Submit by Monday 1 December 2014

# DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 21: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

## ELIGIBILITY

**1. Name and address of organisation** (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 7)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Applicant Organisation Name:** | Bioversity International |
| **Address:** | Via dei Tre Denari 472/A |
| **City and Postcode:** | Maccarese (Rome) 00057 |
| **Country:** | Italy |
| **Email:** | |
| **Phone:** | |

**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ref 2887** | **Mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty** |

**3. Project dates, and budget summary**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Start date: 1 April 2015** | | **End date: 31 March 2018** | | **Duration: 3 years** |
| **Darwin request** | **2015/16**<br>**£100,149** | **2016/17**<br>**£102,643** | **2017/18**<br>**£87,710** | **Total request**<br>**£ 290,502** |
| **Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost:**<br>43% | | | | |
| **Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding?** (Note you **cannot** apply for both) | | DFID | | |

**4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.**

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| **(max 30 words)**<br>In Madagascar and Benin, a range of stakeholders will make access and benefit-sharing agreements that contribute to pro-poor rural development and offset the cost of conserving genetic resources. |

**5. Country(ies)**

**Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.**

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|---|---|
| **Country 1:** Madagascar | **Country 2:** Benin |

**6. Biodiversity Conventions**

**Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)** | Yes |
| **Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)** | Yes |
| **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)** | Yes |
| **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)** | No |

**6b. Biodiversity Conventions**

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.**
Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

**(Max 200 words)**

By developing mechanisms to implement the access and benefit sharing provisions of the CBD, Nagoya Protocol (NP) and ITPGRFA, the project will contribute to the high-level objectives of all three agreements: i.e. the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits derived through their use. National to local level policies, laws and institutional mechanisms will be developed to effectively operationalize ABS-related commitments and opportunities pursuant to these agreements. Through capacity strengthening, local communities will be empowered to a) contribute to the development of those policies, laws and mechanisms, and b) take advantage of incentives and benefits that are available to both the stewards/providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, and the recipients of genetic resources and associated information and technologies. Clear rules and operational systems, with coordinated back-stopping from the responsible lead agencies, will facilitate increased investment in research and development infrastructures in Benin and Madagascar linked to the sustainable use of biological resources, both from Benin and Madagascar, and from abroad. These investments will create spill-over incentives for increased investment in conservation and sustainable use.

This work focuses primarily on CBD, article 15, ITPGRFA, Part 4 (Articles 10-13) and most articles of the Nagoya Protocol.

**Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?**

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** **if yes, please give details:**

In both Madagascar and Benin, project activities will be guided by a national project steering committee that is co-chaired by the National Focal Points for the ITPGRFA and CBD/NP (or CBD/ABS in Madagascar). In this capacity, these National Focal Points will work together to oversee all project activities, identify partners, approve budgets, monitor activities and co-submit progress reports. Both the focal points and their organisations will be involved also in project activities, including baseline analysis, capacity building and drafting policies, laws and guidelines. In Benin, the Nagoya Protocol Focal Point has appointed CeSaReN to represent, and act as its agent. All the National Focal Points (or their agent in Benin) have been involved in the conception and development of this proposal.

**7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.**

| Details | Project Leader | Project Partner 1 | Project Partner 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Surname** | Halewood | Drew | Rakotoniaina |
| **Forename (s)** | Michael | Andreas | Naritiana |
| **Post held** | Theme Leader - Policy | Coordinator | National Focal Point of the Nagoya Protocol |
| **Organisation** (if different to above) | Bioversity International | ABS Capacity Development Initiative | Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) (Madagascar) |
| **Department** | Policy Unit | | |
| **Telephone** | | | |
| **Email** | | | |

| Details | Project Partner 3 | Project Partner 4 | Project Partner 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Surname** | Andriamahazo | Bossou | Aly |
| **Forename (s)** | Michelle | Bienvenu | Djima |
| **Post held** | Head of Environment Service (National Focal Point of the ITPGRFA) | Executive Director (Coordinator of the project in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS) | Focal Point ITPGRFA Centre de Recherche du Sud-Benin, Niaouli |
| **Organisation** (if different to above) | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MinAgri-DR) (Madagascar) | ONG Cercle de Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles (CeSaReN) (Benin) | Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Benin (INRAB) |
| **Department** | Service of Environment | | |
| **Telephone** | | | |
| **Email** | | | |

| Details | Project Partner 6 | Project Partner 7 | Project Partner 8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Surname** | Garforth | Nnadozie | Kebede |
| **Forename (s)** | Kathryn | Kent | Mahlet Teshome |
| **Post held** | Programme Officer, Access and Benefit-sharing | Treaty Support Officer | Legal Officer/Environmental Lawyer |
| **Organisation** (if different to above) | Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity | ITPGRFA Secretariat, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) | African Union Commission |
| **Department** | | | Department of Human Resources Science and |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Technology |
| **Telephone** | | | |
| **Email** | | | |

**8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before** (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count**)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

No

**9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.**

**If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10** (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

| | |
|---|---|
| What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? | ESTABLISHED 1974 |
| What is the legal status of your organisation? | Other (explain)<br>International organisation established under treaty law |
| How is your organisation currently funded? | Bioversity International receives funds from many partners, who give us support that is critical to deliver our mission.<br>One important source of funding is bilateral funds which are directly given to Bioversity International by donors for specific research initiatives. These funds come from public and private sources – full details in the Audited Annual financial Report.<br>Bioversity International also receives funding through the CGIAR Fund - a multi-donor, multi-year funding mechanism that provides strategic financing to support agricultural research. It finances research aligned with the Strategy and Results Framework developed by the Consortium of CGIAR-supported Centers. |
| Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? | Links to annual and financial reports can be found here:<br>2013:<br>http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_AR13_final_web__low-res_1773_05.pdf<br>http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_financial_statements_2013_1736_02.pdf<br><br>2012:<br>http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_annual_report_2012_1640.pdf<br>http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_financial_statements_2012_1606_01.pdf |

**9b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.**

**Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Contract 1 Title | Strengthening national capacities to implement the International Treaty of PGRFA: Genetic Resources Policy Initiative (GRPI) Phase II |
| Contract Value | $5,485,207 |
| Contract Duration | Jan 2011 -- Dec 2015 |
| Role of organisation in project | Lead |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract. | This project aims to: promote the national implementation of the MLS; increase countries' overall participation in the multilateral system both as providers and recipients of genetic resources and information, and pursue options to benefit from other aspects of the Treaty, including technology transfer provisions. The project is under the overall coordination and guidance framework of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations/Treaty Secretariat/Bioversity International Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on the Implementation of the Treaty and its Multilateral System (MLS).<br>Following selection through an international competitive bid, the project is supporting activities in eight countries: Bhutan, Nepal, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Uganda, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The Rome based coordinating team supports the national research teams to conduct research and capacity-building activities related to identifying options for policy, legal and administrative mechanisms to implement the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing (MLS), drafting relevant policy and legal drafts, and introducing them into relevant national policy development processes.<br>As described in 15b. below, one issue that has emerged during the implementation of the project is the way the interface between the MLS and the CBD/NP can inadvertently lead to poor implementation of both mechanisms. |
| Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number). | Ms Corinne Abbas<br>Senior Policy Officer, Cluster Food & Nutrition Security<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands<br>Environment, Water, Climate, Energy & Food Security Department<br>Bezuidenhoutseweg 67<br>PO Box: 20061<br>2594 AC The Hague, Netherlands |

| | |
|---|---|
| Contract 2 Title | Improving the availability and use of diverse seed and other planting materials to reduce vulnerability and improve food security for smallholders in vulnerable ecosystems |
| Contract Value | $1,800,000 |
| Contract Duration | Aug 2012 -- July 2016 |
| Role of organisation in project | Lead |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract. | Aim: Reduced vulnerability of smallholders through enhanced diversification of seed and other planting material distribution systems, supported by revised and re-aligned policies that promote the availability and the adaptive capacity of diverse planting materials in the production system<br>Outcome 1: The capacity of seed suppliers is enhanced to enable the provision of local crop genetic diversity planting materials in large enough quantities and with the necessary quality to minimize risk for |

