: fully functional ABS-related web page</p> <p>Ecuador: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Honduras: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>Panama: fully functional ABS-related web page</p> <p>Uruguay: fully functional ABS-related web page</p>	<p>- Dominican Republic: The website of the Ministry of Environment contains the basic information on ABS and related procedures (https://ambiente.gob.do/acceso-a-recursos-geneticos/) and it will be updated with the relevant ABS procedures and information.</p> <p>- Ecuador: The ABS-CH Module has been fully structured and currently has an interface with the Biodiversity Information System (SUIA). The electronic portal to process access requests and grant permits is already available (https://www.ambiente.gob.ec/acceso-a-los-recursos-geneticos/). This is a provisional system until Senescyt assumes the full competence on ABS. In that sense the project supported the design of the ABS Regime management model, technical specifications of its Virtual Single Window (electronic requests) for Biodiversity Research and its institutional strengthening plan in the ABS Regime, in Ecuador". At the moment, the corresponding second phase IT development at Senescyt is not funded, although there are institutional contacts to mobilize funds from other funders.</p> <p>- Honduras: procedures and information will be uploaded as soon as they are finalized and formally adopted into the existing biodiversity clearing house (www.chmhonduras.org).</p> <p>- Panama: The new national ABS regulation is already placed on the website of the Ministry of Environment, in the virtual library section, which includes the national procedures and information on ABS. The electronic portal to process access requests and grant permits has been developed and it is pending some technical upgrade in the servers of the Ministry to be uploaded into the website.</p> <p>- Uruguay: fully functional webpage at the website of the Ministry of Environment since March 2019 with the active support of UNV (http://www.mvotma.gub.uy/index.php/ambiente/conservacion-de-ecosistemas-y-biodiversidad/biodiversidad/recursos-geneticos/), including the online permit.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: 0</p> <p>Comoros: 0</p> <p>Ethiopia: ABS CHM in place but needs strengthening</p> <p>Kenya: ABS CHM in place but needs strengthening</p> <p>Rwanda: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>Seychelles: national biodiversity CHM in place</p> <p>South Africa: DEA website with no ABS-related information</p>	<p>Botswana: ABS CHM established</p> <p>Comoros: ABS CHM established</p> <p>Ethiopia: existing ABS CHM strengthened</p> <p>Kenya: existing ABS CHM strengthened</p> <p>Rwanda: ABS CHM established and linked to the biodiversity CHM</p> <p>Seychelles: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM</p> <p>South Africa: fully functional ABS-related web page (DEA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: The development of the ABS CHM was not achieved as the platform that was earmarked for hosting it, i.e. the Environmental Information System (EIS) by the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Conservation (MENT), had not been launched during the lifespan of the ABS project. The ABS CHM was meant to be hosted as part of the Botswana CBD CHM, which has also been delayed as a dependent factor of the functionality of the EIS. - Comoros: The national CHM on ABS could not be set up. Indeed, at the national level, the CHM on biodiversity is not operational due to limited technical capacities within the Directorate General of the Environment and Forests. To this end, the approach adopted by the government is to integrate data on the Comoros APA into the global APA CHM. The Nagoya focal point benefitted from online training which enabled him to regularly integrate data into the CHM Global. - Ethiopia: procedures and information will be uploaded as soon as they are finalized and formally adopted. (http://www.ebi.gov.et/) & Geonode of EBI. These mechanisms also facilitate access to information for national and international users of genetic resources and support compliance under national law and the Nagoya Protocol - Kenya: The country has a robust updated ABS CHM. The ABS project has supported training of the ABS checkpoints. The CHM is available at http://meas.nema.go.ke/cbdchm. - Rwanda: An ABS CHM established. All the ABS information of the country has been uploaded into REMA's website http://www.rema.gov.rw/abs/ - Seychelles: An online portal has been developed in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and also the technical support from Kenya and it is currently being tested by the Ministry of Environment. The ABS procedures and information will be uploaded as soon as they are finalized and formally adopted. http://seychellesbiodiversitychm.sc/ - South Africa: The ABS related web is in operation at The Access and Benefit-Sharing (BABS) Clearing House of the Republic of South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Kazakhstan: zero (0)</p> <p>Mongolia: zero (0)</p> <p>Myanmar: zero (0)</p> <p>Samoa: zero (0)</p> <p>Tajikistan: national biodiversity CHM in place</p>	<p>Kazakhstan: National ABS CHM established</p> <p>Mongolia: National ABS CHM established</p> <p>Myanmar: ABS CHM established</p> <p>Samoa: ABS CHM established</p> <p>Tajikistan: ABS CHM established and linked to the biodiversity CHM</p>	<p>- Kazakhstan: New structure and the platform of the CHM has been cleared by the chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife.</p> <p>- Mongolia: Nation Clearing House mechanism was designed and handed over to the Information and Database centre of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.</p> <p>- Myanmar: Coded draft CHM was provided to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) and it is just pending to be uploaded by them (Annex 5 Myanmar).</p> <p>- Samoa: National ABS CHM is operated and updated</p> <p>- Tajikistan: National ABS Clearing House Mechanism portal on genetic resources, with online permit system was developed. The system is available on the portal of the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (http://biodiv.tj/ru/acces_request). Two databases also available for plants http://biodiv.tj/ru/registry/data_plants_and_animals</p>
<p>Number of key stakeholders per country trained through the project regarding ABS rules and procedures (granting of permits, assessment of access applications, core principles of PIC and MAT and their application, and rights and roles of ILCs, among others); and negotiate ABS agreements</p>	<p>Albania: zero (0)</p> <p>Belarus: zero (0)</p> <p>Egypt: zero (0)</p> <p>India: zero (0)</p> <p>Jordan: zero (0)</p> <p>Sudan: zero (0)</p>	<p>Albania: twenty (20)</p> <p>Belarus: twenty (20)</p> <p>Egypt: twenty (20)</p> <p>India: fifty (50)</p> <p>Jordan: twenty (20)</p> <p>Sudan: twenty (20)</p>	<p>- Albania: 79 stakeholders were trained during the project through workshops and trainings in 5 regions (33 women and 46 men) (Annex 9 Albania).</p> <p>- Belarus: The total number of stakeholders trained constituted 490 people (324 women, 66.1%; 166 men, 33.9%) (Annex 3 Belarus).</p> <p>- India: A total of 1947 Legal Professionals drawn from the Law Schools spread across 16 States of India were trained in Biological Diversity Act and ABS. 29 Master Trainers for the Advance Workshop on National and International Legal Framework for the conservation of biodiversity were trained. Moot court on Biodiversity Law was organized at the NLSIU wherein more than 70 participants from 25 Law schools across the country participated. In the engagement with Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), and the Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB) as the nodal agency for imparting trainings to all their 10 centres. The project has also engaged with another the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with 70 centres across the country. The ICAR conducted the first training at NAARM in Hyderabad in January 2020, covering 18 institutes of ICAR. The second Management Development Program (MDP) on Orientation-cum-Awareness and implementation of ABS Guidelines in collaboration with UNDP, BCIL, NBA and TNAU took place from 8-9 June, 2020. The project has helped fulfil a major gap area of building capacities of nearly 200 scientists/ research managers in 40 public research institutions accessing bio-genetic resources in their research. Basic and Advanced level Trainings were imparted to these scientists, among whom 40 have been trained as Master Trainers for conducted further trainings as per the needs of the government institutions and to help scale up the work of NBA. (Annex 1 India).</p> <p>- Jordan: 333 stakeholders were trained (Male:178 – Female:155). The project conducted many awareness sessions and consultation workshops (10 in total).</p> <p>- Sudan: In total more than 150 stakeholders were trained during the project. Involvement of all stakeholders, including decision makers local community and the private sector since the starting of the project and through all its implementation process was very significant for the achievement of the project outputs in a timely manner. This needs to be remarked as a best practice in this regard, as there was a continuous support and commitment</p>

