



## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

**Important note:** To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

*it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	22-017
Project title	Mutually supportive implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and Plant Treaty
Host country/ies	Benin and Madagascar
Contract holder institution	Bioversity International
Partner institution(s)	ABS Capacity Development Initiative; Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (SAGE) (Madagascar); Ministry of Agriculture (MinAgri) (Madagascar); ONG Cercle de Sauvegarde des Ressources Naturelles (CeSaReN) (Benin); Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Benin (INRAB); Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; ITPGRFA Secretariat, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); African Union Commission
Darwin grant value	£ 290,502
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2018
Reporting period	1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Michael Halewood
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://bit.ly/DarwinInitiative">http://bit.ly/DarwinInitiative</a>
Report author(s) and date	Michael Halewood, Ana Bedmar, Andreas Drews, Lena Fey, Naritiana Rakotoniaina, Michelle Andriamahazo, Bienvenu Bossou, Toussaint Mikpon, Kathryn Garforth, Kent Nnadozie, Mahlet Teshome Kebede 30 April 2017

### 1. Project rationale

**Biodiversity challenge:** 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. Madagascar and Benin have ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Nagoya Protocol (NP). Neither country has mechanisms to implement either agreement separately, much less in a mutually supportive manner.

**Poverty alleviation challenge:** Local communities' capacity to exploit these agreements is low in both countries, so their contributions to poverty-alleviation, benefit-sharing, conservation and sustainable use are sub-optimal.

**How problems were identified:** All partners identified problems together at a workshop in June 2014 entitled 'The International Treaty and the NP – a tandem workshop for National Focal Points'.

## 2. Project partnerships

All major project partners are members of the project's Expert Guidance Committee (EGC), which includes the National ITPGRFA and the NP Focal Points from Benin and Madagascar, and representatives from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and ITPGRFA Secretariats, the African Union Commission, the ABS Initiative and Bioversity International. The EGC met during Year 2 of the project via teleconference in November 2016, and face-to-face in Rome, in April 2017, to review progress, develop written outputs, and confirm plans for Year 3. During Year 2 the project benefitted from additional partnership and support from the Legal Officer of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), who worked closely with partners from Madagascar on law to implement the International Treaty; the Legal Officer was able to attend both EGC meetings in April 2016 and more recently in April 2017. He also participated in two teleconferences with the Madagascar team over the course of Year 2.

Bioversity International was able to leverage additional financial support from another project (the Genetic Resources Policy Initiative, financed by the government of the Netherlands) for community-level activities focusing on climate change impacts on local crops and identifying potentially adapted materials in national and international genebanks.

The ABS Initiative financed a range of activities in both Benin and Madagascar, focusing on the development of juridical instruments to implement the Nagoya Protocol. It also supported participation of Natural Justice in the development of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) in both countries. It is important to underline that the partnership with (and in-kind contributions from) the ABS Initiative has been critical for the success of this project, supporting more activities than the 'core' grant from Darwin Initiative could cover. To save space, we will not indicate in each section below where additional resources from Bioversity and the ABS Initiative were necessary for implementation of the activities.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Here, we report against activities scheduled during the project's second year.

**Activity 1.2** *Project Steering Committee – coordinates and oversees project supported research and capacity building and policy development activities.*

The National Project Implementation Committees of both countries have continued their efforts to coordinate the project activities, following up the process for developing juridical instruments (decrees/arretés), organizing workshops and consultations to involve national stakeholders and local communities in project activities, and coordinating support for the communities to develop protocols and biodiversity registries.

**Activity 2.2** *Expert groups draft policy, legal instruments and guidelines.*

Both country teams have developed ministerial decrees and 'arretés' to start implementing the ITPGRFA and the NP in a mutually supportive manner. Early drafts were subject to consultation meetings with nationally-based experts and representatives of immediately affected organizations. The EGC also commented on the drafts before they were adopted by the appropriate levels of government. The national teams are now planning to develop subsidiary instruments in the form of 'arretés' pursuant to the adopted decrees, to implement particular aspects of both the ITPGRFA and the NP in more detail.

