



Developing the national ABS legal, policy and institutional framework in Jamaica to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10912

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Developing the national ABS legal, policy and institutional framework in Jamaica to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol

Countries

Jamaica

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Theory of change, Learning, Adaptive management, Non-Governmental Organization

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/28/2021

Expected Implementation Start

7/31/2022

Expected Completion Date

7/30/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

78,536.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-3-9	Further development of biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks through the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	GET	826,697.00	2,802,949.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			826,697.00	2,802,949.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the national policy, legal and institutional framework on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Designing of national policy, legal and institutional frameworks to create readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Legislative, institutional and policy measures for ABS and Nagoya Protocol compliance are developed with the participation of key stakeholders, including local communities and special interest groups. This will be achieved by the following:</p> <p>(i) Guiding documents, manuals and other complementary legal instruments developed for implementation of the ABS law, in particular, compliance and monitoring of ABS agreements, protection and registration of traditional knowledge, commercialization and financial mechanisms to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements for conservation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, sustainable use of genetic</p>	<p>Output 1.1: A national ABS committee is established and operational under the competent national authority/ies (CNA) for the Nagoya Protocol (NP), bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups and advising the CNA(s) on NP readiness and strategic policy matters.</p> <p>Output 1.2: A national policy for ABS, including regulation to protect traditional knowledge developed based on outcome of a comprehensive stock taking exercise of lessons and experiences.</p> <p>Output 1.3: The drafting of Jamaica's new ABS legislative measures is ensured, with ample stakeholder consultations</p>	GET	197,600.00	780,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Capacity building for operationalization of the ABS policy and regulations on access to genetic resources, benefit sharing and its associated traditional knowledge	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2: An administrative on-line access and permitting system for ABS bio-prospecting established and operational in tandem with achieving Nagoya Protocol readiness</p> <p>This will be achieved through:</p> <p>(i) Administrative and permitting systems for ABS developed and approved such as: Guidance documents for (a) obtaining Free Prior, informed consent; (b) negotiation of ABS agreements and contracts; (c) access permit and model agreements on ABS; (d) designation of checkpoints; (e) compliance and monitoring using of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and; (f) templates for model benefit sharing agreements with standard provisions to be used by future users and</p>	<p>Output 2.1: An administrative on-line and permitting system and check-points to enable implementation of the national ABS law is established.</p> <p>Output 2.2: An integrated, gender responsive and targeted capacity building and awareness program directed at National Competent Authority (CNA), National Focal Point (NFP) and related agencies and stakeholders on the various aspects of ABS management.</p> <p>Output 2.3: A system to document and protect Traditional Knowledge developed and operationalized</p>	GET	297,669.00	978,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3: A participatory and gender sensitive M & E framework effectively contributes to institutional, community and corporate learning on ABS. This will be achieved through:</p> <p>(i) At least five new knowledge management products developed and disseminated. They include training manuals for negotiators of benefit-sharing agreements taking into account the business models for industries that use genetic resources.</p> <p>(ii) Functional National ABS Clearing House Mechanism established to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange.</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Functional role of National CHM Clearing House Mechanism extended to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange on ABS</p> <p>Output 3.2: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented</p> <p>Output 3.3: Knowledge management contributes to learning and strengthens national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol</p>	GET	257,128.00	800,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					752,397.00	2,558,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	74,300.00	244,949.00
Sub Total(\$)	74,300.00	244,949.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	826,697.00	2,802,949.00

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	121,242.00
Recipient Country Government	National Environment and Planning Agency	Grant	Investment mobilized	479,686.00
Recipient Country Government	National Environment and Planning Agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,334,130.00
Recipient Country Government	Institute of Jamaica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	598,850.00
Recipient Country Government	Jamaica Intellectual Property Office	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	129,041.00
Other	Northern Caribbean University	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	110,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				2,802,949.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change will provide in-kind contribution related to all aspects of the project. National Environment and Planning Agency will provide parallel grant financing in terms of preparation of position paper on implementation of protocols for Nagoya Protocol and development of review process for access to biological resources and in-kind contribution in terms of staff time, office space and utilities for preparation of the national framework for ABS and the administrative and permitting system for the country The Institute of Jamaica will provide in-kind contribution of staff time associated with maintenance and functioning of referenced biological collections through research, species identification, curation, and documentation services The Jamaica Intellectual Property Office will provide in-kind contribution in terms of staff time and technical support for policy, legislative and training support as well as serve on the ABS working group The Northern Caribbean University will provide workspace, technical support and expertise for support capacity building

programs and support development of policy, legislation and administrative procedures for ABS. UNDP will provide direct cash to finance audit and international consultant for the conduct of terminal evaluation of the project.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	826,697	78,536	905,233.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					826,697.00	78,536.00	905,233.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Foca l Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		160		
Male		240		
Total	0	400	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Development Challenges

Jamaica is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a diverse physical environment, a wide range of microclimates, soils, and physical features that supports a great variety of ecosystems. Its terrestrial biodiversity is characterized by over 3,304 vascular plant species, 579 species of ferns, 136 species of butterflies (with 38% endemism and new genera and species continuing to be discovered) and 106 known bird species^[1]. It is also an important refuge for long-distance migratory birds from North and Central America. Jamaica has 417 International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Listed species and very high levels of endemism in plants (27% of its flowering plants), vertebrates (100 per cent for native amphibians) and invertebrate taxa (there are over 500 endemic species of snails). The wide range of microclimates, soils and physical features in the country gives rise to a variety of ecotypes. Numerous microenvironments exist that support a wide range of crop plants and animals of both temperate and tropical origin, including endemic, indigenous and introduced plant genetic resources. In pre-Columbian times, Jamaica was inhabited by the indigenous *Taino* peoples whose culture, language and traditional knowledge has been lost because of colonization, disease and enslavement. Their culture has been to some extent mainstreamed into the other cultures that succeeded them and which currently survive in Jamaica, a process often termed as cultural syncretism. The country harbours rich socio-cultural traditions, due to its history. The current predominant land-uses and people's knowledge of, and attitudes towards natural resources today, reflect the diverse influence of the various cultures, in particular African, as well as the differences associated with rural and urban lifestyles noting the current upward trends of Jamaica's mining and tourism-based economy.

Of particular interest are the bio-cultural expressions associated with various local and traditional (minority) communities living on the island, including Jamaican Maroons ? remnant communities of African descendants, who had escaped from slavery and mixed with the indigenous peoples forming independent settlements. Moreover, the use of local plants for medicinal remedies is a very prevalent practice in Jamaica. Reference to local information on plants identified so far, are made in publications cited in the bibliography. Some attempt has been made to record usages in other areas of the Caribbean and in Africa as perhaps showing relationship with Jamaican. Upwards of one hundred and sixty species of plants distributed through sixty-two plant families have been identified so far, eighty-one of which are native to the country, and many more have yet to be documented.^[2]

Of the approximately 3,175 vascular plants in Jamaica, at least 334 are medicinal although the actual number may be higher^[3]. Medicinal plant use remains a key aspect of traditional knowledge, with 73% of Jamaicans self-medicating with them on a regular basis^[4]. Plant-based decoctions have been a significant part of Jamaican traditional folklore medicine. Medicinally, there is an increasing focus on Jamaica because of the wide diversity of medicinal plants. Plant-based decoctions have been a

significant part of Jamaican traditional folklore medicine primarily to treat the common cold, flu, headache, nausea, pain, reproductive system disorders and digestive issues, among some of the aforementioned diseases that are a significant global burden. Jamaicans have used a combination of these plants for detoxing and to treat a wide range of ailments including, but not limited to headache, nausea, pain, inflammation, cancer, diabetes, reproductive disorders, viral infections (common cold and ?flu?), arthritis and hypertension. There are also many plants that have important antiviral activity and are used most frequently in Jamaica for the treatment of common cold and influenza viruses. The antiviral properties of these medicinal plants are supported by traditional anecdotal evidence. Jamaica?s enormous ?ethnopharmacopoeia? in addition to rigorous community-driven scientific data sharing through globalization could potentially expedite natural-product development, can lower the cost to purchase natural-products and the cost for commercialization of natural-based drugs, and increase the availability of natural-based pharmaceuticals. Despite the increasing scientific evidence supporting the medicinal value of plants native to and cultivated in Jamaica, commercialization of natural-products derived from these efforts is limited by factors including uncertain regulatory landscapes in natural-product biomedical research, manufacturing practices, commercialization, licensing and intellectual property. As a result, the lack of a rational approach to creating a sustainable natural-product pharmaceutical industry has been limited^[5]. Within an ?Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) governance? setting, Maroons and other local users are recognized as holders of traditional knowledge and potential providers of genetic resources ? knowledge that they are currently not widely sharing, not least also because of legal uncertainty about intellectual property and the benefits that their groups may derive from sharing this knowledge with economic interest groups.

Jamaica?s economy and its people can draw various advantages from enacting an ABS law, compliant with the Nagoya Protocol. An immediate one is that there will be more legal certainty, clarity and transparency in cases when special interest groups, who have for centuries held knowledge about the uses of genetic resources on the island, will have an incentive to come forward more easily to share this knowledge for the wider benefit. In such cases, the Government will be able to apply fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures about how these communities are approached; how they provide consent for accessing resources; and how their special knowledge on genetic resource is recorded and shared. An adequate registry and a permit system will help administrate these processes. Agreements and legal arrangements between users and providers of genetic resources, as well as other applicable measures, will ensure that potential benefits arising from the commercial application of genetic resources, whether they are obtained by Jamaican nationals or by foreign representatives, will be equitably shared with provider communities. A fair share of benefits implies that relationships between users and providers of genetic resources will be subject to mutually agreed terms (MAT). Benefits may be monetary and/or non-monetary and they include royalties, milestone payments, biodiversity conservation, capacity building on biotechnology and the sharing of research results. There is also an untapped potential in the exploration of Jamaica?s bio-cultural endowment through bio-prospecting and bio-trade.

Furthermore, at the international level ? and given recent transformations in Jamaica?s economy ? an adequate ABS legal and policy framework will enable the Government of Jamaica to grant access to its genetic resources within a framework of more legal certainty. This may potentially further yet more

advanced scientific research that ultimately will benefit all Jamaicans, in addition to helping Jamaica position itself globally through the research and commercialization of products based on its genetic resources.

2) Threats to its biological resources and traditional knowledge

Jamaica's remaining large tracts of forest ecosystems are subject to major threats of forest fragmentation, deforestation and degradation. This can be attributed to a number of factors. Poor agricultural practices such as slash and burn, hillside farming, and improper and overuse of fertilizers and pesticides lead to the degradation and loss of forests. Hillsides that once were dominated with structurally complex and high biodiversity primary forests that would have included endemic species (plants and animals), are now primarily secondary structurally simplified regrowth.^[6] In addition, other threats to natural habitats include expanding agriculture, charcoal production, harvest of timber and yam-sticks, human settlement (planned and informal, including squatting), infrastructure development, invasive alien species and forest fires mainly a result of slash and burn agriculture. This is further exacerbated by the development of trails and roads for extraction of natural resources. Bauxite mining continues to result in the reduction of forest cover, scarification of the landscape, fragmentation and loss of habitats/biodiversity, destruction of agricultural land, and overall conversion of rich forested areas and productive agriculture to unproductive, scarred landscapes and setting of fires to clear land also pose a threat to forest ecosystems and associated genetic diversity. All of the above factors are a threat to the conservation of rare plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA). Climate change is also considered one of the main threats to Jamaica's biodiversity and the country is consistently ranked as one of the top ten most vulnerable countries to climate change by various studies^[7]. Climate change is likely to worsen the state of the country's biodiversity in years to come. In addition, traditional knowledge of local communities associated with genetic resources is disappearing rapidly due to changes in traditional lifestyles and migration from rural to urban areas. A large volume of traditional knowledge associated with medicinal usage of biological resources has been replaced by modern technology.

In Jamaica, there are over 120 recorded Invasive Alien Species (IAS), several of which have significantly impacted Jamaica's native biodiversity and local livelihoods.^[8] The forested landscape is also increasingly being affected by the spread of invasive ferns such as *Neprolepis multiflora*, grasses such as *Brachiaria decumbens*, Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), and shrubby trees such as Logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*) and *Calliandra calothyrsus*, that could spread island wide if not controlled. Increasing numbers of invasive plant species are also listed as being of particular concern, including the Wild Ginger (and the Australian Paper bark) which have the potential to destroy the ecology of the Black River Morass, the Mock Orange (*Pittosporum undulatum*) and Wynne Grass (*Melinis minutiflora*) which have taken over large areas on the disturbed periphery of the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park. In particular, IAS can cause the extinction of native species through competition and predation, changes in ecological community structure, and impacts on human activity including economical activities.^[9]

The above-mentioned threats can be traced to many causes including poor land use and socio-economic planning, weak enforcement, limited political awareness, limited inter-agency collaboration and budget

allocation for conservation-related work.^[10] Other constraints include limited scientific information, limited expertise in taxonomy and related fields, unwillingness to share information across institutions and limited public awareness on biodiversity and threats.^[11] Other contributory factors noted include population growth and agricultural, industrial and commercial expansion that result in intense competition for land, leading to encroachment and fragmentation of natural habitat.^[12] Natural processes such as erosion and hurricanes often exacerbated by human activities and climate change further increase the negative impacts of these natural events on the natural ecosystems.^[13]

The laws and policies most relevant to ABS relate to the environment, forests, protected areas and intellectual property rights. However, none or few of these laws include specific provisions on the commercialization of genetic resources; traditional knowledge of local/indigenous communities on genetic resources and its utilization; and benefit sharing mechanisms in case of commercialization of genetic resources. Intellectual property (IP) laws related to patents and copyright (books etc.) have the potential to regulate access and benefit sharing in relation to TK. None of Jamaica's laws recognize ownership in genetic resources or TK associated with genetic resources as an IP right and in their current form could not prevent the registration of IP rights that have utilized those genetic resources or TK associated with genetic resources. IP laws should provide protection for TK by the recognition of rights of TK holders, as well as provide for the prevention or invalidation of IP rights which have been acquired without disclosure of origin, without prior informed consent and without fair and equitable benefit sharing. All trademark, design and geographical indication applications received by JIPO are examined to determine whether they contain protected TK. All such applications will be refused, unless the applicant shows that he is sufficiently connected to or has the authorization from the relevant source community. This is limited, however, to traditional words, signs, symbols, designs, imagery, colors, styles, or shapes or their derivatives and not to TK associated with utilization of genetic resources.

3) Key Barriers

Barrier 1: Lack of comprehensive and complete national regulatory and legal framework on ABS, overlapping regulations and laws.

There is no complete and comprehensive national legal and regulatory framework for ABS in Jamaica, neither is there any comprehensive policy. There is a mosaic of sectoral laws including laws on intellectual property that touches on certain aspects of ABS, but this creates an environment of uncertainty and most importantly it does not sufficiently reflect the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. The lack of legislation and institutional mechanisms has prevented the full application of measures to protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge. Loopholes in the current regime include the undefined scope of ABS activities and genetic resource use related to ABS and the lack of clear objectives and definitions. Although, there are existing national laws that permit access to natural resources, they only apply to certain protected species (e.g. endangered) and Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) compliance is not a pre-requisite for access and use of genetic resources. There are no provisions to protect against the unauthorised access to TK in genetic resources or that recognises collective community ownership in genetic resources or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or to support the monitoring the utilization of genetic resources or TK associated with genetic resources and enforcing compliance within an

ABS legal framework. Additionally, within Jamaica's policy and legislative landscape, there are several ABS-related policies and laws that may overlap in terms of ABS management and the penalties (fines and imprisonment) for unauthorised access to genetic resources under the majority of environmental laws are generally low and are not adequate for encouraging compliance.

Additionally, the national administrative process for issuing ABS permits and negotiating and enforcing agreements have not been fully clarified and key stakeholders remain unaware of their roles in promoting ABS. A consistent regime on ABS for Jamaica that needs to tackle issues related to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and copyright are poorly considered in the current framework leading to weak management and enforcement. Regulations are necessary to clarify and define the scope of utilization of genetic resources and the purpose of fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources. Specific procedures for access to genetic resources should be considered with the issuance of specific document forms, certificates, contract templates, guidance for trade centres and the regime for dispute resolution. Further, safeguards need to be emplaced should ABS agreements be developed to ensure that the commercialization of genetic resource does not have a negative impact on biodiversity and an economic loss to local communities and bearers of genetic resources that maintain the traditional knowledge related to these genetic resources and their uses. Collection of genetic material will probably not threaten the conservation status of an organism because small amounts of biological materials are needed and genetic material is easily replicated, but if the target organism is already threatened or endangered, it poses a greater risk. Environmental impact assessments will help identify the possible impacts of a particular activity before it occurs.

Barrier 2: Lack of practical experience and capacity with governance instruments related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge in application of the Nagoya Protocol.