from all stakeholders and decision makers that push towards successful implementation of the project. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Colombia: zero (0)</p> <p>Dominican Republic: zero (0)</p> <p>Ecuador: zero (0)</p> <p>Honduras: zero (0)</p> <p>Panama: zero (0)</p> <p>Uruguay: zero (0)</p>	<p>Colombia: twenty-five (25)</p> <p>Dominican Republic: sixty (60)</p> <p>Ecuador: sixty (60)</p> <p>Honduras: eighty-five (85)</p> <p>Panama: seventy-five (75)</p> <p>Uruguay: eighty-five (85)</p>	<p>- Colombia: 201 stakeholders have been trained (117 women and 84 men). 8 trainings took place during the project in different locations around the country. One of the latest trainings was led by Sinchi institute to divulge with the community of the results of the project in Puerto Inirida -Guainia on March 10-13, 2020. Likewise, within the project's framework, a socialization event was held with colonist and indigenous communities and with local institutions in Puerto Inirida – Guainia, which was attended by 15 people. This event was held in order to inform the assistants about the progress in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Colombia, as well as to introduce the results and the importance of the bio-discovery for the Amazon region. Additionally, a workshop with children from the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan School took place, in order to show them the importance of preserving the biodiversity of their environment and how it can be exploited in a sustainable way. Among the topics discussed during the workshop were plant-microorganism-soil interactions, and how bioactive metabolites with biotechnological application are synthesized from these interactions</p> <p>- Dominican Republic: In total 369 stakeholders (197 female and 172 male) have been trained in different awareness raising and workshops on the Nagoya Protocol and the national legislation on ABS. 150 out of them were researchers and representatives from research institutions and private sector that participated in the activities.</p> <p>- Ecuador: 1,824 stakeholders (910 women and 914 men) have been trained through the different activities of the project (Annex 11 Ecuador). Also 4 modules for the training of trainers, both presentational and online, with the practical guide for indigenous peoples and local communities on Traditional Knowledge associated to genetic resources and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol were developed and are available at IKIAM University and the Global ABS Community.</p> <p>589 stakeholders, mainly indigenous peoples and in particular women, have been trained and empowered during the project on ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, including intellectual property rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030.</p> <p>100 indigenous women empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and Sustainable Development Goals, within the framework of the International Day of Afro-Latin Caribbean Women, held in the city of Ibarra in the province of Imbabura. 25 young people from the mestizo people of the organization Jóvenes por el Cambio (JOPEC) of the city of Quito, together with the MAE, Senadi and the ABS project developed a round table on: mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, Nagoya Protocol and Objectives of Sustainable Development, within the framework of the construction of a plurinational and intercultural state.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>60 representatives of the parliament of the indigenous peoples of the province of Tungurahua, led by Prefect Manuel Caizabanda, were sensitized and empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and SDGs (Link). 97 representatives of the Montubio People were empowered in the 7 Cascadas community of the Naranjal canton (Link). 60 representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities and other actors were trained in andragogic techniques and methodologies for the transmission of knowledge, focused on strengthening the capacities of leaders in the framework of the first phase of this process. 30 Representative Counselors of the Council for Equality of Indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubian Peoples and Nationalities were empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and the SDGs</p> <p>217 women, leaders and young people sensitized and empowered during the 4th quarter of 2019 in relation to mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol and the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>- Honduras: 491 stakeholders have been trained in Honduras through different trainings, workshops and other capacity building and public awareness activities. Particular relevance had the 7 replicas conducted by the group of volunteers formed under the programme “Training of Trainers”, where 315 children, university students, private companies and local communities in Honduras were informed about ABS and the Nagoya Protocol in the context of the SDGs.</p> <p>A legal training on the Nagoya Protocol (“Challenges in the implementation of national frameworks in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol”) was organized in November 2019. In order to attend this training, the participants had to complete the introductory course to the Nagoya Protocol of the CBD and also the 8 on-line modules of the joint legal training prepared by IDLO-SCBD. The training gathered 19 participants (16 females and 3 males), most of them lawyers, but also technical staff, from different governmental organizations (Ministry of Environment, Forestry Institute, Institute of Intellectual Property) and 3 researchers from the National University of Honduras (the ones conducting the biodiversity project).</p> <p>A 2-day dialogue was maintained at the beginning of November 2019 with 42 representatives of the 9 indigenous groups of Honduras, where these groups requested a stronger involvement of intellectual property department (DIGEPIH) in developing appropriate tools for the protection of the traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples and local communities in Honduras, as well as trainings and capacity to better understand the support they can get from the area of intellectual property rights in protecting and putting into value their traditional knowledge.</p> <p>- Panama: In total 678 stakeholders (327 women and 351 men) participated and were trained in the various training workshops on ABS, national regulation and the Nagoya Protocol, throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>- Uruguay: In total 203 stakeholders were trained during the project through the different workshops organized in partnership with other organizations.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: zero (0)</p> <p>Comoros: zero (0)</p> <p>Ethiopia: zero (0)</p> <p>Kenya: zero (0)</p> <p>Rwanda: zero (0)</p> <p>Seychelles: zero (0)</p> <p>South Africa: zero (0)</p>	<p>Botswana: forty (40)</p> <p>Comoros: forty (40)</p> <p>Ethiopia: sixty (60)</p> <p>Kenya: sixty (60)</p> <p>Rwanda: forty (40)</p> <p>Seychelles: forty (40)</p> <p>South Africa: sixty (60)</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: A total of 1,276 people have been trained. 619 Females and 657 Males (Annex 2 Botswana). - Comoros: 217 participants (women made roughly 45%) were specifically trained during 4 specialized workshops on ABS contracts (PIC/MAT, IPR, bankruptcy, simulation of ABS negotiations, analysis of national case studies, etc.). Additionally, 60 actors from different institutions including environmental lawyers, lawyers and magistrates are trained on legal aspects related to ABS and the development of ABS contracts. - Ethiopia: 545 participants were trained during various workshops including one specialized workshop on ABS contracts (ABS policy/bill/regulations, PIC/MAT, IPR, bankruptcy, simulation of ABS negotiations, analysis of national case studies, etc.) - Kenya: About 250 participants were trained on various aspect of ABS. Capacity building of some technical staff from the Kenya Wildlife Service and the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) have also been undertaken, as well as a workshop on Traditional Knowledge for ABS. Support has been provided to the Kenya team to participate in the Seychelles community of Practice Workshop in July 2019 and to two key technical staff from NEMA and the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) on training on ABS at the Global Capacity Building Workshop on Utilization of Genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol (29th – 3rd October 2019). - Rwanda: 7 REMA staff trained. User friendly manual developed and availed online so that the general public can use it, as an easy way to hold a training during COVID period. - Seychelles: 48 number of people trained in contract management and communication on ABS. - South Africa: During the Bioprospecting Forum meeting that was held on 6 August 2019, the ABS team delivered presentations on NEMBA Review update and the Overview of BABS Permits Issued to date and Associated benefit-sharing commitments. During the annual research meeting for weed biocontrol community of South Africa held on 19-21 November 2019, Waterval in Tulbagh, Western Cape, the BABS team delivered presentation on ABS, BABS and the Nagoya Protocol in relation to weed biocontrol. <p>192 stakeholders were trained on ABS policy/regulations, PIC/MAT, private sector engagement, indigenous issues, etc.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	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)	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kazakhstan: In total 158 stakeholders (93 men, 65 women) have been trained. - Mongolia: In total 732 stakeholders (486 female), including from local communities (community members, herder, local government officials) were actively involved in discussions and got a knowledge on ABS rules, procedures and negotiating ABS agreements. Capacities of 49 national government officials improved since the start of the project. 130 Researchers and scientists from agriculture, pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors were engaged in consultations and improved their capacities in ABS legislative procedures. (Annex 4 Mongolia) <p>Project activities, including the research and development related issues with intellectual property rights (IPR) and special permitting strategies to be used by multiple stakeholders, including indigenous local peoples, and the development of ethical codes of conduct and guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources, provided additional assurance to indigenous peoples that their beliefs and values are taking into account when identifying and implementing biodiversity projects.</p> <p>Also, draft of sectoral guidelines (ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in local areas) and information regarding ABS rules that apply to biodiversity-based research and development activities for various sectors, agriculture, biotechnology and pharmaceutical were made available to local communities to ensure that these consider community customized laws and traditional beliefs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar: During the entire implementation of the project there was a total of 1063 stakeholders that were trained, including 544 women (51%) from all sectors; Government staff, University staff, Researchers, Communities, Private Sectors (Annex 6 Myanmar). - Samoa: 187 stakeholders have been trained since the beginning of the project. - Tajikistan: The total number of people covered was 1,302, of which 881 were men (68 %) and 421 were women (32%). Capacities of competent authorities (180 people took part, of whom 108 men (60%), 72 women (40%) were strengthened through trainings. <p>Awareness campaigns on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, and communities were conducted. In total, 35 seminars, 5 trainings, including 4 international trainings, were held during the implementation of the project.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
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 biodiversity 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		

