

Addendum to the Progress Report 2015

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1 Introduction

2015 served as a year of orientation in order to support best national ABS implementation. According to the workplan 2015-2020, as a first step to implement the new programme document, the ABS Initiative undertook “ABS diagnostics” in its partner countries to assess the status quo with respect to the three intervention fields and to develop roadmaps for national ABS implementation support.

The diagnostics have led to in-depth knowledge of domestic processes and setups relevant to ABS implementation at national level - and their considerable diversity throughout the partner countries (see chapter 8.1 progress report on Implementation challenges in Africa) .

Deriving from the assessments questions arose with respect to measuring the impact of the ABS initiative’s work, i.e. what (and what not to) account for in the results matrix with respect to **legal and institutional frameworks, ABS agreements and BCPs** (see Chapter 8.2.).

Following a discussion in the Steering Committee, it was decided that:

- Due to limited influence of the Initiative in steering / managing ABS capacity development processes in countries where the Initiative works on the basis of GIZ internal job orders, **the outcome indicators of the ABS Initiative will only count achievements in non-GIZ supported countries¹**.
- **ABS related achievements in German DC supported countries will be reported against ABS relevant outcome indicators defined by the GIZ implemented projects²**, in particular on those that are similar / comparable with the Initiative’s indicators
- **Progress made in African cooperation countries**, i.e. countries that are not directly benefitting from the Initiative’s support (see Chapter 7.3), **will be flagged in narrative reporting**.

With respect to the relevant outcome indicators 1-3 of the Programme Document, it was agreed that:

Outcome indicator 1 counts the number of drafts submitted by ABS National Focal Points / Competent National Authorities to relevant decision makers for institutional and legal ABS frameworks at national level.

- ✓ The **baseline** will ascertain pre-and post Nagoya drafts in the four (non GIZ supported) partner countries³ whereas the **target for outcome indicator 1** will count post-Nagoya drafts in partner countries. Here the target now reads: **in 4 (non GIZ supported) partner countries [...] drafts [...]** have been submitted. Further, it was clarified that separate drafts for the institutional and legal framework in a particular country will be counted as one draft.

Outcome indicators 2 and 3 count the number of ABS agreements in the four (*non GIZ supported*) partner countries which can be attributed to the support for capacity development provided by the Initiative and its partners to the various stakeholders.

- ✓ It was agreed that only ABS agreements
 - **with a benefit-sharing component**
 - that have been **supported by the Initiative and its partners**
 - and that are in **accordance with national regulations or a defined process and / or approved by a Competent National Authority** (which is defined in national regulations or a defined process) will count.

¹ Benin, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda

² Algeria, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia and COMIFAC – Cameroon, DRC)

³ Legal and institutional ABS frameworks/enacted bills exist in 3 countries: Kenya; Uganda, South Africa. So far only South Africa has developed a (revised) regulation in the “post-Nagoya” period.

- ✓ Based on discussions in the SC, outcome indicators 2 and 3 will not be quantified with a baseline figure. The target for outcome indicator 2 now reads: + 10 ABS agreements in the 4 partner countries⁴; the target for outcome indicator 3 now reads: +7 ABS agreements in the 4 (non GIZ supported) countries⁵.

The clarifications outlined above now allow the Secretariat of the ABS Initiative to provide more structured information on progress made towards the indicators as agreed in the Steering Committee meeting:

- a) in the Initiative’s partner countries without GIZ projects (measurement against ABS Initiative’s Indicators, see 2.1)
- b) in the Initiative’s partner countries with GIZ (reporting of activities against GIZ project indicators, see 2.2)

2 Progress against indicators

2.1 ABS Initiative partner countries

Outcome: Stakeholders in partner and cooperation countries (governments, indigenous and local communities, public research organisations, private sector and NGOs) as well as regional and international organizations use the contributions of the ABS Initiative for operationalizing access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Outcome Indicator 1: In 4 partner countries of the ABS Initiative ABS National Focal Points / Competent National Authorities have **submitted drafts to the relevant decision makers** for the institutional and legal framework of ABS on the national level.

Status overview - Outcome Indicator 1				
Benin: Process for the development of an interim legal framework started				
Kenya: Revision process of pre-Nagoya law and development of regulations started				
South Africa: Process of revising post-Nagoya ABS regulations started				
Uganda: Revision of pre-Nagoya ABS regulations is planned				
Overall progress in Y1 towards attaining indicator	<input type="checkbox"/> very good <i>(almost) achieved</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <i>(on track)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Problems <i>(partially) delays in implementation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficiencies <i>(Risk to fail)</i>

Output A: Draft institutional and legal frameworks including roadmaps for ABS implementation at national and (sub-) regional level.

