



# UNEP-implemented GEF ABS projects in Africa



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# Outline



- ❖ UNEP's supports to African countries to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol – Overview
  - ❖ Global Project for the Ratification and Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing – Outputs & Achievements
  - ❖ The Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member Countries of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)
  - ❖ Implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing from their Utilization in Gabon
  - ❖ Development of the Microbial Biotechnology Industry in line with the Nagoya Protocol in Kenya
- ❖ Next Steps





## UNEP's Support in in Africa

UNEP is currently supporting many countries through several projects to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol at global, regional and national levels.

Projects	UNEP's Support
Global Project (AFRICA and worldwide)	Support to 20 countries for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol
Sub-regional Project (COMIFAC)	Support to 10 countries for the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
National Project (Kenya)	Support to develop a Microbial Biotechnology Industry from a soda lake in line with the Nagoya Protocol
National Project (Gabon)	Implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing from their Utilization in Gabon



## Global Support for the Ratification and Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

- Twenty countries have partnered with UNEP and are committed to identifying challenges, options and opportunities for ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol in line with their national legislation. Sixteen of these countries are from the African continent and include:

**Angola, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.**

- Seven of these countries have already ratified or acceded to the Protocol (**Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Lesotho, Niger and Uganda**); Djibouti has submitted the instrument of ratification.
- These ratifications have contributed to the Protocol's entry into force on 12 October 2014.



## Components of the Global Project



1) **National Rapid Capacity Needs Assessment:** identifying each country's institutions, policies, laws and regulations that are relevant for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.



2) **National Stakeholder Engagement:** aiming at raising awareness among key stakeholders, including policy-makers, through sensitization workshops on the opportunities and implications resulting from ratification.



3) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** ensuring results-based project management and capturing lessons learned for implementation follow-up.



## Key Outputs in the Global Project



- (1) Review of institutional frameworks, policies, laws and regulations with regard to needs and capacities for implementing the Nagoya Protocol.
- (2) Awareness raising of key stakeholder groups on the issues and opportunities of the Nagoya Protocol .
- (3) Key stakeholder groups are involved in the planning for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
- (4) Countries ratify or accede to the Protocol.
- (5) Project implementation facilitated with regard to results-based management and capturing of lessons learned.





# Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member Countries of COMIFAC

This Project employs a similar approach to the Global Project:

## 1. Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in participating countries.

- Review existing laws and regulations on ABS;
- Elaborate national ABS strategies.

## 2. Preparations for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

- Stock taking and assessment;
- Strategy and action plan on ABS measures;
- Capacity building of stakeholders.

## 3. Sub-regional Coordination

- Information, experiences and knowledge sharing;
- A report on lesson learned for other regional groups in Africa to apply regional approaches to implementation.

**The inception of the project will take place in Kigali on 16-17 March.**





# National Project for Kenya



The Project addresses three pillars of Kenya's vision 2030 and supports the country's road map on industrial transformation using the soda lake's microbial biotechnology, through three components:

## 1. Enhance the legal and regulatory frameworks on ABS in Kenya

- Review of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on ABS in compliance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.
- ABS institutionalized in protected areas as a tool for enhanced conservation and livelihood improvement.

## 2. Technology transfer between resource provider and user operationalized:

- Technology comprised of equipment, know-how and training transferred from the corporation to local research institutions and protected area systems management.
- An effective bioinformatics M&E system is developed.







## National Project (Kenya)

### 3. A model ABS agreement between provider and user in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol in place:

- At least one agreement executed between the provider, local institutions and the industrial partner resulting from research and development (R&D) of microbial samples taken from the soda lakes.

### Implications for Kenya

- Great Business/Market Potential for 'Green Gold'
- Capitalizing on Existing R&D
- Supporting more R&D
- Establishing appropriate mechanisms (Legal Frameworks (ABS Frameworks, IPR Frameworks), Creating and supporting Markets)





# National Project for Gabon

The Project supports implementation of national strategy and action plan on ABS, through three components:

## 1. Strengthening capacity of key stakeholders:

- Training on ABS procedures for principal actors- local communities leaders; personnel in Customs Administration and Ministry of Water and Forests.
- Organizing communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) sessions on Nagoya Protocol.

## 2. Develop and Validate Legislative and Administrative measures:

- ABS procedural tools (PIC, MAT, manual) for ABS process for benefit sharing.
- Legislation and regulations to ring NP into law with provisions for dispute resolution mechanism, protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Practices and agreements for transfer of genetic/biological materials developed.

## 3. Implement the institutional framework for Nagoya Protocol

- Set up National Advisory Committee
- Establish center of biodiversity Information exchange
- Identify potential biological and genetic resources check points





## Next steps



- UNEP stands ready to support African countries that have not yet ratified to expedite their national processes towards ratifying and implementing the Protocol.
- UNEP will assist countries in utilizing the AU Guidelines in their efforts towards putting in place measures and mechanisms to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
- Work with partners to compile best practice examples and lessons learned (e-Book).
- Support countries seek funding for implementation, e.g. through the GEF-6.



THANK YOU