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
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)	<p>- Albania: No commercial agreements have been established or negotiated during the implementation of the project due to the recent approval of the ABS legal framework and lack of ABS regulations and access procedures. Nevertheless, an agreement with the Albanian Genebank was established and enhanced the national database for local or autochthonous plant genetic resources and produced a report describing the evaluation results concerning the selected plant genetic resource with high economic potential for bioprospecting.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNDP and the Agricultural University of Tirana to raise and strengthen the capacities of academic staff and students by creating opportunities for the development of scientific research activities by contributing to the establishment of the experimental field of autochthonous aromatic-medicinal plants of Albania (Annex 11 Albania).</p> <p>The following reports were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Animal Genetic Resource Mapping (Annex 3 Albania). 4. Methodology for the identification of high value Genetic Resources / Associated Traditional Knowledge and the selection of priority ABS value chains in Albania (Annex 4 Albania). 5. Strategic guidance to the drafting of national ABS development strategies including facilitation and the initiation of research and biodiversity partnerships (Annex 5 Albania). 6. Roadmap to Establish a Geo-referenced Monitoring System of the Local Animal Breeds in Albania (Annex 6 Albania). 7. Current Status of the Albanian Animal Genetic Resources for Agriculture and Food. Needs and recommendations for legislation and institutional infrastructure interventions for their conservation and sustainable use. In this report is included also a Draft project on the Establishment of National Bank for ex-situ in-vitro conservation of native / indigenous genetic fund in farm animals (Annex 7 Albania). 8. Report on the developed awareness raising activities related to Climate and Biodiversity for selected stakeholders (Annex 8 Albania). <p>- Belarus: 6 agreements were signed during the project, most of them for the utilization of aquatic genetic resources and potato, including with research institutions in Russia and in the United States of America, but none of them have produced commercial benefits for the time being. (Annex 4 Belarus). Their Internationally Recognized Certificates of Compliance (IRCCs) are available at: https://absch.cbd.int/search/nationalRecords?schema=absPermit.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- India: More than 200 commercial agreements have been signed India during the implementation of the project (available at https://absch.cbd.int/countries/IN/IRCC). The first ABS agreement for obtaining snake venom from Tamil Nadu was signed between iSERA Biological Pvt. Ltd and Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board in January 2020. iSERA Biological is involved in the manufacturing of hyper-immune plasma against Indian snake venom used in snake venom anti-sera. The company filed an application under Rule 15 of the Tamil Nadu Biological Diversity Rules, 2017 to the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board (TNBB) on 23 September 2019 for access to lyophilized snake venom from the Irula Society for commercial utilization. The application indicated venom to be obtained from 4 species of snakes – Cobra snake, Common Krait snake, Saw scaled viper and Russell's viper.</p> <p>After clearance of the application, an ABS agreement was signed between TNBB and iSERA Biological on mutually agreed terms. Benefit-sharing obligation was agreed at 5% of the purchase price of the snake venom for a period of three years. Thus far, in keeping with their benefit sharing obligations, iSERA Biological has deposited 17,700 on 14 January 2020 with TNBB.</p> <p>This example of benefit sharing showcases the spirit of the Act and the commitment of iSERA Biological towards the three objectives of conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.</p> <p>The Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research (IIOR), a research institute under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), with its headquarters at Hyderabad in the state of Telangana, undertook an innovative step towards recognizing the role of community and knowledge pertaining to genetic resources in their research effort. By building partnerships with the National Biodiversity Authority at the national level, State Biodiversity Boards at the state level, Biodiversity Management Committees at the local level and the private sector, for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources, the Institute has set a good example of implementing an innovative and successful model of ABS in the country.</p> <p>- Jordan: Partnerships with the Royal Botanic Garden (RBG) and National Agriculture Research Center (NARC) on multiple important issues that need to be addressed on ABS took place during the project's period. The RBG pilot mapped TK which is important for the country and might further support biodiversity value chains.</p> <p>NARC drafted a crop wild relatives' strategy and a Comprehensive literature review of information exist on the Traditional Knowledge in Jordan and Suggested Survey design and methodologies for further documenting the Traditional Knowledge.</p> <p>The project conducted a series of consultations and awareness sessions and bilateral meetings in which the private sector almost always let down due to the fact that this sector is already overwhelmed by taxes and ABS and the Nagoya protocol are seen as an extra burden. Another obstacle faced the project is the fact that the bylaw is still not enforced or endorsed by the government, which made it not compulsory for the private sector to consider ABS in their research's and work.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>With all these obstacles still, the project managed to formulate Jordan's National ABS strategy to support and proactively engage with the private sector and to initiate ABS compliant research and biodiversity partnerships through the workshop that was held on July 2019 under the patronage of H.R.H Princess Basma Bint Ali. The workshop had two pharmaceutical companies that were represented and expressed their interest and willingness to expand work on the implementation of ABS.</p> <p>- Sudan: One partnership established between the National Center for Research and a French company on the development of essential oils from specific genetic resources and another agreement in process.</p>
	<p>Colombia: three (3) Dominican Republic: two (2) Honduras: zero (0) Panama: one (1) Uruguay: zero (0)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>- Colombia: 18 signed contracts for access to genetic resources and their derivatives for commercial purposes and 2 biodiversity partnerships. The main biodiversity project supported by the project "Development of a partnership with Amazon Institute for Scientific Research (Instituto SINCHI) for the project "Development of a pigment from the diversity of microorganisms in the Amazon region in order to build an ABS pilot project for commercial purposes", in which it was intended to develop an ABS model for the development of a pigment obtained from microorganisms. The detailed final report of the activities conducted under this biodiversity partnership can be found in Annex 5 Colombia. The second one was with the José Benito Vives de Andraés-Institute for Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR).</p> <p>These contracts promoted the development of the bioeconomy through the distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from access, it is important to note that to date 346 ABS contracts have been signed, of which 18 are for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Another activity to highlight is that the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development actively participated in the work tables of the national governments to build the National Bioeconomy Strategy, in which it has been motivated to include the ABS components, as a driver of the use sustainable development of biodiversity and its ecosystem services.</p> <p>- Dominican Republic: 12 agreements have been processed since the adoption of the legal framework in 2018, 3 of them for commercial use. One ABS contract is with the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo on fitochemistry studies of the Asteraceae family and the invention is in process of obtaining a patent. Indeed, the negotiation of the permit started because the user requested the patent and the patent office, being a checkpoint of the Nagoya Protocol in Dominican Republic, raised the issue. Another commercial agreement with MEDOLIFE to use the scorpion venom for the development of a medicine against cancer was signed at the end of 2017. https://absch.cbd.int/database/IRCC/ABSCH-IRCC-DO-238430/3.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- Ecuador: It has not been included in this point (due to art. 408 of the Constitution). However, it is important to report that in the context of the research agreement between Alma College (USA) jointly with INABIO (National Institute of Biodiversity), with permits from MAAE (Ministry of the Environment and Water) that also involves the Indigenous community of San Jose de Payamino, Alma College has developed a couple of samples of cosmetic (nail polish) and personal hygiene (shampoo) products derived from the plants analyzed in the first phase, with commercial potential. There have been contacts with UNDP-GEF-GCF PROAmazonia Project to continue supporting the community, in the commercial development of these products</p> <p>- Panama: One commercial agreement was signed in 2019. There have been other 3 approaches to the Ministry of Environment, one with ANCON, on plants and seeds known for potential pharmaceutical product developments. Another with the Smithsonian Institution as an international company partner for scientific research for seed improvement development for the crop sector, and another with INDICASAT and a national private company, for the potential development of crop disease biocontrollers applying native microorganisms. Project proposal to GEF-7 Panama has been applied and it is under review by the GEF Council.</p> <p>- Uruguay: 2 partnerships have been executed with the University of the Republic (UDELAR) (Use of Eugenia uniflora in cancer treatment) and Faculty of Chemistry (Bioprospection of native flora with antioxidant properties). Strategy for the valorization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge has been submitted, but they have not been reported as commercial agreements.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: zero (0) Comoros: zero (0) Ethiopia: one (1) Kenya: two (2) Rwanda: zero (0) Seychelles: one (1) South Africa: three (3)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <p>- Botswana: The absence of the ABS legal framework has impeded the negotiation of commercial agreements. Nevertheless, 2 ABS partnership agreements were considered with the Blue Pride Company and Botswana International University of Science and technology, Department of Chemistry. The ABS Project also partnered with Department of Agricultural Research in the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security in Maun and presented to Ngamiland Farmers at the Workshop of “on-farm crop genetic diversity conservation”. The aim was to bring to the fore issues of traditional knowledge associated with agriculture-based resources and how this can interface with the Gene bank that is housed in the Department of Agricultural Research.</p> <p>A Manual for providers and users on ABS (Annex 3 Botswana) and a template for ABS contracts has been developed and is being edited for developing ABS agreements. Two new ABS Business cases developed: 1. Community-Based Ostrich Shell Enterprise Development in the Ghanzi District (Annex 5 Botswana); 2. Community-Based Devil’s Claw Enterprise Development in the Ghanzi District (Annex 6 Botswana).</p> <p>- Comoros: 1 Partnership established with the company NUVISAN in France (pharmaceutical and cosmetic company) on the acquisition of knowledge on certain indigenous aromatic and medicinal plants present in the Comoros. Negotiations in progress for the signature of a partnership with the National Museum of Natural History of France</p> <p>- Ethiopia: 6 ABS commercial agreements, partnerships have been made or established. 1. An Ethiopian local company called Menagesha Bio-tech company accessed microbial GRs (Rhizobium) to produce bio-fertilizer. 2. An ABS agreement on Osyris Sp. signed between EBI (provider) and Docomo oils PLC. a USA based company (user). The company is establishing an industry in Ethiopia for processing, herbal compounds, extraction of essential oil formulation and the manufacture of other related herbal and cosmetics products, Duration of the agreement – 10 years. As result of the value chain of the ABS at initial phase creates a job opportunity to 857 un-employed youth of the local community. The youth from the local community organized into 38 cooperatives to supply the genetic material to the company. 3. An Ethiopian local company called Ecopia plc. accessed Bidens macropetra to produce cosmetics. 4. An Ethiopian local company called Philips Electronics Plc. plc. accessed Moringa stenopetala to produce healthcare related products. 5. A foreign company G-7 Trading & Industry Plc. accessed Aloe debrana. 6. An Ethiopian local company called Pika Herbal Cosmetics Manufacturing Plc. accessed Azadirachta indica.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- Kenya: Facilitation of the Mondia Whytei Partnership between Kakamega County and French Company Mane Fils. The signing of the PIC was successfully undertaken, as well as training of local communities on entrepreneurship and organizational skills. The Community around Kakamega Forest have been facilitated to register a local Community Based Organization -the Kakamega Natural Forest catchment Conservation organization (KANFCCO) and efforts are underway to train them as the expected execution of the Mutually Agreed Terms are signed. Covid 19 has delayed the movement on the MAT, which is now in draft form.</p> <p>There are another 4 commercial agreements in place related to Covid 19 , alooe, France - bio-controls, soda lakes micro-organisms agreements, - under field trials ; Snake Bites and venoms - IAVI and LSDM. Nationally – 149 ABS permits and currently 177 for Research.</p> <p>- Rwanda: 4 agreements signed with private sector, University of Rwanda, MoJ with Traditional Healers, and with national laboratory. In addition, a Genetic Resources Valorization Strategy has been drafted and it is being reviewed by the technical team. The project has also developed an ABS valorization strategy for Rwanda (Annex 4 Rwanda) and Phytomedicine Value Chain Development (Annex 5 Rwanda), the latter with some restrictions in its circulation due to certain confidential character.</p> <p>- Seychelles: One partnership agreement is being finalized between Blolie, A French Base company and the Seychelles to undertake further research on the commercialisation of products found in the Coco de mer kernels. Technical and Commercial Details for drafting the MAT were produced in December 2019. Scoping report of existing and emerging partnerships between users and providers of Genetic resources for was adopted in December 2019 (Annex 7 Seychelles). Strategy for the Valorisation of the Seychelles Genetic Resources and associated Traditional Knowledge adopted in 12.2019 (Annex 8 Seychelles).</p> <p>- South Africa: 2 commercial ABS agreements have been concluded during the PIR period with Cape Natural Tea Products for the utilization of Rooibos and with Puris Natural Aroma Chemicals to use Buchu leaves and transform and sell essential oils.</p> <p>The BABS team coordinated the Ministerial event for signing and launching of the industry-wide benefit sharing agreement on rooibos traditional knowledge. Five permits were approved namely The Red T company, Khoisan Gourmet Pty Ltd, Kings Products Pty Ltd, Cape Natural Tea products and Plant Health Products. Three permits were issued namely Plant health products, Cape Natural Tea products, and University of Western Cape.</p> <p>Three permits were issued, namely Marico South Africa Pty Ltd, The Esse Trust and Puris Natural Aroma Chemicals Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (DEFF) has issued 70 bioprospecting permits that are currently valid in SA (32 under the ABS-CH, including 28 ABS agreements for commercial use of GRs/aTK, available at https://absch.cbd.int/countries/ZA).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	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	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kazakhstan: one (1) agreement in progress. The Institute of Botany has prepared template agreement for research concerning the transfer of genetic resources of licorice to the State University of New York. - Mongolia: Commercial agreements have not been made during the project implementation due to the delay in legal approval. - Myanmar: One partnership has been established. KSH Cosmetics has formed a research partnership with the Department of Science and Innovation, Chemical Technology Research Centre for testing of a Myanmar tree product (thanakha). ECD has received three requests in late 2019: Germany (a company), France (a research collection), and Japan (a university). These requests all required an ABS agreement and were processed by ECD. - Samoa: Developed and signed an Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry and the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa on their research to determine the bio-activities in the selected medicinal plants of Samoa - Tajikistan: Three (3) agreements have been concluded between different subsidiary research institutions under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Public Organization "Genetic Resources" for collection, research, and storage of genetic resources with purpose of further commercialization. <p>Publication on economic value of Ferula (as a model genetic resource) and its potential for ABS was prepared and widely disseminated. The Ferula value chain survey (on the basis of Mind Your Step gender toolkit approaches) produced a range of actionable recommendations and identified entry points for design a gender-smart ABS value chain to ensure that women, men, youth and elderly benefit fully from the proposed ABS interventions.</p> <p>4 model business plans were developed on the example of plant genetic resources (black cumin, almond, geranium and St. John's wort) for the development of cooperation, taking into account commercialization.</p> <p>Model contractual agreements for the commercial use of GRs in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries were drafted, as well as for the bio-discovery of genetic resources with a view to their commercialization.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belarus: This was not the objective of the national component, but a draft Code of Conduct related to ABS activities has been developed and bioethical principles were also presented during different workshops (Annex 5 Belarus). (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus). - India: Guidelines to access genetic resources and TK for researchers were developed and submitted to the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) with the Handbook on ABS and the Ethical Code of Conduct. NBA is preparing an updated package of their ABS system that will include these products (to be released and presented on 22 May 2021). - Jordan: A Code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources has been developed. It is envisaged that it will be appended to the ABS bylaw once approved (Annex 3 Jordan). - Sudan: Guidelines on inventory of TK were developed, which can be used as a Code of Conduct for researchers and users (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan)
	Honduras: zero (0)	Honduras: code of conduct/good practices guidelines for the academic research sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colombia: A proposal for voluntary norms (codes of conduct, standards, best practices and / or guidelines), in accordance with Article No. 20 of the Nagoya Protocol, was being developed. 1 model of voluntary standards for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from access to genetic resources, their derivatives and / or the associated intangible component. - Dominican Republic: This was not included as an objective of the national component, but an Ethical code of conduct has been developed for research on TK and genetic resources. - Honduras: A code of conduct and Best Practices Guidelines have been developed during the PIR period and submitted, after couple of consultations, to the Ministry of Environment. - Panama- This was not the objective of the national component, but a draft ABS Code of Conduct and an ABS Good Practice Manual were developed. They are found to be reviewed by the Legal Advisory Office of the Ministry of Environment.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: zero (0)</p> <p>Comoros: zero (0)</p> <p>Ethiopia: some codes or guidelines in place</p> <p>Kenya: some codes or guidelines in place</p> <p>Rwanda: zero (0)</p> <p>Seychelles: zero (0)</p> <p>South Africa: some codes or guidelines in place</p>	<p>Botswana: at least one (1) code or guideline developed</p> <p>Comoros: at least one (1) code or guideline developed</p> <p>Ethiopia: at least one (1) code or guideline developed</p> <p>Kenya: standards for code of best practices on TK developed</p> <p>Rwanda: at least one (1) code or guideline developed</p> <p>Seychelles: best practices/code of conduct for research on TK and genetic resources developed</p> <p>South Africa: guidelines and codes of conduct to promote sustainable harvesting developed</p>	<p>- Botswana: A code of conduct on Researching Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources was developed (Annex 3 Botswana). It will be appended to the ABS Act once approved.</p> <p>- Comoros: TK guidelines were technically cleared and validated.</p> <p>- Ethiopia: One Ethical Code of Conduct developed.</p> <p>- Kenya: National Guidelines on Access, Utilization and Benefit Sharing of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources were drafted (Annex 4 Kenya).</p> <p>- Rwanda: Guideline and Toolkit for Access and Benefit Sharing of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources in Rwanda developed (Annex 2 Rwanda).</p> <p>- Seychelles: Guidelines for access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in Seychelles validated on 5 December 2019 (Annex 6 Seychelles).</p> <p>- South Africa: A roundtable discussion on codes of conduct for research on TK and genetic or biological resources took place on February 2020.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Kazakhstan: zero (0)</p> <p>Mongolia: zero (0)</p> <p>Myanmar: zero (0)</p> <p>Samoa: zero (0)</p> <p>Tajikistan: zero (0)</p>	<p>Kazakhstan: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors</p> <p>Mongolia: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors</p> <p>Myanmar: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors</p> <p>Samoa: three (3) codes or guidelines developed</p> <p>Tajikistan: three (3) codes or guidelines developed for different sectors</p>	<p>-Kazakhstan: One ethical code has been endorsed by the chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, with parts for the different sectors: agriculture, pharmaceutical and biotechnology.</p> <p>-Mongolia: three (3) codes of conduct developed: agriculture, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology sectors.</p> <p>Model ethical codes of conducts for all sectors developed and recommended to include into existing codes of conduct. Pharmaceutical sector is the most advanced in terms of taking into account the principles of ethical use of materials. The sector has already incorporated the need for ABS procedure and required registration of the genetic materials derived from Biological resources in medical products' research and development projects requirements.</p> <p>-Myanmar: Three (3) codes of conduct were developed: agriculture (Annex 7 Myanmar), pharmaceutical (Annex 8 Myanmar), and biotechnology sectors (Annex 9 Myanmar).</p> <p>-Samoa: Three Ethical codes of conducts were drafted.</p> <p>-Tajikistan: Three (3) codes or guidelines developed for different sectors.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Albania: 0%</p> <p>Belarus: 0%</p> <p>Egypt: 0%</p> <p>India: 0%</p> <p>Jordan: 0%</p> <p>Sudan: 0%</p>	<p>Albania: 25%</p> <p>Belarus: 25%</p> <p>Egypt: 25%</p> <p>India: 25%</p> <p>Jordan: 25%</p> <p>Sudan: 25%</p>	<p>- Albania: 43%</p> <p>- Belarus: 60% (Level at 31 December 2019, end of the project in Belarus).</p> <p>- India: 57% (Annex 1 India).</p> <p>- Jordan: 25%</p> <p>- Sudan: Approximately 50% as a large number of government officials, population of researchers, scientists, local communities, and private sector, NGOs, aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	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%	- Colombia: 40% - Dominican Republic: 50% - Ecuador: 50% - Honduras: 44% - Panama: 75% - Uruguay: 45%
	Botswana: very low Comoros: very low Ethiopia: high Kenya: moderate Rwanda: very low Seychelles: low South Africa: high	Botswana: 40 to 50% Comoros: 20 to 40% Ethiopia: 40 to 60% Kenya: 40 to 60% Rwanda: 40 to 50% Seychelles: 40 to 50% South Africa: 40 to 60%	- Botswana: 50%. - Comoros: 50% - Ethiopia: 66% the Researchers from universities, Research Institutes and relevant Industries change the knowledge, attitudes and practice on the issue of the National ABS law, CBD and Nagoya Protocol related to ABS and Community Knowledge. - Kenya: 50%. Ministry of Culture responsible for TK and CE and other Key players brought on board. Capacity building of ministry staff and Task force and County Government on access to TK associated with Genetic resources. Over 24 counties sensitized and now systems being put in place. - Rwanda: 50% - Seychelles: 45% Several organisations were engaged during project implementation in which National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK were presented. - South Africa: 58%
	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%	- Kazakhstan: 88 % of the target's users are aware of the ABS regulatory procedure and have a stable connection with other countries. - Mongolia: 50%. Proportion of professional staffs trained on the national laws and CBD, NP provisions is 50 % compare to the total number of government officials, that are pertinent to the execution of the ABS procedures in Mongolia. - Myanmar: 35%. The project provided 23 training sessions and workshops that resulted in the training of 320 government staff and 45 university staff. (Note: 35% of government, industry and university were aware of NP). - Samoa: 40%. - Tajikistan: 38%.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
<p>Change in knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS with respect to national ABS frameworks, the CBD, and Nagoya Protocol.</p>	<p>Sixteen countries*: X (Baseline and targets will be determined during project inception phase)</p> <p>*Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay</p>	<p>Sixteen countries*: Increase in KAP of specific groups related to ABS</p> <p>*Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge, attitudes, and practices survey results - Project evaluation reports: PIR/APR, mid-term and final evaluations <p>The project had technical difficulties to assess the baselines and targets per country for this indicator from the beginning of the implementation process.</p> <p>Nonetheless, a methodological guide was developed for the design and application of KAP on ABS in the Latin American and the Caribbean region. This is available on the website of the project (https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Gu%C3%ADa-Metodol%C3%B3gica-de-Encuestas-CAP-KAP22072020ALC_organized.pdf).</p> <p>Based on this methodology, 13 out of 16 countries (81.25%) have conducted a KAP assessment and delivered scores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: A qualitative analysis of the KAP for the ABS Project was conducted. Number of Projects submitted SGP-GEF or National Environment Fund with aspects of ABS principles: Two new ABS Business cases developed: 1. Community-Based Ostrich Shell Enterprise Development in the Ghanzi District (Annex 5 Botswana); 2. Community-Based Devil's Claw Enterprise Development in the Ghanzi District (Annex 6 Botswana). - Comoros: Regarding the change in attitudes and practices of specific groups, it should be noted that the APA mechanism is a new concept for the country, despite the activities carried out to strengthen the capacities of researchers, institutions concerned, local communities, private sectors using users and beneficiaries of the Nagoya Protocol, it is difficult at this stage to say that there have been changes in attitudes and practices, also because of the resistance encountered with the private sector to formalize ABS contracts. Nevertheless, a great change in the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of researchers, relevant institutions, local communities, private sectors who can use or benefit from ABS with regard to national ABS frameworks, CBD and the Nagoya Protocol was observed. - Dominican Republic: A report on the implementation of the KAP surveys was developed, including an infographic showing the main results. A capacity building workshop to train national volunteers to conduct the surveys was organized.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecuador: 105 surveys from 9 provinces of the country. The final product was submitted before end of 2018. - Panama: The original target was 100 surveys and it was achieved during the process. The KAP survey activity for Panama was completed in the last quarter of 2018, under the facilitation of Mr. Mario De León, in his capacity as UN Volunteer National Office for KAP surveys. The surveys were applied to 120 national key actors. Within this activity, focus group meetings were held. An event to present the results of the KAP surveys was held in December, as part of the celebration of the International Volunteer Day. <p>An outstanding result of the surveys was that most of the institutions and key actors have knowledge of the Nagoya Protocol and of the national regulation, although the pilot exercise of surveys was not statistically representative, it is considered that it will guide the design of the activities of communication and awareness on ABS issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uruguay: In 2019 we decided to apply KAP surveys to specific groups. We applied to researchers; government technicians and organized civil society. We also prepare a survey form for the industrial sector, but it was impossible to apply. With the information collected with these surveys we did a report analyzing the results that is disposal in the web microsite of genetic resources of Mvotma; and in the web site of the Global ABS Community. - Ethiopia: The target established during inception phase was 10%. At the end of the project 66% of the researchers from universities, research institutes and relevant industries change the knowledge, attitudes and practice on the issue of the National ABS law, CBD and Nagoya Protocol related to ABS and Community Knowledge - Kenya: The KAP methodology was applied during the workshop with Intellectual Property Managers from research institutions and universities in the last quarter of 2019. Because of budget limitations and timelines, the activities were reviewed and prioritized and, therefore, KAP analysis was not undertaken. - Rwanda: - Seychelles: Communication Plan to increase awareness in ABS in Seychelles adopted in November 2019 (Annex 9 Seychelles). Information materials on ABS were designed and developed. Participation in trade and IP at national exhibition.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- South Africa: This activity will be conducted through communications. The draft Communications Strategy/Plan for BABS and Bioprospecting was submitted to BABS team for inputs and review.</p> <p>- Mongolia: KAP assessment was conducted in 2018 (Annex 5 Mongolia), thus it was difficult to conduct the assessment just after one year of the project. This baseline assessment will serve as baseline for the development of next GEF ABS project proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy and advocacy plan has been revised, reflecting the preliminary results of KAP survey. Advocacy strategic plan of the country has been updated in Q4 focusing on video production and infographic designs. • Comprehensive analysis on the needs of ABS national legislation/gaps and the expectations as well as benefits for the target groups with recommendations to improve the capacity building, advocacy and communication plans was completed. • Training programme to improve KAP of target groups were developed. Total of nine different modules comprised in the training materials. In terms of content it covered all required concepts and ABS measures, illustration was engaging, and presentations were coherent and stated clearly. Illustrations including scheme, photos and drawings made training material trainee friendly. • According to KAP Survey, some strategic stakeholders not only had no conception about Nagoya Protocol and had some speculation and negative attitude due to their concern about possible additional tax issues and barriers. For stakeholders to support and recognize ABS principle and to take active parts in the implementation, benefits must be distributed fairly and evenly and make them witness the fairness. While there is insufficient understanding and awareness of the concept of access and benefit sharing accruing from utilization of GR and associated with TK, and the relevant legal framework is not yet in place. Also as mentioned in previous section, an effective communication requires a considerable amount of time, effort, money and as well as quality. As tools to achieve the communication objectives and to improve the strategic communication of the ABS project, the following methods were suggested: first, media contents should be SMART; second, quantity monitoring; and third, an impact assessment. • KAP Survey among: local people/herders of Khodon bag in RENCHINHUMBE SOUM, agriculture sector representatives during seminar on sectoral guideline and draft law discussion (23 persons), pharmaceutical sector representatives during seminar on sectoral guideline and draft law discussion (20 persons) and biotechnology sector representatives during seminar on sectoral guideline and draft law discussion (28 persons),

