



Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
in the Pacific Islands
Ref. 162/08/186

Final Report



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Table of Contents

1. Darwin Project Information	3
2. Project Background/Rationale	3
3. Project Summary	3
4. Project Impacts	5
5. Project Outputs	7
6. Project Expenditure	9
7. Project Operation and Partnerships.....	9
8. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning	10
9. Darwin Identity	10
10. Leverage.....	11
11. Sustainability and Legacy	11
12. Value for Money	12
13. Authors/Date.....	12
Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).....	13
Appendix II Outputs	15
Appendix III: Publications.....	18
Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts	19
Ref. No.	19
Ref. 162/08/186	19

1. Darwin Project Information

Project title	Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Pacific Islands
Country	14 Pacific island countries. Case studies in Cook Islands and Vanuatu.
Contractor	The Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)
Project Reference No.	162/08/186
Grant Value	£107,447
Starting/Finishing dates	May 1999- July 2001

2. Project Background/Rationale

- 2.1 The need for this project was identified as a result of a previous Darwin Initiative project (Fifth Round) undertaken by FIELD and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) on *Building Legal and Institutional Capacity for Implementing the Biodiversity Convention in the Pacific Islands region*.
- 2.2 Government and non-governmental representatives from 14 small island developing States attending a regional workshop held in Nadi, Fiji, in April 1998 identified the need to develop regional and national measures to regulate access to genetic resources as an urgent priority for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the region. Given the varied circumstances of countries within the region, it was recognised that further work was needed both at the regional and country level.
- 2.3 This project has drawn upon work carried out under FIELD and SPREP's Fifth Round Darwin Initiative project, and in particular on the Nadi workshop and elements of the regional information package prepared as part of that previous project (*Convention on Biological Diversity – An Information Package for Pacific Island Countries*, SPREP 2000).

3. Project Summary

- 3.1 The project aimed at assisting small island developing states in the Pacific region to implement the CBD, in particular Articles 15, 16 and 8(j). The main objective of the project was to support initiatives, at the regional and national level, in the Pacific Islands region, to develop legal, policy and administrative measures to regulate access to genetic resources and ensure appropriate benefit-sharing within the meaning of the Convention, and taking into account developments at the international level.
- 3.2 The specific objectives of the project were the development of regional guidelines; consideration of need for regional arrangements in respect of common resources; and initiating consideration of regulation of access to genetic resources and benefit-

sharing at the national level through one or more in-country pilot projects. The achievement of these objectives should assist countries in the region, as well as local communities, to derive benefits from the sustainable utilisation of their biological diversity through the effective regulation of access to genetic resources and the development of benefit-sharing arrangements.

- 3.3 Due to the political situation in Fiji between May and August 2000, we encountered a delay in setting up the national pilot projects and a revised project timetable for October 2000-July 2001 was submitted for approval to DETR's Darwin Secretariat and agreed in October 2000. The agreed revised timetable for the pilot projects is annexed to this report.
- 3.4 The key elements of the project were as follows:
 - 3.4.1 A regional workshop was held in Nadi, Fiji, in March 2000, where workshop participants discussed and approved a set of draft regional guidelines on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS), as well as related recommendations addressed to the fifth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. A copy of the workshop report is enclosed with this report. It is also available in electronic form at: <http://www.pacificbiodiv.org/library/biodocs/absreport2.pdf>. Copies of this report have been distributed in the region by SPREP and WWF-SPP. They were also made available at the two national workshops in 2001.
 - 3.4.2 Two pilot projects were undertaken in the Cook Islands and Vanuatu. A local consultant was contracted to develop draft ABS frameworks for discussion, based on the outputs of the regional workshop. He worked in consultation with the relevant ministry in each of the two countries. National workshops followed in each of the two countries: in February 2001 in the Cook Islands, and in April 2001 in Vanuatu. These events also serve to raise public awareness of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the two countries. The two national workshops in the Cook Islands and Vanuatu were organised and facilitated by the relevant country ministry in collaboration with FIELD/SPREP/WWF-SPP.
 - 3.4.3 The participants of the national workshops adopted a series of recommendations in relation to the two pilot projects. Both countries acknowledged the urgent need to develop a national framework on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and recommended that a new national body be set up to deal with access applications. The workshop recommendations were presented to the relevant Minister in both countries.
- 3.5 In our view, the project has achieved the objectives specified. Due to the political situation in Fiji, where one of the project partners is based, a revised work plan was agreed with the Darwin Secretariat but this did not result in a change of either the focus or objectives of the project, which ended in July 2001, as scheduled.
- 3.6 The pace of the follow-up work in the two countries where the pilot projects were carried out will of course depend upon the national governments. At the time of the pilot project workshops, both governments expressed a strong commitment to this issue. A summary of the situation in both countries is provided herebelow:

- Vanuatu had already begun to consider the need to address access to genetic resources, benefit sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge in their biodiversity planning process. The country's National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (NBCSAP) already highlighted the need to establish a Scientific Research Council to deal with access applications, among other tasks. This need was stressed at the national workshop, which recommended the prompt completion of this work. The national workshop also considered the cultural aspect of traditional knowledge and the linkages between Vanuatu's cultural research policy, in place since 1995, and access to the country's genetic resources. Vanuatu's Environment Unit is following up through their 'NBSAP additional funding project' under which two consultants have commissioned to draft a working paper developing a legal framework for the future work of the Scientific Research Council.

- At the time of the workshop, the Minister for the Environment of the Cook Islands recognised the importance of regulating access to the country's genetic resources and committed himself to putting legislation forward in 2001. However, the Minister in post changed shortly after the national workshop was held and it is not yet clear how this will affect follow-up in the country. The change of Minister also caused the reorganisation of the Cook Islands' Environment Unit, which resulted in further staff changes.

4. Project Impacts

- 4.1 The project has contributed to raising awareness on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the Pacific region and in particular in the two countries where the pilot projects have been conducted (the Cook Islands and Vanuatu). The level of knowledge and awareness of Pacific Island government representatives about the CBD and the issues of access to biological resources and benefit sharing has greatly increased (as compared to the regional workshop held in 1998 as part of a Fifth Round Darwin project). Delegates from Pacific Island countries attending the workshop recognised the need and importance of regional co-operation on regulating access and benefit sharing on shared biological resources.

- 4.2 The project also contributed to enhanced preparation and co-ordination of Pacific Island delegations at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 5). There was some discussion of the COP 5 agenda at the regional workshop held in Nadi in March 2000 (see further para. 5.2 below). Priority areas for more detailed briefings ahead of the COP were identified. At COP 5 itself, SPREP, WWF-SPP and FIELD attended daily co-ordination meetings for Pacific island country delegates. The delegate of the Cook Islands presented a brief report on the regional workshop to the plenary at COP 5.

- 4.3 Work carried out under the project had received recognition at the intergovernmental level in the region. The 11th annual SPREP meeting held in Guam in October 2000 made available documentation noting the collaboration between SPREP, WWF-SPP and FIELD on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing funded through the Darwin Initiative. The meeting noted progress made on this issue and encouraged member countries to consider the regional guidelines adopted at the WWF/SPREP/FIELD workshop, held in March 2000, for appropriate

action at the national level (the report of the October 2000 SPREP meeting is available on-line at www.sprep.org.ws).