Access and benefit sharing, and the Nagoya Protocol is a new and emerging topic to the public as well as to the government. Currently, Jamaica is working towards accession to the Nagoya Protocol, through the implementation of this project. Due to the high level of endemism typical for island states in the tropical regions, Jamaica's genetic resources have a high potential to be sustainably utilized and are beginning to be explored, as research on species is being conducted and a bio-prospecting sector is emerging. However, government institutions have limited capacity and investments in biodiversity research, bio-prospecting and product development and capacities and tools to apply ABS principles (including PIC and MAT) that need to be integrated into the value chains through proper enforcement of ABS agreements to protect genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and ensure that local communities benefit equitably from the use of such resources.

Jamaica has already appointed the National Focal Point for ABS. The Competent National Authority (CNA) and checkpoints have, however, not been appointed yet. During the project development phase, the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) has indicated that the Government's preference vis-?-vis the appointment of a Competent National Authority (CNA) would be to adopt a model of shared institutional responsibilities. In accordance with the Nagoya Protocol, the operational capacities of the CNA agencies (once assigned) need to be strengthened significantly to be able to operationalize the ABS framework and legislation. Further there is an overlap in

institutional responsibilities over permission to utilization and harvesting of natural resources and biodiversity that is a major challenge to its effective conservation and management. NEPA, the Forestry Department and the National Fisheries Authority, among others, issue permits for the harvesting and use of natural resources and have limited capacity to develop ABS agreements compliant with Nagoya Protocol and adjusted accordingly as each application for access and context requires. These permits do not meet the requirements of the internationally recognized Certificates of Compliance pursuant to the Nagoya Protocol. While some traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is recorded. There are also a lack of national mechanisms and checkpoints that can be utilised to monitor and enforce compliance with ABS agreements.

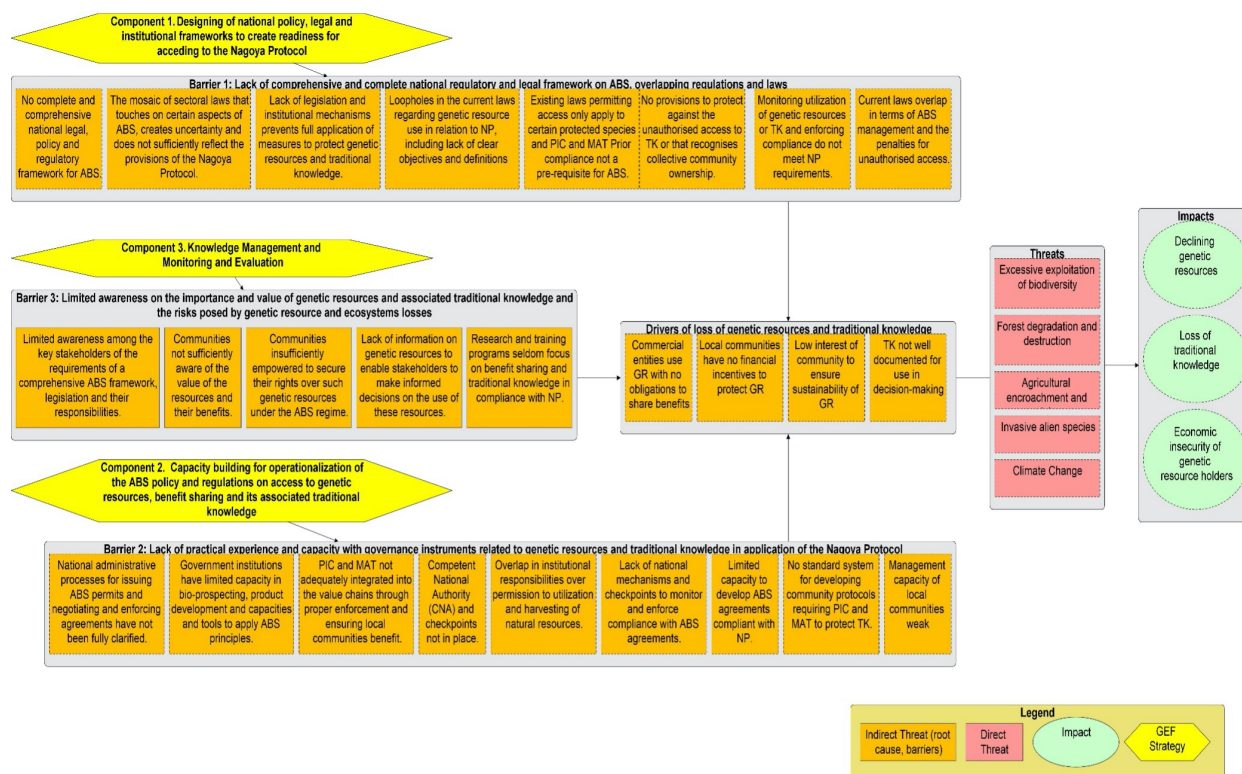
Researchers often collect data and collaborate with local communities to study and use genetic resources. The majority of local communities and special interest groups do not have community protocols that require FPIC and MAT to protect their traditional knowledge from unauthorised access and ensure benefit sharing. The management capacity of the local communities who hold traditional knowledge, primarily in oral form, and are the custodians of genetic resources remains weak. Communities are not sufficiently aware of the value of the resources and their benefits and insufficiently empowered to secure their rights over such genetic resources under the ABS regime and the Nagoya Protocol. This Project is designed to improve local capacity regarding the Nagoya Protocol by providing technical and legal expertise to develop model contract, community protocols, guidelines and by providing sensitization and training on ABS.

Barrier 3: Limited awareness on the importance and value of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and the risks posed by genetic resource and ecosystems losses

There is limited awareness among the key stakeholders of the requirements of a comprehensive ABS framework, legislation and their responsibilities under such mechanisms, and lack of information on genetic resources and biodiversity to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions on the use of these resources. Research training programs and curricula also seldom focus on benefit sharing and traditional knowledge in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol. It is necessary to build up awareness within governmental agencies and competent authorities in charge, as well as stakeholder groups, such as local communities and special interest groups that hold genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

The long-term outcome of the project is to provide adequate incentives for local communities and custodians of these genetic resources to conserve its globally important species and biodiversity. This will be achieved by the new policy, legislation and administration systems that increase inter-sector collaboration and multi-stakeholder buy-in and increased public support for the sustainable use of its natural resources. The direct threats affecting the project target (Jamaica's biodiversity) and their relationships with a range of indirect factors (root causes) are illustrated in **Figure 1**, with entry points for project intervention strategies indicated.

Figure 1. Conceptual model of the factors influencing the project targets, with project interventions



4) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The following are the key baseline activities related to the project totalling USD 1,827,969 of which USD 1,211,969 represents co-financing amounts from the listed agencies below:

The Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change: The Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC) will be the implementing partner for this project. The Ministry has portfolio responsibility for land administration and management, housing and works, environment and climate change. MHURECC's functions include developing, implementing and monitoring policy and legislation in these sectors. It is the chair of the inter-governmental Nagoya Protocol Working Group. The Ministry also serves as Jamaica's focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. In terms of the baseline for the project, MHURECC will serve as the focal point for CBD and prepare reports to CBD that will include information on ABS as well as continue to serve as convenor for the National ABS Working Group. In regard to the latter, MHURECC will prepare working papers related to acceding to the NP and obtaining government approval for this. This will also include staff time, communication, meeting costs etc. amount to the total value of the baseline activities for 3-years to USD 121,242.

The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA): NEPA is an agency of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation and the national ABS focal point. NEPA is the technical agency with responsibility for, inter alia, the management of the natural environment as well as the monitoring and enforcement of environmental and planning laws (e.g. the Wildlife Protection Act, the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act, the Beach Control Act, and the Town and Country Planning Act etc.). The Agency is a merger of the Land Development Utilization Commission, the Town and

Country Planning Authority and the Natural Resources Conservation Authority. In terms of the baseline, NEPA will continue to receive and process applications for research permits (commercial and non-commercial) to study and harvest natural resources in national parks and marine parks. NEPA will prepare position papers on the requirement for Jamaica to accede to the Nagoya Protocol. The total amount of baseline activities for 3-year period is \$479,686

The Forestry Department: The Forestry Department is headed by the Conservator of Forests and has the authority to manage, inter alia, Forest Management Areas and Forest Reserves in order to conserve or develop natural forests, soil and water resources and to protect plants or animals. The Department implements the Forest Policy, 2017 and the Forest Act, 1996. Authorization is required from the Conservator of Forests for the removal of forest produce from forested lands and to designate specific areas for research to catch and collect any wildlife in a forest estate or protected area. The 2017 Forest Policy refers to the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department to include the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity on Forest Estates and requirements for permitting access to biodiversity and sharing of benefits with local communities. As part of baseline activities, the Conservator of Forests through the Forestry Department will continue to receive and process applications for the removal of forest resources from protected forests for research purposes and to designate specific areas to catch and collect wildlife for research. Additionally, the Forestry Department is developing a REDD+ strategy through a Green Climate Fund's (GCF) REDD+ Readiness Support and Preparatory Grant. The implementation began in 2020 and it will end in 2022 and the Forest Act of 1996 is being revised to ensure greater protection for biodiversity. There is a draft Forest Act of 1996 is being revised to ensure greater protection for biodiversity. There is a draft Forest Bill that will be tabled in Parliament and public consultations to be undertaken in 2022. This is a budget support program funded by the European Union. The total value of the baseline activities for 3 years is USD 613,000 (REDD+ component with \$317,000 remaining for the project to develop REDD+ strategy during period 2021- 2022 and part of USD 701,000 from the EU project).

The Jamaica Intellectual Property Office (JIPO): The JIPO was established with the Jamaica Intellectual Property Act and currently enforces a variety of IP-related laws. The JIPO fulfils an advisory role to the Ministry and ensures that the intellectual property of Jamaica is properly protected. The JIPO will provide support in terms of copyright and related rights in connection with GR and TK, geographical indications, patents, identify new plant varieties for bio-prospecting, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions as well as support capacity building for small scale micro enterprises. In terms of baseline activities, JIPO will work to develop legislation to implement ABS including legal research and consultations. The Trade Marks Act is currently being amended to prevent TK and TCEs of indigenous and local communities from being registered as trademarks without genuine association and prior authorization or approval of those communities. The cost of the baseline activities for the 3-year duration of the project is USD 129,041.

The Institute of Jamaica: The IOJ was established in the 19th century and is an organization dedicated to preserving the cultural and scientific heritage of Jamaica. IOJ contains records and databases on Jamaica's national collections of flora and fauna and is the focal point for the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD. The African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica (ACIJ)/Jamaica Memory Bank (JMB) is a division in IOJ with the mission to collect, research, document, analyze

and preserve, and disseminate information about Jamaica's cultural heritage through the utilization of oral and scribal sources. In this sense IOJ allows for the compilation and maintenance of archives of TK. The IOJ maintains biological and artefact collections through research, species identification, curation, and documentation services including maintenance of the CHM. The National History Museum of Jamaica (NHMJ) establishes and maintains museums and galleries for the collection, preservation and presentation of artefacts and art treasures. As part of the 3-year baseline, IOJ will continue to maintain its Biodiversity Clearinghouse Mechanism as well as maintains records and databases on Jamaica's national collections of flora and fauna and continue to digitize its inventory of natural history. The total amount of the baseline activities is USD 375,000.

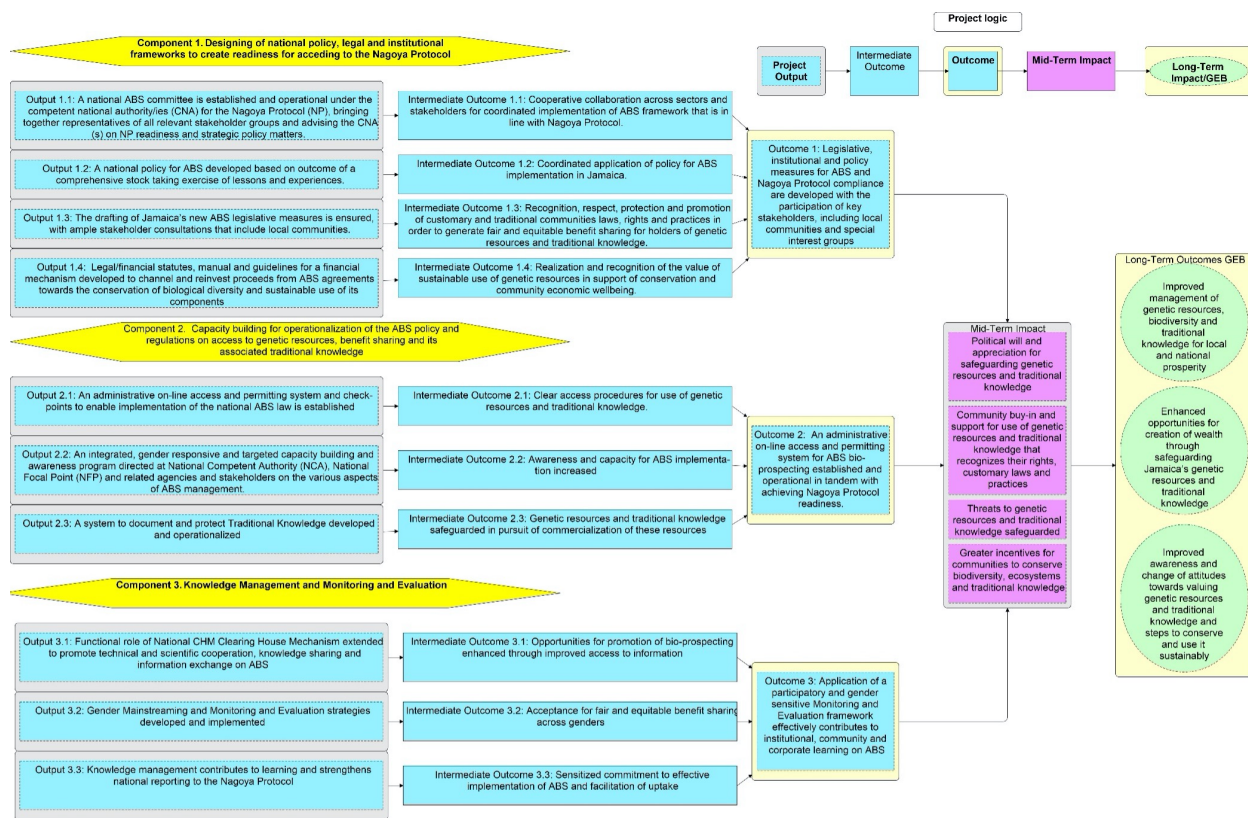
The African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank (ACIJ/JMB) will continue to document, record and store TK in its TK database, receive and process applications for access to its TK database and continue its project to catalogue and digitize its TK inventory. The total value of baseline activities for the 3-year period of the project is USD 223,686.

Northern Caribbean University (NCU): Northern Caribbean University (NCU) is a private, liberal-arts institution, located in Jamaica, that is owned and operated by the Jamaica Union Conference and the Atlantic Caribbean Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. The university offers a number of professional, pre-professional and vocational programmes. NCU has performed significant research in plant genetics. The NCU will provide its experience in research and innovation related to health and wellness, including leveraging a nutraceutical product developed and patented from scientific work done by the university's researchers. As part of the baseline, NCU will continue to undertake scientific research on the medicinal and health benefits as well as other uses for Jamaica's plants. The total value of the baseline for 3-year period of the project is USD 110,000.

5) Project Objective

The objective of the project is to strengthen the national policy, legal and institutional framework on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This is to be achieved through the development of the above-referenced national framework to create readiness for acceding to the Nagoya Protocol as well as building capacity for operationalization of ABS policy and regulations and establishing a functional administrative and permitting system for derivation of associated benefits from genetic resources and traditional knowledge that will support conservation and accrue financial benefits to local communities. The relationship between the barriers and the project intervention logic is further illustrated in the theory of change diagram in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 Theory of Change



6) The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

The proposed project aims to address the barriers described by focusing on: (i) supporting the improvement and development of an enabling policy and legislative environment and issuance of legal instruments measure in line with the Nagoya Protocol; (ii) designing and implementing the necessary permitting and administrative systems (through manuals, circulars, instructive, coordinating and information exchange mechanisms, etc.) to provide greater, clarity and transparency for enhancing access, permitting, negotiating and licensing and monitoring of the utilization of genetic resources, and (iii) building capacity and awareness for effective implementation of the national Access and Benefit Sharing Framework and Nagoya Protocol among different stakeholders, as well the documentation of traditional knowledge and of model bio-community Protocols to guide and influence the future implementation of the National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework and Nagoya Protocol and prove (and ideally develop good practices to be followed and replicated in the future) the value of these partnerships for biodiversity conservation and for the improvement of the livelihoods of local communities involved on ABS.