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>Critical recommendation on improving capacity of Check points is raised by in the report. I hope this matter will be discussed with Focal Point and project coordinator and next GEF project will include this action in the capacity building component.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar: No law has been adopted yet, but there has been strong engagement through awareness-raising campaigns, workshops and trainings. No KAP survey was done but the survey was designed and the GEF tracking tool indicated strong progress among all participating Departments. - Samoa: The KAP assessment method was defined. - Kazakhstan: KAP was finalized on February 11 2020 during the last task force group meeting. The chairman approved results of the KAP of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife and made an analysis of the institution (Annex 4 Kazakhstan). - Samoa: A significant change in knowledge and understanding of the local communities towards the protection of TKAGR has been identified when implementing the project. This is a possible outcome of an increase in knowledge of the importance of TK in the local. - Tajikistan: Over 45% of researchers and local communities are aware of ABS regulatory issues. Based on the KAP assessment results and in order to further raise awareness of stakeholders, an animated film on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and the principles of ABS has been prepared in Tajik and Russian languages. A package of informational resource materials has been prepared for wider awareness and awareness of all project stakeholders from among the ministries, departments, scientific and industrial organizations, public and commercial organizations, which will be provided for future use. - Comoros: 39% - Rwanda: 44% - Seychelles: 47% - Sudan: Obvious increase and improvement in KAP specially of researchers, scientists, and the local community become aware on their rights of sharing benefits and using of their genetic resources and aTK. (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
Outputs:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 biodiversity, 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 - Jordan: A BCP for the Wadi Rum and Al Dissi local communities was drafted and submitted to the Ministry of Environment (Annex 4 Jordan). - Sudan: Although it was not included in the project document for Sudan, a team of national specialists from different disciplines was formed to help the local communities to develop their community protocols. 4 community protocols developed, including BCPs for Pastouralists (Annex 4 Sudan), Herbalists (practitioners using herbal and medicinal plants) (Annex 5 Sudan), Gum Arabic Producer's Associations (Annex 6 Sudan) and Forest community (Annex 7 Sudan). (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Dominican Republic: zero (0)</p> <p>Ecuador: zero (0) (but some activities underway)</p> <p>Honduras: one (1) (not officially recognized)</p> <p>Panama: zero (0) (but some activities underway)</p> <p>Uruguay: zero (0)</p>	<p>Dominican Republic: one (1) BCP developed</p> <p>Ecuador: at least two (2) BCPs developed</p> <p>Honduras: one (1) BCP developed</p> <p>Panama: one (1) BCP developed</p> <p>Uruguay: at least one (1) BCP developed</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <p>- Dominican Republic: The community of Juan de Herrera and the group MASAVI (Mano amiga, Salud y Vida) have been supported in the development of its biocultural community protocol and its validation process through a local workshop and a training. 9 different capacity building and awareness raising workshops were organized in 4 local communities (San Cristobal, Juan de Herrera, Neyba y Jiminillo), training 267 people (131 women and 136 men).</p> <p>- Ecuador: 5 communities have been supported in the development of their biocultural community protocols (1. Comuna San José de Payamino, Indigenous Kichwa amazónico, Orellana Province (Amazonía) (Annex 5 Ecuador); 2. Agua Blanca Ancestral community, Puerto López, Manabí Province (Ecuador coast) (Annex 6 Ecuador); 3. Guamán Poma integral development community Association, Kichwa Puruwá community, Chimborazo Province (Serranía) (Annex 7 Ecuador); 4. T'sáchila nationality, Santo Domingo de los T'sáchilas Province (Coast) (Annex 8 Ecuador); 5. Wayusa "Ruku Kawsay" Producers and Marketers Association, Indigenous Kichwa amazónico de Ruku Lacta (PKR) (Amazonia) (Annex 9 Ecuador). The validation of the 5 protocols had to be done virtually, due to the Covid19 pandemic, sending the protocols already reviewed and endorsed by MAAE, Senescyt and Senadi, by email and, with the support of key people in each community, circulating the protocols for final review and formal approval of the community. A guide on how to develop Biocultural Community Protocols in Ecuador has also been developed (Annex 10 Ecuador). The protocols and the guide have been uploaded to the ABS CH.</p> <p>- Honduras: The situation with the declaration of COVID-19 pandemic in early March has impeded to conduct the elaboration of Biocultural Community Protocols and the corresponding capacity building activities at the community level. These activities were substituted by the elaboration of specific awareness raising and communication materials for indigenous peoples, not only in Spanish but also in their languages.</p> <p>- Panama: A Biocultural Protocol was prepared for the Emberá-Ipeté Community, approved by the Local Congress of the indigenous community, and by the authorities of the General Congress of the Alto Bayano Indigenous Region. It was edited and printed and it is uploaded to the ABS-CH.</p> <p>- Uruguay: Currently Uruguay does not have original indigenous people or local communities with traditional lifestyles. Despite this fact, a research project developed in the framework of ABS Global Project demonstrated us that family farmers and rural workers are the holders of associated traditional knowledge. Also confirmed that in their geographical communities they develop together strategies to protect biodiversity and do intergenerational transfer of these knowledges. Having in mind these they collaborated with three organizations that represent rural communities and talked about the possibility of developing a BCP. It was a challenging process that required a lot of creativity to adapt to the local reality. At the end, there was not enough time to develop the BCP, as all of this was quite new concepts for these communities and required certain time. The final decision was not to develop any BCP as the country needed some previous foundations to proceed. Nevertheless an awareness raising programme was conducted to train agriculture farmers on ABS, the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS national regulation, as well as, to help them to establish agrobiodiversity governance systems in regions where they will establish Regional Centre of in situ native species conservation.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	<p>Botswana: 0</p> <p>Comoros: 0</p> <p>Ethiopia: 0</p> <p>Kenya: BCPs in place</p> <p>Rwanda: 0</p> <p>Seychelles: 0</p> <p>South Africa: BCPs in place</p>	<p>Botswana: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway</p> <p>Comoros: at least one (1) BCP developed</p> <p>Ethiopia: at least one (1) BCP developed</p> <p>Kenya: at least one (1) more BCP developed</p> <p>Rwanda: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway</p> <p>Seychelles: process for the conclusion of at least one (1) BCP underway</p> <p>South Africa: at least one (1) more BCP developed</p>	<p>Situation at the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana: The Shakawe and Lerala community groups have been capacitated on what constitutes a BCP and gathered relevant information through a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) process. Following community consultations, two BCPs were developed and designed: Matute a Mongongo women’s group in Shakawe, North-Western (Annex 7 Botswana); and Kgetsiya Tsie Tswapong hills women’s resource enterprise community trust in Central District (Annex 8 Botswana). - Comoros: The elaboration of Community Protocols has not been carried out. The ToRs for the Recruitment of the International Consultant were developed but the activity could not be carried out. This activity required meeting with local communities, and given the COVID 19 situation encountered in early 2020, this activity was replaced by other feasible activities such as the development of Communication Tools (Video, leaflets, leaflets, Roll Up, brochures on the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS mechanism) which will be used for sensitization of local communities. - Ethiopia: 1 BCP has been developed for the Zegie Community in Amhara Regional State - Kenya: Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, especially on the development of bio-cultural community protocols ILC’s activities were not fully implemented as planned, due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Since most of the communities do not have sufficient capacity to participate in virtual meetings and webinars, the activities in Component 3 had to be re-programmed.
			<p>Before the declaration of the pandemic First National stakeholder holder workshop on GR and aTK was held to discuss legal framework, policy guidelines and institutional arrangements in respect to TK associated with GR (this include bio-cultural protocols considering the country’s cultural landscape and significance of the interventions). IPCS, National Government, County governments brought together for dialogue. Various community based groups established as basis for grant of PIC and MAT. Baseline BCP assessment for few counties undertaken. Draft aTK Guidelines to guide BCP’s in line with existing laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwanda: A draft Biocultural Community Protocol for the Association of healers has been developed (Annex 6 Rwanda). - Seychelles: A Biocultural Community of Practice for Seychelles was approved by Herbalist and other users in a virtual validation workshop on the 06.03.2020 (Annex 10 Seychelles). - South Africa: 1 Bio-Cultural Community Protocol for Six Traditional Authorities in Vhembe District (Manenzhe, Tshikundamalema, Makuya, Mutele, Thengwe and Rammuda Traditional Authorities (Chiefdoms)) was developed. Due to COVID 19 and lockdown restrictions, the BCP could not be finalized. <p>The draft BCP report (Annex South Africa) and draft biodiversity assessment report were sent to DEFF for review and inputs, and DEFF inputs were provided. The draft BCP and draft biodiversity assessment report were sent to communities for inputs and validation. The contract had to be extended and some activities suspended due to the country lockdown caused by Covid-19 pandemic.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kazakhstan: 2 BCPs were documented and demonstrated (Project Shubat and Hunting eagles). - Mongolia: 2 communities were introduced to the BCP concept and local administrators got general understanding about the ABS legislation concept. Drafted 2 BCPs for two piloting soums. Draft BCPs for Hodon bag of Renchinkhumbé soum of Khuvsugul aimag, Belji bag of Dadal soum of Khentii aimag. - Myanmar: 2 BCPs were developed in the community of Bone Baw Village (Annex 10 Myanmar) and in the Community of Pone Tat Villagers (Annex 11 Myanmar). - Samoa: The 2 BCPs of the Community of Aopo (Annex 4 Samoa) and Community of Faleaseela (Annex 5 Samoa) were improved with ILCs and are pending publication. Two BCPs improved with ILCs TK database is updated based on consultations - Tajikistan: The project developed two (2) biocultural community protocols (for Mulberry and Marco Polo sheep, also known as Argali) (Annex 3 and Annex 4 Tajikistan), which reflect on the role of women and youth, with the main focus on the preservation of traditional knowledge related to the use of genetic resources.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
<p>Capacities of local ILCs per country to negotiate ABS agreements as measured by the UNDP ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p>	<p>Twenty-two countries*: X% (Baseline and targets will be determined during project inception phase)</p> <p>*Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uruguay</p>	<p>Twenty-two countries*: Baseline + X%</p> <p>*Albania, Belarus, Botswana, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uruguay</p>	<p>Updated ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p> <p>The project has not been able to estimate the baseline and targets for this indicator because it still needs to identify the indicators of the Capacity Development Scorecard that are relevant to measure capacity gains of ILCs to negotiate ABS agreements. Prior to the terminal evaluation the project will identify the indicators of the Capacity Development Scorecard and apply the scorecard with a community that has been supported by the project.</p> <p>Although, the project has not been able to estimate capacity gains with the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard, it has invested resources to improve the capacity of selected communities for the negotiation of ABS agreements. For example, in Ecuador the project supported the indigenous community from San Jose de Payamino for the negotiation of a research agreement with the US-based Alma College. In this context, the indigenous community granted the first Free Prior Informed Consent of an indigenous community within the project was granted in Ecuador on 30th June 2019, which is a milestone for the project.</p> <p>The project is currently supporting the following actions to increase the capacities of indigenous communities in 21 countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania: Genetic Resources in Sherbeniku-Jabllanica National Park, information dissemination strategy and materials related to their use, associated Traditional Knowledge, examples of uses and Benefit Sharing (Annex 12 Albania). - Belarus: Leaflets on ABS and Nagoya Protocol are published and disseminated among residents in the regions. In 2018, six (6) agreements with TK holders (called "informant") and ABS NCC for record and use their knowledge by ensuring preservation of their rights on such records developed in collaboration with the State Scientific and Practical Center on Belarusian Linguistics, NASB. In 2019, 14 additional TK holders are aware of and involved in ABS-related processes, including at the Workshop "Man and nature: local knowledge of plants in the traditional culture of Belarusians" and through video recordings of TK for preservation and documentation purposes. 10 administrative officers of the state enterprises maintaining the local breeds of cattle, pigs and horses aware and involved in ABS-related procedures. 6 holders of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources identified as traditional knowledge holders, and agreements signed to record their knowledge. Dom Travnika (House of Herbalist, the folk medicine museum) identified as a centre performing important activities on the preservation and safeguarding of traditional knowledge as the national intangible cultural heritage.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>The book “Plants in the System of Traditional Knowledge of Belarusians” was published (Annex 6 Belarus).</p> <p>The book “Biological diversity. Genetic resources. Traditional knowledge. Biosafety. Dictionary. Terms used in the Convention on biological diversity, the Nagoya protocol, the Cartagena protocol & other conventions, protocols, treaties, agreements” was also published (Annex 7 Belarus).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comoros: Development of Communication Tools (Video, leaflets, Roll Up, brochures on the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS mechanism) which will be used for sensitization of local communities. - Jordan: in 2019 two awareness raising sessions were conducted in the South of Jordan targeting local communities. Overall, more than 80 local community representatives were involved in the drafting of the ABS bylaw and awareness sessions throughout the project cycle - Sudan: Capacities of local ILCs in 4 state developed (where 4 community developed). (Level at 31 March 2020, end of the project in Sudan) - Dominican Republic: The baseline was 0. 39 people were trained in the specific community of Juan de Herrera as part of the process of developing their BCP. - Ecuador: 589 stakeholders, mainly indigenous peoples and in particular women, have been trained and empowered during the PIR period on ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, including intellectual property rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030. <p>100 indigenous women empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and Sustainable Development Goals, within the framework of the International Day of Afro-Latin Caribbean Women, held in the city of Ibarra in the province of Imbabura. 25 young people from the mestizo people of the organization Jóvenes por el Cambio (JOPEC) of the city of Quito, together with the MAE, Senadi and the ABS project developed a round table on: mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, Nagoya Protocol and Objectives of Sustainable Development, within the framework of the construction of a plurinational and intercultural state.</p> <p>217 women, leaders and young people sensitized and empowered during the 4th quarter of 2019 in relation to mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol and the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>60 representatives of the parliament of the indigenous peoples of the province of Tungurahua, led by Prefect Manuel Caizabanda, were sensitized and empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, the Nagoya Protocol and the SDGs. 97 representatives of the Montubio People were empowered in the 7 Cascadas community of the Naranjal canton. 60 representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities and other actors were trained in andragogic techniques and methodologies for the transmission of knowledge, focused on strengthening the capacities of leaders in the framework of the first phase of this process. 30 Counseling Representatives of the Council for Equality of Indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubian Peoples and Nationalities were empowered on the mechanisms for the protection of traditional agreements, the Nagoya Protocol and the SDGs. From the UN Volunteers component, the participation of two indigenous representatives was promoted to the regional workshop to close the UNV component in Panama City, as part of the process of strengthening trust between actors, who are from the Siona Alicia Nationality Criollo and Kisapincha Isaías Quinatao People.</p> <p>Training of Trainers Program underway. 4 training modules for the training of trainers, both presentational and online, with the practical guide for indigenous peoples and local communities on Traditional Knowledge associated to genetic resources and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol were developed. The course is available at KIAM and the Global ABS Community platforms.</p> <p>- Honduras: An “Indigenous Dialogue: Bioculture and access and benefit-sharing (ABS)” was conducted in early November 2019 as a training for 40 indigenous leaders from the 9 indigenous peoples groups and nationalities of the country on the relevance of the Nagoya Protocol in Honduras in the protection of traditional knowledge held by indigenous peoples and local communities. The meeting served to develop a roadmap of this thematic area for the establishment of the national mechanisms for its protection and development.</p> <p>Some informative materials have been prepared and use at the national and local radio stations to communicate ABS to remote indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the situation with the declaration of COVID-19 pandemic in early March has impeded to conduct the elaboration of Biocultural Community Protocols and the corresponding capacity building activities at the community level. These activities will be substituted by the elaboration of specific awareness raising and communication materials for indigenous peoples, not only in Spanish but also in their languages.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panama: No specific goal was defined. Indigenous key actors were invited to participate in the workshops and training events held during the entire project, but it is considered that participation was limited. Different activities have focused on the specific needs of indigenous communities. - Uruguay: Awareness-raising and empowerment workshops were conducted with members of three organizations of civil society, namely: the National Networks of Native and Landrace Seeds, the Agroecology Network of Uruguay and the National Commission of Rural Development. - Botswana: 50%. Capacitated Gantsi area communities. Bere, East Hanahai, and West Hanahai on the principles of ABS as part of the stakeholder consultations for the ABS valorization component. A total of 223 people were trained at the community level, of which 167 were females and 56 were males (Annex 2 Botswana). - Comoros: Communication Tools have been developed (Video, leaflets, leaflets, Roll Up, brochures on the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS mechanism), which will be used for sensitization of local communities. - Ethiopia: A training on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit sharing issues, was provided for 65 persons (10 Female) in the Communities of Zegie. - Kenya: An awareness-raising and capacity building mission was conducted in Marsabit and kwale County to promote BCP registry for local communities around their indigenous knowledge, including the Kaya Forests undertaken in January 2020. <p>The 2 Devolution Conferences in Kakamega and Kirinyaga. Engagement of ILC's from Baringo, Narok, Kirinyaga Counties to showcase some of the local Content at the Conference. Together with Ministry of Culture ,under the COVID traditional medicine, awareness and capacities created in 24 Counties on access to TK associated with genetic resources compliance measures including development of registers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwanda: A general training material has been prepared (Annex 7 Rwanda). - Seychelles: Consultations with herbalists were held in preparation of the BCP (around 30 participants). - Sudan: 33%