<p>A.1: Drafts / concepts for the institutional and legal ABS framework at national level are formulated by 4 partner countries. Baseline: 3 drafts (2 pre- and 1 post-Nagoya)</p>	<p>Baseline Kenya: 1 (pre-Nagoya) Target Kenya: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.1:</p>
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⁴ based on the following target figure assumption: in Benin: +1; in Kenya: +3 ; in Uganda: +1 ; in South Africa: +5 ABS agreements supported by the ABS Initiative and its partners

⁵ based on the following target figure assumption: Benin +1 expected ; Kenya + 2; Uganda +1; South Africa +3 agreements with IPLCs (based on BCPs or comparable instruments) supported by the ABS Initiative and its partners

<p>Target: <i>4 drafts</i> (post-Nagoya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a report on the legal and institutional ABS landscape in Kenya as basis for further work • Preparations to convene a national coordination forum on ABS have started • The drafting of a legal gap analysis commissioned by NEMA has started <p>Baseline Uganda: 1 (pre-Nagoya) Target Uganda: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a report on the legal and institutional ABS landscape in Uganda as basis for further work • NEMA decided that the revision of the legal framework will be element of the roadmap • The drafting of a legal gap analysis commissioned by NEMA has started <p>Baseline Benin: 0 Target Benin: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment included a preliminary assessment of ABS-related elements of existing legislation and of existing permitting procedures • Commenting on drafts of access demand form and advice regarding the (preliminary) setup related process for the interaction with foreign users • Since November 2015 financial and technical support to the development of an interim regulatory framework <p>Baseline South Africa: 1 (post –Nagoya) Target South Africa: 1 (revision of post –Nagoya)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a report on the legal and institutional ABS landscape in Kenya as basis for further work • During the country assessments a methodological approach has been developed to informing and supporting DEA in revising South Africa’s ABS laws (National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004) and regulations (Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing Amendment Regulations) to ensure they are compatible with the Nagoya Protocol, supportive of its new national Biodiversity Economy Strategy (BES) and efficient with respective to transaction costs.
<p>A.2: Roadmaps for ABS implementation in X partner countries and Y (sub-)regions include budget allocations Baseline: <i>1 partner country and 0 (sub-) regions</i> Target: <i>4 partner countries and 2 (sub-) regions</i></p>	<p>Baseline Kenya: 0 Target Kenya: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a strategic and milestone plan without budget allocations • The Initiative started coordination between NEMA and Kenyan Wildlife Service on the division of tasks as agreed in the milestone plan

	<p>Baseline Uganda: 0 Target Uganda: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a strategic, a milestone and an operational plan with budget allocations • NEMA decided on the division of tasks as agreed in the milestone plan, but has not yet approved the operational plan with its budget <p>Baseline AUC: 0 Target AUC: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with the AUC Directorates DHRST and DREA led to signing a Letter of Intent (LoI) between AUC and the ABS Initiative - comprising five working clusters, including one on securing sufficient (internal) budget allocations at AU level for ABS implementation. The areas of cooperation defined in the LoI are regarded as basis for a common work plan. <p>Baseline Benin: 0 Target Benin: 1 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in an overall roadmap for the next 2 years, defining necessary work packages and activities in Benin based on stakeholders' priorities. • A precise, and more reduced, roadmap was then developed only for activities to be supported by the Initiative, based on the available budget, including milestones, activities and budget allocations. <p>Baseline South Africa: 0 Target South Africa: 1 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Letter of Intent between the Initiative and the S.A. Department of Environmental Affairs outlines potential clusters for collaboration and makes reference to resource allocations to further advance the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. • A support roadmap has been drafted and will be finalized once complementing activities by the UNDP project have been identified. •
<p>A.3: The drafts/concepts in 4 partner countries include the feedback from IPLCs as well as other relevant stakeholders. Baseline: <i>1 drafts</i> Target: <i>4 concepts with feedback from stakeholders</i></p>	<p>Baseline Kenya: 0 Target Kenya: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - <p>Baseline Uganda: 0 Target Uganda: 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -

	<p>Baseline Benin: 0 Target Benin: 1 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.3.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall roadmap was developed by the participants of a workshop including IPLCs (traditional healers, CBOs, farmer organisations) and other relevant stakeholders (other ministries, academia, private sector). <p>Baseline South Africa: 1 Target South Africa after Y 1: 1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfillment of indicator A.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCs will be involved in developing ABS-related laws and regulations through direct consultations with government and the newly created Biodiversity Industry Forum. IPLCs have recently been invited to serve on this structure by DEA.
<p>A.4: 4 concepts for ABS relevant measures are developed in sectors other than the environment sector (e.g. agriculture, forest, marine, IPR, TK)</p> <p>Baseline: <i>1 drafts</i></p> <p>Target: <i>4 concepts with requirements for sectors other than environment</i></p>	<p>Baseline Kenya: 0 Target Kenya: 0 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative is organising meetings with national science (NACOSTI) and agricultural (KARLO) institutions on integration of ABS in their frameworks <p>Baseline Uganda: 0 Target Uganda: 0 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment concluded that the MoU between NEMA, NARO and UNCST on harmonised implementation of the ITPGRFA and the NP will be implemented by the roadmap <p>Baseline Benin: 0 Target Benin: 0 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator A.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment involved in-depth discussions with representatives of other ministries (Health, Agriculture, Fisheries, Science, Trade), including further awareness raising on ABS. • The national ABS Committee, which was established with the help of the Initiative, regularly gathers representatives of various Ministries to jointly discuss ABS-related activities and planning in the frame of a DFID-funded pilot project under the Darwin Initiative, the Initiative and Bioersivity International jointly promote mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA, including related policies and legislation. <p>Baseline South Africa: 1 Target South Africa: 1 after Y1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South-African multi-sectoral Biodiversity Economy Strategy (BES) is technically finalized and

	awaits approval by cabinet. That will trigger the elaboration supplementing conceptual approaches in other sectors relevant for BES implementation. Particularly the Department of Science and Technology (DST), having already developed a Bio-Economy Strategy and being in charge of issues related to Traditional Knowledge will here play a pivotal role.
A.5: 4 new or updated strategy papers and/or guidelines for a coherent implementation of ABS at a (sub-) regional level are available. Baseline: <i>1 strategy papers and/or guidelines</i> Target: <i>4 strategy papers and/or guidelines</i>	Baseline AUC: 0 Target AUC: 1 after Y1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMCEN-15 adopted the AU ABS Guidelines, later endorsed by the AU Executive Council

Outcome Indicator 2: In X partner countries of the ABS Initiative Y ABS agreements have been established.

Baseline: *no baseline* - Target: *+10 ABS agreements in 4 countries*

Status overview - Outcome Indicator 2

Benin: ABS agreement with support of ABS Initiative not yet established; preparatory process for ABS agreements started

Kenya: ABS agreement with support of ABS Initiative not yet established, but involvement in development of an ABS agreement in the context of UNEP-GEF NPIF project

South Africa: ABS agreement with support of ABS Initiative not yet established, but cases to support are being identified, framed by Biodiversity Economy Strategy

Uganda: ABS agreement with support of ABS Initiative not yet established, but good potential for conclusion of ABS agreements (low-hanging fruits)

Overall progress in Y1 towards attaining indicator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	very good (almost) achieved	good (on track)	Problems (partially) delays in implementation	Deficiencies (Risk to fail)

Output B: Draft ABS agreements with users of the public research and private sector.