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| | smallholders in vulnerable ecosystems.<br>Outcome 2: Sufficient crop genetic diversity in the form of seeds and other planting materials is available to smallholders to increase productive gains while at the same time maintaining resilience against the probability of crop and ecosystem services losses in the future due to external shock.<br>Outcome 3: Local, national and international institutions and strategies on seed systems are supported by a global dialogue that promotes plant conservation and research strategies better connected to the realities of smallholders in vulnerable ecosystems.<br><br>The project supports research and development teams in 4 countries: Bolivia, Uganda, Nepal and Uzbekistan.<br><br>To date, partners in all countries have made progress in developing catalogues of existing diversity of the project target crops, and Bolivia, Uganda, Uzbekistan have already started selecting and multiplying the portfolios of varieties that best suit each site's environmental conditions and farmers' preferences. Training programmes on seed multiplication, storage and distribution have continued or commenced in the project countries, together with other measures oriented towards supporting small seed producers. Bioversity has started synthesizing and compiling all the information generated by the project about seed systems and seed value chains to produce policy briefs and other short publications that can be used in national and international meetings and initiatives dealing with seed production and commercialization.<br>The following achievements are highlighted, based on the large potential impact they have in the life of farmer communities in the project sites:<br>1. Identification and characterization of national and private seed suppliers and their networks in the five countries<br>2. Organization of farmer groups for cultivating, cleaning and distribution the of traditional and certified locally adapted seed<br>3. Opening of a community seed bank in Nakaseke (Uganda) January 2014<br>4. Participatory varietal selection of traditional varieties for registration with national registration and release systems.<br><br>To date, partners in all countries have made progress in developing catalogues of existing diversity of the project target crops, and Bolivia, Uganda, Uzbekistan have already started selecting and multiplying the portfolios of varieties that best suit each site's environmental conditions and farmers' preferences. Training programmes on seed multiplication, storage and distribution have continued or commenced in the project countries, together with other measures oriented towards supporting small seed producers. Bioversity has started synthesizing and compiling all the information generated by the project about seed systems and seed value chains to produce policy briefs and other short publications that can be used in national and international meetings and initiatives dealing with seed production and commercialization. |
| Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) | Mr Yves Guinand<br>Programme Manager<br>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)<br>Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Corporate Domain Global Cooperation, Room 2122<br>Freiburgstrasse 130<br>3003 Berne, Switzerland |

| | |
|---|---|
| Contract 3 Title | Beyond Timber: Reconciling the Needs of the Logging Industry with those of Forest-dependent People |
| Contract Value | EUR 1,530,000 |
| Contract Duration | 1 July 2011 – 31 December 2014 |
| Role of organisation in project | Lead |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract. | Aim: to generate innovative approaches to forest management to reconcile conflicting demands on forest resources. Special attention is paid to forest species that are critical to local communities for food, medicine or income, with the objective of minimizing the impacts of logging on these important resources. This research also tackles a fundamental aspect of poverty alleviation: the nutrition and health of rural poor people. By incorporating participatory research methods, the needs and considerations of forest dwellers are taken into account. Special emphasis has been given to involving local women in defining suitable management strategies. Appropriate forest management strategies that allow equitable and sustainable production of goods and services will contribute to reducing deforestation in the Congo Basin. They will also contribute to the Central Africa Forest Commission (COMIFAC) Convergence Plan by addressing several strategic areas including conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of forest resources.<br>Main achievements:<br>• Conflicts between communities and concessionaires understood and documented<br>• Abundance of and access to key forest resources quantified and their nutritional and genetic characteristics documented<br>• Forest management models to reconcile timber and non-timber production developed<br>• Recommendations for multiple-use forest management, legislation, regulation and social responsibility contracts provided to key stakeholders<br>• Project results documented and disseminated to target groups |
| Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number). | Véronique TSHIMBALANGA<br>CBFF Chief Operations Officer<br>African Development Bank (AFDB) / Cameroon Regional Office<br>Bureau Régional du Cameroun - CMFO<br>Immeuble Foul'assi<br>1067 bis rue 1750<br>Nouvelle route Bastos<br>BP 33178 Yaoundé, Cameroon |

**9c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.**

**Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisation please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

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| **Aims (50 words)**<br>Bioversity International is a global research-for-development organisation with a vision that agricultural biodiversity nourishes people and sustains the planet. Bioversity International delivers scientific evidence, management practices and analysis of policy options to use and safeguard agricultural and tree biodiversity to attain global food and nutrition security. |
| **Activities (50 words)**<br>Bioversity undertakes research-for-development activities, working closely with partners in low- |

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| income countries to protect agricultural biodiversity and maximize its contribution to improved nutrition, resilience, productivity and climate change adaptation. |
| **Achievements (50 words)**<br>Central partner in developing and implementing ITPGRFA; establishing the Global Crop Diversity Trust; significant impact at community level, including reducing pests and diseases, increasing resilience to climate change, creating new value chains for neglected and underutilised crops, establishment of community seedbanks; protecting agricultural biodiversity for integrated livelihoods, environment and agriculture. |

**10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.** Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

| **Lead institution and website:** | **Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)** |
|---|---|
| Bioversity International<br>**www.bioversityinternational.org** | Bioversity will coordinate the project overall, from its head office in Rome and country office in Benin. Closely coordinating with the ABS Initiative, Bioversity will provide technical expertise and backup for national teams implementing the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA/MLS. Bioversity will monitor project progress and coordinate additional forms of technical assistance, from outside experts if necessary, in consultation with the National Project Committees. Bioversity will coordinate peer review of project outputs. It will organise communications and meetings for the Expert Guidance Committee (EGC), and provide it with regular updates and progress reports. Bioversity will also take responsibility for reporting to the Darwin Initiative/DFID.<br>Bioversity has internal processes for managing complex multi-partner projects around the world. The project leader can count on the support of a Programme Budget Officer, who will help manage the financial aspects of the project and develop financial reports; a Science Writer/Process Manager who will support the integration of project technical reports; and a Programme Assistant.<br>The Policy Unit at Bioversity has 13 years' experience managing multimillion euro projects supporting complementary research, capacity-building and policy-development activities in multiple countries (as part of the same project). Most of these projects have had African country partners. |

