



# REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project Title:</b> Developing a national framework on access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources and traditional knowledge as a strategy to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Morocco			
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID:	5605
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4953
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (Ministère Délégué chargé de l'Environnement)	Submission Date:	April 20, 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):	N/A	Project Agency Fee (\$):	77,215
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>			

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				Grant Amount	Co-financing
BD-4: Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	Outcome 4.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the CBD provisions <i>Indicator 4.1: National ABS frameworks operational score as recorded by the GEF tracking tool (to be developed)</i>	Access and benefit sharing Agreements that recognize the core ABS principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.	GEF TF	812,785	1,250,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				<b>812,785</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>

### B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in Morocco by developing and implementing a national framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) consistent with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol						
Project Component	Grant Type <sup>1</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					Indicative Grant Amount	Indicative Co-financing
1. Developing a national framework on ABS consistent with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol	TA	1.1 Comprehensive national law(s) on ABS in line with the Nagoya Protocol adopted by Morocco  1.2 Regulatory and	1.1 A national law on ABS prepared and submitted for adoption to the Moroccan Parliament that addresses intellectual property rights (IPR), is in line with the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol (NP) and related international instruments, and is adapted to national circumstances following stakeholder consultation and participation.	GEF	279,643	663,636

<sup>1</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

		<p>institutional frameworks including an ABS national authority established, to facilitate the implementation of the national ABS law and related policies.</p> <p>1.3 An effective benefit sharing mechanism established and ABS model agreement developed</p> <p>1.4 A national inventory and system for the protection of confidential and non-confidential Traditional Knowledge (TK) is established.</p>	<p>1.2 A regulatory framework and supporting policies as well as an institutional framework (including national competent authorities and supporting measures) defined and established, enabling implementation of the national ABS law, providing legal certainty, clarity and transparency for commercial and research purposes.</p> <p>1.3 A strategy and system for the identification, recording, inventorying and protection of TK, including PIC, MAT and Community Protocols.</p> <p>1.4 Effective mechanisms (e.g. through endowment, sinking or revolving funds) for receiving and sharing benefits from ABS agreements for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.</p>			
2. Building capacity for implementing the national ABS framework	TA	<p>2.1 Capacity of existing and/or newly established agencies competent and otherwise relevant for ABS implementation improved as shown by an increase of at least 30% in UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard</p> <p>2.2 At least 50% of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry players targeted by the campaign are aware of and understand the national ABS law and regulations as well as the CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK (KAP evaluation).</p> <p>2.3 National depositories/ databases established and</p>	<p>2.1: Coordination mechanisms established between the different in-country institutions involved in the implementation of the national ABS framework.</p> <p>2.2a: Training materials developed on the national ABS framework and related regulations</p> <p>2.2b: Targeted trainings for Competent Authorities (CA), Focal Points (FP) and related agencies (100 staff) on processing ABS access applications, negotiating ABS agreements, facilitating access to genetic resources, compliance monitoring, monitoring bio-prospecting projects, handling issues under the Nagoya Protocol, etc.</p> <p>2.2c: Consultation and training workshops for at least 200 representatives from amongst other key stakeholder groups – academia, private sector, and potential GR-provider communities or their representatives</p> <p>2.3: Development of templates, guidance manuals and training programs on the national ABS framework (ABS procedures for users and providers of genetic resources, PIC protocols, ABS agreement negotiation strategies, ABS-related IP, customary law, bio-prospecting and research procedures, etc.); and dissemination to relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions and local</p>	GEF	459,253	421,364

		regularly updated: for potential and actual ABS agreements and value chains; potential users and providers of genetic resources; and ex-situ collections of genetic and biochemical resources.	communities including through dedicated trainings.  2.4: ABS model agreement that facilitates the negotiation of monetary (i.e. upfront payments and royalties) and non- monetary (i.e. training/research opportunities) benefits between users and providers of genetic resources.  2.5: Public awareness materials and campaigns aimed at key stakeholder groups regarding the national ABS and TK framework.  2.6: Assessment of knowledge, skills and practices (KAP) targeting specific stakeholder groups			
Subtotal					<b>738,896</b>	<b>1,085,000</b>
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>2</sup>					<b>73,889</b>	<b>165,000</b>
<b>Total project costs</b>					<b>812,785</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>