Intensive awareness raising and capacity building efforts will ensure that all concerned stakeholders understand the principles behind the ABS regime, the requirements for its implementation, and the potential benefits that can be realized to different parties. The project will also help develop mechanisms that facilitate the reinvestment of benefits from ABS agreements back into biodiversity conservation and supporting local and traditional communities through official mechanisms. The competent authorities, checkpoint authorities and other stakeholders will be brought rapidly to implementation readiness, and through the project, the recognition of the need for appropriate PIC,

MAT and ABS agreements in bio-prospecting and product development processes will be addressed. The results and lessons learned from the project will also be shared, contributing to global best practices on ABS. Overall, the intent of the project is to ensure that the national economy, business community and local communities all stand to gain from the further development of Jamaica's biotechnology industry, including its participation in international partnerships and foreign investment.

As described above, the project is aligned with the national priorities and based on the NBSAP. The project was designed through thorough consultation with relevant stakeholders and has full ownership as well meets national priorities and needs. Actions laid out in the project strategies are resulted from multi-stakeholder engagement process. The project objective will be achieved via two inter-related and complementary strategies (Project Components comprising Outcomes and Outputs) that focus on removing the three key barriers to accomplishing the long-term solution (**Figure 1**), using the intervention pathways shown in the theory of change diagram (**Figure 2**). Indicators and assumptions for expected Outcomes under the Components are given in the Project Results Framework.

The project objective will be achieved through the implementation of three inter-connected and mutually complementary components. Component 1 addresses the need for a strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework on ABS. The operationalization of this framework will be supported by the issuance of legislation on ABS that is in line with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol. Component 2 will help in the strengthening of institutional and personnel capacity for the implementation of the ABS program and activities, including the development of administrative and permitting measures to support and enable the implementation of the national ABS framework so as to institutionalize permits, access, benefit sharing and compliance. Component 3 will support enhancing the awareness of stakeholders including the private sector, local governments and communities, academia, parliamentarians and law-enforcement agencies of the Nagoya Protocol and contribution to the equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of Jamaica's genetic resources and the traditional knowledge associated with it.

By regulating the access to genetic resources in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, the project will enable various stakeholders in Jamaica to obtain economic benefits, arising from the use of the genetic resources, but taking into consideration species conservation, ecosystem management and safeguarding traditional knowledge. Moreover, the Project will help establish the mechanisms, protocols and safeguards to create livelihood opportunities for local and other special interest groups (Maroons, Rastafarians and others), who are the traditional knowledge holders and usually have the genetic resources on their lands. This will lead to better maintenance of national and global biodiversity and ecosystem services by decreasing pressure on ecosystems. The new legal framework on ABS is foreseen to streamline the negotiation of ABS agreements, compliant with the Nagoya Protocol requirements on PIC, MAT, associated traditional knowledge and benefit sharing with genetic resource holders.

The Project consists of three Components: **Component 1)** Designing of national policy, legal and institutional frameworks to create readiness for acceding to the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol; **Component 2)** Capacity building for operationalization of the ABS policy and regulations on access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and its associated traditional knowledge; and **Component 3)**

Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation. The project outcomes and outputs are as described below:

Outcome 1: Legislative, institutional and policy measures for ABS and Nagoya Protocol compliance are developed with the participation of key stakeholders, including local communities and special interest groups

This Outcome would be achieved through four Outputs aimed at establishing a national framework for access and benefit sharing in Jamaica to conserve genetic resources and traditional knowledge and in establishing the capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of benefit sharing arrangements. It will support the full stocktaking of all relevant national legal and administrative measures related to ABS and support the establishment of a sound regulatory and institutional framework necessary to support the successful implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Jamaica. In particular, this outcome would support the development of a national ABS law and supporting guidelines for access and benefit sharing in the country. The national ABS policy and law will include specific provisions for the protection of human rights, gender, access and benefit sharing and use of TK that will take into consideration customary laws, community protocols and procedures, etc. and is in compliance with UNDP's SES requirements. It will also include provisions for traditional knowledge registries, FPIC/MAT procedures and community protocols, and procedures for the establishment of financial mechanisms to channel revenues from ABS agreements for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components. Establishing this enabling framework for ABS in the country will enable Jamaica to 'accede' to the Nagoya protocol. This Outcome will be achieved through four Outputs.

Output 1.1: A national ABS committee is operational under the competent national authority/ies (CNA) for the Nagoya Protocol (NP), bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups and advising the CNA(s) on NP readiness and strategic policy matters.

The intent is to create a coordination mechanism (or formalize and strengthen an existing mechanism such as Jamaica's current national ABS Working Group) to facilitate engagement, transparency and coordination among key decision-makers, different sector institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), research institutions and other stakeholders towards supporting the development of the policy, regulatory and institutional framework for ABS in Jamaica. This might include, establishing mandates and membership of an ABS coordination structure to facilitate the establishment of the policy, regulatory and institutional framework, administrative and permitting systems for ABS, supporting research and development and enhancing capacities for implementation of the ABS framework in the country. The committee will be supported by a group of experts, who will advise on legal matters related to the development of the new ABS law, along with the necessary rules, guidelines and legal amendments. The Committee will comprise the ABS Working Group members as well as other stakeholders as deemed relevant. The coordination mechanism will oversee the development of the ABS framework for the country, define the roles and responsibilities of different agencies on the implementation of the ABS framework, guide and support the development of national capacity building programs for key partners associated with ABS activities, provide oversight and guidance for design and operationalization of a financially sustainable strategy for ABS management and benefit sharing, support an advocacy strategy for promotion of ABS, support interagency protocols for data sharing on genetic resources and traditional knowledge and dissemination of information on ABS framework and activities.

Output 1.2: A national policy for ABS, including regulation to protect Traditional Knowledge developed based on outcome of a comprehensive stock taking exercise of lessons and experiences

This Output will entail the development of a national policy on ABS for Jamaica in line with the Nagoya Protocol. A participatory approach will be used to draft the National ABS Policy to ensure regulatory clarity? in that all parties and agencies involved in any aspect of an ABS transaction know with certainty: (i) what they need to do in order to enter into a valid ABS arrangement, (ii) what they are required to do (duties) and what they are entitled to (rights) under that arrangement, (iii) how to maximise their compliance with all requirements, and (iv) what enforcement measures exist and how to maximise their effectiveness. In order to provide such a policy framework, a combination of various types of instruments must be developed that operate synergistically to create a complete picture of what the national ABS framework will require. The policy will address the full range of ABS functionality issues, including in particular, the development or strengthening of regulations on (i) disclosure of the origins of any genetic resources utilised by the applicant, in patent applications, (ii) establishing procedures of mutually agreed terms (MATs) and free and prior informed consent (FPICs) for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, and (iii) ensuring that inspection of the import and export of biological resources will be operated effectively?so that they coordinate effectively with the national policies and regulatory provisions developed under this output. In addition, at present, there are no policies (and laws) in Jamaica that establish procedures for seeking and granting FPIC and MAT, or for the oversight of those processes. Additionally, guidelines or regulations that fully govern the negotiation of ABS contracts, or controlling or monitoring access to and utilisation of GR and TK do not currently exist. Guidance is needed that specify these processes in detail, so that all participants know exactly what each must do and can objectively confirm that each part of the process has been completed. The draft ABS Policy would be subject to public consultations, reviewed by key agencies and institutions and the project will carry out a SESA or Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that the ABS policy includes social and environmental considerations and to evaluate interlinkages with relevant economic and social considerations. The SESA is to be applied as part of the process for developing the ABS policy to ensure that potential impacts are addressed (ideally avoided) in the design of the policy.

Output 1.3: The drafting of Jamaica's new ABS legislative measures is ensured, with ample stakeholder consultations that include local communities

Under this Output, the project's incremental value lies in the preparation of drafting instruments for the issuance of a proposed Government Law on ABS that is in line with the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol, addresses intellectual property rights (IPR) and other measures needed to have a fully functional ABS system in place and is adapted and integrated into national legislation. To achieve this, the component will undertake the analysis of the implications and requirements of the accession of the Protocol, including a full stocktaking exercise of all relevant legal and administrative decisions and measures relating to ABS. The drafting instruments for the new ABS law will address the gaps and barriers (refer to Annex 10 of the UNDP Project Document for a preliminary assessment of gaps) identified in the national legal framework (or most of them) and simultaneously will update the legal regime to be in line with the NP, including provisions for the protection of traditional knowledge and compliance with UNDP's SES standards and the Nagoya Protocol. This will be complemented by the development of guiding documents, manuals and other regulatory instruments, as appropriate to implement the ABS law. Guidelines and protocols for access, benefit-sharing and compliance and monitoring as well as

guidance for cooperation on issues of compliance and monitoring and information-sharing mechanism; checkpoints, research and development, protection and registration of traditional knowledge, innovation, and pre-commercialization, as well as financial mechanisms to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

Output 1.4: Legal/financial statutes, annual and guidelines for a financial mechanism developed to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components

In 2012, Jamaica enacted the Protection of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Act, which foresees the creation of the Plant Resources Fund, which would among other things, receive money from material transfers agreements. When the new ABS legal framework is approved and in force, it will require the presence of a similar fund, in response to the needs of improved ABS. This ABS fund will serve as a financial tool for all Jamaican genetic resources. The money the Fund collects will be dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity in Jamaica to conserve existing genetic resources and create opportunities for the derivation of further benefits. The establishment of the dedicated ABS fund would require rules, procedures and responsibilities to channel monetary benefits arising from ABS agreements to be reinvested in biodiversity conservation. The project will support expert inputs for the design and establishment of financial mechanism(s), taking into account the specific legal and administrative requirements established under the ABS law, including in particular, measures for the reinvestment of the funds for the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components, and promotion of research and development. This provision therefore will be included in the new ABS regime to identify an appropriate or agreed percentage of the revenues to be channelled for conservation. This proposed exercise would require consideration of how best to meet both the interest of the government and the providers of genetic resources and TK. In order to establish the ABS specific operational financial mechanism(s), a national expert on commercial law will be hired. The expert will undertake an analysis of options (including review of international experiences) for the establishment of financial mechanism(s) to determine which option is best suited for the producer and the country's conservation effort. The consultant would provide legal advice, prepare the legal instruments, including all the relevant environmental and ABS provisions, conduct any legal analysis of the laws applicable for the design and drafting of such instrument(s). The national expert will closely consult with the ABS Working Group (within MHURECC), Jamaica Intellectual Property Office, Attorney General's Office, local communities and special interest groups (like the Maroons, Rastafarians, etc.) and other relevant institutions and other consultants hired to draft the ABS law in preparing the legal instruments for the selected financial option(s).

Outcome 2: An administrative and on-line access and permitting system for ABS bio-prospecting established and operational in tandem with achieving Nagoya Protocol readiness

As ABS agreements and contracts do not currently exist in accordance with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol, the GEF alternative will help establish an online administrative and permitting system and institutional capacity for promoting effective measures for access and benefit sharing in the country. Equally, custodians of genetic resources will be informed of their rights and responsibilities for benefit-sharing, so that they are adequately informed of the rules, guidelines for negotiation of ABS contracts and their rights. Further, the alternative GEF investment would facilitate the increase of

national and local capacity for negotiating and monitoring benefit-sharing agreements. It will make ABS training materials available to national and parish officials, and allow evaluation and reporting on the project products, as well as ABS agreements. The GEF alternative will also strengthen the knowledge and awareness of the commercialization of genetic resources and the generation of benefit-sharing and distribution of benefits to local communities. It will set administrative procedures, permitting systems and information regarding rules for access to genetic resources and ABS agreements. This Outcome will be achieved through the following three Outputs.

Output 2.1: An administrative on-line access and permitting system and check-points to enable implementation of the national ABS law is established.

Initiation of Output 2.1 will start in the beginning of Year 2, when the activities under Component 1 are in advanced progress as the administrative and permitting system has to be in tandem with the provisions of the ABS law and policy, including specific provisions that enable community protocols, ABS agreements and fair and equitable distribution of benefits to be set out on the basis of communities' cultural values, cultural rights and responsibilities for resource management. This output will support incremental activities aimed at institutionalizing permitting systems, contract negotiation and compliance and monitoring of ABS-related agreements. Authorized agencies, national competent authorities and other institutional roles and functions will be assigned in keeping with the institutional requirements specified in the proposed ABS legal documents. The permitting and decision making process will be facilitated by using new technologies, disseminating relevant information and drafting ABS manuals, tool-kits, circulars, guidelines, models, formularies etc. A network of checkpoints (or at least 1-2) will be designated and mandated to monitor and regulate the movement of genetic materials in compliance with the proposed ABS law and regulations. Mechanisms for protection of traditional knowledge, social and environmental safeguards and channelling of revenues from ABS agreements for conservation will be developed. This output would also entail establishment of a technical advisory committee (or equivalent body) to oversee and guide ABS monitoring and tracking.

Output 2.2: An integrated, gender responsive and targeted capacity building and awareness program directed at Competent National Authority (CNA), National Focal Point (NFP) and related agencies and stakeholders on the various aspects of ABS management.

A National Action Plan for capacity building to increase knowledge of the application of the ABS policy, legislation and other instruments would be supported under this output. Capacity improvement will be gauged using the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard that has been developed specifically for ABS projects. The training and training materials will address issues such as ABS procedures for users and providers of genetic resources. This includes training on the negotiation of benefit-sharing agreements for the use of genetic resources by industries that operate under different business models such as the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, agriculture, crop protection, cosmetics and food/beverage that use genetic resources. This is important as benefit-sharing arrangements and the length of time to obtain a product from genetic resources will be influenced by the business model of the relevant industry. For example, less time may be required for products developed by the cosmetics or crop protection industries than for the pharmaceutical industry. Since ABS is a new concept for Jamaica, it is important that staff of (i) the National Competent Authority, Focal Point and related

agencies involved in checkpoints, including agency staff at parish and protected area level; and (ii) National research institutions ? such as those working on research and development (R&D) of traditional medicine and genetic resources get trained at improving their capacity to process ABS access applications, negotiating ABS agreements, applying FPIC and MAT procedures, facilitating access to genetic resources, compliance monitoring and monitoring bio-prospecting projects and the development of certificate of origin and FPIC certification. This component will also facilitate the development of guidelines and procedures for addressing the above-referenced issues related to ABS agreements. Once trained, these staff will have the capacity, skills and tools to train and help improve community understanding of the ABS regime and the value of traditional knowledge associated with genetic and biological resources as well as negotiation and monitoring of ABS agreements. In addition, under this output, training in terms of the ABS administration and permitting procedures, as well as safeguards that need to be followed would be available to prospective partners in the bio-prospecting sector. In parallel, under this output, the project will raise awareness through educational materials and a public awareness campaign focused on informing researchers, local communities and industries of the adoption of a national law on ABS, as well as provisions including FPIC requirements, the use of model ABS agreements, and relevant provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.

The project might consider supporting a study visit for a group representing relevant government agencies (national focal point and national competent authorities and other targeted institutions) and private sector companies to observe bio-prospecting and bio-products development activities and study market potential to countries in the Caribbean and South America. Visits are required in order to provide a direct interaction with the national authorities and institutions and a clear understanding about how ABS works in practice.

Output 2.3: A system to document and protect Traditional Knowledge developed and operationalized

The proposed ABS law will include measures and mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that are fully aligned and in compliance with the SESP (see Annex 5) and the Nagoya Protocol. These measures include: (i) regulations on the operation of traditional knowledge registration, which will integrate definitions, process and steps, legal implications (rights assigned to the traditional knowledge holders) conditions and restrictions for access (and confidentiality). It will also provide guidelines for registration and safeguards to ensure respect of the free and prior informed consent (FPIC) of the traditional knowledge holders and to prevent and avoid potential cases for misappropriation; (ii) clear rules and procedures in relation to the establishment of FPIC and MAT for the utilization of traditional knowledge and/or genetic resources located in local communities lands in conformity with the national legal framework; (iii) consideration for the role of customary law in the decision making process of the local communities in providing access for traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; and (iv) promotion of the development of community protocols and legal recognition of them as the basis for clarifying FPIC processes and MAT with external actors. Community protocols will require that the procedures and rules, based on customary and traditional laws and values are developed through a participatory process by local community holders of genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge and in compliance with SESP requirements (Refer to Annex 5 of UNDP Project Document). The protocols will detail a

clear process for acquiring their free and prior informed consent (FPIC) and establishing mutually agreed terms and benefit sharing agreements with respect to any utilization of their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The development of community protocols will be fully in line with Article 12 of the Nagoya Protocol which requires Parties to the Protocol, to support the development of community protocols in relation to access to traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The experiences and lessons learned from existing ABS activities will be used to inform the preparation of a model national process for the development and use of community protocols.

A series of training, communication education and public awareness activities and products (supported under Output 2.2) will increase the capacity and confidence among stakeholders and communities to provide greater clarity to external stakeholders about their core values, challenges, priorities, and plans relating to the protection and promotion of their traditional knowledge, greater awareness of how traditional knowledge can be accessed and used, how they can retain control over the process and considerations such as ownership of knowledge and sharing of benefits arising from its utilisation.