| Partner Name and website where available: | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) |
|---|---|
| ABS Capacity Development Initiative<br><br>**http://www.abs-initiative.info/** | In close coordination with Bioversity International, the ABS Initiative will provide technical expertise and backup for national teams implementing the CBD/NP and the IPTGRFA/MLS. Experts from the ABS Initiative will conduct country visits along with experts from Bioversity. They will assist in project initiation activities in each country, remain in frequent contact with national project scientists, review products and outcomes, provide feedback, and engage in research and development activities as appropriate and required depending on project needs. One ABS Initiative staff member will be appointed to the EGC. The ABS Initiative's global office is in Eschborn, Germany; it has an office in Windhoek, Namibia; personnel from both will be involved in the project. The ABS Initiative will assist Bioversity in developing reports to the EGC and the Darwin Initiative/DFID. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| Partner Name and website where available: | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) |
|---|---|
| Service d'Appui a la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) Madagascar<br><br>**http://www.madagascarsage.org/** | The Madagascar national CBD/ABS focal point is a staff member at SAGE. As such, SAGE will be one of the two organisations co-chairing the Madagascar national project steering committee. (The other co-chairing organisation is the Ministry of Agriculture.) SAGE will ensure inclusivity of stakeholder representatives in the national steering committee. It will also jointly oversee all project activities, identify partners, approve budgets, monitor activities and co-submit progress reports. SAGE will also be involved in project activities, including baseline analysis, capacity building with local/indigenous peoples and women's groups, coordinating consultations, drafting policies, laws, guidelines and introducing them into relevant national policy processes.<br><br>The national CBD/ABS focal point will also be one of the nine members of the EGC.<br><br>SAGE participated in a workshop, June 2014, co-organised by Bioversity, the ABS Initiative, and the CBD and ITPGRFA Secretariats, entitled 'The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol – a tandem workshop for National Focal Points'. All other project partners in this proposal also attended. The workshop recommended follow-up work, in a few countries, to pilot coordinated implementation, building on lessons learned and the tools being developed. This proposal is designed to support those activities. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| **Partner Name and website where available:** | **Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)** |
|---|---|
| Chef du Service de l'Environnement,<br>Ministère de l'Agriculture,<br>Madagascar<br><br>**http://www.agriculture.gov.mg/** | As the ITPGRFA National Focal Point is located in the Environmental Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry will be one of the two organisations co-chairing the Madagascar national project steering committee. (The other co-chairing organisation is SAGE). As such, the Ministry of Agriculture will ensure inclusivity of stakeholder representatives in the national steering committee. It will jointly oversee all project activities, identify partners, approve budgets, monitor activities and co-submit progress reports. The Ministry will also be involved in project activities, including baseline analysis, capacity building with local/indigenous peoples and women's' groups, coordinating consultations, drafting policies, laws, guidelines and introducing them into relevant national policy processes.<br><br>The national Madagascar ITPGRFA Focal Point will be one of the nine members of the EGC.<br><br>The Ministry of Agriculture participated in a workshop, June 2014, co-organised by Bioversity, the ABS Initiative, and the CBD and ITPGRFA Secretariats, entitled 'The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol – a tandem workshop for National Focal Points'. All other project partners in this proposal also attended. The workshop recommended follow-up work, in a few countries, to pilot coordinated implementation, building on lessons learned and the tools being developed. This is proposal is designed to support those activities. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| **Partner Name and website where available:** | **Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)** |
|---|---|
| Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Benin (INRAB)<br><br>http://inrab.org/ | The Benin ITPGRFA National Focal Point is located in the Institut National des Recherches Agricoles (INRAB). Consequently, the Institute will be one of the two organisations co-chairing the Benin national project steering committee (the other organisation is CeSeReN, as appointed agent for the National CBD/NP Focal Point). INRAB will ensure inclusivity of stakeholder representatives in the national steering committee. It will jointly oversee all project activities, identify partners, approve budgets, monitor activities and co-submit progress reports. INRAB will also be involved in project activities, including baseline analysis, capacity building with local/indigenous peoples and women's' groups, coordinating consultations, drafting policies, laws, guidelines and introducing them into relevant national policy processes.<br><br>The Benin ITPGRFA National Focal Point will be one of the nine members of the EGC.<br><br>INRAB participated in a workshop, June 2014, co-organised by Bioversity, the ABS Initiative, and the CBD and ITPGRFA Secretariats, entitled 'The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol – a tandem workshop for National Focal Points'. All other project partners in this proposal also attended. The workshop recommended follow-up work, in a few countries, to pilot coordinated implementation, building on lessons learned and the tools being developed. This proposal is designed to support those activities. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| Partner Name and website where available: | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) |
|---|---|
| Cercle de Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles, (CeSaReN) Benin | The Benin CBD/NP National Focal Point has appointed CeSaReN as its agent for the purposes of this project (and several other functions in the country). CeSaReN will be one of two organisations responsible for co-chairing the Benin national project steering committee. (together with INRAB). CeSaReN will ensure inclusivity of stakeholder representatives in the national steering committee. It will jointly oversee all project activities, identify partners, approve budgets, monitor activities and co-submit progress reports. CeSaReN will also be involved in project activities, including baseline analysis, capacity building with local/indigenous peoples and women's' groups, coordinating consultations, drafting policies, laws, guidelines and introducing them into relevant national policy processes.<br><br>As the appointed agent for the CBD/NP National Focal Point, CeSaReN will be one of the nine members of the EGC.<br><br>CeSaReN participated, with the other project partners in this proposal, in a workshop, June 2014, co-organised by Bioversity, the ABS Initiative, and the CBD and ITPGRFA Secretariats, entitled 'The International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol – a tandem workshop for National Focal Points'.. The workshop recommended follow-up work, in a few countries, to pilot coordinated implementation, building on lessons learned and the tools being developed. This proposal is designed to support those activities. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| Partner Name and website where available: | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) |
|---|---|
| CBD Secretariat<br><br>**http://www.cbd.int/secretariat/** | The CBD Secretariat will be one of the nine members of the Expert Project Guidance Committee (EGC). As such, it will provide high-level guidance on yearly project plans and reports for the Madagascar and Benin teams, challenges encountered, and technical questions that arise in association with project activities. The CBD Secretariat will inform the EGC about useful resources, ongoing developments and projects related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; it will facilitate linkages, as appropriate, between the project and CBD bodies and process, and other organisations, activities, and projects.<br><br>The EGC will communicate regularly through skype, phone and email. It will meet face-to-face three times: once in Benin, once in Madagascar, and the third time in Ethiopia, in a meeting hosted by the African Union, where the EGC will have the opportunity to share information about the project with AU member state representatives in meetings arranged before and after the EGC meeting. |

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| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| **Partner Name and website where available:** | **Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)** |
|---|---|
| ITPGRFA Secretariat<br><br>http://www.planttreaty.org/content/secretariat | The ITPGRFA Secretariat will be one of the nine members of the Expert Project Guidance Committee (EGC). As such, it will provide high-level guidance on yearly project plans and reports for the Madagascar and Benin teams, challenges encountered, and technical questions that arise in association with project activities. The ITPGRFA Secretariat will inform the EGC about useful resources, ongoing developments and projects related to the implementation of the ITPGRFA/MLS; it will facilitate linkages, as appropriate, between the project and ITPGRFA bodies and process, and other organisations, activities, and projects.<br><br>The EGC will communicate regularly through skype, phone and email. It will meet face-to-face three times: once in Benin, once in Madagascar, and the third time in Ethiopia, in a meeting hosted by the African Union. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| **Partner Name and website where available:** | **Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)** |
|---|---|
| African Union Commission<br><br>http://www.au.int/en/commission | The African Union Commission will be one of the nine members of the Expert Project Guidance Committee (EGC). As such, it will provide high-level guidance on yearly project plans and reports for the Madagascar and Benin teams, challenges encountered, and technical questions that arise in association with project activities. The AU Secretariat will inform the EGC about useful resources, ongoing developments and projects within the AU related to the implementation of the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA. It will facilitate linkages, as appropriate, between the project and AU bodies and process, and other organisations, activities, and projects.<br><br>The EGC will communicate regularly through skype, phone and email. It will meet face-to-face three times: once in Benin, once in Madagascar, and the third time in Ethiopia, in a meeting hosted by the African Union. |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader | Yes |

**12. Problem the project is trying to address**

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

Biodiversity is often treated like a global public good—free to exploit without reciprocal obligations to conserve. Local biodiversity stewards often go unnoticed; their contributions overlooked as positive externalities. This neglect contributes to biodiversity's erosion. Meanwhile, countries' interdependence on genetic diversity is increasing due to climate change, population pressure and globalization. The NP and ITPGRFA create ABS norms to address these situations, to ensure benefit-sharing with diversity stewards, compensating their efforts, improving their livelihoods, and clarifying rules for increased access and sustainable use. However, the NP and ITPGRFA commit countries to very different ABS systems: one, bilateral; the other, multilateral. Uncertainty about how to implement them together contributes to low levels of implementation of both. Lead implementing agencies are usually from different sectors (environment for NP; agriculture for ITPGRFA). Many countries, including Madagascar and Benin, report low levels of coordination between them concerning ABS policy development.