B.1: The development of 10 new ABS agreements with users from public research and/ or the private sector have been initiated. Baseline: <i>no baseline</i> Target: <i>+10 new ABS agreements</i>	Baseline Kenya: --- Target Kenya: + 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator B.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ABS Initiative is involved in the development of an ABS agreement in the context of the UNEP GEF NPIF Project The ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers, and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries (incl. Kenya) in the framework of the jointly organized UEBT conference "The beauty of sourcing with respect" and accompanying events. Baseline Uganda: --- Target Uganda: + 0 after Y1
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	<p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator B.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During country diagnostics a first set of genetic resources (and aTK) with potential for utilization under ABS agreements have been identified. <p>Baseline Benin: -- Target Benin: + 0 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator B.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Initiative has been providing advice to the ABS Focal Point regarding his interaction with 2 foreign users who flagged interest in sourcing genetic resources from Benin • With the Initiative’s support, a partnership between traditional healers and a domestic research laboratory has been reinforced. The laboratory analyses and validates recipes of traditional medicines, with a view to entering into ABS agreements with traditional healers on potential promising leads. • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (incl. Benin), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. <p>Baseline South Africa: -- Target South Africa: + 0 after Y1</p> <p>Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfillment of indicator B.1.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a report investigating the capacity to enter into ABS agreements, the identification of valorisation opportunities and value chain development in South Africa. • A Biodiversity Economy Strategy (BES) was developed to support the effective implementation of the NP in South Africa, particularly in relation to promoting the conclusion of ABS agreements and partnerships. The ABS Initiative / partners participated in the presentation of the BES in Nov 2015 by providing inputs on how investment in capacity development could contribute to the transformation of the sector. • The ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers, and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries (incl. South Africa) in the framework of the jointly organized UEFT conference “The beauty of sourcing with respect” and accompanying events.
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Outcome Indicator 3: In X partner countries of the ABS Initiative Y ABS agreements are based on “Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) or comparable instruments (CI) and promote the inclusion and participation of women in benefit-sharing.
 Baseline: *no baseline* - Target: *Drafts for +7 ABS agreements in 4 countries*

<p>Status - Outcome Indicator 3</p> <p>Benin: Agreements based on BCPs or CI are yet to be developed, but facilitation of 2 BCP processes is ongoing</p>
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Kenya: Agreements based on BCPs or CI are yet to be developed				
South Africa: Initial BCPs are established at pilot stage; methodology for scaling up under development;				
Uganda: Agreements based on BCPs or CI are yet to be developed				
Achievement of Outcome	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indicator 3 against indicators	very good (almost) achieved	good (on track)	Problems (partially) delays in implementation	Deficiencies (Risk to fail)

Output C: Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) or comparable instruments as basis for the negotiation of ABS agreements involving IPLCs.

<p>C.1: In 4 partner countries 6 IPLCs have developed BCPs or similar instruments as basis for the negotiation of ABS agreements. Baseline: <i>Z ABS-relevant BCPs are available</i> Target: <i>BCPs in 4 countries for 6 IPLCs</i></p>	<p>Baseline Kenya: --- Target Kenya: + 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator C.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological approach under development to analyze functionality of existing BCPs with respect to ABS • Conceptual exchanges on community procedures with headmen in the Soda Lake and Massai Region • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (including Kenya), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. • Bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and key government agencies from six African countries incl. Kenya, the workshop (co-organized with WIPO) on “Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions” sketched out options for reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between intellectual properties and genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. <p>Baseline Uganda: --- Target Uganda: + 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator C.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (including Uganda), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. • Bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and key government agencies from six African countries, incl. Uganda, the workshop (co-organized with WIPO) on “Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions” sketched out options for reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between intellectual properties and genetic
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	<p>resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Baseline Benin: --- Target Benin: + 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator C.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of the Initiative and Natural Justice, the NGO CeSaReN continued facilitating a thorough BCP process around two sacred forests in the Ouémé region. The two BCPs are envisaged to be finalised in 2017. • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (including Benin), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. <p>Baseline South Africa: --- Target South Africa: + 0 after Y1 Following activities in Y1 are supporting the fulfilment of indicator C.1.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the course of the country diagnostics approaches of scaling up the experiences of the two functioning BCPs (with respect to ABS relevant features) were considered. Further modes of delivery how the ABS Initiative could support a country-wide community capacity building rollout were identified. • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (including South Africa), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. • Bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and key government agencies from six African countries, incl. South Africa, the workshop (co-organized with WIPO) on “Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions” sketched out options for reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between intellectual properties and genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
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2.2 ABS Initiative support to partner countries with GIZ implemented projects addressing ABS

This section gives an overview of ABS related achievements in countries supported by German DC projects. Since the ABS Initiative is acting as “service provider” to partner countries with GIZ implemented projects addressing ABS, progress made is reported against **ABS relevant outcome and output indicators (deliverables)**, where available, and as defined by the GIZ implemented projects in Algeria, COMIFAC, Madagascar, Morocco and Namibia.