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>- South Africa: DEFF provided a presentation on ABS legislation and implementation during training and awareness raising workshop with the Traditional Healers Organization on 25 July 2019.</p> <p>DEFF provided a presentation on ABS legislation and implementation during training and awareness raising workshop with university students and communities 07 August 2019.</p> <p>Virtual training of the 6 communities on ABS negotiation agreements was conducted.</p> <p>- Kazakhstan: 104 additional local communities' members were trained or consulted on ABS issues in East Kazakhstan regions. The project has developed a number of handouts and information materials and distributed to the local community some of them in local languages.</p> <p>- Mongolia: 300 Local community representatives involved in the consultation processes leading to the adoption of the ABS law and/or trained on ABS issues at the regional/local levels. The project has developed a number of handouts and information materials and distributed to the local community.</p> <p>197 local citizens were involved in discussions on ABS procedures and need for negotiation on contractual agreements to utilize local genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Residents of the piloting 2 areas, Khentii and Khuvsgul are now aware of the links between TK associated with the use of genetic resources and the ABS national framework.</p> <p>Local knowledge video was developed from Khentii aimag Dadal soum residents.</p> <p>- Myanmar: The project focused its work in 2 communities (Pone Tat Village and Bone Baw Villagers), where the project managed to communicate the basics of access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge held by the communities.</p> <p>- Samoa: Training and awareness raising materials in local and national languages were developed. There is a significant increase in the capacity of the local communities particularly to two villages communities that we have been working together to develop their Bio cultural Community Protocols</p> <p>- Tajikistan: Over 100 local community representatives involved in the consultation process leading to the adoption of the ABS law and/or trained on ABS issues at the regional/local level.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 - Community of Practice on ABS implemented and operational at the national, regional, and global levels since February 15th, 2019, currently with more than 720 members. The platform is hosted in the following url: https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/ . On 2nd October 2019, the Global ABS Community received a major redesign and update introducing two new services to the platform: - The Global ABS Legal Clinics: https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/services/global-abs-legal-clinics/ - The Global ABS Business Facility: https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/services/global-abs-business-facility/ -The new CoP structure includes a new user messaging system interface developed with the intention to promote collaboration and interaction among community members. -A private group interaction interface was developed to support the organization of small teams working on specific and private issues related to the national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/groups/ -During 2019, 2020 and 2021 special focus was given to strengthening project capacities to support online activities related to the project. In this regard, webinar capacity was incremented to 1,000 participants using GoToWebinar and Zoom. Additionally, webinar recordings are now hosted on a licensed Vimeo account to further strengthen the Knowledge Repository section. -Community of Practice workshop on the impact of volunteerism on the Access and Benefit Sharing thematic organized for the Latin American and the Caribbean region to share experiences and best practices on the ABS thematic. The activity had the participation of ABS practitioners i.e. ABS focal points, UNV officers, indigenous and local community leaders and members from partnering UN organizations from seven countries in the LAC region i.e. Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. -Partnerships with the NBSAP forum, Learning for Nature and the Latin American Network on Indigenous Women have been developed to promote South-South collaboration and extend the impact of activities implemented on the thematic.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
Number of experts on ABS mapped and incorporated into a regional and global database by project mid-point	Zero (0)	Fifty (50)	<p>Database/expert roster</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>-ABS Stakeholder map developed under the Global ABS Community. The map will contain information regarding organizations and individuals that use genetic resources, academia, bioprospecting initiative and a roster of experts. Map designed is finished and the information is pending to be validated before uploading to the platform: https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/experts/</p> <p>63 national and international experts on ABS were identified through the realization of the ABS CoP survey targeted at 24 project countries – February-March 2018.</p> <p>- A group of guidelines and templates for mapping key information were developed (i.e. experts, synergies among countries, knowledge products, organizations that use genetic resources, bioprospecting initiatives);</p> <p>- 675 organizations that use genetic resources for commercial and non-commercial purposes were identified and included into a database-April to July 2018.</p>
Number of technical assistance requirements on ABS fulfilled at regional and global level by project end	Zero (0)	Fifteen (15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official country requirements for technical support 43 technical assistances to requirements on ABS 8 Different technical assistances were conducted to fulfill ABS requirements at regional and global level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “National ABS labels and certification schemes”: Bilateral exchange of experiences between Costa Rica and India, supporting India in the finalization of its ABS certification scheme (24 May 2021). - Global ABS Project Final Workshop: Achievements, Challenges, and Opportunities. Making ABS Work for All (10, 11 and 20 May 2021) - Closure event of the Global ABS Project in Honduras and Tribute to Marie Aguilar (27 April 2021). - Training on Negotiation of Access and Benefit Sharing agreements in Honduras (9-12 February 2021). - Closure event of the Global ABS Project in Dominican Republic, 30 July 2020. - World Biodiversity Week in Ecuador, online sessions (May 2020). - Closure event of the Global ABS Project in Panama (10 March 2020). - “Training Workshop on Monitoring Access and Benefit Sharing in India at the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)”, Chennai (India) (19-21 January 2020) organized by the Indo-German Partnership on ABS, supported by the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project; and training “Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Regulations in Agriculture Research: Awareness cum Sensitization Workshop”, ICAR-NAARM, 22-23 January 2020.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>Organization of 8 regional activities (face to face community of practice workshops):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. II Pan African ABS Workshop “Doing sustainable business in Africa: tools and innovations for the valorization of genetic resources to unlock the potential of Africa’s bio-economy and accelerate the achievement of the sustainable development goals” (Seychelles, 8-11 July 2019) 2. Regional workshop on Negotiation of ABS Contracts for Latin America and the Caribbean (Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, 1-3 May 2019) (also live streaming). 3. Community of Practice workshop for the CIS region and other countries on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Istanbul, 9-12 April 2019 (live streaming in Russian). 4. Community of Practice Workshop in Asia (22-25 October 2018), with 40 participants from 11 countries, organized by UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and funded by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea. 5. I Pan African Workshop on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources (ABS) (Kigali, 28–30 August 2018) covering all key ABS topics ahead of COP14 in Egypt which benefited 9 country delegations from Africa with more than 60 participants 6. Exchange of experiences on Biocultural Community Protocols and KAP procedures in Latin America (Panama, 16-18 May 2018) 7. Workshop on practical experiences to implement the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA in mutually supportive ways at the national level (Rome, 21-23 November 2017) jointly organized by Bioversity International and the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project (fully funded by Bioversity International) (15 participants from Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan and Uganda). 8. Regional training on negotiation of ABS contracts for Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama, 31 July- 3 August 2017) with 32 participants from 8 countries.

