

STRENGTHENING HUMAN RESOURCES, LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Brief Description

The project will support the government of Albania through the Ministry of Tourism and Environment to

- a. strengthen the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks;
- b. build trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts; and
- c. Strengthen the capacity of local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Description of the activities for Albania as part of the global project ‘Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol’

Project Title:	Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol
UNDP Strategic Plan: Integrated Results and Resources Framework	Outcome 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste
Government of Albania and United Nations Programme of Cooperation (2017-2021):	Outcome 4: Environment and climate change is the fourth priority, deriving from outcome 4, government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. This mirrors Strategic Plan outcome 1 and responds to the NSDI objective of sustainable growth and provides the framework for UNDP to support national realization of a broad range of Sustainable Development Goals
Executing Entity/Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE)

Total financing for Albania component part of the global project is 350,000 USD

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GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE

Despite its relatively small size, Albania is well known for its high diversity of ecosystems and habitats. The country's territory comprises maritime ecosystems, coastal zones, lakes, rivers, evergreen and broadleaf bushes, broadleaf forests, pine forests, alpine and sub-alpine pastures and meadows, and high mountain ecosystems.

Forests cover 36% of the territory, and pasturelands cover approximately 15%. The mountain alpine forest ecosystems of the country are rich in biodiversity. Albania is also well known for its rich and complex hydrographic network of rivers, lakes, wetlands, groundwater, and oceans. Wetland ecosystems are important migration routes for migratory species of wild fauna. Albanian lakes and rivers are also important in terms of their contribution to the biological and landscape diversity of the country.

Approximately 247 natural lakes of different types and dimensions, as well as a considerable number of artificial lakes, are in the country.

There are two biogeographical regions in Albania: **Mediterranean and Alpine**. The largest part of the country pertains to the Mediterranean biogeographical region, which is considered a **biodiversity hotspot**. In Albania, 3,200 taxa of higher plants, 800 fungi, 1,200 diatoms, as well as 313 taxa of fish, 323 birds, 36 reptiles, 70 mammals, and 520 mollusks have been identified so far. A total of 27 plant species, with 150 subspecies, are endemic to the country. There are several threatened species in Albania (73 vertebrate and 18 invertebrate). The issue of protection of Traditional Knowledge, innovations, and practices has not been resolved overall or systematically. However, in the last few years, efforts have been made to reduce pressure on the natural populations of medicinal and aromatic herbs by specifying limits to their harvesting. Efforts have also been made to reduce pressure on wild fauna. The current pressures on biodiversity are varied. Climate change impacts on biodiversity have been identified, especially in the country's coastal area. Major climatic events have led to excessive flooding of large areas and erosion along the coastline. Other principal threats are infrastructure development, uncontrolled land use, urbanization, tourism, deforestation, hunting, fishing, soil erosion, petroleum and mining exploitation, invasive alien species (IAS), and water pollution resulting from excessive nutrient loading and a lack of sewage treatment and coastal and surface water management. Land conversion resulting in habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation is arguably the most significant factor responsible for species endangerment in Albania.

Land has been, and continues to be, converted for commercial, tourism, recreational (such as ski resorts), and residential purposes. Wetlands have been drained and residential or commercial areas are encroaching upon native habitats. Furthermore, the conversion of native habitats to human-dominated environments has reduced the area of habitat available to biodiversity, while also fragmenting and degrading the remaining areas.

2.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Albania	Ratification	Accession
	29 January 2013	12 October 2014

Albania is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since its entry into force (accession) on October 12, 2014. The Biodiversity Protection Act of 2006 has some provisions related to access to genetic resources in Albania, but those provisions should be further **developed in a bylaw** to be fully effective. Albania has not yet established the necessary measures in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol related to the monitoring of genetic resources and related user-compliance measures. Albania has approved its reviewed NBSAP 2012-2020. The updated NBSAP reflects the relevance of ABS for the country with explicit references to the Nagoya Protocol under Target 8 (“Foster and Contribute to an Equitable Access and Sharing of Benefits arising from the Use of Genetic Resources”).

To that regard, **public awareness** and **the development of the national legislation on ABS** in line with the Nagoya Protocol are referred to as priorities for the country, as well as **the establishment of an information system** to promote access to Albanian genetic resources.