### C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Morocco	Grant	100,000
National Government	Government of Morocco	In kind	100,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	50,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	GIZ	Grant	1,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>1,250,000</b>

### D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF-TF	Biodiversity	Morocco	812,785	77,215	890,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>812,785</b>	<b>77,215</b>	<b>890,000</b>

### E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	102,000	240,000	342,000
National/Local Consultants	174,000	360,000	534,000

### F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

<sup>2</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

## G. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Target	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	NA
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	NA
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	NA
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	NA
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	NA
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	NA
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	NA
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	NA
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	NA
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	1 Country

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>3</sup>

#### A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

N/A (no changes since PIF approval)

#### A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

N/A (no changes since PIF approval)

#### A.3. The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

Since the PIF was submitted to the GEF on 01 October 2013, the UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme in ABS has further grown and built its project portfolio, programme and capacity in the field of ABS. The UNDP-GEF portfolio presently includes ABS projects in 14 further countries (Argentina, Bhutan, Cameroon, China, Cook Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, South Africa and Vietnam). It also includes the development of a new global UNDP-GEF full-size project on "Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol" (GEF # 5731,

<sup>3</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

at PIF stage), which aims to support up to 25 countries that have completed national strategies-plans and/or NBSAPs or National Reports that include explicit references to national ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol; it will take into account a preliminary assessment of needs not already covered by current ABS investments. The growing recognition of the UNDP-GEF ABS work is reflected by an intervention by the UNDP-GEF Global Adviser on ABS to the UN General Assembly in October 2013. Increased capacity on ABS in the UNDP-GEF team and strengthened collaboration with the GIZ ABS Capacity Development Initiative will help and enrich national implementation in Morocco (which already is a collaborative endeavour with GIZ).

#### **A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address.**

N/A (no changes since PIF approval)

#### **A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning**

Please refer to §86-95 and Table 5 in Section II, Part 2 *Incremental Cost Analysis* in the Project Document.

#### **A.6. Risks**

A more thorough risk analysis than that of the PIF has been carried out and is contained in the PRODOC – please refer to Table 2 in Section I, Part 2 – *Project Risks* (after §51).

#### **A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives**

Please see A.3 above. Through the technical oversight provided by the UNDP-GEF Global Adviser on ABS and his projects team, coordinated in-out5 and cross-learning can be assured between the here-proposed project and the learning from the new global UNDP-GEF project “Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol” (GEF # 5731). This full-size project aims at supporting up to 25 countries that have completed national strategies-plans and/or NBSAPs or National Reports that include explicit references to national ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol.; it will take into account a preliminary assessment of needs not already covered by current ABS investments. Increased capacity on ABS in the UNDP-GEF team and strengthened collaboration with GIZ will help and enrich national implementation in Morocco, which already is a collaborative endeavour with GIZ.

### **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE**

#### **B.1 Stakeholder engagement in project implementation**

A thorough stakeholder engagement plan is contained in the PRODOC. Please refer to §31 and Table 2 in Section I, Part 1 in the PRODOC. Civil society and local community representatives will be fully involved in project both in the design and implementation of this project. In fact, relevant civil society stakeholders will play an active role in spreading the word about economic and social opportunities linked to ABS and liaise with local communities to trigger and enable their participation. Key stakeholders in this category include women cooperatives, farmers, rural communities, stockbreeders, nomadic populations and relevant national, regional and local NGOs. Participatory workshops will be held in at least 2 pilot regions opening the window for participation of local communities in project design and implementation. Moreover, representatives of at least 2 relevant NGOs will be on the project steering committee.

#### **B.2 Socio-economic benefits at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits**

The Kingdom of Morocco is home to a great diversity of ecosystems, species and genetic resources – an important basis for the livelihoods of rural communities and the country’s economic development. The country’s genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge hold true potential. Morocco is therefore a prime destination for bio-prospection. The here-proposed project will setup a functioning national legal, policy and institutional framework to effectively implement the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol in Morocco, to unleash

the socio-economic potential of Morocco's genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge. The project will generate economic benefits by laying the ground for ABS-related market development and job creation; develop marketing and commercialisation strategies; stimulate science, technology and innovation through increased opportunities for research and development, leading to partnerships with national and foreign users of genetic resources; and catalyze a national bio-prospection industry, attracting foreign investments and technology transfers and eventually giving rise to new products such as in the cosmetics, pharmaceutical, nutraceutical and agro-chemistry sectors. The project will also initiate the sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, bringing benefits to the regions and communities that host and manage these resources.

