

50<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
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## **PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND**

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## **PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND (NPIF)**

### **Introduction**

1. 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. The NPIF received generous contributions totaling \$16 million, from the governments of Japan, France, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
2. The creation of the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) was approved by the GEF Council on a decision from February 18, 2011.<sup>1</sup> Following this decision, the GEF Council approved the operational arrangements of this new multi-donor trust fund at its May 2011 meeting<sup>2</sup>. The NPIF started operation in the summer of 2011, with the first grant awarded on December 13, 2011.
3. 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 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. All the donor contributions to date had 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.
4. Considering that there are no new projects, moving forward, the GEF Secretariat plans to provide progress report on the implementation of the NPIF annually to the Council.

### **Project Status and Results**

5. During the life of the NPIF, the GEF Secretariat approved a total of 13 NPIF project proposals, totaling \$15.1 million (including Agency fee)<sup>3</sup> 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,

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<sup>1</sup> *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.

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

<sup>3</sup> \$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.

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 COMIFAC<sup>4</sup>, and another in the Pacific region, for the 12 member countries of SPREP<sup>5</sup>), and one global project (in 21 different countries<sup>6</sup>).

6. To date, all 13 PIF approved projects have come back for CEO approval. Ten) are already under implementation and three are under evaluation.

7. The NPIF 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 the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties of the Protocol took place concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties from 13 to 17 October 2014 in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. As of today, the protocol has been ratified by 70 countries.

8. The NPIF is supporting 25 of the 70 countries that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol as of April 2016. Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, DRC, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Samoa, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu. The NPIF is also supporting another 27 countries for ratification. All NPIF supported countries are making progress in setting the basic provisions of the Nagoya Protocol for ratification and/or to start implementation.

9. Some of the countries supported by the NPIF are advancing the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) agenda at the national level, and developing agreements on 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).

10. The projects in Colombia, Kenya and the Global Project in support of the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol have been underway for 1-3 years and produced some preliminary results.

11. The project “The development and production of natural dyes in the Choco Region of Colombia for the food, cosmetics and personal care industries under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol” (PMIS 5160) , completed the first year of activities. The project was granted a

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

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

<sup>6</sup> 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

rating of *Satisfactory* as it is likely to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives with minor shortcomings. Ecoflora and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, negotiated the first access to genetic resources agreement for commercial purposes since the regional Andean ABS law, Decision 391 was approved in 1996. In addition, an ancillary contract was signed between Ecoflora and Cocomacia to facilitate access to the biological resource owned by local communities. Scientific research and development efforts are being supported by an enhanced industrial facility needed for the production of a volume of colorant sufficient to meet market demand. About 1.5 tons of colorant have been produced and the production should increase along with future improvements in the capacity of the plant. Such a high volume of colorant would not have been possible without a concerted effort facilitated by local communities. About 7 tons of fruit have been purchased during the last 13 months generating US\$3,227 for a total of 55 families. While these funds may not be high in absolute numbers, they represent a significant addition to the economy of these low-income families.

12. The project in Kenya (PMIS 5626), “Developing the microbial biotechnology industry from Kenya’s soda lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol” has had key impacts at national and county level. Kenya had the first ever high-level meeting that brought together members of the Senate and National Assembly, County Governments, policymakers, industrial representatives, research and development institutions, and local communities to discuss the issues of access and benefit sharing of genetic resources. As a result of this meeting, there are ongoing reviews of biodiversity legislation and regulations, such as the EMCA 1999, the Wildlife Act 2013, and ABS subsidiary laws. Proposals are being drafted to enact a substantive ABS law, and various county ABS legislations are being prepared. Kenya had a national *ex situ* collection workshop that brought together policy makers, and key research and development institution. As a result of this workshop, the need to establish a national *ex situ* collection committee to develop policies and guidelines on collections in line with ABS requirements under the Nagoya Protocol was identified. The operationalization of the national pilot culture collection has been initiated at JKUAT. It will be the first designated microbial culture collection in the country and will promote research and development in line with the NP. It will hold a living library of all microorganisms in Kenya including those from the soda lakes. A project baseline intellectual property audit revealed a vast potential for product development and opened up a new insight for priority research and development activities, and engagement and negotiation between the providers, local research partners and participating industries.

13. The project in Panama (PMIS 4780) “Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama” was granted a rating of *Satisfactory* as it is likely to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives with minor shortcomings. The project is fully engaged in a long-term scientific research process to identify nature-based products for the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries and in parallel, strengthen the national capacity to implement the NP. The project has isolated and tested 13,754 samples, 8 of which are highly active. In addition, two highly active compounds could move to a phase of clinical trials. The project continues consolidating a microbial bank and culture facilities. About 4,500 samples have been preserved and are part of the culture

collection managed by the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). In addition, 5,000 samples are in the microbial bank of the Institute of Scientific Research and High Technology Services (INDICASAT). These samples include 500 strains of endophytic fungi collected during last year in Coiba National Park. The project is undertaking conservation tests and systematizing information on the collection in an electronic format with the support of the University of Arizona. As part of the commitments to support the conservation of the sites where samples are being collected, the project rehabilitated 4.67 km of trails in Coiba National Park. The trail includes bridges, sign posts and three information panels that increase the awareness of tourists about the ecological, social and economic values of the ecosystems protected by the park. The project is also contributing to the research capacity of Panama by facilitating the training of 13 local scientists on bioprospecting research techniques, including the use of research equipment for chemical and analytical techniques in foreign and national laboratories. The project has also supported 31 local students that are being trained on several bioprospecting scientific specialties in national laboratories. Today the Nagoya Protocol is national law and the project is reviewing its relationship with national legislation. The project also continues strengthening the capacity of the government to adjust the protocol to national legislation by training 15 staff of the National Authority for the Environment (ANAM) on each of the provisions of the Protocol. Staff of ANAM is also being trained on negotiation techniques for ABS agreements. These capacity building efforts will be consolidated by two handbooks on ABS and bioprospecting procedures that the project should be finishing within the next few months.