Madagascar and Benin have both ratified the ITPGRFA and the NP. Neither country has mechanisms to implement either agreement separately, much less in a mutually supportive manner. Local communities' capacity to exploit these agreements is low in both countries. Consequently, the agreements' contributions to poverty-alleviation, benefit-sharing, conservation and sustainable use are sub-optimal.

**13. Methodology**

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)

Pursuant to terms of reference developed with Bioversity and ABS-CDI, the national ~~oversight~~ steering committees will:

- commission researchers to synthesize baseline information for identifying implementation options. Among other things, the syntheses will cover:
  - the state of biological diversity conservation, and potential interventions to safeguard threatened diversity
  - *who* is most likely to be interested in gaining access to *which kinds* of GR in the country *for what purposes*
  - past GR collecting and ABS agreements
  - existing laws and policies affecting access and benefit-sharing, conservation and sustainable use
  - institutions influencing participation of indigenous, local and farming communities in decision-making concerning genetic resources and traditional knowledge
  - areas where high levels of biodiversity coincide with high levels of rural poverty
  - areas under stress where introduction of genetic diversity from elsewhere could address local peoples' vulnerabilities (e.g. crop production damaged by climate change)

- hold national meetings to raise awareness about the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA/MLS, and get feedback from stakeholders about ~~implementation~~ options for combinations of policy, law and institutional mechanisms, from local to national levels, to implement access and benefit sharing obligations and opportunities pursuant to the CBD/NP and

ITPGRFA

~~Based on the foregoing~~, The national steering committee will engage expert teams to ~~will~~ draft guidelines, orders, legislation and policies for implementation. After stakeholder consultations, it ~~The national oversight committees will coordinate stakeholder consultations concerning these drafts, and~~ will shepherd those drafts through processes for consideration by the competent authorities. ~~In Madagascar, the project will provide technical inputs to the CBD/NP ratification process~~.

The project will support capacity strengthening for:

- functionaries whose efficiency will be critical for the day-to-day administration and monitoring of the systems established to implement the CBD/NP (e.g. checkpoints) and the ITPGRFA/MLS (e.g. genebank managers).
- local community, civil society, farmer and industry organizations, including women's groups, to support their own constituents operating under both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS
  - negotiating ABS agreements
  - developing community or organizational ABS protocols
  - documenting, characterizing, and publicizing information about GR they can potentially provide, particularly for kinds of GRs that are most likely to be in demand
  - identifying genetic resources with useful adaptive traits that would be useful to access (as part of strategies to adapt to climate change)

The project will support work in least four communities (or groups of communities) where it will focus its capacity building activities. Two communities (one in each country) will be in high diversity areas, and selected in part for their potential as providers of resources that could be subject to access and benefit sharing agreements. And two communities (one in each country) will be selected on the basis of their possible need for adapted germplasm to respond and adapt to degraded soils, climate changes, or pests and diseases. Final decisions about the exact communities will be made after the first meeting of the national steering committee, preliminary results from the baseline survey, and consultations with women and men in the candidate communities.

~~Bioversity International will coordinate project overall. Bioversity and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative will work together to provide technical expertise and backup for national teams implementing the Nagoya Protocol, the ITPGRFA. The Secretariats of the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA and the Africa Union Commission will participate in an overall project advisory committee.~~

~~Capacity building and research activities in Madagascar and Benin will be coordinated by national project committees. Those committees will be co-chaired by the partners listed above, which are the national organizations responsible for implementing the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA (or, in one case, an organization appointed by their CBD/NP focal point). The co-chairing organizations, with Bioversity and ABS-CDI, will reach out to other organizations within the countries, from different stakeholder groups, to engage them in (and channel project funds to them when necessary) research, capacity building and policy development activities.~~

~~The methodology for project oversight is important for promoting cooperation between the 'agriculture' and 'environment' sectors on ABS issues. The overall project guidance committee will bring together expert technical agencies that have previously supported national level implementation of either the ITPGRFA/MLS or the CBD/NP, but not both together (until very recently). The African Union Commission will promote uptake on a wider regional scale. The fact that the lead agencies have agreed to co-chair national project guidance committees represents a methodological leap forward in both countries (and globally).~~

**14. Change Expected**

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

Access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge in Benin and Madagascar will move from being unregulated to being subject to a legal framework requiring benefit-sharing.

Local communities will be formally recognized for their role in conserving biological diversity, and for their concomitant legal interest in deciding who can access those resources, associated traditional knowledge, under what conditions. This right provides them with unprecedented leverage to negotiate benefits in exchange for access to those resources

Local communities will invest in conservation value-addition activities, e.g., identifying and characterising local genetic resources, investigating their potentially valuable qualities, and creating systems for publicizing their availability.

Managers of parks, protected areas, *ex situ* collections and farms will also respond positively to ABS incentives, making trade-off decisions to protect genetic diversity. The increased likelihood of benefit-sharing will incentivise public authorities to protect highly diverse collections, areas and systems.

The lead implementing agencies for the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA will cease to work independently in the area of ABS policy implementation.

Rule clarity and technical support for both access-seekers and providers will increase the demand for genetic resources in both countries. Competent authorities will be able to confirm what materials are available through the ITPGRFA/MLS or subject to laws implementing the CBD/NP, and how they can move from latter to the former.

State and non-state actors in Benin and Madagascar will enjoy facilitated access to a wide range of plant genetic resources through the MLS – mostly from other countries – for improved system resilience and food security.

**15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):**

This is a new initiative, which builds upon previous work and lessons learned in related, but different projects. In the GRPI project, described in 9b above, one challenge that many country teams faced, which emerged during project implementation, was the complexity of fitting ITPGRFA MLS implementation in, around, or above national mechanisms to regulate access and benefit sharing pursuant to the CBD. To address this issue, in the latter part of the GRPI project, we explored developing stronger links with national organisations concerned with CBD/ABS implementation in the countries concerned, and with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative (which till then had not included the ITPGRFA MLS in its scope of work) and the CBD Secretariat.

We organised two workshops with them and the Treaty Secretariat, in 2013 and 2014, for experts, national focal points, and stakeholders, to analyse the 'interface' of the ITPGRFA/MLS and the CBD/MLS. The June 2014 workshop recommended development of a pilot project to bring together a) the lead agencies for both instruments, b) technical agencies that had supported implementation of the instruments separately (Bioversity and ABS Initiative) and c) representatives of the Secretariats of both agreements. This proposal is for the recommended pilot project.

**15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons

from such work for mutual benefits:

Under the framework of the FAO/Treaty Secretariat/Bioversity International Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on the Implementation of the Treaty and its Multilateral System (MLS), Bioversity has been supporting the national implementation of the ITPGRFA's multilateral system for several years. No other internationally operating organisation has supported similar work, as far as we know. This work has been carried out principally through partnerships with national organisations in the agriculture sector. The ABS Initiative has been supporting national implementation of ABS laws pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity since 2006. Other organisations, such as the IUCN, SPDA have also supported development of national ABS laws since the CBD came into force in 1993. Their work has almost always been carried out with national authorities from the environmental and natural resources sectors. This project is different because, from the very outset, it brings together the communities of actors from the agriculture and environment sectors to work together to develop coordinated, mutually supportive mechanisms to implement both the ITPGRFA/MLS and the CBD/NP at the same time. Novel partnerships and approaches will be fostered at local levels strengthening capacities to work effectively and equitably, taking advantage of opportunities available under both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS. The same novel partnerships and approaches will be embraced at national level (e.g. in the composition of the national project steering committees and research teams) and globally (in the composition and functioning of the EGC).

