

48th GEF Council Meeting
June 02 – 04, 2015
Washington, D.C.

**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND (NPIF)**

PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND (NPIF)

1. The creation of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) was approved by the GEF Council on a decision from February 18, 2011.¹ Following this decision, the GEF Council approved the operational arrangements of this new multi-donor trust fund at its May 2011 meeting².
2. The NPIF was established to promote the early entry into force and effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. To date, the NPIF received contributions totaling \$16 million, generously made available by the governments of Japan, France, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
3. The NPIF started its operation in the summer of 2011, with the first grant being awarded on December 13, 2011. During the life of the NPIF, the GEF Secretariat approved a total of 13 NPIF project proposals, totaling \$15.1 million (including Agency fee)³ and leveraging \$32.4 million in co-financing. These projects have benefited a total of 52 countries in support of the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through eight country-based projects (in Argentina, Bhutan, Cameroon, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Fiji, Gabon, Kenya and Panama), two regional projects (one in Central Africa, for the 10 member states of COMIFAC⁴, and another in the Pacific region, for the 12 member countries of SPREP⁵), and one global project (in 21 different countries⁶).
4. The NPIF significantly contributed towards the Aichi Target 16 (“By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation”). The Nagoya Protocol entered into force at COP-12, on 12 October 2014, and is now being ratified by 57 countries.
5. The NPIF is supporting 21 of the 57 countries that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol as of April 2, 2015: Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Ivory Coast, DRC, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Uganda and Vanuatu. The NPIF is also supporting another 31 countries for ratification, and all 52 NPIF supported countries are making progress in setting

¹ *Establishment of a New Trust Fund for Promoting Early Entry into Force and Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and benefit Sharing (ABS)*, Decision by Mail, GEF Council, February 14 2011.

² *Outstanding Issues Related to the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund*, GEF/C.40/11/Rev.1, May 26 2011.

³ \$15.1 million of NPIF investment includes 13.8 M for Project Grants (including PPG) + \$1.3 million Agency Fees. The difference with the total donor contribution (\$0.9 million) is for the administrative costs of the NPIF by the GEF Secretariat and the Trustee from 2011 to 2020.

⁴ (Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Congo DR)

⁵ Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa

⁶ Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe

the basic provisions of the Nagoya Protocol for ratification and/or to start implementation. Some of the countries supported by the NPIF are advancing the ABS agenda at the national level, and developing agreements on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) between users and providers or genetic resources. ABS agreements are being developed using marine resources (Fiji and Panama), vascular plants (Bhutan, Cameroon, Colombia, Cook Islands and Costa Rica), mammals (Argentina), and extremophiles (Kenya).

Management of the NPIF

6. The 46th GEF Council in May 2014 took note of the good progress made by the GEF Secretariat in managing the NPIF, and decided to extend the operation of the NPIF to December 31, 2020 for operational reasons, to allow continuation of project preparation for, and implementation of, the Project Identification Form (PIF) approved projects. Consistent with the May 2011 GEF Council decision on the NPIF, the Council will not approve new PIFs under the NPIF after 30 June 2014. Noting that the GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy includes resources for implementing the Nagoya Protocol, Council requested that the GEF Secretariat report to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity on funding for the ratification and early implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

7. All the donor contributions to date have been committed before end of GEF-5 on 30 June 2014, besides the limited agreed administrative costs of the GEF Secretariat and Trustee to administer and monitor the PIF approved projects, consistent with the terms of the trust fund administrative agreements.

8. To date, 9 out of 13 PIF approved projects have come back for CEO approval, and the projects are under implementation. Remaining 4 PIF approved projects (Argentina, Cameroon, Gabon, and Pacific regional projects) are still under preparation and expected to be reviewed and approved within FY15.