The NBSAP also refers to the preservation and sharing of TK (Traditional Knowledge) and the integration of those elements into the development or scientific cooperation projects that target local communities as primary stakeholders.

The country has also developed several national reports related to genetic resources used for food and agriculture. The main national document to that regard is the “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Genetic Resources in Albania.” The “Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania,” adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Water Management in May 2014, also refers to the relevance of “the promotion of conservation and use of plant and genetic resources for food and agriculture” not only in agro-environmental terms but also in terms of economic opportunity for promoting “traditional products.”

Support for long-term on-farm conservation of diversity of genetic resources of wild (medicinal and aromatic plants) and cultivated plants, the promotion of on-farm local livestock breed production, and the management and improvement of genetic resources for food and agriculture should be considered. The Ministry of Tourism and Environment is the designated institution where the Nagoya Protocol on ABS focal point is hosted.

3. BASELINE INVESTMENTS

Existing and planned investments for programs and baseline activities for the 2015-2018 period in Albania are estimated to be \$13,426,000 USD.

There are different projects focusing on biodiversity conservation in the country that are related to sharing the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. These include projects such as the German Development Corporation (GIZ)–Ministry of Tourism and Environment’s Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra (Skadar), with a total budget of \$2,160,000 USD (2 million Euros).

Also, during recent years, work on protected areas (PAs) has focused on transboundary areas, about the development of the Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve. This project is funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) in the amount of \$3,840,480 USD (3,556,000 Euros) and \$298,080 USD (276,000 Euros) from national funds.

The Italian Cooperation and the IUCN also have a project related to PAs that promotes innovative approaches to PA management, with a total budget of \$2,376,000 (2.2 million Euros). These PA-related projects will make an important contribution to the conservation of the country’s genetic resources, building national capacities related to ABS and promoting the protection of TK.

Albania is a candidate country to join the European Union, and as a part of that work there is a very important initiative to help prepare the country to comply with the Natura 2000 Network designation process. This is a 4-year project (2015-2018) funded by the Italian Cooperation, with a total budget of \$4,752,000 USD (4.4 million Euros), which will have an important impact on access to information and in promoting partnerships for biodiscovery.

4.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE, COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

The project objective is to assist countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol. This project will remove the barriers that prevent this from happening through in-country and regional and global level activities implemented under four inter-related components.

The Project components and outcomes, outputs, and activities are described below.

Project Component 1: **Strengthening the legal, policy, and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks**

National ABS frameworks for genetic resources and its associated Traditional Knowledge will be developed or strengthened under this component. The development/strengthening of the national law and regulations will be conducted through a transparent and consultative process ensuring full participation of all relevant stakeholders including the local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The development of the national ABS law or policy and implementing regulations, together with institutional framework and other supporting measures will lead towards accession to the Nagoya Protocol, if needed.

The operationalization of this framework will be supported by measures to improve capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance. Specifically, government agencies need to be trained, among others, to understand the ABS rules and procedures, including granting of permits, assessment of access applications, core principles of PIC and MAT and their application, and rights and roles of ILCs; interpret ABS provisions of national law, the Nagoya Protocol, the CBD and other related international agreements such as the ITPGRFA; understand and keep abreast of negotiations at WIPO and FAO to ensure that all authorities dealing with ABS will have a common and coordinated national approach; and negotiate ABS agreements. These will ensure better understanding of national and international provisions of ABS, and enhance the implementation of the proposed national ABS law at all levels.

The project will also focus on the development of approaches to unleash the scientific and technological potential of ABS. ABS procedures and information will be uploaded into their existing national biodiversity CHM in Albania. The project will also institutionalize mechanisms to facilitate not only the understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy but also the long-term dialogue and collaboration between policymakers and sectors that use

genetic resources. These mechanisms will also facilitate access to information for national and international users of genetic resources and support compliance under national law and the Nagoya Protocol.

Development of a “Users’ Guide” of rules and procedures for users and providers will further clarify the access requirements. With these developments, decision-making on ABS issues at national and state levels and within relevant agencies and stakeholders will be informed and strengthened through the use of appropriate tools, guidelines, frameworks and guides. Therefore, access to biological resources will be informed and enhanced under the provisions of the proposed national ABS law, including equitable benefit sharing provisions.

Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1. *National ABS legal/political frameworks developed and/or strengthened with the participation of all stakeholders including communities (ILCs).*

Outcome 1.2. *Capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS - including a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) – capacities improved as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard.*

Outcome 1.3. *ABS political profile increased at a sectoral level within government by linking the national ABS framework with national policies on scientific and technological innovation, research and development.*

Project Component 2: **Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts.**

This component seeks to identify and strengthen existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for biodiscovery projects with improved research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources.

Key outputs will also increase the **knowledge and awareness of stakeholders** (government, ILCs, and private users) on the business models, biodiscovery procedures, best practices challenges and opportunities of industries and users of genetic resources.

Conversely, to ensure full participation and compliance of the law by these genetic resource users, **awareness raising activities** must be conducted, targeting **universities, research institutions and biotechnology companies**.

They must be made **aware of the national ABS framework**, including their obligation to obtain permits from competent authorities whenever there is research or bio-prospecting and to obtain Prior Informed Consent (PIC) from resource providers.

Bio-prospectors must be informed of their obligation to share benefits equitably with the resource providers, including possible technology transfer (non-monetary benefits).

Important stakeholders like the ILCs, researchers and relevant industries will be specifically targeted by an awareness raising campaign, on the proposed national ABS law and the application procedures and ABS issues.

Tools, methods, and outreach materials will be developed to raise awareness and knowledge of national law, CBD and Nagoya Protocol provisions related to ABS and TK among stakeholders, to prepare the way for implementation. As part of the project's monitoring and evaluation system, knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) assessment surveys will be conducted targeting specific groups (ILCs, researchers, and relevant industries) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions to determine the project's impact on awareness levels.

These would include **baseline surveys** at the start-up of the awareness raising activities for specific target groups, and repeat surveys following the same methodologies at project completion. KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions will be carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1. Existing and emerging initiatives and opportunities for bio discovery projects identified and strengthened with improved research capabilities to add value to their own genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources.

Outcome 2.2. Stakeholders (government officials, population of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) targeted by the campaign are aware of the National law, CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK.

Project Component 3: **Strengthening the capacity of local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol**

This component will assist with the development of **ABS community protocols and confidential/non-confidential TK registries** in line with provisions of the emerging national ABS framework and the Nagoya Protocol. The emphasis on community-based development of community protocols and TK registries is fully in line with Article 12 of the Nagoya Protocol which requires Parties to the Protocol, among others, to support the development by ILCs, community protocols in relation to access to TK and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

The **development of a sui generis framework** (Component 1) will use of community protocols as the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and genetic resources. This component will **demonstrate the use of community protocols** to develop sui generis approaches to ABS for protection of TK.

ILCs will also be **trained on strategies to facilitate the protection of TK** in the context of the national ABS policymaking process. A series of training, communication education, and public awareness activities and products will increase the capacity and confidence among communities to provide greater clarity to external stakeholders about their core values, challenges, priorities, and plans relating to the conservation and customary sustainable uses of biodiversity and the protection and promotion of their TK, greater awareness of how TK can be accessed and used, and how they can retain control over the process and considerations such as ownership of knowledge and sharing of benefits arising from its utilization.

Special focus will be given to **women**, considering their **essential role in developing and using community protocols**. The experiences and lessons learned and the output of the project will be disseminated to other communities, other target countries, and internationally including through providing relevant input to meetings involving Parties to the CBD.

Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1(a). *Capacities of local ILCs to negotiate ABS agreements improved by X% as measured by the ABS tracking tool (baselines and targets for countries that have chosen to work on this outcome will be established during project implementation).*

Outcome 3.1(b). *Local communities engaged in the legal, policy and decision-making processes.*

Outcome 3.2. *ABS bio-cultural community protocols and TK registers adopted by local communities.*

Project Component 4: **Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS (refer to Global Project Document1)**

¹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/PIMS_5381_ProDoc_-_Global_ABS_Project_15MAR16_-_Submission1.pdf

Outputs and Activities at the Country Level (Components 1, 2, and 3)

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks (GEF: \$280,000; Co-financing: \$560,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): The ABS national system is not in place, there is slow and limited development of the national ABS policy and legislation due to the limited resources of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Timely development of the national ABS policy and legislation with the institutional capacity to begin the implementation of the ABS system.

