

Kenya NPIF Soda lakes project.ABS agreements process and status in context of Nagoya Protocol

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Outline Kenya Wildlife Service obligation and responsibility Kenya's Sodalakes Microbial Project Changing Landscape on Policy and Legal status in Kenya Case studies The Microbial Soda lakes Project/Agreement

KWS Obligations and responsibility under Domestic measures

- Established under the Act of Parliament ,Wildlife (Conservation and Management)Act 2013
- Competent Authority/Provider on Wildlife biological resources ,where wildlife include mrobes, animals and plants not domesticated Grants various user rights including PIC MAT MTA CITES IMPORT/
- EXPORT permits on wildlife resources-PIC granted jointly with local communities
 - he biological and non bioogical resources under its
- Users range from National and foreigners from state and non state
- parties

Grants Permi

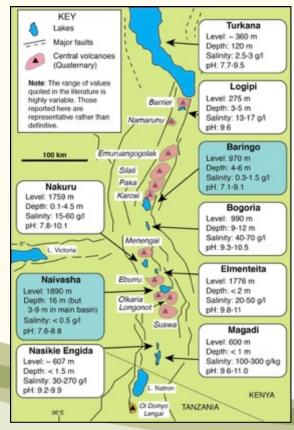
andate

Had along experience on Wildlife crimes , compliance and enforcement

Kenyas Soda lakes Varied R&D of ABS interest

Shared resources with the East African Rift

Varied R&D of ABS interest including mining, oil and geothermal



Wide range in Salinity,PH,depth ,extremo 2 phile diversity



ig.: A photograph of an environmental Microbial Biopolymer (Matri) as the implexity, a herizaring in Lake Biographic Keaya. The Kati was found growing on a one of the Hotograph. The region labelted 1 in the photo is the surface of hymer close to the cold and it browin in cohord, region labelted 2 is the region labelted 2 in the region labelted and the starbart of the two regions respective form e5° C=85° C





Some Past R&D

December 2013 Soda Lakes Workshop-Kenya



- Over 70 Participants
- 30 papers and six posters
- Wide range of topics ,paleoclimate, biodiversity, geology ,geochemistry, Legislation and community livelihoods
- Recommendation –Formation of East African Soda lakes Platform
- Recent Work by Paul Oldhaim etal indicate various research in Kenya Soda lakes.

The Microbial Soda lakes project

Partners

- Providers –KWS and Soda lakes communities
- Users-Local Partners –
 JKUAT, UON, KIRDI, MOI, RIVATE
 X

Main Industrial Partner – Verenium (USA)-Now BASF (Germany)

Seed Money –GEF –NPIF 2013
 began November 2014.

Objectives

Key out comes –Legislative ,policy and Institutional arrangement in line with Nagoya Protocol

- The utilization of microbial genetic resources within the protected Kenyan Soda lakes for research, development and commercialization of industrial enzymes and bio-pesticides for improved resource management and livelihoods in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing



Strategic Objectives

- To Enhance legal and regulatory framework in Kenya.
- Systematic discovery of natural products for biopesticides and industrial enzymes
- Technology transfer between resource provider and user operational zed
- ABS agreements developed to build the capacity of the Kenyan Authorities to engage with users of genetic resources

Key achievements

- Outreach- High level stakeholders on Kenya's obligation under Nagoya undertaken ,including academia, community and protected area systems- enhanced awareness, effects on legislative, policy and institutional arrangements being realized. ABS based management plans
- Project SOPS
- PIC and ABS agreements initiated
- Link of in-situ –ex-situ collection systems being initiated
- Compliance and enforcement being felt
- Stakeholder participation in decision making process
- Leveraging support-GIZ-ABS, UN high Commission on Human rights , County Governments



Changing legislative landscape and impact on protected area systems

- The changes have had impacts on ownership, responsibilities and • user rights over time.
- 12% of the countries biodiversity is under protected areas where over 8% is under National parks, 2% under Forest service,1% under county government, the rest under community and heritage sites under National museums
- Varied management affect user rights and benefits.

- 1907-Game department established
- 1945-Royal ordinance Establishment of National parks
- Wildlife policy 1975
 - 1976 Wildlife (conservation and management)Act 1976 Wildlife conservation and management department –WCMD1989 –Wildlife Act Amended –KWS created,2013 new wildlife Act
- 1999-EMCA created,2015 EMCA reviewed .
- 2001-KIPI
- 2005-KFS-CFA in place
- 2006-ABS subsidiary law-efference
 2008

Changes at International level

- CITES 1975-under KWS
- CBD 1992- NEMA/MENR
- WIPO-1984-KIPI
- WIPO-TRIPS 1994-KIPI, KEPHIS KECOBO
- ITPGRFA-KALRO/KEPHIS
- Nagoya Protocol 2014-NEMA/MENR

- The Most Significance change has been on the constitution 2010,that create like three tier systems –National Government, County and Community Governance
- Recognition of ratified MEAS -Articles 2 (5) (6)
- Recognition of Community rights, rights to information, equitable share of benefits (articles 11,42,69,70-72,217.
- All have had effect on governance and granting of user rights on utilization of biological resources.