In terms of global environmental benefits, the project will allow the country to better meet the three objectives of the CBD (especially the third objective), to help achieve Aichi Target 16<sup>4</sup> of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol. The project will increase the awareness in key target groups about the importance of biological resources, their use and option values; strengthen specific national capacities to allow government and other stakeholders harness greater benefits from the country's genetic resources; and provide a new relevant incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, especially for those species and habitats that are the source of valuable genetic resources. The project will also setup a financing mechanism by which a part of the revenue generated through future ABS agreements can be reinvested into biodiversity conservation more generally, such as through enhanced management of priority protected areas or through targeted interventions reducing the overexploitation of valuable or globally threatened species. Revenue from the national ABS scheme will moreover generate benefits to be shared with the providers of the country's genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

As per UNDP rules, the project will systematically undergo a screening exercise at design stage but also during annual reviews and the final evaluation. Social and environmental screenings are not only meant to guarantee "a no harm" approach, but most importantly to ensure that derived socioeconomic gains equally benefit to women and men, and to the most poor and vulnerable. To this regard, participation of local communities, civil society representatives, youth, women and vulnerable groups will be highly encouraged at all stages of project design, implementation and evaluation. By delivering socioeconomic benefits through a participatory and an inclusive and gender sensitive approach, the project is expected to set the legal and human foundations to value Morocco's genetic resources potential, alleviate poverty, raise public awareness and decrease anthropogenic pressures on natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems preserving thus Morocco's rich and diverse ecosystems and endemic species.

**Gender considerations:** Prior to project implementation there will be a gender analysis to clarify the roles played by women, youth and men and their respective priorities within the context of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge. This gender analysis will be conducted in at least 2 pilot sites to be selected following a participatory approach involving relevant civil society organizations and private sector representatives. It is expected that such gender analysis will: 1) enable a better understanding of the cultural roles assigned to women, youth and men; 2) identify different needs expressed by women, youth and men regarding the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; and 3) ensure equal participation of women, youth and men in project design, implementation, review and evaluation. This will guarantee that development results expected from this project, namely that the setup of a legal ABS framework in Morocco and enhanced capacity of actors will generate significant socioeconomic benefits, which will profit equally to women, youth and men especially with particular attention to the most vulnerable and local communities that most rely on genetic resources. A particular focus will be placed on empowering women in rural communities as they, in the Moroccan context, play a key role in the use and conservation of biodiversity and in activities that promote community

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<sup>4</sup> Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

development. Women are also key custodians of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. In light of this, their active involvement will be particularly promoted in the design and implementation in the project.

### **B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design**

The project embraced the most direct route towards establishing ABS mechanisms in Morocco, which is first through developing up to date and coherent legal instruments, namely a package of an ABS law and related institutional arrangements and procedures, and secondly by strengthening national capacities through targeted awareness raising and capacity building activities. The project will be designed so as to harness all potential synergies with partners working on ABS in Morocco with a view to optimize the return on investment and to ensure that the outputs of the project will be carried in the most cost effective manner. Therefore, the activities suggested are fully complementary and mutually supportive with those carried out by the GIZ ACCN project and the Government's programme related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol led by the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Water and Forests. The project's investment in the national ABS framework and capacity building will be largely outweighed by the socioeconomic benefits it is expected to create.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Please refer to §67-76 and the subsequent table in Section I, Part 4 in the Project Document.