Output 1.1.1 – *National ABS law/regulation/policy proposals drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities (GEF: \$250,000; Co-financing: \$500,000)*

Output 1.1.1 deliverables:

- a) Draft ABS policy and corresponding legislation.

Activities

- a) Perform analysis and needs assessment for an adequate regulation of ABS in the country.
- b) National working group to develop a proposal for the ABS system in the country.
- c) Workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS.

Output 1.1.2 – *Supportive institutional framework for sui generis systems for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources (GEF: \$30,000; Co-financing: \$60,000)*

Output 1.1.2 deliverables

- a) Draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources and how it is sustained by local communities with options on how to protect TK in the country.

Activities

- a) Conduct study to assess the situation of TK associated with genetic resources and how local communities sustain TK.
- b) Identification and development of options to protect TK in the country.

Output 1.2.1 – *Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and biodiscovery projects to ensure compliance (GEF: already covered under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already covered under Output 1.1.1)*

Output 1.2.1 deliverables

- a) Draft of model contractual clauses, capacity to negotiate agreements, and instruments to track their implementation.

Activities

- a) Establish a national working group to develop a proposal for the ABS system in the country.
- b) Conduct workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS (20 people trained, including women).

Output 1.3.1 - Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate:

- a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM;
- b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity;
- c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance under the national law and the Nagoya Protocol. (GEF: already covered under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already covered under Output 1.1.1)

Output 1.3.1 deliverables

- a) ABS information and procedures available through the national biodiversity CHM.

Activities

- a) Develop protocols for collection ABS-related information.
- b) Establish an information platform for uploading ABS information within the national biodiversity CHM.
- c) Train competent authorities to upload ABS information into the existing national biodiversity CHM.
- d) Devise an information dissemination strategy about the ABS CHM targeting key stakeholders (e.g., policymakers, ILCs, research centres and academia, and the private sector).

Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of biodiversity effort (GEF: \$45,000; Co-financing: \$90,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): There will be no biodiversity initiatives in the short term and lack of communication and cooperation between researchers and businesses regarding ABS will continue.

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Enhanced cooperation and interaction between researchers will lead to innovation and ABS. In addition, research will be included as a key component of the ABS system.

Output 2.1.1 - Existing and emerging partnerships for biodiversity between users and providers of genetic resources to generate 'success stories' and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust (GEF: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1)

Output 2.1.1 deliverables

- a) Draft ABS policy and corresponding legislation, including identification of existing and emerging partnerships for biodiversity.

Activities

- a) Perform analysis and needs assessment for an adequate regulation of ABS in Albania.
- b) Conduct workshops and training activities on national and sectoral procedures and capacity-building on ABS, with direct involvement of research institutions and the private sector.

Output 2.2.1 - Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes, and modules on biodiscovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs (GEF: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1; Co-financing: already budgeted under Output 1.1.1)

Output 2.2.1 deliverables

- a) Relevant stakeholders, including ILCs, informed about ABS rules and the potential development of biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors.

Activities

- a) Promote information-exchange and interaction among the different sectors to understand business models for key industries.
- b) Conduct training activities (i.e., learning-by-doing activities) in different access procedures and biodiversity-based research and development for the different sectors.

Output 2.2.2 - *Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources. N/A*

Output 2.2.3 - Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry (GEF \$45,000; Co-financing: \$90,000)

Output 2.2.3 deliverables

- a) Policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry are aware about the ABS national frameworks, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.

Activities

- a) Conduct workshops in different regions on access and benefit-sharing at the local level.

Output 2.2.4 - *Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol N/A*

Component 3. Strengthening the capacity of local communities to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (GEF: \$25,000; Co-financing: \$50,000)

Without GEF Intervention (baseline): Capacity of local communities and resources for their involvement in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol will continue to be limited

With GEF Intervention (GEF Alternative): Coherent and comprehensive approach to local communities regarding ABS and their participation in the national system

Output 3.1.1 - *Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policy-making process (GEF: \$25,000; Co-financing: \$50,000)*

Output 3.1.1 deliverables

- a) ILCs have knowledge of the ABS national frameworks.