Case Studies; Genencor /KWS

- The case pending
- Involved Research undertaken over along period since 1988-1999 including before and after CBD.
- No PIC ,MAT but Research permit from NACOST
- Graduated from non commercial to commercial
- Involved Parties and Non Parties to CBD
- Various IP generated including patenting of pure Microbial strain





Biopiracy





Genencor/KWS-Patent and source of GR

Uı	nited States Patent 119	US005733767A			
	es et al.	[45] Date of Patent: *Mar. 31, 1998			
[54] [75] [73]	GRAM-NEGATIVE ALKALIPHILIC MICROORGANISMS Inventors: Brian Edward Jones, Leidschendam Netherlands; William Duncan Grani Leicester; Nadine Claire Collins, Dorking, both of United Kingdom Assignee: Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, N.Y.	Souza et al., "Growth and reproduction of microorganisms under extremely alkaline conditions," Appl. Microbiol. (1974) 28(6): 1066-1068. Tindall, B.J., Prokaryotic Life in the Alkaline, Saline, Ath- alassic Environment, Halophilic Bacteria, vol. 1, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988) 33-70. Horikoshi et al., Alkalophilic Microorganisms. Spring- er-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, N.Y. (1982). Horikoshi et al., Superbugs, Japan Scientific Societies Press, Tokyo and Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, N.Y. (1991)			
T	In:tod States Datant	US006420147B1			

(12)	United	States	Patent
	Jones et al		

> US 6,420,147 B1 (10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent: Jul. 16, 2002

HALOALKALIPHILIC MICROORGANISMS (54)

(75) Inventors: Brian Edward Jones, Va Leidschendam (NL); William Duncan Grant, Leicester (GB)

(73) Assignce: Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY (US)

Zvyagintseva, I.S. and Tarasor, A.L. (1988) "Extreme Halophilic Bacteria From Saline Solis" Microbiologiya, 57:664-669.

Morth, S. and Tindall, B.J. (1985) "Variation of Polar Lipid Composition within Haloalkaliphilic Archaebacteria" System. Appl. Microbiol., 6:247-250.

Upasani, V. and Desai, S. (1990) "Chemical composition of the brines and studies on haloalkaliphilic archaeacteria" Arch Microhiol 154-589-593 (Sambhar Salt Lake)

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Origin of the Strains Arranged by Cluster*

	SAMPLE	
_	OPLINE LAD	

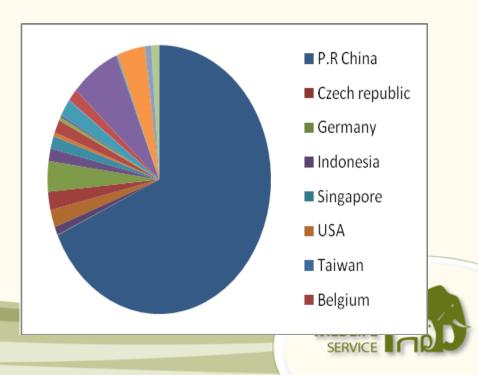
				Temp.	Conductivity	ISOLATION
CLUST	IER STRAIN	LOCATION	pН	°C.	mS/cm	MEDIUM
1	1E.1CT	Elmenteita	9.5	35	n.t.	Α.
1	2E.1	Elmenteita	9.5	35	n.t.	A
1	wB2	Bogoria	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	A
1	wB5	Bogoria	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	A
1	wBs4	Bogoria	10.5	n.t.	19	A
1	10B.1	Bogoria	10.5	36	45	A
1	20N.1	Nakuru	10.5	36	30-40	A
1	27M.1	Magadi	11.0	36	100	A
1	Comamonas ter	rigena ^T (NCIMB	8193)			_
1	wNk2	Nakuru	10.5	n.t.	19	A
1	Pseudomonas p	unida ⁷ (NCIMB 94	194)			_
2	39E.3	Elmenteita	10-10.5	23	13.9	м
2	41E.3	Elmenteita	10-10.5	23	11.3	N
2	54E.3CT	Elmenteita	10	27	11.3	P
2	47E.3	Elmenteita	10	27	11.3	0
2	51N.3	Nakuru	10-10.5	29	40.1	P
2	52N.3	Nakuru	10-10.5	29	40.1	P
2	42E.3	Elmenteita	10-10.5	23	13.9	N
2	50N.3	Nakuru	10-10.5	29	40.1	N
2	Pseudomonas s	tutzeri ^T (NCIMB 1	1358)			
	wN2	Nakuru	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	A
	Pseudomonas b	eijerinckii ⁷ (NCIM	B 9041)			_
	4E.1	Elmenteita	9.5	35	n.t.	A
-	5E.1	Elmenteita	9.5	35	n.t.	A
3	6B.1	Bogoria	10.5	36	45	A
3	7B.1	Bogoria	10.5	36	45	A
3	8B.1	Bogoria	10.5	36	45	A
3	38E.2	Elmenteita	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.	в
3	56E.4	Elmenteita	10-10.5	23	13.9	с
3	25B.1	Bogoria	10.5	36	45	A
		-				