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>(4) Missions and (4) activities to support other non-project countries (7):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support to print 6,900 copies of the Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) of the following 18 communities developed under the UNDP-GEF ABS national Project in Mexico: San José de los Laureles “Tlalmimilulpan” Tlayacapan; Afromexicano del Ejido de Marquelia; Pozas de Arvizu, San Luis Rio Colorado; Ubilio García, Ocosingo, Chiapas; Congregación de Zacamilola Atlahuilco Veracruz; Kantemó, José María Morelos, Quintana Roo; Vicente Guerrero, Tlaxcala; San Andrés Coahamiatá, Jalisco; Santa Ana Teloxtoc, Puebla; Ejido de Nejapa de Madero, Oaxaca; Comunidad agraria y municipio de San Juan del río, Tlacolula, Oaxaca; Comunidad Agraria y municipio de San Bartolo Yautepec; micro regional Oaxaca; San Juan de Dios; Nohuayun; La Joya; and Xichu, Sierra Gorda de Guanajuato Productores de Chilcuague (May 2021). 2. Support to Turkmenistan for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and its implementation (2 virtual meetings 2020). Turkmenistan ratified the Nagoya Protocol in October 2020. 3. Support to Chile in the preparation for the possible ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and in preparation for the 15th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2 trainings in 2020). 4. UNDP-GEF ABS National Project in Argentina, 3-day mission in November 2019 to cover two main activities: a 2-day meeting with the Provinces (22 out of 24) and a 1-day workshop with different stakeholders (60 participants mainly researchers and private sector). (Buenos Aires, 13-15 November 2019) 5. IADB-GEF ABS National Project in Brazil, presentation during workshop (Brasilia, 18-19 September 2019) 6. UNEP-GEF ABS National Project in Peru, presentation, facilitation of a regional seminar of the Andean Community and legal support in the revision of the draft ABS regulation (Lima, 3-6 June 2019) 7. Support to UNDP-GEF ABS national project in Cook Islands (February – March 2018) 8. UNDP-GEF ABS National Project in Argentina 3-day mission with trainings to national competent authorities, researchers and stakeholders (Buenos Aires, 11-15 December 2017)