ALGERIA	
Project title	Environmental Governance and Biodiversity Programme (GENBI)
Project duration	08/2014-01/2018
<p>Outcome Indicator</p> <p>The income generated from a selected product chain on the basis of the ABS principles recognised under the CBD has increased for the involved stakeholders to z% of the original income, including for x% of women.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> x (determination of the baseline for product chain and proportion of women) occurs 6 months after project start)</p> <p><u>Target value:</u> profit increased by z%, x% women are involved in the value chain.</p>	
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Min. of Agriculture / Forestry Ministry and relevant research sponsors use 2 instruments in a coordinated way to promote applied participatory research or R&D in the field of (agro) biodiversity (e.g. exchange and matchmaking events, promotion of international research partnerships, promotion of partnerships in industry, research and civil society.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2</p>	<p>Following activities in are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on the scientific landscape for ABS in Algeria was published by the ABS Initiative and presented to Algerian stakeholders in the framework of the country diagnostic • An analysis of relevant R&D actors and key research areas in Algeria was developed by the ABS Initiative and used during the country diagnostic.
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>The potential value –added of biodiversity while ensuring equitable access and equitable use of biological and genetic resources is analyzed for 3 product chains</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 3</p>	<p>Following activities in are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment resulted in a report investigating the capacity to enter into ABS agreements, the identification of valorisation opportunities and value chain development in Algeria, including an analysis on relevant R&D actors and key research areas in Algeria.
<p>Output 3:</p> <p>Preparatory documents to the Conference of the Parties of the CBD and the meetings of subsidiary bodies (current state of affairs, explanations of conference documents, compiled national experiences concerning protection, sustainable use and assessment of biodiversity and the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol) are made available to the responsible political representatives (in particular Focal Points)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> (Determining the baseline takes place 6 months after project start)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Documents for selected meetings of the CBD (is specified with the partners approx. 6 months after project start)</p>	<p>Following activities in are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country assessment involved in-depth discussions with the ABS Focal Point and other relevant stakeholders with respect to Nagoya Protocol implementation.

Further information / comments	
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COMIFAC	
Project title	Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) process in the COMIFAC member countries
Project duration	01/2014 – 12/2017
Outcome Indicator 1	
The number of COMIFAC member countries that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol , increases by 5 to 7.	
<u>Baseline:</u> 2 COMIFAC member countries have ratified the Nagoya Protocol and 7 have signed.	
<u>Target:</u> 7 COMIFAC member countries have ratified the Nagoya Protocol.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and international activities with active implication of the ABS Initiative helped to keep up the political will necessary for a timely ratification of the NP by COMIFAC member countries. A tandem workshop on the synergistic implementation of the "plant treaty" (ITPGRFA) and the Nagoya Protocol for example, was attended by representatives from DRC, one of the two COMIFAC countries that ratified the NP in 2015. Currently, five COMIFAC member countries have acceded to or ratified the Nagoya Protocol and others are at various stages of the process leading to ratification. 	
Outcome Indicator 2	
COMIFAC guidelines for national implementation of the Protocol are applied in 3 COMIFAC countries.	
<u>Baseline:</u> A regional ABS strategy exists, but there are no regional guidelines.	
<u>Target:</u> Regional guidelines will be implemented in 3 countries.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMIFAC did not start the elaboration of regional guidelines yet. Legal backstopping was provided in Cameroon for the interim decree on ABS and during the negotiation of the first MAT for a genetic resource from Cameroon (<i>Echinops giganteus</i>). 	
Outcome Indicator 3:	
In 8 countries the identified key players in the ABS process , including representatives of civil society, are informed regarding their participatory opportunities in shaping the political, legal and administrative ABS processes .	
<u>Baseline:</u> Analysis of key players and relevant awareness raising activities have so far only taken place in 2 countries (Gabon and Cameroon).	
<u>Target:</u> In 8 countries the ABS stakeholder landscape is identified, and awareness-raising activities have occurred.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the strategic planning workshop for the COMIFAC ABS project by GIZ, the elaboration of a draft stakeholder map for the entire COMIFAC region was supported and served as a tool for the strategic planning. Activities at the national level have not started yet. 	
Outcome Indicator 4:	
X exemplary value chains of genetic / biological resources or the evaluation of the commercial potential of biological resources (bioprospection), including considerations of benefit-sharing for indigenous and local communities as well as women, are based on rules and regulations relevant for ABS .	
<u>Baseline:</u> 0 value chains and 0 bioprospecting projects are ABS-compliant.	
<u>Target:</u> In X of the value chains or bioprospecting activities exemplary for the region, ABS-compliant agreements have been concluded (done in the first progress report)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The negotiation and signature of the first Cameroonian ABS-agreement (<i>Echinops</i>) was facilitated through the ABS Initiative. Further national activities have not been conducted. On an international level the ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries in the framework of the jointly organized 	