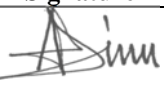
## **PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

### **A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>
Mohamed Benyahia	Directeur du Partenariat, de la Communication et de la Coopération / GEF Operational Focal Point	Department of Environment of the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment	01 October 2013

### **B GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.
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<b>Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Tel &amp; Email</b>
Adriana Dinu, UNDP/ GEF Executive Coordinator		April 20, 2015	Yves de Soye, UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems & Biodiversity	+90 538 229 5896 yves.desoye@undp.org

## PART IV: ANNEXES

**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).

Objective / Outcomes / Components	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Target	Sources of information	Assumptions
<b>OBJECTIVE - To strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in Morocco by developing and implementing a national framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) consistent with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol</b>	Number of new ABS value chains on record with government authorities and academia	None with government, to be defined for academia	5 new ABS value chains on record with government authorities or academia	Government ABS records, new national and international research papers on ABS; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	There exist a climate of mutual trust between users and providers of genetic resources which is conducive to the establishment of effective value chains  There exist sustained political will and economic interests on the part of providers and users of genetic resources
	Number of valid expressions of interest by 1) users and 2) providers (communities, associations, businesses) of genetic resources to develop ABS agreements in Morocco	Low to moderate level of interest and no expressions of interest on record	3-5 expressions of interest to develop specific ABS agreements have been deposited with national ABS authorities, by users and/or , providers of genetic resources	Government ABS records, records of universities and research centres, information submitted to the national ABS CHM; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Sufficient economic interest by users in relation to the country's genetic resources and their associated potential for eventually developing ABS agreements and value chains; sufficient interest by providers of TK and GR to grow and/or collect or otherwise provide materials with GR and related TK
	Mechanisms for sharing monetary and non monetary advantages generated through ABS agreements and mechanisms for 1) biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, 2) local communities	None	Formal benefit sharing structures (national/ local trust funds, community funds, mechanisms for the sharing of results of research, training and infrastructure/ equipment) are reflected in the ABS national framework and have been set up	Government ABS records, records of universities and research centres, information submitted to the national ABS CHM; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	There is sufficient political will and sustained interest and ability of potential users and providers to enter into agreements that can in turn generate monetary or/ and non-monetary benefits.
<b>COMPONENT (OUTCOME) 1:</b>  <b>Developing a national framework on ABS consistent with the CBD and its Nagoya</b>	<b>OUTPUTS under COMPONENT 1:</b> Output 1.1: A national law on ABS prepared and submitted for adoption to the Moroccan Parliament that addresses intellectual property rights (IPR), is in line with the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol (NP) and related international instruments, and is adapted to national circumstances following stakeholder consultation and participation. Output 1.2: A regulatory framework and supporting policies as well as an institutional framework (including national competent authorities and supporting measures) defined and established, enabling implementation of the national ABS law, providing legal certainty, clarity and transparency for commercial and research purposes.				



Objective / Outcomes / Components	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Target	Sources of information	Assumptions
<b>Protocol</b>	Output 1.3: A strategy and system for the identification, recording, inventorying and protection of TK, including PIC, MAT and Community Protocols. Output 1.4: Effective mechanisms (e.g. through endowment, sinking or revolving funds) for receiving and sharing benefits from ABS agreements for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.				
	Existence of a comprehensive national law on ABS to meet the obligations set out in the Nagoya Protocol	None (no ABS law in place)	Outcome 1.1: Comprehensive national law(s) on ABS in line with the Nagoya Protocol adopted by Morocco	Draft Law and application decrees; Proposed Law submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government (GSG); Law published in the Official Bulletin	The GoM stands ready to enhance its commitment for the implementation of the NP
	Existence and approval of appropriate regulations and application instruments for ABS/NP	No ABS regulations or application instruments in place	Outcome 1.2a: Appropriate regulations and application instruments to implement the national ABS laws are adopted and in place	Government records / official bulletins; information submitted to the national ABS CHM	There is sufficient political will and institutional/ regulatory capacity to adopt an effective regulatory framework
	Existence of institutional framework and competent national ABS authority (and related relevant institutions and agencies), with clear definition of mandates, roles and responsibilities.	While some relevant institutions are in place, there is no fully capacitated competent national ABS authority as required by the Nagoya Protocol	Outcome 1.2b: Institutional framework and ABS national authority established and operational, to facilitate the implementation of the national ABS law and regulations	Government records / official bulletins; information submitted to the national ABS CHM; project reports; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	There is sufficient political will to have institutional arrangements and structures to effectively implement the NP
	Existence of effective benefit sharing mechanism and model ABS agreement	No such mechanism	Outcome 1.3: An effective benefit sharing mechanism established and ABS model agreement developed	Government records information submitted to the national ABS CHM; project reports; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	
	Existence of mechanisms for the identification, recording and documenting of traditional knowledge relating to genetic and biological resources	TK relating to genetic and biological resources is not inventoried and documented	Outcome 1.4a: A national inventory / database on traditional knowledge relating to genetic and biological resources is established and includes at least 300 entries	Government records; information submitted to the national ABS CHM; project reports; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	There is sufficient political will on the part of the government to encourage the development of community protocols  Will and capacity of indigenous and local communities to provide information on their traditional knowledge so as to allow for its