**15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?**
☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding**.**

**16. Value for money**

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

The value for money of this project derives from its effectiveness and its sustainability.

Effectiveness

The international community has made enormous investments in the negotiation of the CBD, ITPGRFA and most recently, the NP. Yet, to date there are no examples of these mechanisms being fully implemented, in mutually supportive manners.

The relatively modest investment in this project could break this impasse by setting precedents for the international community. The project is structured in a way that lessons learned and precedents set within Madagascar and Benin can be fed fairly directly to international bodies, including the COP/CBD, COP-MOP/NP, ITPGRFA Governing Body and African Union, thereby maximizing their 'upscaling' potential with modest investment.

One of the cornerstones of the project is the novel interaction between actors who have previously worked in isolation. This allows the project with relatively small funds, to overcome one of the biggest stumbling blocks to progress in the field: lack of coordination.

Sustainability (see below for more details)

Investments through this project are designed to make a long-term, sustained difference in the 'way things are done' in the countries concerning local communities and genetic resources. The model for economic development promoted by the project is 100% pro-poor, as defined by the OECD, i.e. building on local capacities, strengthening local institutions, empowering the poor to be the main actors in their own economic development. Local peoples will be consulted and their permission obtained when others seek to use the biological resources they have traditionally conserved and maintained.

**17. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

This proposal meets all of the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics, particularly around benefit sharing. Indeed, it is the objective of the project to promote such standards into law in Madagascar and Benin. This project is strongly led in both countries by national multi-stakeholder project steering committees co-chaired by the National Focal Points for the ITPGRFA and CBP/NP. They are familiar with, and will ensure, adherence to existing ethical standards, both in legislation and department guidelines. The project will comply with the CGIAR Guiding Principles for Management of intellectual assets with particular reference to article 3 on respecting and promoting farmers' rights.

(http://www.cgiarfund.org/sites/cgiarfund.org/files/Documents/PDF/cgiar_principles_management_intellectual_assets_7march_2012.pdf) and related Implementation Guidelines (http://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/2846/Implementation_Guidelines_-_For_the_CGIAR_IA_Principles_on_the_Management_of_Intellectual_Assets.pdf?sequence=1

Strong leadership and participation from the four developing-country partners in the governance of the project and its research and capacity-building activities is demonstrated in the letters of intent. All four of these organizations were involved in the proposal conception and development.

Bioversity has been a pioneer in the recognition of traditional knowledge alongside scientific knowledge and respecting the rights of knowledge stewards. Our scientists scrupulously ensure that research subjects (and partners) fully understand the purpose of our research, the significance of their involvement, and what will be done with the information acquired. We ensure that the subjects fully understand their rights to not participate in proposed research activities, and to do so only on terms that are fully acceptable to them. The project will support capacity strengthening and the development of mechanisms for local communities to use to ensure that in the future, all access seekers will be required to comply with ethical standards for prior informed consent and mutual agreement of terms.

Michael Halewood, the proposed research coordinator, recently completed the 'Human Research Ethics' training offered by the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI), University of Miami (https://www.citiprogram.org/), September 2014.

**18. Legacy**

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

Legacy 1: a precedent for supportive implementation of the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS useful for policy actors in other countries implementing ABS mechanisms. The model(s) will include: combinations of complementary policies, laws and administrative instruments; decision-making tools and guidance for genetic resource users, providers and conservers; and capacity strengthening for stakeholders to be able to benefit from the systems. Given that 132 countries are members of both the CBD and the ITPGRFA, and 52 are members of both the NP and ITPGRFA (with the latter rising as more ITPGRFA member states ratify the NP) the potential impact on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is high.

Legacy 2: for local communities in Madagascar and Benin, elevation of their profile as collective entities with a legal right to be consulted by individuals and organisations seeking to access their biological resource base. This will give them increased autonomy to manage their own natural resources and access new resources. If this proves a successful model, it can be used

in all areas worldwide where high levels of biodiversity and poverty coincide.

Legacy 3: bridging a long-standing divide between the agriculture and environment communities. The ITPGRFA is often considered the agriculturalists' treaty, and the CBD the environmentalists' treaty. Proponents of bilateral and multilateral approaches to ABS line up behind them, with a concomitant tension between the communities noted in the fields' literature. With the NP coming into force at a time when many countries still have not effectively implemented the ITPGRFA/MLS, there is an opportunity to support formation of novel partnerships between organisations closely associated with agriculture or environment, thus developing sustainable systems for effective coordination. This will support implementation of the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS in harmonious ways, without confusion, inefficiencies and competition, so that they can benefit biodiversity conservation and food security of the poor.

**19. Pathway to poverty alleviation**

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 21 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

80% of Benin's and 70% of Madagascar's populations are rural, out of which 40% and 80% respectively are subsistence farmers living on less than $1.25 a day. Farmers in both countries are increasingly challenged by locust invasions, land degradation, population pressures, climate variability, underdeveloped markets for their products, and decreasing public investment extension and inputs. Approximately 60% percent in Benin, and 70% in Madagascar live in or adjacent to forests, wetlands, rivers or coastlines which they depend upon for food, medicine, and water. Biological diversity is one of the few assets that many of these rural dwellers can count on. However these resources are under threat, subject to pressures of unsustainable use such overharvesting, land conversion and underinvestment.

Introducing access and benefit-sharing mechanisms is part of a process of empowering rural communities to simultaneously play an active role managing their natural resources and to raise their profile as entities to be recognized, contracted-with, and potentially included in research and business ventures -- especially communities living in high biodiversity areas of potential interest to external bioprospectors or development agents. ABS mechanisms alone will not create market demand for biodiversity, but they set the scene for communities to engage with 'outside' access-seekers, which can provide economic development opportunities. Communities will develop benefit-sharing arrangements informed by their own priorities for economic development, building on their own capacities, institutions and biological resource base.

Other local communities, suffering from decreased crop production as a result of climatic changes, for example, will be empowered to access adapted germplasm, from inside the country or other member states, through the ITPGRFA/MLS. Alternatively, public or private research and breeding organisations can seek such materials, improve them, and pass them on to farmers. The economic benefit to farmers of using well-adapted varieties is potentially enormous.

**19a. Impact to beneficiaries**

If applying to DFID funding, please indicate the number of beneficiaries who are expected to be impacted by your project. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

The main focus of this project is on creating systems to implement policies and laws that will lead to benefits to the rural poor in the longer term. It will likely take most of the three year life of the project to get the policies passed and systems in place.

The project will support case-study work in four local communities (with a particular focus on women in those communities), working through ABS issues and strengthening local capacities to engage with those issues. Tentative predictions about immediate beneficiaries from the case studies based on the national partners' expert knowledge of population density and community structures (in the tentatively identified case study areas) estimate approximately 560 households, including 3,200 people, will be involved in project activities or so closely proximate that they experience direct spill-over benefits. Within those areas, in Benin, there are a number of women's groups for production and value-addition for hard-to-process crops (e.g. oil palm, cassava). These households, individuals and groups will benefit from the introduction of policies, protocols and mechanisms that recognize and promote their rights as either providers or recipients of genetic resources. Two of the communities are being selected as good candidates for supplying genetic resources and traditional knowledge, which they will do so subject to 'pilot' ABS agreements. Depending on the form of benefits that project participants decide should be shared; the beneficiaries could be the entire population (approximately 1,600 people, half women), or a cadre of stewards of a particular resource within the communities, for example, traditional healers. Similarly, two of the communities selected as good candidates for receiving genetic resources on the basis that they need, and will seek to access, adapted germplasm to respond to climate changes or soil degradation, will also be subject to pilot ABS agreements, from within the country or outside. Arguably all people (approximately 1,600) in those communities will be beneficiaries; or at least the farmers that are growing the growing the adapted crop.