Outcome 3: Application of a participatory and gender sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation framework effectively contributes to institutional, community and corporate learning on ABS

This Outcome is aimed at strengthening the knowledge on ABS and facilitate the monitoring of the project in terms of meeting the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol. It will create mechanisms for effective sharing of information and best practices from within the Jamaica and region. Aligned to both GEF and UNDP Project design approach, the outcome focuses on ensuring the ongoing documentation of best practices and lessons that can support the promotion of benefit sharing agreements. The following outputs are foreseen:

Output 3.1: Functional role of National CHM Clearing House Mechanism extended to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange on ABS

The Jamaican Government needs a national-level CHM to raise awareness amongst national ABS practitioners, local communities and the local population on ABS applications, best models of ABS contracts, national checkpoints, national intellectual property right requirements and international ABS examples of successful bioprospecting agreements. To facilitate this process, the project will support the exploration of models for ABS CHM to obtain the best model for Jamaica, taking into consideration existing CHMs in the country and options for integration of ABS functions and provide a single window to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. The current portal at IOJ is set up for the management of biodiversity information. The project will provide technical expertise to help integrate ABS CHM into the existing port, and in particular to understand what the specific information needs are for customizing an ABS CHM. This will help Jamaica define what information is needed, standardized formats for information collection and input, what form the information needs to be made available, mechanisms for communication with the central port at the CBD Secretariat, etc. This extended national CHM (including the ABS CHM) will serve as a source of information and a platform for interested individuals and organizations to share information and experiences of the results of their own work. The ABS CHM will also serve as a repository of national and local ABS information, as a source of exchange between different stakeholders (researchers etc.). Once developed, it will serve also

as an information-sharing platform of ABS experiences in Jamaica to be accessible to all stakeholders and be in line with the information requirements set forth by the NP and relevant Conference of Parties/Meeting of Parties (COP/MOP) decisions of the NP. Based on the national ABS CHM, the project will participate in the building of a community of practice for researchers and genetic resources suppliers to share experience and best practices. The information will be shared through newsletters, websites and thematic guidance. To support the development of the database and CHM, the project would support contractual services and training, including on information technologies. This and other relevant information will be presented in English and local languages. The building of an extensive ABS CHM will require the services of experts on the re-design and development of this kind of technological platform as well as training for the national authorities in charge of the handling of the platform.

Output 3.2: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented

The intent of the Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (see Annex 9 of UNDP Project Document) is to enhance the role of women in defining policies, regulations and administrative systems for access and benefit sharing in the country. It will also provide a voice for women in the local decision-making process related to conservation, sustainable resource use and distribution of benefits and other local level activities. This will entail implementation of a gender assessment and mainstreaming action plan so that: (i) a gender and socially inclusive perspective is applied to every set of activities; (ii) awareness on gender and social roles in ABS informs resulting policies, legislation and practices and ensures equitable distribution of benefits; and (iii) information is collected and shared across gender and social divides. Training of staff on application of gender mainstreaming in project communication and project activities and the conduct of awareness and outreach activities will enhance the role of women in local decision-making processes, particularly in relation to use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge activities, review and regular update of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, including results framework baselines, Theory of Change to subsequently adopt these findings to implement all aspects of the project; and conduct mid-term (if necessary) and terminal evaluation in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate and adapt recommendations of MTR to revised project plans and monitor their implementation, and terminal evaluation to assess progress in meeting planned project objectives.

Output 3.3: Knowledge management contributes to learning and strengthens national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol

The promotion of ABS legislation, policy and practices will require the establishment of a range of knowledge management tools to enhance learning and application of ABS related approaches within the country, as means to promote the wise and sustainable use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for the benefit of the country and the local communities. This output will support the preparation of knowledge exchange events and materials, including documentation of ABS-related procedures and practices. It would also strengthen the country's capacity to report to the Nagoya Protocol on the overall achievement of the project's objective to increase Jamaica's readiness to accede to the Nagoya Protocol. It will also support the development of a roadmap for ABS in the country. Key activities under this Output will include the (i) documentation and dissemination of

knowledge management products to increase awareness and capacity related to application of the new ABS law, in particular (i) guiding documents related to interpretation of the ABS law, (ii) administrative and permitting systems for use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge; (iii) procedures for record of traditional knowledge and safeguard measures; (iv) FPIC and MAT procedures; (v) community protocols, (vi) rules and regulations regarding commercialization, (vii) training manuals for negotiators of benefit-sharing agreements taking into account the business models of industries that use genetic resources, etc. It will also document traditional knowledge of ?Special Interest Groups? to avoid the erosion of cultural practices and justify increased public investments support to safeguard the its use, conduct sub-national workshops/meetings to facilitate dissemination of information of Nagoya Protocol application for sharing of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to increase awareness, in particular among special interest groups to ensure that they are aware of their rights and benefits from the genetic resources and traditional knowledge that they hold. The development of an ABS roadmap for Jamaica that provides a framework for: (i) identifying genetic resources and associated TK in the country; (ii) details the taxonomy, ecosystem analysis and other possible means to inventory and catalogue existing knowledge about GR and TK; and (iii) a means to map out the potential GR and TK commercial users. This work will be undertaken with overall coordination between JIPO, IOJ and NEPA. This Output will support national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol and the Government of Jamaica acceding to Nagoya Protocol.

Table 1: Elaboration of Proposed Targets

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
<i>At objective level: Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.</i>	
1. Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) actively engaged in supporting the development of policy and legislation and trained in application of ABS rules and procedures and administrative and permitting procedures for negotiation of ABS contracts	<p>The end of project target is: At least 400 persons composed of at least 40% women directly benefiting from training in ABS. This information will be available from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Progress and training report ? Registration sheets for meetings, workshops and events ? List of membership of various ABS related committees

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
2.A Functional regulatory and institutional framework for implementation of ABS in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol	<p>The end of project target is: the drafting instruments for the National ABS law developed and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed. This information will be available from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Drafting instruments for ABS law Decree ? Supporting documents related to proposed ABS law (manuals, guidelines, etc.); ? Websites of MHURECC, NEPA, IOJ, JIPO, etc. on ABS ? Periodic progress reports and project evaluation reports
3. Improved institutional and personnel capacity for implementation of the national ABS framework as indicated by an increase in the ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	<p>The end of project target is: improved institutional and personnel capacity indicated by an increase of at least 30% over the ABS Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value. The scorecard would be updated at the middle of the project (18 months) and completion in order to assess progress. Supporting information will be available in project progress reports and evaluation reports; training reports; and key informant interviews. Information will be available from the following:</p> <p>Updated ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p>
4. Jamaica accedes to Nagoya Protocol	<p>The end of project target is: Jamaica accedes to NP. Supporting information will be available from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Acceding documentation submitted by GoJ ? Report of NP
<p><i>At outcome 1 level: Legislative, institutional and policy measures for ABS and Nagoya Protocol compliance are developed with the participation of key stakeholders, including local communities and special interest groups</i></p>	

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
<p>Output 1.1: A national ABS committee is established and operational under the competent national authority/ies (CNA) for the Nagoya Protocol (NP), bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups and advising the CNA(s) on NP readiness and strategic policy matters</p>	<p>End of project target: a functional coordination arrangement with key representatives for government, private sector and community facilitating and coordination of implementation of the ABS law, policy and administrative procedures for ABS.</p> <p>Supporting information will be available from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Officially mandates composition of coordination mechanism ? Roles and responsibilities of mechanism defined ? Assessments in support of policy, legal and institutional framework requirements ? Periodic progress reports ? Periodic evaluation reports
<p>Output 1.2: A national policy for ABS including regulation to protect traditional knowledge developed based on outcome of a comprehensive stock taking exercise of lessons and experiences .</p>	<p>The end of project target is: ABS Policy approved within the first year of the project and dissemination of the policy. Supporting information will be available from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Officially approved policy document ? Newspaper and television and radio programs publicizing ABS policy ? Awareness and publicity programs and workshops conducted ? Websites of MHURECC, NEPA, IOJ, JIPO, etc. ? Periodic progress reports; ? Project evaluation reports;

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
Output 1.3: The drafting Jamaica's new ABS legislative measures is ensured, with ample stakeholder consultations that include local communities	<p>The end of project target is: Drafting instruments for law prepared in Year 2, followed by draft guidelines, circulars and other draft legal instruments to support ABS implementation in the second year and dissemination of drafting instruments and supporting documents. Supporting information will be available from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Drafting instruments for ABS law and supporting documents (, Guidelines, manuals etc.) ? Newspaper and television and radio programs publicizing ABS legal framework ? Awareness and publicity programs and workshops conducted ? Websites of MHURECC, NEPA, IOJ, JIPO, etc.; ? Periodic progress reports; ? Project evaluation reports;
Output 1.4: Legal/financial statutes, manual and guidelines for a financial mechanism to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components	<p>The end of project target: Supporting documents (legal/financial statutes, manuals and guidelines) that provide instructions for implementation of financial mechanism for reinvestment of proceeds from ABS Agreements towards conservation, Supporting documents will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Official approved regulations; ? Guidelines/manual for establishing a financial mechanism ? Periodic progress reports ? Periodic evaluation reports <p>The development of the administrative system for implementation of financial mechanisms is envisaged in Output 2.1</p>
<i>At outcome 2 level: An administrative and permitting system for ABS bio-prospecting established and operational in tandem with achieving Nagoya Protocol readiness</i>	
Output 2.1: An administrative on-line and permitting system and check-points to enable implementation of the national ABS law is established.	<p>The end of project target: Measures to institutionalize permits, access, benefit-sharing and compliance, negotiating and enforcing agreements, for monitoring such agreements and ensure adequate benefit sharing among stakeholders in place and an established system for traditional knowledge protection, financial mechanism for channeling of ABS Agreement revenues for conservation and templates for model benefit-sharing agreements. This would be undertaken in the third year of the project. Information will be available from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Toolkit and manuals for facilitation of ABS permitting ? Compliance templates and models for ABS contracts ? Implementation modalities for M&E ? Rules and procedures for contract negotiation and agreements ? Rules and procedures for traditional knowledge protection ? Rules and procedures for financial mechanism for conservation of biodiversity ? Periodic progress reports ? Periodic evaluation reports

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
<p>Output 2.2: An integrated, gender responsive and targeted capacity building and awareness program directed at National Competent Authority (CNA), National Focal Point (NFP) and related agencies and stakeholders on the various aspects of ABS management.</p>	<p>The end of project target: Individual and organizational technical capacity of MHURECC, NEPA and key national and parish partners for bio-prospecting and managing ABS agreements in compliance with the approved ABS Decree and Nagoya Protocol, monitoring of bio-prospecting projects and facilitating value addition to genetic/biological resources and upgraded capacity for improved TK documentation. Information will be available from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Training needs assessment report and training strategy ? Communication and Training Plan ? Training curriculum and modules ? Communication tools ? Training evaluation reports
<p>Output 2.3: A system to document and protect Traditional Knowledge developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>The end of project target is: Drafting resolution for protection of traditional knowledge and procedures for FPIC/MAT and community protocols. Supporting documents will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Officially approved documents; ? Periodic progress reports; ? Project evaluation reports; ? Official correspondence and government circulars;
<p><i>At outcome 3 level: Application of a participatory and gender sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation framework effectively contributes to institutional, community and corporate learning on ABS</i></p>	

Indicator	Explanatory note on targets
Output 3.1: Functional role of National CHM Clearing House Mechanism extended to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange on ABS.	<p>The end of project target is: National Clearing House Mechanism for ABS linked to national biodiversity database established and a community of practice established. Information will be available from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Report of protocols for CHM ? Communications for linking with National biodiversity base system ? Project progress reports and evaluation reports ? Review of national biodiversity database
Output 3.2: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented.	<p>The end of project target is: At least 40% women from of the direct project beneficiaries actively engaged in supporting the development of policy and legislation and trained in application of ABS rules and procedures and administrative and permitting procedures for negotiation of ABS contracts. Information will be available from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Project progress reports and evaluation reports ? Evaluation reports (including interviews with training recipients)
Output 3.3: Knowledge management contributes to learning and strengthens national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol .	<p>The end of project target is: At least five new knowledge management products (training manuals for negotiators of benefit-sharing agreements) developed and disseminated among government staff, private sector and community members to enable improved knowledge and skills for the full cycle of ABS regime management. Information will be available from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? KM products ? Road map for ABS for Jamaica ? Interim National Report on implementation of Nagoya Protocol

7) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The project contributes to the GEF-7 BD Focal Area, Objective 3: Further development of biodiversity policy, legal and institutional framework through implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.; Expected Outcome: Number of countries that have adopted

legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to implement the Protocol is increased, including, inter alia and as appropriate, measures for mutual implementation with other relevant international agreements, coordination in transboundary genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and/or procedures to issue internationally recognized certificates of compliance. Program 9: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, achieving Outcome 8.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This project is compliant with the priorities of GEF TF and eligibility criteria for receiving by the Government of Jamaica the support to develop national ABS framework in compliance with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol.

8) *Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF TF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing*

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are given in *UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships)* for each project component, and *Section IX (Financial Planning and Management)*.

The indicative co-financing and baseline amount for the project is USD 3,415,949 of which USD **2,802,949** has been confirmed as co-financing (see Table C above for co-financing amounts). In the baseline situation, development of a national ABS framework in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and harmonizing current policies on bioprospecting and research on genetic resources will likely take considerable time. The limited availability of technical expertise and experience towards development of an administrative and permitting system for access to genetic resources and safeguarding will likely constrain Jamaica's ability to safeguard its biodiversity and ensure that benefits from its use is shared with the country and its citizens. In addition, in the current situation there will likely be limited efforts at capacity building with MHURECC, NEPA and other stakeholders to implement readiness to implement the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. Bioprospecting and use of traditional knowledge will likely continue to be poorly regulated and communities in the rural areas are likely to lose their biodiversity and benefits that they could have otherwise derived from a well-regulated bioprospecting industry. The supply chain for products related to genetic resources would mobilize limited resources and the country will likely not be able to reap the full benefits from its biological resources.

The alternative GEF scenario enable resources will be used to address efforts in developing an enabling framework for compliance with the Nagoya Protocol for Access and Benefit Sharing. This will entail development of legislation, policy and institutional mechanisms for implementation of the ABS protocols for ensuring equitable access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This will be done through the provision of incremental funding to add on to investments already being made by project partners. The project preparation phase has also engaged stakeholders, developed a shared vision and initiated steps towards the removal of barriers for effective implementation. As a consequence, this framework will enhance access and coordination of bioprospecting business that would ensure that benefits from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge accrue to the local communities (holders of these genetic resources) and the country, as a whole.

9) *Global environmental benefits (GEF TF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)*

The project will contribute to facilitating access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing including the conservation and sustainable management of Jamaica's genetic and biological diversity. The project will also promote and result in conservation of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. With its high levels of plant and animal endemism, and limited remaining natural habitat, the country is a hotspot for conservation of its biodiversity. Jamaica has 417 International Union for the

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Listed species and very high levels of endemism in plants (27% of its flowering plants), vertebrates (100 per cent for native amphibians) and invertebrate taxa (there are over 500 endemic species of snails). It has also a number of bird species that have restricted ranges with four endemic genera and 48 species that are endemic to the island at the genus, species or subspecies level. The wide range of microclimates, soils and physical features in the country give rise to a variety of ecotypes. Numerous microenvironments exist that support a wide range of crop plants and animals of both temperate and tropical origin, including endemic, indigenous and introduced plant genetic resources.

Coupled with its rich socio-cultural due to its history, predominant land-uses and people's knowledge of, and attitudes towards natural resources today, reflect the diverse influence of the various cultures, in particular African, as well as the differences associated with rural and urban lifestyles noting the current upward trends of Jamaica's mining and tourism-based economy. Of particular interest are the bio-cultural expressions associated with various local and traditional (minority) communities living on the island, including Jamaican Maroons – remnant communities of African descendants, who had escaped from slavery and mixed with the indigenous peoples forming independent settlements. Moreover, the use of local plants for medicinal remedies is a very prevalent practice in Jamaica. Upwards of one hundred and sixty species of plants distributed through sixty-two plant families have been identified so far, eighty-one of which are native to the country, and many more have yet to be documented.^[1] Of the approximately 3,175 vascular plants in Jamaica, at least 334 are medicinal although the actual number may be higher^[2]. Medicinal plant use remains a key aspect of traditional knowledge, with 73% of Jamaicans self-medicating with them on a regular basis^[3]. Plant-based decoctions have been a significant part of Jamaican traditional folklore medicine. Medicinally, there is an increasing focus on Jamaica because of the wide diversity of medicinal plants.

The long-term global benefits that would be derived from the project is the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources in the country that will then provide an incentive for local communities and the country to conserve its biological diversity. The project will raise awareness among local communities of the importance of conserving their biological resources that would be expected to strengthen their management and sustainable use of genetic resources for their future benefit.

10) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will address sustainability as follows:

Innovation: The project is innovative because this is the first major effort in Jamaica to demonstrate the full integration of the Nagoya Protocol into national policy, legislation and administrative systems. It is also innovative in that it will strengthen the recognition, respect, protection and acceptance of local community customary and traditional practices as part of a national effort to increased opportunities for economic benefit from local genetic resources and traditional knowledge through safeguarding Jamaica's biological resources. The institutional mechanisms to promote access to genetic resources will incorporate safeguard measures, that are new to Jamaica in that it will ensure that genetic resources and TK holders are able to negotiate such agreements on their own terms and ensuring that their own traditional and cultural systems are not safeguarded. The use of customary and traditionally accepted norms and community protocols are being strengthened in securing fair and equitable benefits from the utilization of the genetic resources and TK is innovative, in a sense that previous efforts at the use of genetic resources was not accompanied by oversight and enforcement mechanisms to safeguard the over-exploitation of such resources. The project is innovative, in that the establishment of a comprehensive national framework for ABS will ensure the full participation of local communities and holders of genetic resources in negotiating the terms of any agreement for use of genetic resources, on their own terms; ensure that the partnerships built on strong monitoring protocols; and facilitate a process for long-term beneficial use of Jamaica's biological resources for the nations benefit.

The 3-year GEF project is about establishing a regulatory and institutional framework for ABS in the country that will provide more legal certainty, clarity and transparency in the uses of genetic resources in Jamaica and enable local communities who are the holders of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to more easily share this knowledge for their own financial benefit and the wider benefit of the country. Once the regulatory and institutional framework is established through the project, post-project this will create huge potential for use of Jamaica's enormous ethnopharmacopoeia for commercial application of genetic resources, while ensuring free and equitable sharing of benefits for holders of these genetic resources. On the long-term this can potentially support the emergence of productive economic activities, creating green jobs and/or green livelihoods and fostering the development of entire value chains that will, in turn share, benefits even more widely and contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The monetary benefits derived from ABS will also be invested in the conservation and sustainable use of the biological species that provide the genetic resource used for the development of products. This will be perhaps, the greatest innovation of the project, the benefits of which can only, however materialize once the regulatory and institutional framework (and hence the legal certainty) is achieved. This can facilitate the transformation of the rural economy that is built on the sustainable use of its natural genetic resources.

Sustainability: Developing the ABS framework is also expected to mobilize new revenue for biodiversity management in the long-term. The outcomes of the project can provide valuable lessons to be applied subsequently through the dissemination of project results, experiences and best practices in the development and early implementation of national ABS frameworks including on ABS agreements and FPIC processes. A scaling up is expected at the national level when ABS agreements will be adopted by users and providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and at the global level through the development of similar projects aiming at the further promotion of ABS legal and institutional frameworks. Sustainability will also be achieved through the involvement of research institutions to identify existing and new genetic products that have the potential for development, identify prospective suppliers and users of such genetic resources and facilitate resource agreements that can benefit local communities. Joint public/private initiatives can be promoted following the establishment of the ABS framework for the country that will provide increased opportunities for income from activities such as collecting, cultivating, harvesting and transporting the medicinal and other plants for commercialization products, thereby ensuring increased financial and economic sustainability. In the long-term, the creation of value chains will generate revenues that can lead to stable financial resources for local communities that would provide an essential incentive for the conservation of genetic resources of medicinal plants and other genetic resources, and its wider replication in the country.

Scaling-up: The Government of Jamaica is committed to acceding and ratifying the Nagoya Protocol. The establishment of the national ABS framework, enhancement of procedures and safeguard systems for improving access to genetic resources from potential bio-processing agreements will encourage opportunities for initiation and later, scaling up of such agreements, building on, and expanding of initial experiences and learning. Improving capacity of the genetic resource holders (in particular for understanding the value of their genetic resources and ability to negotiate ABS agreements), private sector and government agencies (JIPO, IOJ and NEPA) will greatly enhance opportunities for the future upscaling of the use of genetic resources.

[1] Asprey, G.F. et al. (date unknown)- Medicinal Plants of Jamaica. Part I and II. West Indian Journal Vol.1 No. 4 and Vol. 3 No.1

[2] NEPA (2015). Convention on Biodiversity: Fifth national report for Jamaica

[3] Pickings, D. Younger, N. Mitchell, S, Delgoda R.(2011). The prevalence of herbal medicine home use and concomitant use with pharmaceutical medicines in Jamaica. Journal of Ethnopharmacology

[1] National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021

[2] Asprey, G.F. et al. (date unknown)- Medicinal Plants of Jamaica. Part I and II. West Indian Journal Vol.1 No. 4 and Vol. 3 No.1

[3] NEPA (2015). Convention on Biodiversity: Fifth national report for Jamaica

[4] Pickings, D. Younger, N. Mitchell, S, Delgoda R.(2011). The prevalence of herbal medicine home use and concomitant use with pharmaceutical medicines in Jamaica. Journal of Ethnopharmacology

[5] Lowe, Henry. Steele, Blair. Bryant, Joseph. Fouad, Emadeiden. Toyang, Ngeh and Ngwa, Wilfred (2021). Antiviral activity of Jamaican Medicinal Plants and isolated Bioactive Compounds

<https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules26030607>

[6] National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2021)

[7] (Standard and Poor's, 2014; Maplecroft, 2015, et al.)

[8] National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021

[9] National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021

[10] National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2021)

[11] ibid

[12] ibid

[13] ibid

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project is national in scale as it proposes to establish a national framework in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol for Access and Benefit Sharing

Map of Jamaica with 15 Parishes



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

During the project development phase, the following stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken:

●Systematic **stakeholder consultations** conducted in a participatory manner aimed at investigating the needs of the relevant stakeholders, including TK-holders. The consultations are aimed at maximizing the participation of the stakeholders and in order to achieve that, some of them are conducted in one-to-one meetings or in the case of secluded communities ? by visiting them.

●Consultations were conducted with community-based organizations and the Government of Jamaica Working Group on the Nagoya Protocol Working comprised of representatives of various government and academic institutions were interviewed to obtain their views on the gaps in the current legal and policy framework and to identify capacity needs and recommendations. Consultations with the ABS Group were conducted in two small group meetings and one-on-one meetings were held with the community-based groups. The communities were selected based on literature that indicated that these groups possessed distinct traditional knowledge as compared to the average Jamaican community. The consultations were held with:

? The ABS Working Group, namely:

- o The African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank (ACIJ/JMB)
- o The Cannabis Licensing Authority (CLA)
- o The Fisheries Division (FD)
- o The Forestry Department
- o The Institute of Jamaica (IOJ)
- o The Jamaica Intellectual Property Office (JIPO)
- o The Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Environment Resource Management Division
- o The National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST)
- o The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)
- o The Scientific Research Council (SRC)
- o The University of the West Indies (UWI)

? Other public entities

- o Plant Genetic Resources Management Authority

? Research institutions

- o Northern Caribbean University

? Special interest groups and local communities

- o The Charles Town Maroons
- o The Moore Town Maroons
- o The Rastafari Indigenous Village
- o North Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee

? Non-governmental organization

- o Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT)
- o Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAM)

? Private sector

- o Dr. Henry Lowe, Medicajna Limited
- o St. Elizabeth Ganja Growers Association

- A participatory approach will be adopted to facilitate the continued involvement of local stakeholders including women and youth.

- Project validation workshop** to gather all relevant stakeholders and jointly evaluate the complete draft MSP on May 1, 2021. The workshop provided an opportunity for all stakeholders to get acquainted with the rationale of the project, the baseline, Project Components and Outcomes, as well as roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders including reporting, communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms. The workshop helped address many key issues for the Project, including assisting all implementation partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project, detail roles support services and complimentary responsibilities of the diverse stakeholders. The validation workshop was also a means to finalize the MSP document for clearance by UNDP.

- Continuous **communication** maintained during the project development and implementation phases. The project will develop, implement and maintain a communications strategy to facilitate the information flow between the stakeholders. Particularly, information about the project's activities, overall project progress, and the opportunities for involvement in various aspects of the project implementation. The strategy will take into consideration local context to ensure the most effective way of reaching the stakeholders.

- Capacity building** of the stakeholders (under Component 2), conducted with the use of the service of local institutions, whenever possible. Additionally, the awareness-raising campaign will be directed at the wider audience of involved stakeholders.

During the project implementation phase, the following stakeholder engagement activities are foreseen:

- Project Inception Workshop**, gathering all relevant parties and launching project implementation. The workshop will provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to get familiar with the most updated information on the project and work plan. It will also establish a basis for further consultation as the project implementation commences. The inception workshop will be a forum to review the project budget, finalize the first annual work plan as well as review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, recheck assumptions and risks, and to provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements.

- Establishment of a **Project Management Team** to oversee stakeholder engagement processes during the project.

- Training** sessions under stakeholder and community training program, conducted in collaboration with the SRC and NEPA. The training aims at preparing the stakeholders, particularly TCs for the adoption of new legal and policy frameworks and ensuring their understanding of them.

- Consultation workshops** designed to ensure that all relevant stakeholders will participate in the process of new framework development at all its stages. Special emphasis will be placed on conducting consultations in a gender-sensitive manner and engaging women. Workshops will be conducted regionally in order to make them accessible for all engaged stakeholders, which is a customary way of organizing such events in Jamaica.

? The project implementation involves engaging a sociologist, anthropologist and gender specialist to make sure that all relevant local communities (including special interests groups like the Maroons and the Rastafarians) are acknowledged and correctly approached, using FPIC procedures and in keeping with UNDP's SES standards in for activities including the preparation of legislation, policy and operating standards. Under Output 2.2 ? TK Registry, in order to bring to pass maximum participation of the stakeholders, specific efforts would be made to engage the special interest groups.

- Preparation of **guidelines and materials** for the stakeholders regarding new legislation, the status of the drafting process and foreseen TK Registry development.

- Implementation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (see Annex 8 of UNDP Project Document)**

A detailed list of stakeholders in the Stakeholder Matrix. The project at its subsequent stages will engage various stakeholders. The key ones are described in the table below:

TABLE 2. STAKEHOLDER MATRIX

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
1	Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC)	The Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC) was established in 2020 and assumes portfolio responsibility over forestry, meteorological services, housing, climate change and land. MHURECC is responsible for environmental policy formulation.	MHURECC is Jamaica's National Focal Point to the CBD. MHURECC is the Implementing Partner and will have direct responsibility for supervising, monitoring, and implementing the project through a Project Management Unit housed in that Ministry. The MHURECC will coordinate the development of national ABS policy as well as drafting instructions for ABS legislation. It will also oversee and endorse the eventual ABS policy and draft legislation prior to submission to the Cabinet for executive action. It will also act as the Chair and coordinator for the Nagoya Protocol Working Group/ national ABS Technical Working Group.
3	National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	An executive agency of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation and the lead government agency with the mandate for environmental protection, natural resource management, land use and spatial planning in Jamaica. It is the primary agency for granting permits for projects and activities that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment and for research permits (commercial and non-commercial) to study and harvest natural resources in national parks and marine parks or that take place in protected areas under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act. It is also administers the permitting system for trade in endangered species pursuant to CITES. ABS Focal Point.	NEPA is Jamaica's National Focal Point to the Nagoya Protocol and will provide technical guidance to the development of the legislation and policy as well as administrative and permitting system for access to genetic resources and contribute co-financing to the project; Member of the Nagoya Working Group. It is envisioned that it will be the main Competent National Authority (CNA) in the ABS regime. NEPA will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
4	Scientific Research Council (SRC)	The Scientific Research Council (SRC) was established under The Scientific Research Council Act 1960 to undertake, foster and coordinate scientific research in Jamaica and to encourage the application of the results of the research to the exploitation and development of Jamaica's resources.	SRC will contribute to the project with the co-financing and will be providing technical support and capacity where appropriate Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group. SRC will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
5	Ministry of Finance & the Public Service	The Ministry of Finance & the Public Service (MoFPS), has overall responsibility for developing the Government's fiscal and economic policy framework; collecting and allocating public revenues and playing an important role in the socio-economic development of the country in creating a society in which each citizen has every prospect of a better quality of life.	MoFPS will provide fiscal support to facilitate the execution of the Project. Additionally, will provide advice on the financial mechanism related to ABS Member of the Project Board and Nagoya Protocol Working Group.
6	Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) - African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank	The Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) was established under the Institute of Jamaica Act to create and maintain a public library, reading room and collections and preservations of cultural, scientific and historical works, illustrations and artefacts. IOJ contains records and databases on Jamaica's national collections of flora and fauna and is the NFP for the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD. The African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank is a division of IOJ which is responsible for documenting and protecting records of Jamaica's cultural heritage including traditional knowledge.	The Institute will provide co-financing for the project and will be co-implementing Output 2.3 (development of the TK registry and protocols for access) Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
7	National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST)	NCST is a multi-sectoral commission to promote the sustainable development and utilization of local science and technology capacities. In 2007, the Jamaican Parliament passed the National Commission on Science and Technology Act giving the Commission legal status. NCST also has a mandate to develop the National Nutraceutical Industry.	The NCST coordinates domestic activities in science and technology and biosafety. NCST will provide technical support to the project. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
8	The Biotechnology Center, UWI	The Biotechnology Centre at UWI was established in 1989 through a grant from the European Community (EC). The mandate of the center is to teach and train in the area of biotechnology-based enterprises. The center has done significant research on the potential uses of plant genetic resources. They have previously entered into agreements with foreign researchers to share the results from their research with the institution.	Plays an important role as researchers on Jamaica's genetic resources with knowledge of utilization and value chain potential. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group and will advise on the technical side of community protocols, sample collection, benefit-sharing (commercial and non-commercial). They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
9	Natural Products Institute, UWI	The National Products Institute of the UWI is a research facility within the Faculty of Science and Technology of UWI and was established to engage in collaborative, pure and applied scientific research on Jamaican and Caribbean natural products so as to unearth the full potential of natural products for the welfare of the country and the region.	Plays an important role as researchers on Jamaica's genetic resources with knowledge of utilization and value chain potential. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group and will advise on the technical side of community protocols, sample collection, benefit-sharing (commercial and non-commercial). They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
10	Jamaica Scientific Research Institute	The Jamaica Scientific Research Institute manufactures authentic Jamaican herbal products that may find use in the treatment of chronic illnesses	They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
11	Jamaica Intellectual Property Office (JIPO)	JIPO is responsible for all Intellectual Property-related matters in Jamaica, as well as registering patents and trademarks.	The project will partner with JIPO to advance the aspects of the project related to TK, e.g., policy and legislative provisions on TK, TK Registry, community protocols for access to TK, and checkpoints within their IP office. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group] They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc
12	Forestry Department (FD)	An Executive Agency of MHURECC t. The Forestry Department is mandated with managing the forests and forest resources in Jamaica and issues authorizations for access to forest resources.	The FD will be consulted to provide technical input during project implementation, in particular in development of legislation, policy and permitting system. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
13	National Fisheries Authority	The National Fisheries Authority is responsible for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the Jamaica Fisheries resources in a manner that ensures optimum social and economic benefits to Jamaica. The entity issues permits for commercial and non-commercial research involving the harvesting of marine resources	Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc
14	Northern Caribbean University (NCU)	Northern Caribbean University (NCU) is a private, liberal-arts institution, located in Jamaica that is owned and operated by the Jamaica Union Conference and the Atlantic Caribbean Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists. The university offers a number of professional, pre-professional and vocational programs. NCU has performed significant research in plant genetics.	NCU is providing co-financing for the project. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
15	Bodles Agricultural Research Station	The Bodles Agricultural Research Station, located in Old Harbour, St. Catherine, is a research institution under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries, focused on the improvement of agricultural production in Jamaica. Over the past 50 years, either crop or animal genetic resources have been conserved and multiplied to provide a source of improved genetics to farmers. Currently, the facility has a focus on producing disease-free plant tissue and seeds for the purpose of protecting crops deemed critical to the economic well-being of the country.	Bodles Research Station is providing co-financing for the project. Member of the Nagoya Protocol Working Group. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
16	Bureau of Gender Affairs /Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	The national machinery responsible for empowering men and women of Jamaica while focusing at the policy level in order to ensure that gender analysis is integrated into all national policies, plans, programs and projects.	This Bureau will support and ensure that gender equity and women affairs are well integrated into project design and implementation. The Bureau will support community-level women engagement and outreach

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
17	Special Interests Groups, among them the: ? Maroons ? Rastafari ? Local Forest Management Committees	Local communities of Jamaica, who are the TK-holders and users, including the Maroons.	These are some of the local communities that will be consulted regarding traditional knowledge on the use of species. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
18	Private sector entrepreneurs and organizations	Development of potential profit businesses that can provide green employment and livelihoods for local communities in GR and TK use	Opportunities for future participation in promotion of bio-prospecting and development of business opportunities They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
19	NGOs and CBOs	NGOs and CBOs work on biodiversity conservation, agricultural production and farming, forestry, fishing, and some of them manage protected areas. Many work directly with communities acting as a link between communities and the government institutions.	Project provides opportunity to participate in development of ABS framework, community protocols and capacity building in ABS related activities. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.
20	Social Development Committee	Principal community organisation agency of the Government of Jamaica. Promotes and controls schemes for social, cultural and economic development.	Can support community participation, and capacity building, and provide technical support and business planning post ABS law to operate a business enterprise, coordinate closely with the community members to ensure the sustainability of the social business enterprise beyond the proposed project duration;
21	Nagoya Protocol Working Group (chaired MHURECC)	An inter-agency governmental working group, comprised of the representatives of different organizations, competent in ABS matters.	The Nagoya Protocol Working Group has been extensively consulted, as a body comprising ABS competent experts from public and private sector organizations. The working group will provide technical oversight and support for the project. Meetings will be convened as-needed basis but at least once a quarter. It is expected that this group will meet more frequently in the early phase of project implementation when decisions will be needed to guide project implementation. They will participate in workshops, meetings, participation in consultation activities, etc.