**Activity 2.3** *Steering committees organise further consultation on drafts and oversee process of revision.*

In both countries, consultations were organized during the development of the interim measures described in activity 2.2. In Benin, four consultations were organized with national and international experts focused on the integration of the ITPGRFA into the access and benefit-sharing (ABS) transitional legal documents under development. Later in the process, three other national consultation workshops took place for the preparation and validation of the ABS interim measures. These consultation meetings included representatives of local

communities (the total number of workshop attendants was 179, 33 of whom women). Similarly, in Madagascar, consultation workshops were held during the drafting process of the arrêté, for implementing the ITPGRFA and for the development of the draft transitory measures for implementing the NP were organized.

**Activity 2.4** *Steering committees submit draft policies laws, guidelines to relevant competent authorities for consideration/adoption and support follow-up processes.*

In Benin, the "Decree on national guidelines on access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use in the Republic of Benin" was adopted by the government on 15 March 2017 (see annex 4.1). This decree addressed implementation of both the ITPGRFA and the NP together.

In Madagascar, the government and the Council of Ministers adopted the decree for the implementation of the NP (Decree N°2017-066, 31/01/2017 regulating access and benefit sharing resulting from the use of genetic resources - see annex 4.2). The main focus of this decree is to implement the NP. The arrêté for the implementation of the ITPGRFA (see annex 4.3) was also validated by the National Committee and signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and is pending signature by the Prime Minister. Both instruments make cross-references to each other, clearly indicating where one applies and the other does not.

**Activity 3.1** *National project steering committees develop annotated organigram of governmental and non-governmental actors, promoting equitable representation of women and men, that need to be engaged in daily administration/functioning of the CBD/NP, MLS, including mutually supportive mechanisms, roles, responsibilities, connections, decision-points, processes for consultation through committee on difficult-to-decide cases.*

The team from Benin has requested to further development of the organigram until Year 3.

The team from Madagascar has developed an organigram combining the roles of the organizations involved in the implementation of both the ITPGRFA and NP (see annex 4.4).

**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.*

A large number of stakeholders (most of them included in the organigrams developed under activity 3.1 in the case of Madagascar) have benefited from the awareness raising and consultation meetings organized in both countries throughout the project to date (see activities 4.2 and 4.3 below). Additional training and awareness raising will continue in both countries until the end of the project.

**Activity 4.2** *Conduct initial awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops (including 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners'), Co-organised with national competent authorities. Workshops to ensure equitable representation of women and men, proactively promoting participation of women's organisations.*

Building on the efforts of Year 1, the project has continued to sponsor awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops at the community level to introduce the ITPGRFA and NP, and their potential significance to the communities concerned. In Madagascar, two workshops were held on 23 August and on 7 September 2016 in Antavolobe and Analavory, respectively (141 participants in total, 81 men, 60 women). As in Year 1, beyond what was proposed in this approved proposal, the project organized community level workshops on resilient seed systems and adaptation to climate change in Benin on the 9-10 August in Bonou (64 participants, 17 women) and on 23-24 August in Tori Bosito (61 participants, 13 women) and in Madagascar in both study sites between 25 and 30 July 2016 (46 participants in total, 27 of whom women), which led to the production of their respective reports and two additional info notes, not anticipated in the project proposal (see annexes 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9).

**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 specialised capacity) to help communities address ABS issues.*

In Benin and Madagascar, in all four communities, the project organized participatory awareness-raising workshops on BCPs and Community Biodiversity Registers (CBRs). At the

end of these exercises, the communities confirmed their interest in various forms of community biodiversity registers and community protocol development.

In Benin, three workshops were organized in Bonou (155 participants, of which 35 women), and one in Tori Bosito (68 participants: 51 men, 17 women). In addition, three workshops to increase communities' capacity to grant Community Prior Informed Consent (PIC) were also organized in Bonou (105 participants: 84 men, 21 women).