14. The Global project (PMIS 5172) “Global support for the Ratification and Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)” is on its third year of implementation. Implementation of the Project started in May 2013 with an inception workshop held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 7 to 10 May 2013. To date, ten out of the twenty participating countries have ratified or acceded to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Niger, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi and Uganda. Another four countries, Djibouti, Liberia, Nigeria and Mauritania are in the process of depositing their instruments of ratification. Furthermore, the remaining countries are expected to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol shortly.

**ANNEX: LIST OF PROJECTS AND THEIR STATUS**

## Projects under the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF)

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	NPIF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	NPIF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost	Status
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>												
1	5172	Global	UNEP	<u>Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing</u>			1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	627,500	1,627,500	CEO Approved
2	5454	Regional (Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Congo DR)	UNEP	<u>Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) for the Member Countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC</u>	63,927	6,073	1,762,557	167,443	1,826,484	8,300,000	10,126,484	CEO Approved
3	5634	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	UNEP	<u>Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region</u>	63,927	6,073	1,762,557	167,443	1,826,484	950,000	2,776,484	PIF Approved
4	5820	Argentina	UNDP	<u>Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS</u>	50,000	4,750	908,904	86,346	958,904	3,000,186	3,959,090	PIF Approved
5	5448	Bhutan	UNDP	<u>Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing</u>	45,000	4,275	1,000,000	95,000	1,045,000	2,000,000	3,045,000	CEO Approved



All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	NPIF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	NPIF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost	Status
6	5796	Cameroon	UNDP	<u>A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (Echinops giganteus)</u>	40,000	3,800	400,000	38,000	440,000	600,000	1,040,000	PIF Approved
7	5160	Colombia	UNDP	<u>The Development and Production of Natural Dyes in the Choco Region of Colombia for the Food, Cosmetics and Personal Care Industries Under the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol</u>	20,091	1,909	980,000	98,000	1,000,091	1,516,500	2,516,591	CEO Approved
8	5613	Cook Islands	UNDP	<u>Strengthening the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Cook Islands</u>	28,767	2,733	930,137	88,363	958,904	1,499,535	2,458,439	CEO Approved
9	5420	Costa Rica	UNDP	<u>Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol through the Development of Nature-based Products, Benefit-sharing and Biodiversity Conservation</u>	25,000	2,375	979,566	93,059	1,004,566	4,619,309	5,623,875	CEO Approved
10	5170	Fiji	UNDP	<u>Discovering Nature-based Products and Build National Capacities for the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing</u>	30,000	3,000	970,000	97,000	1,000,000	2,370,000	3,370,000	CEO Approved
11	5882	Gabon	UNEP	<u>Gabon - Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and The Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From Their Utilization</u>	50,000	4,750	863,242	82,008	913,242	1,790,000	2,703,242	CEO Approved
12	5626	Kenya	UNEP	<u>Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol</u>			913,265	86,735	913,265	1,751,845	2,665,110	CEO Approved

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	NPIF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	NPIF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost	Status
13	4780	Panama	UNDP	<u>Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama</u>			1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	3,422,000	4,422,000	CEO Approved
<b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>					<b>416,712</b>	<b>39,738</b>	<b>13,470,228</b>	<b>1,299,397</b>	<b>13,886,940</b>	<b>32,446,875</b>	<b>46,333,815</b>	
<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>					<b>416,712</b>	<b>39,738</b>	<b>13,470,228</b>	<b>1,299,397</b>	<b>13,886,940</b>	<b>32,446,875</b>	<b>46,333,815</b>	

**Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund**  
**Status of Pledges and Contributions d/**  
**as of 3/31/2016**

<u>Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized</u>				<u>Pledges Outstanding</u>		<u>Contribution Agreements Finalized</u>				
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	<u>Paid (Receipts)</u>		<u>Unpaid</u>	
<u>Contributing Participant</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Total Contribution in currency</u>	<u>USDeq. a/</u>	<u>Amount in Currency</u>	<u>USDeq. b/</u>	<u>Total Contributions in Currency</u>	<u>Amount Paid in Currency</u>	<u>USDeq. c/</u>	<u>Amount Due in Currency</u>	<u>USDeq. b/</u>
France	EUR	1,000,000	1,249,400	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,249,400	0	0
Japan	JPY	1,000,000,000	12,241,400	0	0	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	12,241,400	0	0
Norway	NOK	6,000,000	1,007,980	0	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,007,980	0	0
Switzerland	CHF	1,000,000	1,052,122	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,052,122	0	0
United Kingdom	USD	500,000	500,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	0
			<u>16,050,903</u>		<u>0</u>			<u>16,050,903</u>		<u>0</u>

Note: Sub-totals in the table may not add up due to rounding.

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) March 31, 2016 US dollar value of pledges outstanding and unpaid contributions.

b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - as of 3/31/2016

c/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.

**Trust Fund for Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund**  
**Schedule of Funds Available as of**  
**March 31, 2016**

(in USDeq.)

**1. Funds held in Trust**

Cash and investments	7,716,050	
Promissory notes	0	

**7,716,050** *a/*

**2. Approved Amounts pending disbursement**

**7,163,268**

Amounts Trustee Committed	3,800,018	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	3,363,250	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	

**3. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement ( 3 = 1 - 2 )**

**552,782**

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*a/* Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of - March 31, 2016