<p>UEBT conference “The beauty of sourcing with respect”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and key government agencies from six African countries (incl. Cameroon), the workshop (co-organized with WIPO) on “Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions” sketched out options for reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between intellectual properties and genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (incl. Cameroon), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. 	
<p>Further information / comments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the GIZ projects in Algeria, Madagascar, Morocco and Namibia have individual components oriented towards ABS, the COMIFAC-project is entirely oriented towards ABS. Reporting against all relevant output indicators would thus go too much into details and, since the project has not yet defined output indicators, is currently impossible to do. Reporting against the outcome indicators thus provides all information necessary to measure the contribution of the ABS Initiative’s work to the project indicators in the COMIFAC region. Due to reasons independent of the ABS Initiative, the COMIFAC ABS project by GIZ is not yet fully operational. The support for the project’s implementation through the ABS-Initiative has thus been punctual and oriented towards specific needs by the project and its partners (e.g. strategic planning and support to a specific value chain). A contractual basis has now been laid for an intensified collaboration between the project and the ABS Initiative in 2016. However, the Initiative’s activities on a regional and international level have continuously included representatives from COMIFAC member countries and thus contributed to the overall advancement of ABS in these countries.

MADAGASCAR	
Project title	Environmental Management Support Programme (PAGE)
Project duration	2004 – 2016
<p>Outcome Indicator</p> <p>The income of YY participating households from 5 climate-sensitive value chains based on the use of biological / genetic resources (including wood and non-wood products, agriculture, ecotourism) in the three intervention areas in and around selected protected areas (and natural forests with transferred rights of use) has increased to YY% of total income (underlying Z in 2015).</p> <p><u>Baseline (2015):</u> 0 value chains implemented, number XX of participating households, the level and composition of the total income at household level (baseline ZZ in 2015) will take place in the areas of intervention by representative survey 6 months after the project start</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 5 value chains lead to an increase of YY % of the total income in XX households (baseline 2015)</p>	
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>The contractual terms for the use of Malagasy genetic resources in two value chains in two intervention areas are jointly agreed on with relevant local and national stakeholders, universities, research institutions and the private sector in compliance with the recognized ABS principles under the CBD / Nagoya Protocol.</p>	<p>Following activities are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study on the scientific landscape for ABS in Madagascar was published by the ABS Initiative and presented to Malagasy stakeholders in the framework of the country diagnostic. The ABS Initiative developed a report to support the valorisation of genetic resources and to inform the development of national ABS frameworks in Madagascar. The Initiative co-organized a stakeholder meeting on

<p><u>Baseline (2015):</u> 0 value chains in the intervention areas <u>Target (2016):</u> contractual terms for 2 product chains in 2 intervention areas.</p>	<p>the Centella asiatica value chain which brought together companies and local producers to discuss ways for promoting equitable benefit sharing, including increasing value addition and contributing to sustainable development at the local level in this value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Initiative provided input in a back-to-back ABS dialogue that took place in December 2015 on the state of play of ABS implementation in Madagascar. • The ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers, and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries (incl. Madagascar) in the framework of the jointly organized UEBT conference “The beauty of sourcing with respect” and accompanying events. • A tandem workshop on the synergistic implementation of the “plant treaty” (ITPGRFA) and the Nagoya Protocol for example, was attended by representatives from Madagascar.
<p>Output 2: National planning and / or regulation instruments in the sectors Forest and Environment / Biodiversity (e.g. national REDD + / FLEGT / ABS strategies, draft laws / decrees, ABS interim standards), coordinated among relevant stakeholders of various sectors (forest, environment, mining, energy, agriculture) at national and regional level are developed.</p> <p><u>Baseline 2015:</u> 0 <u>Target 2016:</u> 4</p>	<p>Following activities are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative has accompanied the process of developing an interim ABS regulation by providing technical, strategic and legal backstopping to the interministerial committee responsible for overseeing the process. It provided technical briefings in two meetings of the committee with a view to assist the committee’s discussions on technical issues that have arisen in the process of the work on the draft regulation.
<p>Further information / comments</p>	

MOROCCO	
Project title	Adaptation to Climate Change / Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (ACCN) Project
Project duration	2013-2016
<p>Outcome Indicator 1 The legal and institutional framework for the implementation of ABS in Morocco is defined in a draft legislation or decree.</p>	
<p>The ABS Initiative supported the development of the Moroccan draft ABS law by providing legal and backstopping advice at the level of the Ministry in charge (Environment).</p>	
<p>Outcome Indicator 2 The implementation of business plans for 3 value chains with potential increases in income for women of x% and a contribution to enhancing resilience of vulnerable populations against the effects of climate change has begun.</p>	
<p>Output 1 A legal and institutional framework for ABS is defined.</p>	<p>Following activities in are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative supported the development of the Moroccan draft ABS law by providing legal advice and backstopping at the level of the Ministry in charge (Environment).