In Madagascar, eight workshops were organized at Analavory site (466 participants, 250 of whom women) and benefited from the participation of members of the Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Livestock (DRAE Itasy) and those from the 'Rural Commune'. In Antavolobe three workshops were organized (86 participants, of whom 21 women).

Consultants from Natural Justice supported the community-level work in both countries, together with two staff members from Bioversity's Benin and Uganda offices.

**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, with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural and environment research organizations.*

By the end of Year 2, the four communities completed the first versions of their Community Biodiversity Registers (see annexes 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13). These are likely to be revised, and possibly expanded, in Year 3. The elaboration of the first drafts of the BCPs is still in its early stages in both countries. For the development of the ABS community documents in Benin, three consultations were organized in Bonou attended by 163 people, including 40 women, and another two in Tori Bosito (71 participants, including 19 women). In Madagascar, five workshops were organized in Analavory, attended by 280 people, including 160 women, and another two workshops in Antavolobe (47 participants, of whom 9 women).

**Activity 4.6** *Development of community biodiversity conservation investment plans by community partners, with support provided by national competent authorities for the implementation of the ITPGRFA, CBD/NP and scientists from national agricultural and environmental organizations.*

This activity has been supported by the awareness raising workshops described in activity 4.3. The investment plans for the two communities from Madagascar and one community of Benin have been developed by national partners together with the communities concerned (see Annexes 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16 for the community investment plans – please note that due to confidentiality reasons and respect to the communities, partners have preferred to only make openly available to the public the templates to be filled up). The national team from Benin will work with the fourth community on the development of its investment plan during the next few months.

**Activity 4.7** *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 ABS agreements. If negotiations are successful, finalise ABS agreements. National competent authorities and scientists from national research organizations will provide support for this process as appropriate.*

During the reporting period, Benin and Madagascar initiated the process of identifying materials for exchange between the two countries, which will be subject to ABS agreements. In Benin, national partners organized a workshop for the exchange of genetic resources between the communities of Bonou and Tori Bosito (65 participants, of whom 13 women), identifying materials of interest to each of the respective communities, and developing access and benefit-sharing agreements to govern those exchanges (see annex 4.17 for the workshop report). Partners from Madagascar have also directed requests to access to materials to FOFIFA. They are planning to make requests to other potential centers such as Africa Rice, IRRI, CIAT and others.

**Activity 4.8** *Identify the potential interest of the private sector to collaborate with the project local communities.*

This activity is in the early stages of implementation in both countries.

**Activity 5.4** *Women and men in biodiversity-rich communities develop biodiversity registries (or other forms of collating information about biological diversity and uses) to, among other things, increase local awareness of biological diversity and issues associated with its erosion or conservation, increase their capacity to attract access-seekers, and to develop more advantageous ABS agreements. Women and men in communities working in close collaboration with scientists from national agricultural and environmental research organisations identify stresses to local agricultural production systems, and potentially adapted germplasm (and associated know-how) from national and foreign sources that could assist in addressing local needs/vulnerabilities.*

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of this activity in both Benin and Madagascar (see activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 above).