- 4.4 This project, together with related ongoing work by project partners, resulted in Samoa adopting a set of 'Conditions for Access to and Benefit Sharing of Samoa's Biodiversity Resources' immediately after the regional workshop, in March 2000. The Samoan government is currently discussing draft legislation on this issue. More recently, Fiji has also adopted similar 'Conditions for Access to and Benefit Sharing of Fiji's Biodiversity Resources'.
- 4.5 The publication *The Convention on Biological Diversity – An Information Package for Pacific Island Countries*, produced as part of a Fifth Round SPREP/FIELD Darwin Initiative project, was the subject of separate background documentation on access to genetic resources, intellectual property rights and biosafety at the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the SPREP and Apia Conventions, also held in Guam in October 2000. This 'information package' has been distributed throughout this project, with 300 additional copies reprinted in 2001 for distribution in the region due to demand.
- 4.6 The two national workshops brought together, for the first time, a wide range of stakeholders (including non-governmental organisations, local communities, traditional healers, etc. as well as government officials from different departments) with an interest in access to genetic resources, benefit sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge. The workshop in the Cook Islands set in motion a national process to develop policy and legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. In Vanuatu, the process was already underway with the review of their Environment Bill and the existing Cultural Research Policy, but this project provided the opportunity for wider consultation and dissemination of existing policies, as well as consideration of linkages to other national initiatives. The two processes are now being led by the Environment Departments of the Cooks Islands and Vanuatu although collaboration and contact with the project partners is maintained. The national workshops promoted the sharing of information within the countries where the pilot projects have taken place. Vanuatu's cultural policy was presented at the workshop to a variety of interested stakeholders and the project will also help disseminate it through the region.
- 4.7 There has been a good level of communication and collaboration between the UK and host country partners (SPREP and WWF-SPP) throughout the duration of the project. Continuity in the project staff involved in this project (as well as on previous projects) has been an important factor in the implementation of the project. Work on this project has been complementary to other related work in the region, involving SPREP and WWF-SPP, to support Pacific island countries in their development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the CBD.
- 4.8 Other areas of collaboration between the institutions arising out of this project have been the participation of the project leader as resource person at the regional workshop on biosafety organised by SPREP, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), WWF-SPP and the Commonwealth Secretariat, in Samoa in March 2001. Further co-operation on this issue is now under discussion. FIELD has also linked with WWF-SPP on their NBSAP work through a UNDP/UNEP/Biodiversity Planning Support Programme project on legislative harmonisation of biodiversity-related conventions. The draft documents prepared by FIELD in the context of that project were presented and reviewed at a Pacific island regional NBSAP workshop in June 2001. The regional NBSAP workshop

highlighted the importance of harmonisation not only with other biodiversity-related conventions but also with regional inter-governmental organisations and national agencies.

- 4.9 The level of commitment of the national collaborators has been key to the success of the national workshops. In both pilot projects, national authorities were instrumental in engaging their governments as well as achieving a good level of representation of different stakeholders at the workshops. However, some difficulties have been encountered in the follow-up to the national workshop in the Cook Islands due to staff changes in the Environment Unit, as our main contact (the Director) has since left the Unit.

5 Project Outputs

- 5.1 See tables in Appendices II (project outputs) and III (publications).

- 5.2 Additional outputs from this project are listed below:

- (i) The participants of the regional workshop (March 2000) reported on national experiences and current developments on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, including traditional knowledge. This exchange of information resulted in a summary table of bio-prospecting activities and existing access and benefit sharing policies and legislative proposals in Pacific Island countries being made available to all participants.
- (ii) One of the working papers of the regional workshop was a checklist for the development of national strategies for access and benefit sharing. The workshop participants discussed and amended the proposed checklist, which was adopted as one of the workshop outputs.
- (iii) The regional workshop provided an opportunity for Pacific island countries to discuss and identify priority areas on the agenda of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on the Implementation of Article 8(j) held at the end of March 2000 in Seville, Spain; and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 5), held in May 2000 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop participants adopted two lists of recommendations to the delegations from Pacific island countries attending the Seville meeting and COP 5, respectively. The workshop discussions gave rise to enhanced preparation for and co-ordination of Pacific island delegates at COP 5.
- (iv) The project had an immediate impact on the development of national policy on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the region. As a result of the discussions and information made available at the workshop, Samoa developed interim guidelines on access and benefit sharing shortly after the regional workshop, pending finalisation of national regulations. More recently, Fiji has also adopted a set of conditions for accessing their biodiversity resources, pending the adoption of their Sustainable Development Bill.
- (v) A representative of the CBD Secretariat attended the regional workshop and

provided valuable information to participants on the Convention, its administrative and financial arrangements, and the organisation of work at the COP meeting. He also gave an overview of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which was adopted two months before the regional meeting.