Activities

- a) Conduct workshops on ABS in different regions at the local level.
- b) Develop and design communication and promotional materials.

Output 3.2.1 - *Biocultural community protocols, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources. N/A*

ABS STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR ROLE IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

ABS stakeholders and description of general roles and responsibilities will be determined at the country level inception workshop and will be elaborated by the Project Steering Committee considering the institutional set ups from when the global project was developed.

Stakeholders	Role in Project Implementation	Role in relation to Components
CBD/ABS National Focal Point	The Ministry of Tourism and Environment is the institution in charge of the development of the environmental legal framework and at the same time the beneficiary institutions of this global project.	C1, C2, C3, and C4
ABS National Competent Authorities:	The Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and the subordinated agencies in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development during the development of the national ABS system, must determine the most effective and cost-beneficial institutional arrangements to operate the ABS system and the Nagoya Protocol	C1, C2, C3, and C4
Policy makers	Policy makers will ensure awareness and understanding of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol for the drafting and approval of laws and regulations governing the Nagoya Protocol.	C1
Local communities and local civil society organisations representing nature conservation and gender involvement.	The role of local communities in the project is to be informed about ABS, the Nagoya Protocol, and particularly their TK and genetic resources; they will also provide input into the creation of the legal frameworks. These communities will understand and prepare community protocols as part of the capacity-building activities.	C1, C2, and C3
Private sector	The private sector will provide input and views into the structuring of the legal and administrative requirements for engaging investors.	C1 and C2

National, regional, and international consultants	The consultants will assist the government in preparing specific components for the overall structuring of the national and local laws, regulations, and administrative duties necessary to facilitate ABS agreements. Consultants will also assist in the development of materials, best practices, and local community protocols.	C1, C2, and C3
Academic and research institutions and civil society	These entities will help the drafting process and political buy in of laws, regulations, and administrative procedures for access to genetic resources to facilitate research and development (R&D) on genetic resources a feasible task considering legal and bureaucratic requirements. As well as help to place research as a core element in the national ABS system.	C1 and C2

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Indicator	Baseline
Project Objective: To assist countries in the development and strengthening of their national ABS frameworks, human resources and administrative capabilities to implement the Nagoya Protocol	Number of National ABS law/regulation/ policy proposals developed and/or strengthened with the participation of key stakeholders including ILCs	- Albania: some legal ABS measures in place.	- Albania: Abs Policy and legislation adopted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official Gazette and bulletins per country. - National ABS law/regulation/ policy draft proposals. - Project reports. - Reports submitted to ABS CHM; - National reports on implementation of the Nagoya. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is political will to develop/ update ABS-related legislation level. - One or more institution is officially designated and capacitated to fulfill the functions and responsibility of a national competent authority. - Speedy processes for adoption and promulgation of texts.
	Increase by X% in the capacities of national and state competent authorities and related agencies to develop, implement and enforce national ABS domestic legislation, administrative or policy measures for ABS-including a CHM, as measured by UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard.	- Albania: 42.42%	- Albania: 52.42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard. - Government records/official bulletins. - ABS and CHM related reports. - National reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff apply their new knowledge and abilities in a satisfactory manner. - There is stability in the human resources within the institution that benefits from the capacity. - Willingness from staff to participate in the training activities.
	Number of ABS partnerships established with project support for the development of products for commercial purposes.	- Albania: zero (0)	- Albania: at least one partnership established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific publications - Research reports - Patents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective cooperation between users and provides of genetic resources - Commercial feasibility of the products selected.