<p>Output 2</p> <p>Pilot activities for valorization of biological and genetic diversity as well as for the management of climate risks at regional and local level are planned and carried out cross-sectorally</p>	<p>Following activities are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative provided input to a GIZ appraisal mission in Morocco for a follow up measure of the ACCN project. Based on this further analytical and advisory support by the ABS Initiative is expected to implement the ABS component of the new project on Environmental and Climate Governance (GEC), focusing on the development and implementation of a national valorisation strategy for genetic resources. • The ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers, and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries (incl. Morocco) in the framework of the jointly organized UEBT conference “The beauty of sourcing with respect” and accompanying events. • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (incl. Morocco), India and Central Asia which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation.
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Nature-based value chains and examples to clarify and secure the property rights and the distribution of profits in the use of biological and genetic resources generate benefits</p>	<p>Following activities are supporting the fulfilment of output indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative gave input to the 2015 IOCD International Symposium: “The Plant Kingdom – source of drugs, nutraceuticals and cosmetics” in Marrakech, updating participants from academia, public health agencies and industry on the Nagoya Protocol and ABS.
<p>Further information / comments</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">NAMIBIA</p>	
<p>Project title</p>	<p>Biodiversity and Climate Change (BMCC) Project</p>
<p>Project duration</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 2: Three new sources of biodiversity- and ecosystem services-based income for cooperating local resource user communities are opened up; these take gender equality into account Baseline: 0 / Target:3</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ABS Initiative provided input to a feasibility study of a R&D facility (auspices Ministry of Environment and Tourism) and conceptual advice with respect to ABS-compliance in the context of intended value chain development in the cosmetics sector as well as to the elaboration of the Namibian IP approach with respect to Genetic Resources (Ministry of Industrialization, Trade, and SME Development) • Bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and key government agencies from six African countries (incl. Namibia), the workshop (co-organized with WIPO) on “Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions” sketched out options for reinforcing national policy dialogues and processes around the interface between intellectual properties and genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. • The ABS Initiative supported a community-to-community exchange on ABS, TK and related issues for IPLC representatives and TK holders from Africa (incl. Namibia), India and Central Asia⁶ which provided the foundation for several international partnerships and initiatives for TK documentation. • The ABS Initiative supported mutual understanding of users and providers, and facilitated matchmaking between industry and provider countries (incl. Namibia) in the framework of the jointly organized UEBT conference “The beauty of sourcing with respect” and accompanying events. • The ABS Initiative partner Phytotrade Africa assessed market potentials and opportunities for value chain development for the ABS compliant valorization of different plants indigenous to Namibia. 	

⁶ Community-to-Community Exchange and Capacity Development Workshop for Traditional Knowledge Holders, September / October 2015, Bengaluru, India



Outcome Indicator 4: Two innovative policy approaches for mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change adaptation (e.g. a concept on environmental fiscal reform for natural resource management or on land-use/development planning, including the integration of community-based natural resource management and climate change adaptation) are implemented in part

Baseline: 0 / Target:2

- The ABS Initiative supported the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the planning, organizing and conducting of a national workshop to develop a strategic and implementation framework for ABS in Namibia, including an adapted ABS diagnostic⁷. The outcomes of the workshop directly fed into the parliamentary approval process of the Namibian ABS bill. Experts of the ABS Initiative provided legal advice for the development of the Namibian ABS Bill, currently under scrutiny by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources and gave technical briefings to parliamentarians.

Further information / comments

No outcome indicator with direct reference to ABS exists within the framework of the BMCC project. However, in response to a request from the Namibian Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET) and indirectly covered by two (see above) of the four outcome indicators, the drafting of an ABS-bill and related activities were supported by the Initiative (see above). An ABS component with ABS relevant indicators is part of the new BMCC project, starting in 2017.

⁷ The workshop and adapted ABS diagnostics exercise, initially scheduled for the second half of 2015, were postponed to February 2016 due to political priorities of the partner authority.