#	Stakeholders	Description	Role in the Project
22	Local Government Administration	Parish Councils	Participation in dialogue relating to development of the ABS framework for Jamaica

Other relevant stakeholders

The following stakeholders are also critical to the establishment of the ABS Framework in Jamaica. They will be engaged throughout the life of the project as articulated in the UNDP Project Document Annex 8 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) including through consultative meetings, workshops, and through other channels.

- Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAF);
- Plant Quarantine Division (MICAF)
- Veterinary Services Division (MICAF);
- Bureau of Standards Jamaica;
- Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology (MSTET);
- Attorney General's Chambers;
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust;
- University of Technology (UTECH);
- Cannabis Licensing Authority (CLA)
- Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ)
- Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Association (JMEA)
- GEF Small Grants Program
- Donor and development partners

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

At the national level, several policies have been established to address gender equality and gender-based violence. Jamaica's National Development Plan, Vision 2030, recognizes the long-term systemic discrimination against women and seeks to address this by identifying and overcoming the limitations to the empowerment of women and men. The Gender Sector Plan outlines a plan of action to draft, develop and implement policies, laws, institutions and approaches that will encourage and support equity between men and women.

In 2011, Jamaica amended its Constitution to introduce the Charter of Fundamental Rights of Freedoms which prohibits discrimination on the basis of being male or female. The National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) also approved in 2011 seeks to mainstream gender in all state institutions and their apparatuses. The country also has developed a National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence in Jamaica for the period 2016-2026.

Jamaica has a Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport and within the Ministry is the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) with a male desk to ensure gender equality considerations are taken into account for not only women but men as well. This came out of a recognition that men are being underrepresented in at least one sphere ? in tertiary educational institutions.

Both men and women were invited to participate in the initial stages of the MSP Project conception. Representatives of local communities which included both men and women were consulted specifically on their traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources and how this should be treated with the full participation of these communities. Gender does not play a significant role in TK associated with the use of genetic resources. TK is held and used by both men and women who benefit equally from its use and from sharing the information. The representatives of local communities interviewed were in the 45 ? 60 and over 60 age ranges and many agreed that the information was generally more known among the elders within the community which could be male or female. For example, in the Charles Town Maroon community, its leader- the Colonel - is a woman and there are two healers: one male and one female.

When implementing this MSP project, specific measures to incorporate gender considerations include the following:

1. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed into the Stakeholder/ Country Involvement Plan which will guide engagement with stakeholders during the project.
2. A sociologist/gender specialist will assist in conducting workshops and meetings with local communities.
3. Both male and female stakeholders will be invited to participate in the consultations
4. Consultative meetings will be conducted at a time and in a manner to take into account the availability and active participation of both men and women.

5. The contribution of women to project activities relating to the documentation and registration of TK and associated protocols for access and as members of the existing Nagoya Protocol Working Group and proposed ABS Commission will be documented.
6. The Government of Jamaica will adopt a gender perspective in the development of the national policy and legislation on ABS as required in the NPGE.
7. The Bureau of Gender Affairs will oversee and guide the in development of the national ABS legislation, policy and protocols to ensure that gender is adequately mainstreamed.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on private sector engagement in the project, if any

Private sector companies and representatives' organizations (e.g. Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ), Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Association (JMEA)) will be engaged throughout all stages in the project through extensive stakeholder consultation and participation process. Private sector stakeholders will be engaged in the following ways:

- a. Consultative meetings will be held to gather input into the development of ABS law and policy, to assess their awareness of ABS and capacity for engaging in the new ABS framework
- b. Training workshops for private sector will be conducted to increase awareness and understanding of the proposed new legal and policy frameworks and procedures, guidelines and protocols for access and benefit sharing.
- c. Dissemination of knowledge products.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The risk matrix assigns the level of impact and means for the management of these impacts. These risks and mitigation measures would be further assessed and monitored through project implementation. The project is focused on the development of legislation, policy and administrative and permitting system, that themselves may not have significant environmental or social impacts. However, specific efforts will be made during the formulation of these laws, regulations and systems that they adequately take into account measures to safeguard biodiversity, ensure sustainable resource exploitation and equitable benefit sharing procedures and practices. In such as case, the establishment of legislation and policy on ABS can be overwhelmingly positive from an environmental and social perspective, in that it provides safeguards to

ensure that genetic resources and traditional knowledge are protected and benefits are derived by custodians of these resources. It can also ensure that traditional knowledge effectively contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological stability by providing financial incentives for local communities and assurances that they will receive a fair and equitable distribution of revenues from genetic resource development ventures. The improved legal framework for ABS will require users of genetic resources to obtain FPIC from local communities. These communities will also benefit from MAT requirements as the negotiation process is expected to provide opportunities for alleviating potential environmental and social risks that may be associated with the use of genetic resources under ABS agreements. To manage these social and environmental risks, in particular the legislation, policy and administrative and permitting systems to be developed under the project will be defined through extensive consultations, ensure the review of international best practices, conformity with the Nagoya Protocol and recognize customary rights and cultural norms, etc. The legislation, policy and institutional systems that will be developed through the project will include the following provisions:

- ? Consultation as the basis for negotiation of ABS legislation and other related tools, development of community protocols and documentation of traditional knowledge
- ? Specific regulations and procedures for ensuring fair and equitable distribution of benefits through ABS agreement models and permitting systems
- ? Specific arrangements for monitoring of ABS contacts and the condition of the resource
- ? Use of enhanced guidelines (that include specific measures to assess biological and social impacts) in EIAs for all ABS projects
- ? Capacity building actions to enhance community (including traditional communities) awareness on their rights and benefits from ABS agreements as well as to enhance their capacity and skills in contract negotiations of ABS agreements and management of such agreements
- ? Establishment of appropriate grievance redressal mechanisms for ABS contract conflict resolution
- ? Regulations for bio-prospecting and wild genetic materials collection
- ? Ensure gender sensitive and inclusive approaches to the development legislation and policy and in use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and associated benefit sharing.

Table 3: Risk Matrix and Risk Management Plan

Risks				
Description	Probaibility and risk level	Risk Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
General Risks				

Risk 1: Government and other stakeholder's commitment to the ABS process might be limited	Moderate	The project will strengthen the capacity of government and stakeholders in the process of developing and implementing a national ABS policy and legislation. The project will focus on providing targeted training to CNA, research institutions and agency staff to enhance their capacity on tools in establishing appropriate bio-prospecting protocols, including processing ABS access application, negotiating ABS agreements; compliance monitoring; and development of certificate of origin and FPIC certificate. At the community level and for wider stakeholders, the project will create awareness on the adoption of a national law on ABS, and provisions on including FPIC requirements, the use of model ABS agreements, and relevant provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. By doing so, the project stakeholders will have better understanding of the benefit of ABS framework and increasingly adopt and commit to the process.	Project Director	Implementation
Risk 2: The approval of the legal instruments for ABS might take a long time.	Moderate	Drafting and passing legislation tends to take significant time. The project will ensure that all proposed legislation is at least submitted for approval during the 3 years that it will remain active. The project will implement capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for decision-makers and other key stakeholders at the beginning of the project so that the skills and knowledge are in place early to facilitate the drafting of all related legislation.	Project Director	Implementation
Risk 3: Technical aspects relating to ABS are complex	Moderate	Technical aspects of ABS ? including proper valuation and cost sharing techniques for biodiversity resources ? are somewhat new methods in Jamaica. However, there are enough lessons and good practices globally established to develop ABS framework. The project will draw lessons and practices globally and from the countries in the Caribbean and Latin America region that have advanced implementation of similar ABS projects, many of which have been supported by UNDP. The project will strongly focus on strengthening technical capacity of key government implementers and other relevant stakeholders while developing the policy and legislation for ABS.	Project Director	Implementation
Social and environmental risks from SESP screening				

<p>Risk 4: The commercialization of genetic resources could inadvertently lead to adverse impacts on human rights of the local communities that are custodians of genetic resources (GR) and traditional knowledge (TK), and in particular special interest groups (Maroons, Rastafarians and others). This risk might occur during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is not directly linked to this project which is focused on the development of a national ABS framework.</p> <p>This is a risk that might be triggered during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded hence appropriate mitigation measures are taken by this project.</p> <p>The project intends to put in place a national framework for access and benefit sharing (in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol) that embodies the requirements for Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in future ABS agreements, including fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The project will also support the protection of traditional knowledge of local communities as required by the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>ABS legislation, policy and protocols to be developed under the project will ensure that it strictly complies with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol as it relates to human rights, gender, access and benefit sharing and use of TK in that it will take into consideration customary laws, community protocols and procedures, etc. as defined by Article 12 of the Nagoya Protocol and Article 16 that ensures any materials used would be accessed in accordance with PIC or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities (ILCs) and that MAT has been established.</p> <p>The project will implement the following measures during the development process of the national ABS framework to ensure the protection of human rights of the local communities that are custodians of genetic resources (GR) and traditional knowledge (TK):</p> <p>? The aforesaid ABS framework will fully consider the rights of the special interest groups and holders of GR and TK under the NP, other international laws and national laws</p> <p>? The Special Interest Groups will be represented in the National ABS Working Group, that will guide and oversee the development of the national ABS framework,</p>	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 5: The holders of genetic resources and traditional knowledge might not have the capacity to claim their rights and ownership to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and government agencies may not have the capacity to recognize these rights.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Limited knowledge by local populations of legal rights to resources and knowledge may impede rights-holders from claiming their rights, in particular as it relates to the access and use of GR and ITK, equitable sharing of benefits derived from its use, and the means to monitor ABS agreements.</p> <p>In keeping with Article 22 of the Nagoya Protocol, the project will ensure that capacity building programs are conducted to enhance capacity of government officials and local communities to understand and be able to claim their rights and ownership to GR and TK (Refer Project Document Output 2.2) and as defined by Article 18 of NP in terms of have capacity to develop and reach agreement of use of GR and TK based on MATs.</p> <p>In addition to the measures outlined under Risk 1, the following activities will be undertaken:</p> <p>? Training programs to expose GR and TK holders, including special interest groups on their rights, ability to negotiate ABS agreements and related benefit sharing measures (using FPIC procedures), ability to monitor and control unsustainable exploitation of GRs, and be able to prepare their respective community protocols, document their TK, etc.</p> <p>? The JIPO is a key beneficiary of the project and is expected to continue to provide oversight, technical support, monitoring and extension services to potential future ABS agreements so as to continue to build capacity of the TK holders.</p> <p>? Capacity building activities planned under the project is intended to expand the capacity of the JIPO, IOJ and ACIJ/JMB to support ABS agreements, manage the ITK registers and house the TK databases and ABS CHM, support identification of future bio-prospecting opportunities in consultation with local communities, etc.</p>	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 6: Women, vulnerable and local communities may not have the ability to participate fully in decisions regarding the use, development, benefit sharing and protection of natural resources and natural resources capital assets that might be a serious constraint to their ability to derive appropriate benefits and/or deprive them of access to such resources.</p> <p>This risk might occur during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is not directly linked to this project which is focused on the development of a national ABS framework. This is a risk that might be triggered during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded hence appropriate mitigation measures are taken by this project.</p> <p>The administrative and permitting procedures to be developed through the project would include specific guidelines for FPIC to be undertaken during the development of community protocols and the subsequent development of commercial agreements. These Agreements will therefore include specific requirements to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits on Mutually Agreed Terms, to ensure women and vulnerable communities are proactively involved in decisions on ABS agreements.</p> <p>Article 5 of the Nagoya Protocol calls for fair and equitable benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources would be central to any legislation and/or policy that deals with ABS, but the gender oversight should ensure that the sharing is equitable across men and women as well.</p> <p>In addition to the management measures outlined in Risk 1, the following will additionally be instituted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A gender action plan has been developed which identifies measures to ensure women's participation in project decision-making bodies, participate in the development of the ABS framework, development of templates for community protocols, etc. 2. Special capacity building and training for men and women (as defined under risk 2) will be undertaken <p>The Bureau of Gender Affairs will be part of the ABS Working Group and will provide guidance and support to ensure that there is active women's engagement and that the ABS framework that will be developed will be gender sensitive</p>	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 7: The project promotes a framework that supports the use of genetic resources for commercial purposes that might result in over-exploitation of genetic materials and might impact on biodiversity and species and related community health</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is not directly linked to this project which is focused on the development of a national ABS framework.</p> <p>This is a risk that might be triggered during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded hence appropriate mitigation measures are taken by this project.</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol promotes not only the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the equitable use of genetic resources but also the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Conservation and sustainable use measures will be built into the policies, legislation and regulations. Further, model ABS agreements will also mainstream conservation and sustainable utilization of GR monitored for compliance through the administrative and permitting measures to be introduced through the project, with defined check-points to ensure enforcement of contract obligations. The SESA review of the policies and administrative systems for access to GR (including model ABS agreements and monitoring and enforcement measures) will be undertaken to ensure that these new measures will not have deleterious impacts on the environment once enforced. While the project will only focus on the policy landscape, with no pilot projects implemented, a financial mechanism will be established through the project to channel funds for conservation of biodiversity once the ABS framework is established.</p> <p>The aforementioned measures will entail ensuring compliance with Article 17 of the Nagoya Protocol in ensuring that administrative and permitting procedures for ABS has provisions for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, with appropriately designated checkpoints to monitor regulations.</p> <p>In addition to the management measures outlined above, the following measures will be developed as part of the administrative and permitting system procedures for the implementation of the ABS legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that the templates and guidelines developed to support future ABS agreements include specific measures to (a) assess the status of the GR to be utilized; (b) define sustainable harvest levels and harvesting methods so as to avoid over-exploitation and destructive actions; (c) establish measures to ensure compliance; and (d) 	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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Risk 8: The use of traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources could result in erosion of cultural features	Moderate	<p>This risk is not directly linked to this project which is focused on the development of a national ABS framework.</p> <p>This is a risk that might be triggered during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded hence appropriate mitigation measures are taken by this project.</p> <p>The creation of a legal framework and institutions that regulate the use of traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources may not be effective, due to the lack of monitoring and enforcement.</p> <p>A key objective of the project is the development of legislative protections and other safeguards that ensure that traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources is protected. Particularly through the inclusion of the following measures in the ABS national framework and administrative systems:</p> <p>(i) Meaningful and effective consultation with local communities (holders of GR and TK) so that the sourcing of these resources are only used with the consent of the affected communities, including vulnerable communities (applying of FPIC procedures). This will be ensured by community protocols in relation to access to GR and TK being developed by local communities (including Special Interest Groups and women) to define the rules for access of GR and TK and sharing of benefits. These protocols would set out the communities' cultural values, cultural rights and responsibilities for resource management. These protocols will be developed by this project and before any future ABS agreements are negotiated (once the national ABS framework is in place) so that it provides an agreeable basis for communities to ensure that resource use agreements are made on the terms and conditions set by the community</p> <p>(ii) That procedures for access and benefit sharing will ensure that such agreements are signed by the GR/TK owners based on mutually agreed terms, training programs and that capacity building will take place in local communities, and the internationally recognized certificates for GR/TK will be issued by government.</p> <p>(iii) To support the monitoring and</p>	Project Director	Implementation
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<p>Risk 9: COVID-19 could pose serious difficulties for the project, namely (i) there is a possibility that there might be delays in project start-up on account of shift in government fiscal priorities. This can be further compounded by limited availability of remote means of communication with remote local communities; (ii) effective project implementation and socio-economic hardships; (ii) (iii) could accelerate resource exploitation due to economic disruptions in other livelihoods as a result of reduced demand for certain products and services that might negatively affect future business opportunities for community benefits from genetic resources and TK development</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>If the COVID-19 situation is not contained in the future, it is likely that this might pose difficulties in consultations with local communities and vulnerable populations in terms of their views for the development of legislation, policy and guidelines for equitable benefit sharing and application if necessary, safeguards to protect the rights of local communities. This would necessitate some adjustment and innovative means of project management to adapt to changing situations</p> <p>The project will use agreed Covid-19 protocols (in consultation with the Parish Administration and in line with UN DSS) to reach out to the remote communities, such as the use of masks and social distancing, giving the option to communities to decide if they are comfortable with participating.</p> <p>Current government protocols (Refer Ministry of Health and Wellness: Covid-19 protocols) for the participation of national, parish and local staff will be followed if the Covid19 situation remains unchanged to ensure less likelihood of disease transmission. These actions will be based on the guidance provided by the general government, including the extensive use of remote communication tools.</p> <p>To mitigate risks related to fiscal space, the UNDP RR and GEF Operational Focal Points will support presentations to the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies to guarantee the necessary approvals for project expenditure.</p>	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 10: Unintended negative consequences from changes to ABS development in Jamaica (for example new policies, guidelines and standards) could lead to adverse impacts on cultural heritage, or could restrict access of local communities to resources therein, or increase pressure on sensitive habitats</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>These impacts are likely if social and environmental considerations are not considered in the development of these standards and guidelines. (upstream or policy impacts).</p> <p>Further assessment of the proposed policy, standards, guidelines to be developed under the project will be undertaken to determine the potential upstream environmental and social impacts. The project will carry out a SESA or Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that the ABS policy includes social and environmental considerations and to evaluate interlinkages with relevant economic and social considerations. The SESA is to be applied as part of the process for developing the ABS policy to ensure that potential impacts are addressed (ideally avoided) in the design of the policy. For guidance see the OECD DAC guidelines 'Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment' (2006), available at http://www.oecd.org/environment/environment-development/37353858.pdf.</p>	<p>Project Director</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
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<p>Risk 11. Benefit-sharing agreements drafted between users and providers of genetic resources during implementation of the national ABS policy might not meet national labour conditions, use child labour, forced labour, promote discriminatory working conditions, or lead to research and development of genetic resources that may cause occupational health and safety risks, release pollutants, generate waste or promote the significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is not directly linked to this project which is focused on the development of a national ABS framework.</p> <p>This is a risk that might be triggered during implementation of the national ABS framework once this project has concluded hence appropriate mitigation measures are taken by this project.</p> <p>The project will draft templates for model benefit-sharing agreements with standard provisions to ensure that future benefit-sharing agreements negotiated between users and providers of genetic resources (once this project has concluded) meet national labour conditions, prevent the use child and forced labour, or lead to research and development of genetic resources that may cause occupational health and safety risks, release of pollutants, generate waste or promote the significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water.</p>		
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Overall Risk	Moderate	<p>The proposed overall risk category for this project is moderate as 5 of the 8 social and environmental risks identified above - such as most under standard 6 - will not be triggered during the lifetime of this project, but during implementation of the national ABS framework.</p> <p>This project will not include on-the-ground activities with direct impacts for nature or indigenous peoples and local communities. The project will develop a national ABS framework to be implemented in the future by the government, users, and providers of genetic resources. It is important to note that future implementation of this ABS framework is not covered by this project and will depend on interest and demand from potential national or international users of genetic resources. Access to these resources may or may not involve indigenous peoples and local communities. Users may want to access these resources from public land such as national parks where the provider could be the government. This is why expected risks and impacts of access activities on local communities may be completely absent or limited in time and scale.</p> <p>This project will not prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) because these future risks will be identified in accordance to specific circumstances related to future genetic resources to be accessed, users, and providers of these resources that may or may not include local communities. Based on these circumstances potential risks (such as those noted in this SESP) will be identified in a future time with a reasonable degree of certainty and addressed through application of standard good practice and recommendations included in ABS regulations and standard provisions of benefit-sharing agreements proposed by this project.</p> <p>The ABS governance framework designed by this project will ensure the meaningful involvement of Special Interest Groups and communities in designing the policy, legislative and regulations on ABS. The project inherently since design, advances principles of FPIC and will support Jamaica in creating an ABS policy regulation to ensure the equitable</p>		
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- Since the project is about establishing a framework (policy, legislation and administrative procedures, the latter for ensuring free and fair sharing of benefits from ABS agreements and monitoring and regulating such contracts), the indirect nature of the project means that the risk is limited in scale and only likely to provide a tangible risk on the long-term, if the issues identified above are not adequately addressed in the development and application of appropriate legislation, policy, administrative and permitting systems, community protocols and other safeguards for use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The development of the ABS framework for Jamaica will follow the Articles of the NP that are governed by principles of Free, Prior, Informed consent (FPIC) and legally binding Mutually Agreed Terms (MATs) in the future negotiation of ABS agreements and associated benefit sharing that are adequately enforced and monitored.