Objective / Outcomes / Components	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Target	Sources of information	Assumptions
					inventory/ assessment, and to put in place adequate community level procedures and protocols
	Existence of mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge relating to genetic and biological resources	TK relating to genetic and biological resources is not protected	Outcome 1.4b: A system for protecting confidential and non-confidential Traditional Knowledge (TK) is established	Government records; information submitted to the national ABS CHM; project reports; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Political willingness and feasibility
<b>COMPONENT (OUTCOME) 2:</b>  <b>Building capacity for implementing the national ABS framework</b>	<b>OUTPUTS under COMPONENT 2:</b> Output 2.1: Coordination mechanisms established between the different in-country institutions involved in the implementation of the national ABS framework. Output 2.2a: Training materials developed on the national ABS framework and related regulations Output 2.2b: Targeted trainings for Competent Authorities (CA), Focal Points (FP) and related agencies (100 staff) on processing ABS access applications, negotiating ABS agreements, facilitating access to genetic resources, compliance monitoring, monitoring bio-prospecting projects, handling issues under the Nagoya Protocol, etc. Output 2.2c: Consultation and training workshops for at least 200 representatives from amongst other key stakeholder groups – academia, private sector, and potential GR-provider communities or their representatives Output 2.3: Development of templates, guidance manuals and training programs on the national ABS framework (ABS procedures for users and providers of genetic resources, PIC protocols, ABS agreement negotiation strategies, ABS-related IP, customary law, bio-prospecting and research procedures, etc.); and dissemination to relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions and local communities including through dedicated trainings. Output 2.4: ABS model agreement that facilitates the negotiation of monetary (i.e. upfront payments and royalties) and non- monetary (i.e. training/research opportunities) benefits between users and providers of genetic resources. Output 2.5: Public awareness materials and campaigns aimed at key stakeholder groups regarding the national ABS and TK framework. Output 2.6: Assessment of knowledge, skills and practices (KAP) targeting specific stakeholder groups				
	UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard to show understanding in relevant agencies and by other stakeholders about the provisions and core obligations under the Nagoya Protocol and about its implementation	UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline: 26	Outcome 2.1. Capacity of existing and/or newly established agencies competent and otherwise relevant for ABS implementation improved by at least 30%, as measured by UNDP's ABS Capacity Development Scorecard.	Project reports; UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	Stakeholders have a sustained interest in ABS and in advancing the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.  Improved understanding and capacity in relation to ABS will lead to adoption of actions to support the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Morocco
	Assessment of knowledge, skills and practices (KAP) targeting specific stakeholder groups who might use or benefit from ABS transactions (researchers, local	None	Outcome 2.2 At least 50% of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry players targeted by the campaign are aware of and understand the national ABS law and	CAP/CPA	Stakeholders are willing to complete the CAP/CPA

Objective / Outcomes / Components	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Target	Sources of information	Assumptions
	authorities and other industry stakeholders, representatives of local communities)		regulations as well as the CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK (KAP evaluation).		
	Existence and quality of national depositories/ databases on: potential and actual ABS agreements and value chains; potential users and providers of genetic resources; ex-situ collections of genetic and biochemical resources	No such national depositories/ databases	Outcome 2.3: National depositories/ databases established and regularly updated: for potential and actual ABS agreements and value chains; potential users and providers of genetic resources; and ex-situ collections of genetic and biochemical resources	Government records; information submitted to the national ABS CHM; project reports; national reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	Resources and capacity are deployed as planned

**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).

No comments were received upon PIF approval (whether by GEF SEC, GEF Council or STAP) that needed to be addressed during PPG.

#### **ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

**Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

N/A (the PPG was conducted entirely with project co-financing, i.e. without any GEF resources).

#### **ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS** (if non-grant instrument is used)

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A (the PPG was conducted entirely with project co-financing, i.e. without any GEF resources).