Component 1: Strengthening the legal, policy and institutional capacity to develop national ABS frameworks	Number of national policy measures adopted for protecting TK, innovations and practices, and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.	- Albania: zero(0)	- Albania: draft assessment of TK associated with genetic resources with options on how to protect TK*	-Official Gazette per country -National draft proposals for protecting TK/ ABS -National CHM web portals.	-There is political will for the protection of TK within the national ABS framework and from the ILCs to participate.
	Number of countries with a national ABS CHM, an improved web page with relevant ABS information, or a national biodiversity CHM with ABS-related information.	- Albania: national biodiversity CHM in place	- Albania: ABS procedures and information uploaded into the existing CHM	Number of countries with a national ABS CHM, an improved web page with relevant ABS information, or a national biodiversity CHM with ABS- related information.	
	Number of key stakeholders per country trained through the project regarding ABS rules and procedures (granting of permits, assessment of access applications, core principles of PIC and MAT and their application and rights and roles of ILCs, among others); and negotiate ABS agreements.	- Albania: zero(0)	- Albania: Twenty (20)	-Data bases & documents with records of the training events. -Project evaluation reports: PIR/ ADR, mid-term and final evaluations	-Staff apply their new knowledge and abilities in a satisfactory manner. -There is stability in the human resources within the institution that benefits from the capacity development activities.

Outputs:

- National ABS law/regulation/policy proposal drafted and submitted for approval to competent authorities.
- Improved capacities of National Competent Authorities and related agencies on processing access applications, developing model contractual clauses under mutually agreed terms, including the negotiation and tracking of ABS agreements and bio-discovery projects to ensure compliance.
- Supportive institutional framework for sui generis system for protecting TK, innovations and practices and customary uses of biological and genetic resources.
- Mechanisms institutionalized to facilitate: a) a CHM for countries that have a national ABS framework and are willing to advertise such framework and other ABS information in the CHM; b) Understanding at the ministerial level of the importance of genetic resources as a source of innovation in the national economy and the need to support research and development for the valuation of biodiversity; c) Dialogue and collaboration between policy makers and stakeholders (including research institutions, private sector, and ILCs) to ensure certainty and clarity for users and providers of genetic resources; and d) access to information and support compliance the national law and the Nagoya Protocol

<p>Component 2: Building trust between users and providers of genetic resources to facilitate the identification of bio-discovery efforts.</p>	<p>Number of commercial agreements between users and providers of genetic resources</p>	<p>- Albania: zero(0)</p>	<p>- Albania: at least one(1) agreement in progress*</p>	<p>- Signed agreements Official reports and web pages of the National Competent Authorities</p>	<p>- Will among between users and providers of genetic resources to pursue bio-discovery projects.</p>
	<p>Proportion(%) of users and providers (government officials, population of researchers, local communities, and relevant industry) aware of the National law and CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and TK.</p>	<p>- Albania: 0%</p>	<p>- Albania: 25%</p>	<p>- Awareness survey results - Project evaluation reports: PIR/ APR, mid-term and final evaluations</p>	<p>- Sampling effort are optimal - Willingness of stakeholders to engage in project activity</p>

Outputs:

- Existing and emerging partnership for bio-discovery between users and providers of genetic resources to generate ‘success stories’ and practical lessons, as well as reinforce trust.
- Information and experience exchange on the interaction between ABS rules and biodiversity-based research and development activities in various sectors, including best practices, training programmes and modules on bio-discovery, research procedures, intellectual property and business models of key industries (pharmaceutical, botanical, biotechnological, agricultural, the food/beverage biotechnology, and cosmetics sector) developed and made available to relevant stakeholders including ILCs.
- Ethical codes of conduct or guidelines for research on TK and genetic resources.
- Campaign to raise awareness on the ABS national frameworks, CBD and Nagoya Protocol targeting policymakers, researchers, ILCs, and relevant industry.

KAP assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researches, local communities, and relevant industry) that may use or benefit from ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS frameworks, the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.

<p>Component 3: Strengthening the capacity of ILCs to contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol</p>	<p>Capacities of local ILCs per country to negotiate ABS agreements as measured by UNDP ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p>	<p>-Twenty-two countries*: X% (Baseline and targets will be determined during project inception phase) *Albania</p>	<p>-Twenty-two countries*: Baseline + X% *Albania</p>	<p>-Update ILC/ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p>	
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Outputs:

- BCPs, model contractual clauses constitute the basis for clarifying PIC and MAT requirements between users and providers of TK and biological resources.

Campaign increases ILCs awareness on the importance of genetic resources and TK associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit –sharing issues, including the need to participate in the national ABS policymaking process.

Component 4:1

Implementing a Community of Practice and South-South Cooperation Framework on ABS