The potential risks recognized by the project will be managed through the following actions:

- ? The ABS framework (policy, legislation and administrative and permitting systems) will fully consider the rights of the special interest groups and holders of GR and TK under the Nagoya Protocol (NP), other international laws and national laws.
- ? The Special Interest Groups will be represented in the National ABS Working Group, that will guide and oversee the development of the national ABS framework
- ? The project will carry out a SESA or Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that the ABS policy includes social and environmental considerations and to evaluate interlinkages with relevant economic and social considerations. For guidance see the OECD DAC guidelines 'Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment' (2006), available at <http://www.oecd.org/environment/environment-development/37353858.pdf>.
- ? Active participation of representatives of special interest groups and GR and TK holders in consultation and training programs
- ? The community protocols will include provisions to obtain FPIC, identify and ensure bio-prospecting agreements (developed under MAT) recognize local governance and leadership structures and work within these parameters.
- ? The Jamaican Intellectual Property Office (JIPO) that is responsible for IPR related matters in Jamaica will be part of the ABS working group and will oversee and guide the integration of rights related concerns into the national ABS frameworks to be developed;
- ? Implementation of the Gender Action plan to ensure gender participation and the national framework being developed is gender sensitivity; and
- ? Establishment of a Grievance Mechanism (Annex 8) to ensure that any conflicts are adequately mitigated during project development

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Implementing Partner: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Jamaica, and the Country Programme. The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC).[1] The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified

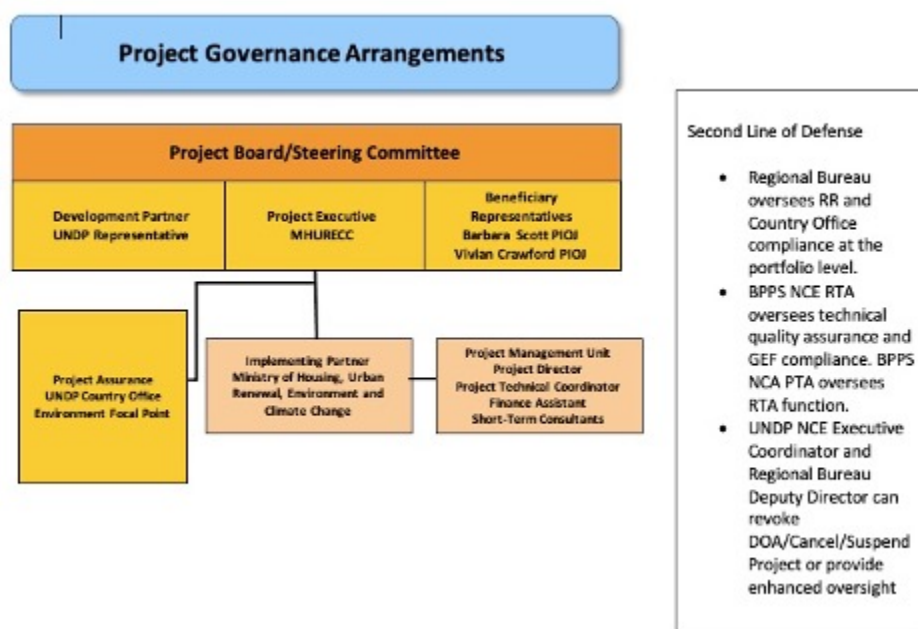
in this signed Project Document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in the UNDP Project Document. There will be no Responsible Parties in charge of delivering outputs for this project.

Project Steering Committee: The Project Steering Committee (PSC)⁶⁸ will serve as the Project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year. The PSC will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit (PMU) including corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will consist of MHURECC as the Project Executive, UNDP as the Development Partner; The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) as beneficiaries. Invited to take seat in the PSC are further: Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation; National Environment and Planning Agency; and Ministry of Finance and Public Service (MoFPS); and Civil Society representatives. The PSC will play two mandatory roles a) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner and b) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner.

Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Project Management Unit: A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established and hosted by MHURECC in Kingston. The PMU will consist of a Project Director, an existing high-level staff of MHURECC who will be overall responsible for the oversight and day-to-day management of the project. The Project specific staff will include a Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) responsible for overseeing the technical aspects of the project (about 85% of time). He/she will be hired full-time contract for 3 years. The PTC will report to the Project Director and will be in close consultation as necessary with the UNEP GEF Task Manager for all of the Project's substantive technical issues. He/she will oversee the ABS processes including revision of policies and guidelines, capacity building, knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and M&E. He/she will also be responsible for ensuring project quality and the provision of technical oversight for all project activities and the delivery of its outputs. The PTC will support and coordinate the activities of all partners, staff, and consultants and oversee the monitoring of the implementation of the Project results agreement, safeguard related aspects, etc. In addition, the PTC will provide about 15% of the time to support the PD in overseeing some management aspects related to the technical components of the Project. The Project Technical Coordinator will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted (Refer Annex 2 of the UNDP Project Document for detailed terms of reference of the Project Director, Project Technical Coordinator and Finance Assistant).

ABS Working Group: The ABS Working Group is an inter-agency group comprising officials with expertise in various aspects of ABS and is responsible for the elaboration and implementation of Jamaica's national ABS strategy. The working group is chaired by the MHURECC. The group is the basis of the ABS committee and outputs from this project will be submitted to the group for consideration and approval. The current ABS Working Group will be expanded to include private sector and representatives for Special Interest Groups and/or holders of genetic resources and TK.



[1] Until September 2020: Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC).

68 Also called Project Board.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Consistency with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica (2016-2021). The NBSAP recognized that one of the significant gaps in the implementation of ABS agreements is the absence of any parliamentary legislation or policy that addresses access to genetic resources or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits. The main gaps and challenges concerning access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of their benefits in Jamaica are identified as follows:

- 1) Establishing a process to identify and build consensus on national objectives and priorities in the form of a policy on access and benefit sharing
- 2) Establishing a sound legal framework for governing access to Jamaica's genetic resources;
- 3) Consultations with key stakeholder groups with prescriptive rights to biodiversity groups;

4) Preserving traditional knowledge and innovations

It also recognized that main challenge is that traditional knowledge is used to develop commercial products, such as, plant-based medicines, health products and cosmetics, as well as other products made from or incorporating genetic material, such as handicrafts and clothes. Traditional knowledge has increasingly been used to develop new products and techniques without the involvement and consent of the holders of such knowledge, who have also received none of the resulting benefits. JIPO has been developed to address this challenge by offering patent and trade mark rights to originators. The NBSAP also identified the need for greater public awareness and promotion on the use of traditional knowledge and the protection of intellectual property.

Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2019) defined that by 2021, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of local communities, at all relevant levels.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

A part of knowledge management, the project establish a range of tools to enhance learning and application of ABS related approaches within the country, as means to promote the wise and sustainable use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge for the benefit of the country and the local communities. The project will support the preparation of knowledge exchange events and materials, including documentation of ABS-related procedures and practices. It would also strengthen the country's capacity to report to the Nagoya Protocol on the overall achievement of the project's objective to increase Jamaica's readiness to accede to the Nagoya Protocol. It will also support the development of a roadmap for ABS in the country. The project will also support the documentation of traditional knowledge of 'Special Interest Groups' to avoid the erosion of cultural practices and justify increased public investments support to safeguard its use. Sub-national workshops will be held to facilitate dissemination of information of Nagoya Protocol application for sharing of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to increase awareness, in particular among special interest groups to ensure that they are aware of their rights and benefits from the genetic resources and traditional knowledge that they hold. It would also develop an ABS roadmap for Jamaica that provides a framework for: (i) identifying genetic resources and associated TK in the country; (ii) details the taxonomy, ecosystem analysis and other possible means to inventory and catalogue existing knowledge about GR and TK; and (iii) a means to map out the potential GR and TK commercial users. This work will be undertaken with overall coordination between JIPO, IOJ and NEPA. Most important, the project will help Jamaica report to the Nagoya Protocol and support the country to accede to the Protocol.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan (UNDP Project Document, page 73-82) details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

The Project Technical Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the (i) development and execution a monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) and facilitate the mid-term and terminal reviews; (ii) be responsible for monitoring of technical progress, identify measures for course correction and adjustmentl guiding the M&E process as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required; (iii) manage and monitor the project risks ? including social and environmental risks ? including those initially identified in the ProDoc and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; (iv) monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; (v) monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators and (vi) support the terminbal evaluation of the project.

The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project?s final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

The Project Implementing Partner(MHURECC) is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Technical Coordinator as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

Inception Workshop and Report will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
8. Formally launch the Project.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date). The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(add date included on cover page of this project document)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Table 4: Monitoring & Evaluation Plan Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget				
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Co-financing	Time frame
Inception Workshop & Report	MHURECC	4,000		Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement.
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework. Monitoring SESP	Project Technical Coordinator	10,494 (Cost of technical coordinator time for M&E plus travel)		Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office ^[1] Project Director	Project Director		Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Technical Coordinator	Covered under PTC costs		On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2]		Annually
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators		25,500 (UNDP)	30th April 2025
Total indicative Cost (GEF)		14,494		
Total Indicative Co-financing Cost (UNDP)			25,500	
Total Indicative Cost (GEF + UNDP)				39,994

^[1] Or equivalent for regional or global project

^[2] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

^[1] Or equivalent for regional or global project

^[2] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

There are many direct project beneficiaries. First, MHURECC, sector and Parish staff and community members will improve their knowledge and skills in access and benefit sharing and the wise and profitable use of its genetic resources. This will be achieved through the project's capacity-building program for about 400 trainees (of whom 40% would be likely to be women) and through participation the development of policy and legislation for access and benefit sharing. Gender mainstreaming will be an important consideration for the successful implementation of the project. While some gender disparities still exist in areas of training opportunities, participation and decision making, in the project, special measures have been included in the project to incentivise and prioritise women's engagement, as well as ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in policies, regulations and practices relating to ABS in the country.

However, on the longer-term, local socio-economic benefits could potentially accrue to the communities that reside in the country and are the holders of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. Through the support for policy, legislation and institutional structures for ABS in the country, the project will institute legal and administrative mechanisms that will enable community and special interest groups who are custodians of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to directly benefit from their conservation efforts. Such benefits would accrue through partnership arrangements between public and private sector and local communities for bio-prospecting and commercialization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The overall intent of the project is to develop an ABS framework for access and benefit sharing of the country's genetic resources to generate economic benefit to the nation as a whole, its people, business firms and local and indigenous communities, in the form of business, employment, technology transfer and capacity development.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please see attached the Social and Environmental Screening Plan (SESP).