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>Support to other projects and initiatives (19):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panelists in the virtual meeting for the cosmetic industry “Take action to build a business ecosystem ethical and sustainable” organized by Beauty Cluster and Provital (16 June 2021). 2. Collaboration with the Harvard Radcliffe Institute in the organization of the “South-to-South Collaboration for Therapeutics Innovation Biodiversity and Novel Therapeutics Accelerator Workshop” with the suggestion of panelists from countries and organizations involved in the project and with a presentation of the Global ABS Project (13-14 May 2021). 3. Panelists at the webinar on “Reflection on the co-chairs panel: Discussion on potential criteria for assessing DSI policy options” organized by the ABS Initiative (24 March 2021). 4. Collaboration with the Harvard Radcliffe Institute in the workshop “South-to-South Collaboration on Vaccines and Therapeutics Innovation” with the presentation of the project and the situation of ABS in Latin America (5 June 2020) 5. Support to the European Blue Biobank (EBB, www.bluebiobank.eu) with a meeting in the UVIGO Marine Research Centre (CIM-UVIGO) (14 January 2020) and the participation as panelist in the Workshop on “Utilization of genetic resources and the Nagoya Protocol: Legal Framework and case studies on its implementation for the marine environment” (virtual presentation 14 February 2020). 6. Support to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) in the organization of the “Global capacity-building workshop on monitoring the utilization of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol” (Bonn, 30 September- 2 October 2019) 7. Support to the Regional Workshop of the Network of the Indigenous Women on Biodiversity in Latin America organized under the Small Grants Programme. (Panama, 27-28 July 2019). 8. Support to Bioversity in the regional training in Latin America for CGIAR centers (4 July 2019). 9. Support to the project BlueHuman in the workshop “from the Ocean to the Lab: Marine genetic resources and their application to the production of new active compounds” (Vigo, 9 November 2018).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>10. International trainings organized by the SCBD and IDLO (“Establishing legal frameworks to implement the Nagoya Protocol”). These legal trainings were supported by the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project with facilitators and experts as well as participants from the countries of the project. The regional face-to-face workshops were as follows (A total of 118 participants from 70 countries joined the face-to-face workshops. An additional 22 candidates completed the e-learning modules and participated in the online welcome session but were unable to attend the face-to-face workshops):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Central Africa (French): Douala, Cameroon, 9-13 April 2018, with the support of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), UNDP and GIZ; b. Asia (English): Da Nang, Viet Nam, 28 May-1 June 2018, with the support of the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP; c. Latin America (Spanish): Santiago, Chile, 18-22 June 2018 with the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNDP; d. Pacific islands (English): Nadi, Fiji, 23-27 July 2018, with the support of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and UNDP; e. Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Russian and English): Minsk, 10-14 September 2018, with the support of the Government of Belarus and UNDP; f. West Africa (French): Dakar, 17-21 September 2018, with the support of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and UNDP. <p>11. Regional Training Workshops related to national arrangements on traditional knowledge for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 and contributing to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 organized by the Secretariat of the CBD and supported by the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project with facilitators and experts as well as participants from the countries of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Latin America and the Caribbean (2 to 6 April 2018 - Tepoztlán, Mexico); b. Asia (20 - 24 August 2018 – Kandy, Sri Lanka); c. Africa (8 - 12 October 2018 – Marrakech, Morocco). <p>12. Support to BLUEandGREEN project in the Innovation Mentoring Event “Boosting scientific excellence and innovation capacity in biorefineries based on marine resources” (Matosinhos, 17 November 2017).</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
Number of knowledge products on specific ABS topics developed at the regional and global levels by project end	Zero (0)	Twenty (20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ABS CoP website <p>Community of Practice on ABS implemented and operational at the national, regional and global levels since February 15th, 2019. The platform is hosted in the following url: https://community.abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/.</p> <p>2 online awareness raising campaigns organized and implemented through the global cooperation framework of the Global ABS Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Campaign to celebrate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science; - Global campaign to celebrate the 18th Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. <p>Organization and live streaming of 3 side events at COP 14 of the CBD (Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the publication “ABS is genetic resources for sustainable development” (17 November 2018) - Challenges and Opportunities for Research and Private Sector Investment under the Nagoya Protocol (19 November 2018) - Mainstreaming Gender into ABS: A strategy to boost business performance and competitiveness (21 November 2018) <p>Organization, live streaming and communications of the following 17 online events (30 sessions):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Book Launch “Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing. Theory to Practice under the Nagoya Protocol” (23 June 2021). 2. Webinar for the presentation of the pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts on ABS (17 June 2021). 3. “Global ABS Conference 2020: The ABS we ALL need”: (7 sessions, 29 October- 25 November 2020). Organization, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Jordan of this Conference to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol and prepare for the negotiations of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (in three languages: English, Spanish and French with 2 sessions with interpretation to Arabic and Russian).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>4. Webinar Series “Custodians of Biodiversity” (4 sessions, 4-7 August 2020). On the occasion of the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, which is observed by the United Nations each August 9th, the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Equator Initiative, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Indigenous Women for Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Small Grants Programme (SGP), hosted the Webinar Series “Custodians of Biodiversity”.</p> <p>5. Webinar on the support of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the fight against COVID-19 in Ecuador. June 12, 2020.</p> <p>6. Webinar on the Value of Volunteerism for ABS (27 May 2020).</p> <p>7. Webinar on the central aspects of ABS and Nagoya Protocol: Their central role on research, scientific innovation and development (Uruguay, 28 April 2020).</p> <p>8. Webinars on the Global ABS Community in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic (17, 18, 19 and 25 March 2020).</p> <p>9. Webinar on IT tool for Monitoring Access and Benefit Sharing in India (12 February 2020).</p> <p>10. Webinar on Biocultural Community Protocols in Botswana and South Africa (21 November 2019)</p> <p>11. Webinar on “Biocultural Community Protocols in Latin America” (29 Oct 2019)</p> <p>12. Webinar on “Volunteering for the SDGs: UNV’s support to the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project (UNV HQ, 1 Oct 2019)</p> <p>13. “Webinar on ABS & Digital Sequence Information (DSI)” (25 Sept 2019)</p> <p>14. Webinar on “BioTrade and ABS” (2 July 2019)</p> <p>15. UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project Knowledge Café (Panama, 1 May 2019)</p> <p>16. Webinar on “Mainstreaming gender into ABS under the Nagoya Protocol” (13 March 2019)</p> <p>17. Webinar on “Blockchain as an innovative tool to improve the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and ABS” (15 February 2019)</p> <p>8 Knowledge products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of a pilot project to test blockchain technology and smart contracts on ABS (June 2021). - Book “Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing. Theory to Practice under the Nagoya Protocol” (June 2021) - Online modules “Training on Traditional Knowledge and the Nagoya Protocol” (only in Spanish) (November 2020). - Methodological guidance for the design and implementation of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys on ABS (July 2020) - Mainstreaming Gender into ABS Value Chains Toolkit (June 2020) - Systematization of the 1 International Symposium on the Conservation of Amphibians in Ecuador and sustainable use of their genetic resources (only in Spanish) (February 2020) - Module on Gender and Biodiversity (Spanish) (Ecuador, February 2020). - Book “ABS is genetic resources for Sustainable Development” (November 2018).