Novozyme/KWS Partnership

- The Company collect specimen from Kenyan Soda lakes while on tourism
- Accession after and during CBD no any form of permit/approvals
- Develops products from two strains and commercializes one from Lake Bogoria
- The microbes not under patent but held in one of the leading repositories
- In respect to Company integrity would like to be label as a biopirate

 It sought release from Kenya and after along time ,it was agreed KWS a competent authority takes lead and a settlement is agreed through an Agreement in 2006.



Citizens takes NOVOZYME/KWS Agreement to court

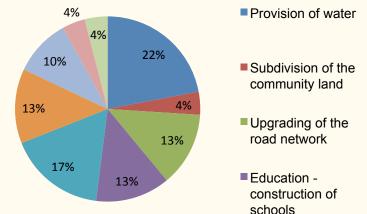
- Key Elements of the Agreement
- Benefit sharing on accessed commercialized microbes ,Monetary -0.6 royalty on Bogoria strain,0.2% royalty on Magadi strain
- A collaborative Project on Coprophilus fungi from protected areas –USD 50,000 for field and lab costs on the project
- Training of Kenyans on Coprophilus fungi techniques
- Kenya to set free Novozyme after fulfiling the benefit sharing.

- The Collaborative partnership between KWS/NOVOZYME never lasted due to court cases since 2008 to 2012. It was dismissed on the fact that the partnership expired in 2012. But the benefit sharing clauses survived.
- Key issues raised-based on Compliance ABS law 2006 and the Constitution 2010,
- Legality of KWS to enter in the agreement
- The Benefits were minimal to Kenya Government
- EIA had not been done
- MOU was not accessible to public.
- PIC/MTA not available and no public

Novozyme Royalty hand over

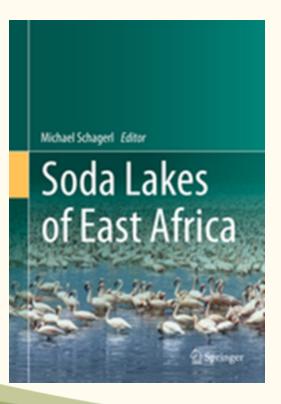
- Under Which laws and structures? for what?
- Handed over in October after ratification of Nagoya
- Handed over to Endorois Community through the County Government
- The Money supports school fee of 247 students and some towards development of the cultural centre.
- The effect County develops a ten % benefits policy and community get a share of gate tourism collection at lake Bogoria
- This informs need for an ABS based management plan for Lake Bogoria

Royalty as at 2014 USD 26,300 Upfront for project USD 50,000 (2007) Training –USD 42,450 Court cases-28,297 Withholding tax-2656





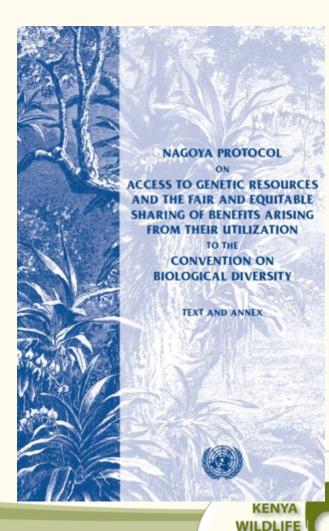
The East African Soda lakes Book



- royalty is fully donated to Medécins sans frontiers (Ärzte ohne Grenzen) – if possible, please ask your libraries to purchase some copies. https://images.springer.com/ sgw/books/medium/ 9783319286204.jpg
- Nagoya Article 10 on Mult-lateral benefits
- Permits? PIC MAT MTA?
- Valorization of Soda lakes.



Soda lakes ABS Agreement



SERVICE

The Process

- Stakeholder Analysis
- Awareness creation
- Through consultative process establish key issues for negotiation and mutual consent consent, Legal entity, representations, significance of the project both broad and intellectual Merit ,benefit sharing ,nature of biological ,genetic ,derivatives, transfer of genetic resources, nature of contractual agreement
- IP audit
- PIC and ABS agreements



The ABS Agreement

- Two sets –Local
 Partners and Industrial
 Partners –Provider
 users
- Parties
- Legal instruments
- Definitions
- •Scope, nature objectives
- Administration
- Obligations





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Soda lakes Agreement

- Access to genetic resources and associated knowledge
- Benefit sharing
- Local Communities
- Third Parties
- IP rights
- Monitoring and evaluation

- Subsequent agreements
- Enforcement and compliance
- Applicable laws
- Signatories
- Annexes



Thank you