Beyond the three year life of the project, it is difficult to predict how many ABS agreements will be eventually be developed once national to local policies and implementation mechanisms are in place. There is however a growing body of anecdotal evidence about ABS deals struck in countries with ABS regulations (e.g. India, Brazil, Costa Rica). Given that experts in both Benin and Madagascar confirm there is a significant amount of 'informal' accessing of (and demand for) genetic resources and traditional knowledge from their countries, it is logical to conclude that the introduction of regulations will lead to formalized negotiations and ABS agreements in both countries (unless the regulations are structured in a way to deter potential applicants).

Past evidence of actors in both countries accessing plant genetic resources from foreign sources suggests that a range of access-seekers in both Madagascar and Benin will make substantial use of the ITPGRFA/MLS to acquire genetic resources for agricultural research and development. Through the CGIAR genebanks, both Madagascar and Benin have accessed plant genetic resources originating from over 30 countries. Countries' dependence on foreign germplasm will increase in the future, suggesting both Madagascar and Benin will benefit substantially from access to the MLS.

**20. Exit strategy**

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

Once adopted, policies and laws continue to be in force indefinitely. In this sense, long-term sustainability is built into the project outputs and outcomes.

Policy processes are unpredictable in all countries; it is possible that the ABS policies, laws, mechanisms will not be fully implemented at the project's end. The project has been designed

with these uncertainties in mind. In both countries, the project is co-devised and co-led by the national organisations that have the formal mandates to take such policies and laws forward to completion after the project.

The project will foster cooperation between the two lead agencies for ABS policy development and implementation. It will support a variety of low-cost ways to institutionalize, regularize and mainstream that cooperation. Once the coordination mechanisms are proven to be an indispensable tool for development and implementation of mutually supportive policies and processes, it is that the parties will continue to exploit them.

Capacity strengthening for local communities will include training specialist organisations to act as local community support agencies after the project ends, following a training-of-trainers approach. By the end of the project, there will be at least four such organisations equipped to provide capacity strengthening on an ongoing basis.

**21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity**

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Policy actors (governmental and non-governmental) are motivated to implement access and benefit-sharing policies when they appreciate the value of biodiversity, including the many ways it can contribute to environmental and socio-economic resilience, food security, rural livelihoods and development of new research and development products.

Furthermore, they are unable to develop targeted national-to-local level policy measures *unless* they are aware of the actual biodiversity that exists in the country, the extent to which it is conserved or threatened, who uses and conserves it for what purposes, potential demand/markets –domestic and foreign – for subsets of biodiversity located in the country, needs/uses of germplasm that domestic actors acquire from sources outside the country, and opportunities for biological resources-related investment and economic development projects.

For these reasons (as described in method section above) the project will gather and synthesize these categories of information and present it to the range of stakeholders engaged in ABS policy development processes supported by the project. The baseline study information will initially be compiled as an information paper; from which highlights of particular importance will be included in policy briefs. They will be repeatedly introduced and built upon in the policy development and implementation processes supported by the project. National partners will exploit connections to media outlets to 'float' stories in local languages about biodiversity in the country, and the projects efforts to ensure that it is conserved, enhanced and benefits associated with its use are equitably shared. Additional efforts to increase flow of information between local communities and national policymakers concerning local uses and values of biological diversity and options for promoting equitable ABS rules that support those values and uses will be supported through the project.

For global impact, project results will be disseminated in global fora and workshops on issues of agricultural development and biodiversity conservation.

**22. Access to project information**

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Technical reports will be provided to DFID's research-for-development administrators to upload into the R4D database. Reports, containing findings and recommendations (otherwise known as grey literature), will also be available on the Bioversity International and national partner websites.

All peer-reviewed publications resulting from the project will be open access covered by co-financing support.

As this project works in close partnership with a number of research organizations, much of the data collected will already be the intellectual property of the public institutions with which this project works. BIoversity's policy supports the development of global public goods and in our LOAs we ensure that intellectual property is shared and made public without charge.

Bioversity is a member of the CGIAR consortium of international agricultural research centres, and adheres to CGIAR's open-access policy: http://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/2875/CGIAR%20OA%20Policy%20-%20October%202%202013%20-%20Approved%20by%20Consortium%20Board.pdf?sequence=1
We will use Dataverse to share data sets ensuing from the project.

We will also increase the uptake and use of findings from the project through close collaboration with Bioversity's Communications Unit, and through leveraging visibility through CGIAR's research programme on climate change and food security. Likely outputs will be blog posts at the Policy Unit blog [or is that just a GRPI blog?], highlighting project results on Bioversity website and through the CBD and ITPGRFA websites, creation of multiplier materials in Benin and Madagascar to extend the project influence through radio programmes and video documentaries for different audiences including policy makers, extension agents, farmers, researchers and the general public

**23. Importance of subject focus for this project**

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

**(**Max 250 words)

As the Nagoya Protocol has just come into force, there has been very little work to date on supporting its implementation. The proposed project addresses all five of the 'Target Capacity Areas' cited in the Darwin Initiative Learning Note: The Nagoya Protocol (23 September 2014). The very closely related issue that has received even less attention however is 'how to manage the interface of the Nagoya Protocol with the MLS of the ITPGRFA,' and the development of mechanisms for their mutually supportive implementation at national levels. The partners included in this proposal are, as far as we know, the only organisations that have organised international and expert meetings on this issue. Indeed, it was at such a meeting, in June 2014, jointly organised by Bioversity International, the ABS Initiative and the CBD and ITPGRFA Secretariats, that 20 national teams comprised of both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA focal points recommended the development of this proposal, to support 'piloting' joint implementation of both agreements in mutually supportive ways in countries.

**24. Leverage**

**a) Secured**

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

| Organisation | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bioversity<br>CESAREN ONG<br>INRAB<br>Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement<br>SAGE<br>Service de l'Environnement MINAGRI/DR<br>ABS Capacity Development Initiative<br>ITPGRFA Secretariat<br>CBD Secretariat<br>African Union Commission | | | | |
| Total confirmed secured funds | | | | |

**b) Unsecured**

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

| Date applied for | Donor organisation | Amount | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## MEASURING IMPACT

### 25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

**Impact**

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Increased investment in the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in Benin and Madagascar and increased equitable benefit-sharing with stewards and providers of those resources.

**Outcome**

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing

poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

| |
|---|
| (Max 30 words)<br>In Madagascar and Benin, a range of stakeholders will make access and benefit sharing agreements that contribute to pro-poor rural development and offset the cost of conserving genetic resources. |

## Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Access and benefit-sharing policies, orders, guidelines, legislation, community protocols and processes to implement the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA/MLS are formally adopted by 2018 (or are in the pipeline for adoption having been properly submitted to the appropriate policy-making bodies) |
| Indicator 2 | By 2017, 4 'on the record' negotiations initiated involving government authorities and local communities for access and benefit-sharing agreements that would contribute to improved economic development/livelihoods of poor rural women and men and create conservation incentives in Benin and Madagascar. By 2018, at least two ABS agreements finalized pursuant to ABS following procedures proposed and or adopted by the project. |
| Indicator 3 | Documentation, publication of information by 6 organisations (national research, community, farmer or otherwise) about GRs that are potentially available from Madagascar and Benin for access seekers by 2017 (assuming ABS agreements can be reached). Documentation by 4 organisations of genetic resources that women and men users in Madagascar and Benin need to access from foreign sources for improved food security and or economic development.<br>Confirmation of plant genetic resources from Benin and Madagascar included in the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing by 2017. (Madagascar published a list in 2010. The list needs to be re-examined in the context of fuller national implementation.). |
| Indicator 4 | 4 organisations (local community farmer, civil society, or governmental) offer specialized assistance services for negotiating ABS agreements by 2017 |