Indicator	Baseline	Target end of Project	Situation at the end of the project
			<p>6 Photo essays to spread the key developments of the project in the different countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “How to Grow Plants in the Desert of Jordan. A cooperative of women in the village of Al-Disi is leading the shift to safeguard local biodiversity and traditional knowledge in the Wadi Rum Valley.” (10 November 2020) - “The Legacy of the Darkhads. The development of a Biocultural Community Protocol helped to raise awareness amongst community members of their valuable local biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (Mongolia)”. (30 October 2020). - “Lyudmila, the Healer of Sanyuki. Traditional knowledge is much more than folklore. When protected, it sets the path to ensure the fair sustainable use of nature (Belarus).” (English and Russian, 27 October 2020). - “Ozúa, el Tesoro Verde de la Cordillera Dominicana. Los pobladores de la provincia de Santiago Rodríguez recuperan una especie nativa que promete ser la llave del desarrollo de su bioeconomía. (Dominican Republic)” (Spanish, 1 October 2020). - “Los Emberá Ipetí, al Rescate de su Identidad. Este es el recorrido de una comunidad indígena, a orillas del lago Bayano, para preservar su biodiversidad y sus conocimientos tradicionales (Panama).” (Spanish, 29 septiembre). - “Volunteering for Access and Benefit Sharing. Stories of a UNDP-UNV partnership towards the sustainable use of biodiversity in Latin America” (English and Spanish, 15 May 2020).
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			



ANNEX 2: INDEPENDENT TERMINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT: MAIN RESULTS, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

1.1 KEY ELEMENTS AND RESULTS OF THE TERMINAL EVALUATION

1. The evaluator found the project to be **relevant** to the development priorities of all governments of participating Global ABS countries, all of whom were signatories to the CBD. This relevance is related to the high rate of adoption, demand and government ownership of the processes to assist the participating country in successfully implementing the Nagoya Protocol. Moreover, the Global ABS Project in all countries contributes to SDGs, including 5, 8 and 15.
2. The project **effectiveness** is globally rated **highly satisfactory**, in consideration of the highly successful technical assistance provided, and most of the participating countries meeting their targets in the Project Results Framework (PRF). The dedicated nature of national stakeholders has been the strength of successful technical assistance in all of the countries interviewed. There has also been high demand for Global ABS technical assistance based on comments from the organizers regarding the consolidation of countries in a particular Global ABS technical assistance activity. This has resulted in the high profile achieved by the Global ABS Project amongst more than 20 national governments and numerous international development organizations. The goodwill generated by these countries has been impressive, strongly influenced by the Global ABS Project's global and regional workshops, and webinars. All persons interviewed by the Evaluator had glowing reviews about the Global ABS process and approach to technical assistance.
3. Project **efficiency** is rated **satisfactory** in consideration of the cost effectiveness of the technical assistance financed by the GEF funds, followed by co-financing from the governments of the various participating countries. The usage of funds allocated to each government were determined by the host government, and their priorities. The fact that most of the funds allocated were used to meet the targets also contributes to the overall efficiency for which GEF funds were utilized. 61. P r o j e c t co-financing was estimated to be more than US\$16.095 million, 95% of the expected co-financing of US\$ 16.921 million.
4. In regard to **mainstreaming**, for most countries, the Global ABS Project successfully mainstreamed access and benefits sharing through its technical assistance and Community of Practice programme. Most notable of Global ABS activities to mainstream access and benefits sharing was the preparation and promulgation of access and benefits sharing-related legislation, establishing partnerships for the development of products for commercial purposes, adoption of policy measures to protect TK and innovations and practices, customary uses of biological and genetic resources, the setup of national ABS-CMH website, and capacity building of stakeholders who can negotiate ABS agreements. These steps of the Global ABS Project technical assistance proved to be useful for national teams in mainstreaming access and benefits sharing; this essentially forced all those involved in the access and benefit sharing to approach access and benefits sharing in a completely different manner. The resulting outcomes with policy changes and new administrative procedures for access and benefits sharing in several countries are strong indicators of the increased mainstreaming of access and benefits sharing.

5. The overall **sustainability** of the project was rated as **moderately likely** based on the absence of confirmed funding for the Community of Practice or to help build enforcement capacities of some of the ABS teams and finding dedicated personnel to assist with the enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol after the end of the project.

1.2 MAIN FINDINGS

6. The Global ABS Project has delivered on its intentions of building capacity. This includes delivery of outcomes including:
 - Most countries having developed or strengthened national ABS legal and political frameworks with the participation of local communities and ILCs;
 - Capacities of most national and state authorities and related agencies are sufficient to develop, implement and enforce national ABS legislation, administration or policy measures for ABS including a Clearing House Mechanism. For instances where national legislation has not been strengthened, capacity of the decision-makers to understand the Nagoya Protocol is not sufficient;
 - A significant proportion of existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery projects have not resulted in commercial agreements between users and providers of genetic resources notwithstanding that trust has generally been strengthened between providers and users of genetic materials. This was due to few opportunities that existed in those countries for such opportunities;
 - In some instances, there was inappropriate recruitment for the Project Coordinator position. Care needs to be exercised when hiring the Project Coordinator's position;
 - Time spent by one Regional Technical Advisor on the Project could have been more evenly distributed;
 - There have been positive changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices of all stakeholders who appear to be more aware of the national ABS laws, CBD and Nagoya protocol provisions related to ABS and traditional knowledge (including researchers, local communities, relevant industries and ILCs). However, this observation is made without any baseline surveys having been conducted to quantify the improvement KAP;
 - The ABS Community of Practice has served ABS practitioners very well in participating countries, as a knowledge sharing platform for operationalizing a South-South cooperation framework for bilateral and multilateral collaboration between countries at the regional and global levels.

1.3 CONCLUSIONS

7. There have generally been positive changes as a result of implementing the Global ABS Project. This has included strengthened legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks, strengthened trust between users and providers of genetic resources, strengthened ILC capacity to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and the presence of an operationalized knowledge-sharing platform to implement a South-South cooperation framework that includes bilateral and multilateral collaboration between countries at regional and global levels.
8. To improve the operations and achievement of capacity building (possibly heading into a Phase II of the Project), there are some improvements that could be incorporated into future capacity building programs including:

- capacity building activities for higher level personnel who are decision makers. This will facilitate decisions being made at a higher level for ABS progress;
- careful consideration of the staffing of the regional technical advisor and project coordinator positions at the country level. This will ensure optimal use of the RTA to setup the project at the country level, and the Project coordinator to properly administer activities;
- additional management to ensure baseline monitoring for KAP.

1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

9. The recommendations made in this Evaluation are made in the spirit of improving ongoing future delivery of Global ABS projects, and on the basis of the lessons learned during implementation of the Global ABS Project.
10. Recommendation 1 (to Global ABS Team and UNDP): A Phase II of the Global ABS would be designed as follows: (i) A portion of the project funds would be dedicated to traditional type capacity building services similar to Phase I for countries where there is little capacity for implementing Nagoya Protocol, and (ii) The remaining project funds would be dedicated to consultancies generated by requests from the Community of Practice for assistance. This would be a means of continuing the satisfactory work being done to build capacities for countries that need significant assistance in ABS. For the countries that have graduated from Phase I, specialized and specific requests from members within the Community of Practice can be accommodated.
11. Recommendation 2 (to Global ABS Team and UNDP): In a Phase II Project, continue to work with teams that are enabled to form strong partnerships and take a multidisciplinary approach to implement effectively access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from their use at the national level. This could be strengthened by conducting more workshops in the indigenous communities especially with ABS pilot projects. Strong participation would be sought amongst of women and girls, further building trust between ILCs and users of genetic material.
12. Recommendation 3 (to Global ABS Team and UNDP): Carefully assess and assign personnel for coordinating roles of ABS Project. Owing to the importance of the position, the best use of funds could be addressed by carefully assessing personnel for coordinating roles. For example, hiring higher level personnel to administer the project instead of lower-level personnel can be beneficial from the perspective of knowledge, experience and commitment to the assignment. If the recruitment choices were all weak, recruitment of a team of separate coordinator and a technical specialist should be considered.
13. Recommendation 4 (to Global ABS Team and UNDP): Scale-up capacity building activities on ABS mechanisms for competent authorities, stakeholders, local communities, and decision-makers by responding to Community of Practice requests for additional assistance on ABS. After the establishment of the ABS legal framework in Phase I, it will be necessary to develop a strategy to mainstream it and promote ABS practical cases to show the reality in monetary and non-monetary benefits. There can also be gender equity and empowerment by future projects that could focus on technical and financial support for the economic empowerment of women through the enhancement of genetic resources. This will also encourage opportunities to use biodiversity as a source of innovation in research and development applied to genetic resources, both terrestrial and marine.
14. Recommendation 5 (to Global ABS Team and UNDP): Integrate aspects related to ABS into district level local development planning across the country. This pertains only to those countries where district-level implementation of the Project (such as Tajikistan) has proven the need to nurture and empower women-champions in the implementation of ABS agenda, by designing multiple interventions that are preferably longer term, and to ensure sustainability of the project results.

1.5 LESSONS LEARNED

15. Lesson #1: Several common reasons for delays of technical assistance include rotation of higher-level authorities, various municipal and national elections, and pandemics. This can be resolved by monitoring plans, meetings and coordinated follow-up (UNDP, Project and the government ministry) to mitigate the effects of the electoral processes and the Covid-19 Pandemic, restructuring of priorities in the work plan.
16. Lesson #2: National stakeholders should be forced into the analysis and preparation of all ABS-related documents, increasing national ownership of the products and the process, which helps achieve the long-term objective. The experience of different countries in the writing of legal regulation of access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is useful in developing ownership of such legislation. Such was the case especially on the Law on “On Genetic Resources Management” of the Republic of Belarus.
17. Lesson #3: For effective implementation of access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from their use at the national level, it is necessary to have a team that is enabled to form strong partnerships and takes a multi-disciplinary approach. For example, in South Africa, this deals with building of trust between government and potential providers of genetic materials. Having empowered the indigenous community of Ipeti, its leaders and technicians during the process of preparing the BCPs allowed themselves to promote its use. Updating of the ABS decree required a process of participation, consultation and decision-making that always must ensure multidisciplinary representativeness and inclusiveness during all phases of it (Para 47). In Ecuador, a more emphatic human rights approach was taken to address the clauses of associated traditional knowledge, since a certain difficulty was observed in understanding that the State does not have sovereign rights over them, as well as establishing its regulation with the effective participation of its holder (Para 97). Remote countries with small populations represent a higher risk of being unable to staff critical positions that promote and manage ABS. Such countries would include the Seychelles and Samoa, both of which have a high interest in ABS and biodiversity but would require highly skilled staff full-time to manage, conserve and promote ABS and biodiversity in their countries. For both countries, populations are not large enough to fully staff highly qualified professionals such as veterinarians, plant specialists, pathologists and agricultural specialists who for example, would be able to provide oversight on the inflow of potentially invasive species entering their countries in cargo containers and air flights. It is very helpful and beneficial in these small countries if the same individuals are trained and involved throughout an extended process such as TK and BCP development. Training sessions can have beneficial secondary effects of building relationships and trust between participants; this is especially important in internationally commercial projects.
18. Lesson #4: Care needs to be taken when recruiting for the national Project coordinator position. This position is important and should be a competent person instead of lower-level personnel. Personnel on the low-level salary would always look for better opportunities to improve their salary. A person at a higher salary level would at least have knowledge, experience and some commitment to the Project.
19. Lesson #5: DIM modality seems to be a most suitable implementation arrangement for countries as implementing partners. This stems from the implementing partner not having to deal with its own allocations being integrated with their national system, which can also be slower in terms of implementation. Having the UNDP manage this in some countries is preferable.
20. Lesson #6: Community of Practice has been instrumental in spreading the knowledge of ABS from numerous knowledge products. The CoP on ABS was an opportunity to learn about other national

legislation, communicating with government and convincing other stakeholders (notably the scientific community). The Global ABS Project with its support enabled across various countries is able to participate in national and international training and progress events to strengthen an ABS Community of Practice among countries.

21. Lesson #7: The Global ABS Project had a multiplier effect through the Global ABS Community (of Practice) and at regional and global levels where it is easy to escalate activities. Notwithstanding, financial management of the project was challenging since the financial capacities of UNDP CO vary enormously. Administratively, ending of the sub-projects at the national level with the national team was also challenging in that ensuring that all countries receive support until the end of the sub-project through the Global ABS Community or bilateral requests.



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