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6220 Jamaica ABS SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDGs 5, 10, and 11				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): <i>UNDAF: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources</i>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To strengthen the national policy, legal and institutional framework on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.	Indicator 1: <u>Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11.</u> Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) actively engaged in supporting the development of policy and legislation and trained in application of ABS rules and procedures and administrative and permitting procedures for negotiation of ABS contracts	<i>Baseline number of project beneficiaries = 0</i>	<i>Around 200 persons (at least 40% women)</i>	<i>At least 400 persons composed of at least 40% women</i>
	Indicator 2: National ABS Policy, including regulations protecting TK that comply with the Nagoya Protocol and facilitate accession to the Protocol	<i>Elements of ABS provisions exist in a multitude of national policies, there is no overarching policy that governs its application</i>	<i>Gap analysis completed and draft ABS policy under discussion and consultation</i> <i>Documentation to accede to the Nagoya Protocol prepared and approved by government authorities</i>	<i>National ABS policy approved by Cabinet</i> <i>Jamaica becomes a party to the Nagoya Protocol</i>

Project component 1	Designing of national policy, legal and institutional frameworks to create readiness for acceding to the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol			
Project Outcome1 Legislative, institutional and policy measures for ABS and Nagoya Protocol compliance are developed with the participation of key stakeholders, including local communities and special interest groups	Indicator 3 : Guiding documents, manuals and other complementary legal instruments developed for implementation of the ABS law, in particular compliance and monitoring of ABS agreements, protection and registration of traditional knowledge, commercialization and financial mechanisms to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements for conservation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, sustainable use of genetic resources and sharing of benefits with resource and traditional knowledge holders.	None exists	Timelines established along with institutional arrangements for development of guiding documents, manuals and other complementary legal instruments developed for implementation of the ABS law	Draft guiding documents, manuals and other complementary legal instruments prepared based on the ABS law, including (i) procedures for ensuring compliance and monitoring of ABS agreements, (ii) protection and registration of traditional knowledge, (iii) commercialization of genetic resources and TK; and (iv) and financial mechanisms to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements for conservation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, sustainable use of genetic resources and sharing of benefits with resource and traditional knowledge holders.
	Indicator 4: Legal/financial statutes, manual and guidelines for the creation of a financial mechanism to channel proceeds of ABS agreements for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use developed	A Plant Resources Fund for channeling funds from material transfers agreements. A new Fund will be required in response to the needs of improved ABS legal framework	Review and analysis of the Plant Resources Fund, identifying potential for modification of this Fund, or creation of a new funding mechanism for ABS generated resources	Legal and financial statutes, manual and guidelines for the creation of a Fund for transferring money from all genetic resources agreements that would be specifically dedicated for the conservation of biodiversity in Jamaica. Also includes manual/guidelines for setting up financial mechanism

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<p>Output 1.1: A national ABS committee is established and operational under the competent national authority/ies (CNA) for the Nagoya Protocol (NP), bringing together representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups and advising the CNA(s) on NP readiness and strategic policy matters.</p> <p>Output 1.2: A national policy for AB, including regulation to protect traditional knowledge, developed based on outcome of a comprehensive stock taking exercise of lessons and experiences</p> <p>Output 1.3: The drafting Jamaica's new ABS legislative measures is ensured, with ample stakeholder consultations that include local communities</p> <p>Output 1.4: Legal/financial statutes, manual and guidelines for a financial mechanism to channel and reinvest proceeds from ABS agreements towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components</p>
Component 2	Capacity building for operationalization of the ABS policy and regulations on access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and its traditional knowledge

<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>An administrative on-line access and permitting system for ABS bio-prospecting established and operational in tandem with achieving Nagoya Protocol readiness</p>	<p>Indicator 5: Administrative and permitting system for ABS developed and approved</p>	<p><i>No guidance, circulars or manual exists for the ABS permitting and monitoring system</i></p>	<p><i>Draft administrative and permitting system under discussion and check points identified</i></p>	<p><i>Administrative and permitting systems for ABS developed and approved as measured by final drafts:</i></p> <p><i>a) Guidance document on obtaining PIC for access to genetic resources and for TK associated to genetic resources</i></p> <p><i>(b) Guidance document for negotiation of agreements/contracts on use of genetic resources and associated TK and for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits;</i></p> <p><i>(c) Dossier for application of access permit and model agreements on ABS</i></p> <p><i>(d) Designation of 1-2 check points;</i></p> <p><i>(e) Guidance document for ensuring transparency on compliance and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources and associated TK</i></p> <p><i>(f) Templates for model benefit-sharing agreements with standard provisions to be used by future users and providers of genetic resources. These provisions must include reference to the need to prevent potential risks such as violation of national labour conditions, discriminatory working conditions, child and forced labour or research and development of genetic resources that may cause occupational health and safety risks, release of pollutants, generation of waste or promotion of the significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water.</i></p>
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	Indicator 6: Change in capacities of national Implementation Partner (MHURECC) ABS implementation as shown by an increase in UNDP ABS capacity development scorecard	<i>Limited national capacity for ABS implementation as shown by UNDP ABS capacity development score of 15</i>	<i>Increase in capacity as measured by ABS capacity development scorecard by 20 points</i>	<i>At least 25 point increase in national capacity for ABS implementation as measured by UNDP ABS capacity development scorecard from baseline of 15</i>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<p>Output 2.1: An administrative on-line access and permitting system and check-points to enable implementation of the national ABS law is established.</p> <p>Output 2.2: An integrated, gender responsive and targeted capacity building and awareness program directed at Competent National Authority (CNA), National Focal Point (NFP) and related agencies and stakeholders on the various aspects of ABS management.</p> <p>Output 2.3: A system to document and protect Traditional Knowledge developed and operationalized</p>			
Component 3	Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation			
Outcome 3 A participatory and gender sensitive M&E framework effectively contributes to institutional, community and corporate learning on ABS	Indicator 7: Number of new knowledge products generated to share knowledge on implementation of ABS legislation, policy and practice	<i>None</i>	<i>At least two new knowledge management products developed and disseminated</i>	<i>At least five new knowledge management products developed and disseminated. They include training manuals for negotiators of benefit-sharing agreements taking into account the business models of industries that use genetic resources.</i>
	Indicator 8: Functional National ABS Clearing House Mechanism established to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange	<i>CHM exists for biodiversity established under CBD</i>	<i>Review and strengthening of CHM (CBD) to integrate ABS activities.</i> <i>Guidance document on procedures for use of the ABS Clearing-House Mechanism within existing CBD CHM defined</i>	<i>A national ABS Clearing House Mechanism functional as part of the existing CHM for CBD</i>

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<p>Output 3.1: Functional role of National ABS Clearing House Mechanism extended to promote technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange</p> <p>Output 3.2: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented</p> <p>Output 3.3: Knowledge management contributes to learning and strengthens national reporting to the Nagoya Protocol</p>
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comment	Agency Response	Reference
GEFSec Review 15th March 2022		
1. We could not find the Letter of Endorsement ? if you know where is it, kindly let us know. Otherwise, please ask the Agency to get it	LOE attached in the portal	
2. Please ask the Agency to remove the decimals from the GEF Financing Amount in all the correspondent Tables (A, B and D) as well as in the budget table	The decimal points have been removed in all tables	Refer Table A, B and D of GEF CEO ER
3. On PMC proportionality: There is no proportionality in the co-financing contribution to PMC. If the GEF contribution is kept at 9.4%, for a co-financing of \$2,598,000 the expected contribution to PMC must be around \$244,212 instead of \$204,949 (which is 7.8%). As the costs associated with the project management have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to the PMC, the GEF contribution and the co-financing contribution must be proportional, which means that the GEF contribution to PMC might be decreased and the co-financing contribution to PMC might be increased to reach a similar level. Please ask the Agency to amend either by increasing the co-financing portion and/or by reducing the GEF portion	This is now rectified in terms of the proportion of GEF vs co-financing for PMC costs	Refer Table B of GEF CEO ER
4. Co-financing (comment provided by Seo-Jeong): Northern Caribbean University: change ?Private sector? to ?Other?	This is rectified	Refer Table C of GEF CEO ER

5. Budget table:

(i) The total of component 3 in the budget table is without numbers ? please ask the Agency to amend

(ii) In Section 6 it is said that the ?Project specific staff will include a Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) responsible for combining policy-oriented activities and providing technical support and coordination of the project related activities, enduring timely advice and guidance for the implementation of the policy, legislation, and institutional aspects of the project.? However, the costs of this position (\$90,000) are charged entirely to the project?s components. Per Guidelines, the costs associated with the project?s execution have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to PMC. Requesting the costs associated with the execution of the project to be covered by the PMC (at least partially in this case) is reasonable ? by so doing, asking the proponents to utilize both portions allocated to PMC (GEF portion and co-financing portion) is also reasonable. That said, when the situation merits (i.e. not enough co-financing funds, which for this projects is not the case), the project?s staff could be charged to the project?s components with ?clear Terms of Reference describing unique outputs linked to the respective component? (paragraph 4 ? page 42 of the Guidelines). For this project, the co-financing portion allocated to PMC can go up to 244K (see comment 3 above), and out of 2.8 million of co-financing, 509K (18%) is represented in in grants. Please ask the Agency to amend.

Thank you for the comments:

(i) This is now rectified

(ii) Sorry for the lack of clarity regarding the role of the Project Technical Coordinator, that has now been corrected. The PMU will consist of a Project Director, an existing high-level staff of MHURECC who will be overall responsible for the oversight and day-to-day management of the project (as part of the government co-financing contribution). Given, the very technical nature of the project, in particular the need to ensure that the policy, legislative and institutional aspects related to the ABS national framework is well coordinated; defined through a very consultative process (including various sector agencies, research and academic institutions, private sector and local communities that include traditional and special interest communities; building on traditional knowledge and complementing on-going genetic resources and traditional knowledge activities across various sectors and institutions necessitates having a technical specialist to coordinate, manage and support this effort. This is the reason for having a full time Project Technical Coordinator (PTC) who will be responsible for overseeing the technical aspects of the project (about 85% of time). The PTC will report to the Project Director and will be in close consultation as necessary with the UNEP GEF Task Manager for all of the Project?s

(i) Refer---Annex 1

(ii) Refer GEFCEO ER Section 6 and Annex 2 of the UNDP Project Documents for detailed TORs

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
 (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	SubTotal	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]

Equipment	<p>Information Technology Equipment (\$33,659)</p> <p>(i) IT equipment and software (laptops, licensing software, external harddrives) - \$8,569</p> <p>(ii) IT equipment and software for implementation of community and TK protocols such as scanners, computers, servers, networking and licensing software, cameras (\$25,000)</p>		33569			33569		33569	MHURE CC
Equipment	<p>Information Technology Equipment = \$39,502</p> <p>(i) Software and equipment (computers, scanners, servers, networking, licensing software, etc.) for CHM in Year 2 = \$29,502</p> <p>(ii) IT equipment for project team for awareness in Year 1 = \$10,000</p>				39502			39502	MHURE CC

Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services ? Imp Partn = \$15,300 Project technical coordinator at \$30,000.00/year for 3 years dispersed across 3 components at \$15,300 (of total of \$90,000)			15300	15300			15300	MHURE CC
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services ? Imp Partn = \$29,600 Project technical coordinator at \$30,000.00/year for 3 years dispersed across 3 components at \$29,600 (of total of \$90,000)		29600		29600			29600	MHURE CC
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual services ? Implementing Partner = \$24,100 Project technical coordinator at \$30,000/year for 3 years dispersed across 3 components at \$24,100 (of total of \$90,000)	24100			24100			24100	MHURE CC

Contractual services-Individual	Contractual services ? Implementing Partner = \$9,000 (i) Project technical coordinator at \$30,000.00/year for 3 years dispersed across 3 components at \$9,000 (of total of \$90,000)				0	9000		9000	MHURE CC
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services-Imp Partn = \$57,000 (i) Finance Assistant at 15,000/year for 3 years = \$45,000. (ii) Project technical coordinator at \$30,000/year for 3 years dispersed across 3 components at \$12,000 (of total of \$90,000)				0		57000	57000	MHURE CC
Contractual services-Company	Contractual services ? Companies = \$45,000 Consultant firm to document and disseminate knowledge management products, including ABS Road, National Report to NP spread over 3 years (total of 75 days@\$600.00 = \$45,000			45000	45000			45000	MHURE CC

Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services ? Firm = \$42,000 Contractual firm to develop national ABS permitting system (tool kits, manual, guidelines, electronic permitting systems, etc.) in Years 2 and 3 = \$42,000		42000		42000			42000	MHURE CC
International Consultants	International Consultant to undertake strategic environmental and social assessment in Year 2 - 30 days@\$900/day = \$27,000 (GEF Funding)			27000	27000			27000	MHURE CC
International Consultants	International Consultants = \$28,000 International consultant to provide technical support for ABS policy development, legislation support and development of financial instrument for channeling ABS resources to conservation in Year 1 and 2 ? 40 days at @\$700 /day = \$28,000	28000			28000			28000	MHURE CC

International Consultants	International Consultants = \$35,000							
	(i) International consultant to provide technical guidance for developing an ABS administrative and permitting system and prepare guidelines, manuals etc. in Year 2 and 3 ? 25 days @\$700/day = \$ 17,500							
	(ii) International consultant to provide support for capacity building programs in Year 1 and 2 ? 10 days @\$700/day = \$7,000			35000			35000	MHURE CC
	(iii) International consultant to support development of TK protocols and documentation in Year 2 - 15 days @\$700/day = \$10,500		35000					

Local Consultants	<p>Local Consultants = \$40,500</p> <p>(i) Local consultant to expand parameters of central port to include information on ABS and training staff in Year 2? 50 days@600/day = \$30,000.</p> <p>(ii) Gender specialist to provide gender sensitive training and oversight over 3 years ? 21 days@\$500 /day = \$10,500</p>			40500				40500	MHURE CC
Local Consultants	<p>Local Consultants = \$69,000</p> <p>(i) Local consultant to conduct capacity needs assessment and implement capacity building programs for 3 years ? 50 days@\$600/day = \$30,000.</p> <p>(ii) Local consultant to facilitate consultations with local communities and develop TK registry including operational guidelines and protocols in Year 2 ? 65 days @\$600/day = \$39,000</p>		69000		69000			69000	MHURE CC

	Local Consultants = \$81,000 (i) Local consultant (policy expert) to support ABS policy development in Year 1 - 45 days at @\$600/day = 27,000 (ii) Local consultant (legal expert) to support ABS legislation and associated manuals, guidelines etc. development in Year 2 ? 50 days @\$600/day = \$30,000 (iii) Local consultant (financial expert) to support development of financial instruments and associated rules in Year 2 ? 40 days @\$600/day = \$24,000	81000			81000			81000	MHURE CC
Local Consultants		81000							
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop in Year 1 = \$10,000				0	4000		4000	MHURE CC

Training, Workshop s, Meetings	Training, workshop, conference = \$33,000 (i) Training for government staff to use CHM and information flow in Year 2 = \$5,500 (ii) Training workshops for gender mainstreaming in Year 1 and Year 2 = \$10,000 (iii) Consultative workshops to gather information on knowledge management products and national report to NP through 3 years = \$10,000 (v) End of Project workshop to share lessons in Year 3 = \$7,500			33000				33000	MHURE CC
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<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Training, workshops and Conferences = \$34,650 (i) Consultative workshops and training with ABS WG and CNAs and other key players for permitting systems in Year 2 and 3 = \$4,000 (ii) Consultative training workshops and events for capacity development for 3 years = \$23,150 (iii) Consultative workshops for development and implementation of community and TK protocols in Year 2 = \$7,500</p>		<p>34,650</p>	<p> </p>		<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p>34,650</p>	<p>MHURE CC</p>
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<p>Training, workshops and conferences = \$36,500</p> <p>(i) Meetings costs of ABS working committee, parliamentary meetings, policy-makers meetings/work shop for sensitization on ABS related matters etc. at \$2,500/year for 3 years = \$7,500</p> <p>(ii) Consultations workshops for development of ABS policy ? 3 workshops in Year 1 (50 participants) at \$2,000/meeting = \$6,000</p> <p>(iii) Community consultation workshops for policy development ? 6 workshops in Year 1 at \$1,250 /workshop = \$7,500</p> <p>(iv) Consultations workshops for development of ABS legislation ? 3 workshops in Year 2 (50 participants) at \$3,000/meeting = \$9,000.</p> <p>(v) Community consultation workshops for ABS legislation development ? 6 workshops in Year 2 at \$1,250/workshop = \$7,500</p> <p>(vi) Consultative</p>									<p>MHURE CC</p>
<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>		<p>36,500</p>			<p>36,500</p>			<p>36,500</p>	

Travel	Travel = \$10,500 (i) Travel and accommodation expenses for participants at policy development and coordination workshop - \$5,000.00 in Year 1 (ii) Travel and accommodation expenses for participants at ABS legislation development workshop - \$5,500 in Year 2	10500			10500			10500	MHURE CC
Travel	Travel (\$1,494) for local communities to attend inception workshop				0	1,494		1,494	MHURE CC
Travel	Travel = \$22,750 (i) Travel and accommodation for conduct of training workshops at \$4,500/year for first 2 years and \$3,750 for Year 3 = \$12,750 (ii) Travel expenses for consultative meetings with local communities to develop TK registry and protocols in Year 2 = \$10,000		22750		22750			22750	MHURE CC

Travel	Travel = \$9,000 Travel for project staff for 3 years (\$3,000/year) = \$9,000				0		9000		MHURE CC
Office Supplies	Supplies (\$13,100) (i) Supplies, stationery, and materials to document TK (\$13,100)		13100		13100		13100		MHURE CC
Office Supplies	Supplies = \$8,300 Supplies for PMU for 3 years (stationery, materials, etc.)= \$8,300				0		8300		MHURE CC
Office Supplies	Supplies (\$3,000.00) Supplies, stationery, and materials for operationalization of CHM (\$3,000.00)			3000	3000		3000		MHURE CC
Other Operating Costs	(i) Preparation of KM and awareness materials for 3 Years = \$39,332. Year 1 = 11,996, Year 2 = 16,000, Year 3 11,336			39,332	39,332		39,332		MHURE CC

<p>Other Operating Costs</p>	<p>Audio Visual & Print Prod. = \$17,500 (i) Professional services for edit, layout and format of ABS policy document in Year 1 = \$5,000 (ii) Professional services for edit, layout and format of ABS legal document, manuals, guidelines etc. in Year 2 =\$10,000 (iii) professional fee for printing and audio- visual related expenses to design the components of the proposed ABS Fund - \$2,500</p>	<p>17500</p>			<p>17500</p>			<p>17500</p>	<p>MHURE CC</p>
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Other Operating Costs	AV & Print Production costs = \$18,000 (i) Professional services for edit, layout and format manuals, protocols and other related permitting systems in Year 2 and 3 = \$6,000 (ii) Professional services for preparation of training manuals, materials and visuals for 3 years = \$12,000								
			18,000		18,000			18,000	MHURE CC
		197,600	297,669	242,634	737,903	14,494	74,300	826,697	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required

clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).