## Verifying outcomes

**I**dentify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | National gazette, council and parliamentary records of draft laws, policies, decisions introduced for consideration by national policymaking bodies |
| Indicator 2 | Records published in the clearing house mechanisms established under the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA regarding completed ABS agreements |
| Indicator 3 | Publications, workshop reports, organisations' annual reports, websites maintained by civil society, indigenous, local, farmer organizations, national agricultural research and development organisations |

## Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

| | |
|---|---|
| Assumption 1 | There is political will to implement the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA in the countries. |
| Assumption 2 | The lead agencies in both countries will work together to develop mutually supportive policies, laws, guidelines and mechanisms and actively promote their adoption by relevant decision-making bodies. |
| Assumption 3 | The national governments are willing to promote indigenous peoples, local communities and farmer organisations proactive, empowered engagement in regulating access to genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, including equitable representation of women and men. |

## Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Output 1** | New (or strengthened) national interagency access and benefit sharing policy coordinating committee |
| **Output 2** | Draft policies, guidelines, protocols, orders, legislation, to implement both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA. Mechanisms to promote mutual support in daily administration of those systems |
| **Output 3** | Critical mass of national actors in each country trained to implement, and operate under, the international regime on access and benefit sharing |
| **Output 4** | Representatives from local community, women and farmer organisations trained to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements. Model community protocols and or other processes developed for decision-making and negotiating by communities. |
| **Output 5** | Baseline survey of information about biodiversity conservation status and trends, women and men users, potential markets, needs. Additional, more detailed information about particular subsets of genetic resources and associated information that is potentially available from within Madagascar and Benin (subject to access and benefit-sharing agreements) published. Some value addition to those resources in terms of synthesized information about potentially valuable traits, geographic coordinates, uses, etc. |

## Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

| **Output 1** | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Consultations with representatives of lead agencies and other stakeholder groups concerning the most appropriate membership, and *modus operand,* of a national project steering committee, and its relationship to other coordination mechanisms in the country |

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 2 | Written, agreed, terms of reference for the committee regarding coordinated ABS policy development and implementation pursuant to the ITPGRFA and CBD/NP. |
| Indicator 3 | Committee meetings and decisions |

| **Output 2** | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Stakeholder awareness raising and consultations regarding implementation options, with equitable representation of women and men |
| Indicator 2 | Expert drafting committee selected by the national project steering committee, with terms of reference developed by the project steering committee (in consultation with Bioversity International and ABS Initiative) |
| Indicator 3 | Drafts of policies, laws, guidelines developed and shared for comments |

| **Output 3** | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Confirmed list of public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation/administration of the ABS measure to be implemented, including 'outreach' officers who will be needed to help stakeholders operate under the systems created |
| Indicator 2 | Awareness raising and training |

| **Output 4** | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Identification of community partners (2 in each country), subject to approval by national project steering committee and women and men community representatives |
| Indicator 2 | Awareness raising and capacity strengthen workshops for women and men in the communities. Confirmation of organisations for focussed 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners' engagement |
| Indicator 3 | Pilot ABS agreements with communities as providers or recipients of GR |

| **Output 5** | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Baseline survey TORs approved by national steering committee, research team engaged (with significant participation of women researchers), drafts survey circulated for comment |
| Indicator 2 | Community level biodiversity registries; published documentation by specialist steward/user groups (e.g. traditional healers, women's market-chain development initiatives) about related biodiversity in Benin Madagascar; |

**Verifying outputs**

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1 | Newspaper reports, publications, meeting minutes and reports, on-line data bases, project partners websites |
| Indicator 2 | Training materials |

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 3 | Records published in clearing house mechanisms established under the CBD/NP and ITPGRA, community biodiversity registries |

## Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

| | |
|---|---|
| Assumption 1 | There is political will to implement the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA in the countries. |
| Assumption 2 | The lead agencies in both countries will work together to develop mutually supportive policies, laws, guidelines and mechanisms and actively promote their adoption by relevant decision-making bodies. |
| Assumption 3 | The national governments are willing to promote women, local communities and farmer organisations proactive, empowered engagement in regulating access to genetic resources and related traditional knowledge and gaining access to important diversity from abroad to promote local economic development, food security and improved livelihoods. |

## Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

| **Output 1** | |
|---|---|
| Activity 1.1 | Form national project oversight committees, drawing on existing mechanisms, or created de novo, including representatives of farmer, local community, civil society, private sector organisations, ensuring equitable representation of women and men. |
| Activity 1.2 | Project steering committee coordinates and oversees project supported research and capacity building and policy development activities |
| Activity 1.3 | Project steering committee confirms mandate for continuing coordinating mutually supportive implementation after the end of the project, subject to terms of reference agreed with competent national authorities, potentially revised hosting arrangements, revised budget (and undertakings of institutional support from national sources) |

| **Output 2** | |
|---|---|
| Activity 2.1 | Steering committee identifies implementation options based on baseline survey, expert knowledge, stakeholder consultations |
| Activity 2.2 | Expert group drafts policy, legal instruments and guidelines |
| Activity 2.3 | Steering committee organises further consultation on drafts and oversees process of revision |
| Activity 2.4 | Steering committee submits draft policies laws, guidelines to relevant competent authorities for consideration/adoption and support follow-up processes |

| Output 3 | |
|---|---|
| Activity 3.1 | National project steering committee develops annotated organigram of governmental and non-governmental actors, including equitable representation of women and men, promoting equitable representation of women and men, that need to be engaged in daily administration/functioning of mutually supportive mechanisms, roles, responsibilities, connections, decision-points, processes for consultation through committee on difficult-to-decide cases |
| Activity 3.2 | For functionaries identified in 3.1 above, provide awareness raising and training on how the system will function, how to execute their responsibilities. |
| Activity 3.3 | Develop manual(s) providing guidance for people operating and using the ABS mechanisms put in place in Benin and Madagascar |

| Output 4 | |
|---|---|
| Activity 4.1 | Identify at least 4 communities across the two countries for in depth project research, capacity building |
| Activity 4.2 | Conduct initial awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops, including equitable representation of women and men. |
| Activity 4.3 | Support women and men in at least two communities to identify appropriate mechanisms (e.g. biodiversity registers, community ABS protocols, organisations to develop specialized capacity) to help communities address ABS issues. |
| Activity 4.4 | Draft protocols, hold consultations, redraft protocols and/or other forms of guidelines for ABS related decision making at community level, including equitable representation of women and men. |
| Activity 4.5 | Adoption of protocol or other guidelines |

| Output 5 | |
|---|---|
| Activity 5.1 | Develop terms of reference for the baseline surveys and engage research teams, including equitable representation of women and men. |
| Activity 5.2 | Complete baseline survey and synthesis. Present to stakeholders at workshops for feedback and revisions |
| Activity 5.3 | Publish synthesis on line and 'spin off' policy briefs |
| Activity 5.4 | Women and men in communities develop biodiversity registries (or other forms of collating information about biological diversity and uses) to, among other things, increase their capacity to attract access-seekers, and to develop more advantageous ABS agreements<br><br>Women and men in communities and national agricultural research organisations identify foreign germplasm that could assist in addressing local needs/vulnerabilities, where locally biological diversity is not sufficient |
| Activity 5.5 | Support discussions/negotiations between potential providers and potential recipients of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, (with at least one recipient or provider being located in Madagascar and Benin) with objective of developing access and benefit sharing agreements. If negotiations are successful, finalise ABS agreements. |