- (vi) A Nigerian lawyer, from the Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme, also participated in the project regional workshop to provide information to participants on regional co-operation on access and benefit sharing, and on the setting up and running of trust funds for the distribution of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.
- (vii) The results of the regional workshop were fed into other relevant regional processes including the annual SPREP meeting held in Guam in October 2000. SPREP prepared pre-session documentation on the project and on workshop outputs for consideration at the annual SPREP meeting. The report of the SPREP meeting included the following reference to the project's regional meeting:

Agenda Item 7.3.2.2: 'Regional Framework for Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing':

86. The Secretariat informed the Meeting of the regional guidelines on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing adopted at a regional workshop held in Nadi, Fiji in March 2000. The guidelines have been developed to ensure that access to PICs' genetic resources are properly regulated and managed.

87. The Meeting noted progress made so far in addressing the issues of access and benefit sharing (ABS) and intellectual property rights and encouraged Members to consider these guidelines for appropriate action at the national level. The Secretariat was also urged that, where necessary, it provide assistance in implementing the guidelines.

- (viii) An additional activity was organised by the Cook Islands' Environment Service prior to the national workshop in February 2001. A public presentation on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing was held two days before the country workshop. The public presentation was advertised on Cook Islands TV and radio stations, reaching to the outer islands of the country. 25 people attended the event held at the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Rarotonga.
- (ix) The national workshop held in the Cook Islands issued a request for assistance in setting up an interim committee until specific legislation on access to genetic resources is adopted. The local consultant produced draft guidelines on the 'Membership and Procedures of an Access Interim Committee'.
- (x) At the two national workshops, copies of the 'Information package for Pacific Island countries on the CBD' were distributed. This was the main output of the Fifth Round Darwin project *Building Legal and Institutional Capacity for Implementing the Biodiversity Convention in the Pacific Islands region*. In addition, 300 extra copies were printed in 2001 for distribution in the region.

- 5.3 The only project output included in the original schedule which could not be realised due to practical arrangements was to hold side event at the SPREP annual meeting. The number of side events at SPREP meetings have been reduced and it was not possible to accommodate our request for an appropriate event. Work carried out under the project will be disseminated through a compilation of papers and the regional and national workshop reports to be distributed in early 2002. Other regional conservation meetings in 2002 (e.g. the South Pacific Nature Conservation Conference, and preparatory meeting for CBD COP 6) should provide further opportunities to disseminate information about the project.
- 5.4 This project is considered part of an ongoing effort to facilitate implementation of the CBD in the region. SPREP, WWF-SPP and FIELD are currently exploring possibilities for methods and funding for further work in this area. In particular, we are looking to provide similar support on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing to other countries in the region; to continue the regional dialogue and exchange of information; and to ensure that experiences and views from the region are heard in relevant international fora.

6. Project Expenditure

- 6.1 See financial table attached to this report.

7. Project Operation and Partnerships

- 7.1 It was extremely helpful to be able to continue the collaborative links between SPREP, WWF-SPP and FIELD which were forged during our fifth round project on the implementation of the CBD in the Pacific islands region. We were able to point out to participants in the regional and national workshops that this project was a specific follow-up to the recommendations from the Nadi workshop held in 1998 as part of our previous joint project. On the other hand, there was little continuation in participation of government officials between the 1998 and 2000 regional workshops – the need to improve continuity at CBD workshops was noted at the 2000 meeting.
- 7.2 The project partner from WWF-SPP is involved in supporting activities with NBSAP co-ordinators from Pacific Island countries. In the context of the two national workshops organised in the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, the NBSAP co-ordinators of the two countries attended the consultations meetings and participated actively in the discussions on future access regimes in their countries.
- 7.3 As to international partners, Mr Kent Nnadozie, a Nigerian lawyer working at Bio-resources Development and Conservation Programme (BDCP), participated in the regional workshop to gave a presentation on the setting up and running of trust funds for the distribution of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. The Commonwealth Secretariat provided additional funding in support of the Nadi regional workshop, where a representative participated.
- 7.4 Prior to the national workshop in the Cook Islands, a number of informal meetings with government officials were held. In addition, the project partners also met with the Director of the Centre of the University of the South Pacific in Rarotonga, and with the Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the Cook Islands

8. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

- 8.1 Continuity in collaboration between project staff has been an important factor in the implementation of this project and has also allowed us to identify additional areas of collaboration beyond our Darwin Initiative project to support implementation of the CBD in the region.
- 8.2 The main difficulty encountered during the project was the political situation in Fiji during summer 2000 as WWF-SPP, the project partner responsible for co-ordinating the pilot project phase, is based in Suva, Fiji. The situation of unrest in the country and related communication problems led to the revision of the work plan for the final year.
- 8.3 Monitoring and evaluation of this project has been undertaken throughout its duration by considering the good level of participation and feedback received at the regional and national workshops (copies of the 'feedback questionnaires' were provided to ECTF with the Darwin annual report for the period ending October 2000).
- 8.4 Initially four countries volunteered for the pilot projects, more than we had initially planned. The response from national officials was very positive in both pilot projects, as a broad range of government departments attended and participated in the national workshops. We have found that the level of success of the pilot project workshops was largely dependent on the commitment of the national collaborator. Changing political circumstances at national level create a high turnover in the authorities and officials working on this area in the region. However, the response and involvement of officials in both the Cook Islands and Vanuatu have been crucial in carrying out the pilot projects and also in their follow-up.
- 8.5 At this stage it is too early to assess the extent to which the national workshops will be followed up with action at the national level. Ultimately, action at national level will depend on the political will and level of priority that national governments attach to this issue. This project has contributed to initiating action in some countries and also strengthening existing initiatives. The feedback received from both our regional and national partners has been encouraging, as the sub-region as a whole is expected to benefit from the whole range of activities undertaken under this Darwin Initiative project.

9 Darwin Identity

- 9.1 The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in the regional workshop as a key donor and is also acknowledged in the materials and the published report. The two national workshops also acknowledged the project funding received from the Darwin Initiative, which is reflected in the workshop reports. We also made information on the Darwin Initiative available to NBSAP co-ordinators in the region, and have drawn the attention of our project partners to the Darwin Initiative website and publicity materials and reports.
- 9.2 Both partners in the region are very familiar with the Darwin Initiative, as we have been partners in a previous project that also received Darwin Initiative funding.

- 9.3 Although additional funds were raised to cover the costs of the regional workshop in March 2000, that did not affect the identity and perception of this project as a 'Darwin project'. The fact that this project followed on a previous Darwin project in the region helped maintain the awareness of the Initiative.

10 Leverage

- 10.1 Between July 1999 and January 2000, additional fundraising efforts were undertaken by FIELD to allow for broader participation in the project workshop. These efforts resulted in additional funding for direct costs being secured from DfID, and in the Commonwealth Secretariat agreeing to co-sponsor the workshop to support participation of representatives from Pacific Island countries and NGO representatives. WWF-SPP and SPREP also contributed to the organisation and running of the workshop providing support through their funding from UNDP and DANIDA.

11 Sustainability and Legacy

- 11.1 To increase our effectiveness and co-ordination, FIELD and its project partners are exploring the continuation of this and related work through a two-year collaborative work programme in the region. We aim at providing systematic support to PICs in the biodiversity-related issues that they have identified as regional priorities, such as access to their genetic resources, benefit sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge; the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; financial mechanisms; and participation in international processes under the CBD. With SPREP and WWF-SPP, we hope to continue to be able to provide legal support to PICs on these issues, as appropriate, at the national, regional and international level.
- 11.2 This approach would further consolidate our partnership with SPREP and WWF-SPP. FIELD's role is to provide expert legal advice, comparative research, and analysis designed to assist these countries in the development of regional policies and regulations that are both state of the art and tailored to their specific needs and circumstances. In this respect, FIELD and its project partners are approaching a number of US Foundations and submitting proposals which will allow us to get this work underway in preparation for the next CBD COP.
- 11.3 The Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (April 2001) acknowledged the need to strengthen regional approaches to CBD implementation and recognised that '*activities at the sub-regional and regional levels [...] have an important role to play in preparing for Convention meetings and enhancing implementation of the Convention*'. To this effect, the COP called on CBD Parties to actively participate in sub-regional and regional activities. The COP also decided to further enhance the functions of sub-regional and regional processes in preparing for CBD-related meetings, as well as in promoting the implementation of the Convention at the regional, sub-regional and national levels (COP Decision V/20, paragraphs 33 and 40).