**26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.**

| | Activity | No of Months | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Output 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Form national project oversight committees, drawing on existing mechanisms, or created de novo, including representatives of farmer, local community, civil society, private sector organisations, ensuring equitable representation of women and men. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Project steering committee coordinates and oversees project supported research and capacity building and policy development activities | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Project steering committee confirms mandate for continuing coordinating mutually supportive implementation after the end of the project, subject to terms of reference agreed with competent national authorities, potentially revised hosting arrangements, revised budget (and undertakings of institutional support from national sources) | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Steering committee identifies implementation options based on baseline survey, expert knowledge, stakeholder consultations | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Expert group drafts policy, legal instruments and guidelines | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Steering committee organises further consultation on drafts and oversees process of revision | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Steering committee submits draft policies laws, guidelines to relevant competent authorities for consideration/adoption and support follow-up processes. | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | National project steering committee develops annotated organigram of governmental and non-governmental actors, including equitable representation of women and men, that need to be engaged in daily administration/functioning of mutually supportive mechanisms, roles, responsibilities, connections, decision-points, processes for consultation through committee on | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | difficult-to-decide cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | For functionaries identified in 3.1 above, provide awareness raising and training on how the system will function, how to execute their responsibilities | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 | Develop manual(s) providing guidance for people operating and using the ABS mechanisms put in place in Benin and Madagascar | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Identify at least 4 communities across the two countries for in depth project research, capacity building | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2 | Conduct initial awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops, including equitable representation of women and men. | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3 | Support women and men in at least two communities to identify appropriate mechanisms (e.g. biodiversity registers, community ABS protocols, organisations to develop specialized capacity) to help communities address ABS issues. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4 | Draft protocols, hold consultations, redraft protocols and/or other forms of guidelines for ABS related decision making at community level, including equitable representation of women and men. | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.5 | Adoption of protocol or other guidelines | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Develop terms of reference for the baseline surveys and engage research teams, including equitable representation of women and men. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | Complete baseline survey and synthesis. Present to stakeholders at workshops for feedback and revisions | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | Publish synthesis on line and 'spin off' policy briefs | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4 | Women and men in communities develop biodiversity registries (or other forms of collating information about biological diversity and uses) to, among other things, increase their capacity to attract access-seekers, and to develop more advantageous ABS agreements<br>Women and men in communities and national agricultural research organisations identify foreign germplasm that could assist in addressing local needs/vulnerabilities, where locally biological diversity is not sufficient | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5 | Support discussions/negotiations between potential providers and potential recipients of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, (with at least one recipient or provider being located in Madagascar and Benin) with objective of developing access and benefit sharing agreements. If negotiations are successful, finalise ABS agreements. | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be distributed across the multiple layers of the project, consistent with overall project implementation and governance structures.

Each country will have a national multi-stakeholder steering committee, and the Expert Guidance Committee will oversee the project as a whole. These committees will ensure adequate M&E data are collected so they can monitor project progress and advise on adaptions needed in order to realise the expected outcome. Bioversity and ABS will sit on the expert guidance committees of both countries, supporting cross dissemination of ideas and lessons learnt or good practices across the two countries.

Bioversity and the ABS Initiative will receive regular reports on membership and functioning of the national committees from the co-chairs. They will periodically attend national project committee meetings, physically or virtually. Co-chairs will be responsible for monitoring the progress of teams conducting baseline surveys, developing draft policies, laws and guidelines, developing a comprehensive ABS implementation organigram and training of functionaries. Co-chairs will summarize their evaluation of progress and the quality of outputs and forward them (along with written outputs) to Bioversity and the ABS Initiative, who will in turn evaluate interim outputs and processes. They will forward draft policies, laws and guidelines and implementation plans along with evaluations and specific requests for peer review and guidance to the ERC.

Community level: The initial indicators and assumptions will be discussed and adapted or confirmed once communities are confirmed, through discussions with men and women of the communities, ensuring relevance for community-level progress monitoring. The project will monitor what stakeholder groups are being supported and if they include equitable representation of women and men. From mid-year two, the focus of monitoring will shift to reaching outcomes analysing whether the work is following the expected pathways; if the funds are being spent as planned; or if there are negative or positive unplanned effects of project activities. . The community level work will be monitored and evaluated by both the national project steering committees and independently by a community monitoring agent. Both will report their evaluations to Bioversity and the ABS Initiative. This will inform overall project technical and financial monitoring and reporting by Bioversity.

Outcomes: The three risks listed in section 25 will be closely monitored and managed The project architecture will help to ensure that the competent authorities will work together, and that local people have influence in the development of policy outcomes. The national project steering committee in both countries will have a high level of competence to strategically target appropriate decision making bodies, and provide follow-up technical support. Since it is beyond the competence of Bioversity, the ABS Initiative or the EGC to evaluate this kind of specialized country-specific information on their own, independent expert opinions will be sought from national policy experts (possibly a CSO engaged in national policy advocacy teamed with a senior staffer in the national planning commission) about the national project steering committees' efforts in this regard.

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

**Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.**

**NB:** Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 28. Cost Effectiveness

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The proposal to DFID of GBP 290,502 has leveraged GBP 256,000 of contributions from the national partners, the ABS Initiative, the Secretariats of the CBD, ITPGRFA, African Union Commission and Bioversity. The GBP 290,502 from DFID will be dedicated almost entirely to research and capacity-building costs for national partners and operational costs of monitoring visits and EGC meetings: mostly travel and per diem expenses. Approximately 25% is for overheads and a relatively small percentage of Bioversity scientific staff time. Staff time from Bioversity, the ABS Initiative and the three international secretariats is almost entirely in kind. The ABS Initiative and Bioversity international will contribute high-level scientific expertise (each scientist has 20 years' experience in the field). All costs associated with Monitoring and Evaluation activities will also be covered by co-financing support. In short, the DFID funding makes the project possible, paying mostly for national partner and operational expenses, as long as the other participating organizations contribute their time in kind.

For relatively modest levels of investment in each country, the project will bring together the lead agencies and other stakeholders in unprecedented ways, to achieve significant policy outcomes. The linkages from the national projects to relevant international fora (through the representatives of three international Secretariats on the ERC) also represent high efficiency mechanism for scaling up results, and introducing high level quality control and strategic targeting of national level work. Again, apart from travel costs, there are no incremental costs for the ERC.

The project is set up in a way to create a highly efficient almost directly means of introducing scientific contributions to national policymakers.

Costs for monitoring and evaluation and for open-access to peer-reviewed journal articles will be covered through co-financing support.

## FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country. ☐

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)** ☐ **Yes, advice attached** ☐ **No** ☒

## CERTIFICATION

| | |
|---|---|
| On behalf of the trustees of | International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (operating name Bioversity International) |

I apply for a grant of £290,502 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report can be found at:

2013:

http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_AR13_final_web__low-res_1773_05.pdf

http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_financial_statements_2013_1736_02.pdf

2012:

http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_annual_report_2012_1640.pdf

http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Bioversity_International_financial_statements_2012_1606_01.pdf

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name (block capitals)** | STEPHAN WEISE |
| **Position in the organisation** | Deputy Director General, Research (officer in charge) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Signed** | See scanned certification page with signature | **Date:** | 1 December 2014 |

**Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission**

| | Check |
|---|---|
| Have you **read the Guidance Notes**? | Yes |
| Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project? | Yes |
| **Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both** | Yes |
| Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP? | Yes |
| Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application? | Yes |
| Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email) | Yes |
| Have you included a **1 page CV for all the Principals** identified at Question 7? | Yes |
| Have you included a **letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 10? | Yes |
| Have you **been in contact with the FCO** in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? | No |
| Have you included a signed **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable. | Yes |
| Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates? | Yes |

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 1 December 2014 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.