12 Value for Money

- 12.1 We consider that this project has well delivered in terms of value for money. The Darwin grant has allowed the project partners to contribute to the debate on access to genetic resources at the regional and to contribute to discussions on access issues at the national level. Darwin funding for core work under the project allowed us to raise additional funding to cover regional workshop costs in Fiji in March 2000. In addition, the project partners provided workshop support through their funding from UNDP, DANIDA. FIELD would also like to acknowledge the support received from the Ford Foundation.
- 12.2 The division of work among the project partners led to a clear allocation of roles and responsibilities which, together with the involvement of local consultants and the input provided by national government collaborators, resulted in an efficient delivery of the pilot phase of this project.

13 Authors/Date

- 13.1 This report has been compiled by Carolina Lasén Diaz, Ruth Mackenzie and José Gama at FIELD, in the light of information received from Clark Peteru (project's consultant) and Donna Kalfatak (Vanuatu's Environment Unit). A draft of the report was sent for comment to our collaborators Andrea Volentras, at SPREP, and Cedric Schuster, at WWF-SPP.

London, November 2001.

Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please complete the table below to show the extent of project contribution to the different measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles. This will enable us to tie Darwin projects more directly into CBD areas and to see if the underlying objective of the Darwin Initiative has been met. We have focused on CBD Articles that are most relevant to biodiversity conservation initiatives by small projects in developing countries. However, certain Articles have been omitted where they apply across the board. Where there is overlap between measures described by two different Articles, allocate the % to the most appropriate one.

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies which integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities which have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	10% (Article 8(j))	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	5%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training		Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research

		contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5%	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	75%	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	5%	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Appendix II Outputs

Please quantify and briefly describe all project outputs using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Training Outputs		
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2b	Number of Masters qualifications	
3b	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of person weeks of training provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of person weeks of training for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)	
6b	Number of person weeks of training not leading to formal qualification	
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	Four: (i) Two FIELD lawyers spent one week acting as resource people at the project's regional workshop and (ii) one FIELD lawyer spent two weeks acting as resource person in the two national workshops.
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced	

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Dissemination Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work in host country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A five-day regional workshop to consult and finalise regional guidelines on access and benefit sharing. - Two national workshops (in the Cook Islands and Vanuatu)
14c	Numbers of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which finding from Darwin project work have been presented/disseminated in the host country	
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	Three. WWF-SPP issued a press release on the regional workshop (March 2000). The workshop was covered in the <i>Fiji Times</i> and the <i>Pacific Islands Monthly</i> . SPREP issued a press release on the results of the Vanuatu workshop. Copies of all were sent to ECTF.
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	WWF-SPP issued a press release on the regional workshop in March 2000. The workshop received coverage in the <i>Fiji Times</i> and the <i>Pacific Islands Monthly</i> .
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	An article on the project and the regional workshop was published in FIELD's newsletter (<i>FIELD in Brief</i>), reaching approx. 3500 institutions and individual contacts worldwide. Also available in FIELD's website.
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established in host country	An informal network of contacts of people working on ABS issues resulted from the regional workshop. Closer contacts have been established in the two countries hosting the pilot projects.
17c	Number of dissemination networks enhanced/extended in host country	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	Two – Announcement and coverage of national workshop in Cook Islands TV. This is an additional output
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Outputs		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	Resources were raised from other sources to meet the direct costs of the regional workshop (March 2000). Overall £43,080 was raised directly for the workshop from other sources (DfID and Commonwealth Secretariat). In addition WWF-SPP contributed funds from other sources (UNDP) to the workshop. All project partners contributed in kind through additional staff time in the preparation and running of the regional workshop.

Appendix III: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications database which is currently being compiled.

Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (Title, Author, Year)	Publishers (Name, City)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Report	Report Of The Regional Workshop On Access To Genetic Resources And Benefit Sharing (Nadi, Fiji, 13-17 March 2000)*	WWF, 2001	http://www.pacificbiodiv.org	Free of charge
Report	Report of the national workshop on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 16-17 February 2001)*	(unpublished)		
Report	Report of the national workshop on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (Port Vila, Vanuatu, 20-21 April 2001)*	(unpublished)		

Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

Project Title	Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Pacific Islands
Ref. No.	Ref. 162/08/186
UK Leader Details	
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Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	Cedric Schuster
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