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

<b>OUTPUT 1:</b> New national interagency access and benefit-sharing policy coordinating committee in Benin and Madagascar established, instigating and reviewing research, capacity building and policy development and implementation activities.			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Within 6 months, representatives of lead agencies and other stakeholder groups agree concerning membership, modus operandi for each national project steering committee (SC) (in Benin and Madagascar) & its relationship to other in-country coordination mechanisms.	Neither country had a national project steering committee in place. Benin had a committee for implementation of the NP, but not the ITPGRFA. Madagascar had two separate committees: one for NP and one for the ITPGRFA.	The national project implementation committees were already formed in Year 1. In Madagascar, however, there has been a government-level redesign in 2016 and therefore the members of the National SC for the implementation of the ITPGRFA will have to be designated or reconfirmed.	Minutes of the national project steering committee meetings, available upon request.
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Within 8 months, 2 working papers (one each in Benin & Madagascar) outlining portfolio of legislation, policies & guidelines and complementary research and capacity building activities which need to be developed over life of project endorsed by SCs.	Neither country had identified or developed the full set of policy and legal instruments necessary for mutually supportive implementation of the ITPGRFA and the NP at the national level.	Accomplished in Year 1.	
<b>Indicator 1.3:</b> SC meeting organized in Benin and Madagascar every 4 months to guide project implementation & associated minutes disseminated to stakeholders.	Neither country had a national project steering committee in place.	Both country national project steering committees have continued their efforts for coordinating the different planned project activities.	Minutes of the national project steering committee meetings, available upon request.
<b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Confirmation by end of project by competent national authorities responsible for implementation of CBD/NP and ITPGRFA that coordination activities as supported by SC during project will be sustainably continued after project ends.	No established mechanisms facilitating collaboration between national authorities responsible for mutually supportive implementing of the CBD/NP & ITPGRFA.	Due in Year 3.	

<b>OUTPUT 2:</b> Draft policies, guidelines, orders, legislation, to implement both CBD/NP & ITPGRFA including provisions recognising role of local communities as biological diversity stewards with attendant interests and rights. Mechanisms to promote mutual support in daily administration of those systems.			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> In years 1, 2 and 3, local and national level consultation meetings are held in Benin and Madagascar, regarding implementation options and policies under development, with equitable representation of women and men, local peoples and farmer organisations.	Some draft juridical instruments re ITPGRFA in Madagascar since 2009. Recently rejected. Also earlier draft ABS law that was not successful.	In both countries consultations have been organized at the national level during the preparation and validation of the interim measures and at the local level to discuss with community leaders and other community members about the potential advantages and the possible methods for developing BCPs and CBRs.	
<b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Expert drafting committee (EDC), including experts from local community and women's organisations, selected by national project SC, with ToR developed by the committee in consultation with Bioversity International and ABS Initiative.		In Benin a committee entitled "Biodiversity Management Committee" was set up in Bonou to lead the process of BCP, CBR and PIC. A similar committee is being set up in Tori Bosito. This committee is not considered necessary in any of the communities of Madagascar.	
<b>Indicator 2.3:</b> 2 White Papers (1 each in Benin and Madagascar) outlining options with annexed drafts of policies, laws, guidelines developed by 18 months, drafted by EDC and submitted to SCs, and subsequently shared in national level consultations. Revised policies approved by SCs introduced into formal national decision-making processes by end of year 3.		The two white papers have been produced.	Annexes 4.18 and 4.19
<b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Interagency guidelines for addressing uncertainties about which agreements applies under different situations, promoting efficient, proactive cooperation between functionaries implementing the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA. Guidelines will be submitted in year 2.5 by the SC to the competent national authorities for the implementation of the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA.		Due in Year 3.	

<b>OUTPUT 3: Critical mass of national actors in each country trained to implement, &amp; operate under, the international regime on access and benefit sharing.</b>			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 3.1:</b> By 18 months, list confirmed in Benin and Madagascar of public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation of the ABS measure to be implemented, including 'outreach' officers who will be needed to help stakeholders operate under the systems created.	No such list compiled	The team from Madagascar have developed the list and an annotated organigram of the public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation of the ABS measures. The team from Benin has requested to further development of the organigram until Year 3.	Annex 4.4
<b>Indicator 3.2:</b> Approximately 50 functionaries per country in Benin and Madagascar trained to implement the international regime of ABS in a series of training sessions, by end of year 3.		Not due until Year 3, however, a fair amount of training has been supported by the project already. More details are provided in activity 3.2 above.	
<b>Indicator 3.3:</b> User manual for the ABS mechanisms developed by the SCs in Benin and Madagascar and submitted to the competent national authorities for adoption and disseminated to a wider range of national actors by end of year 3.		Not due until Year 3.	

<b>OUTPUT 4: Organisations have capacities strengthened to provide specialised assistance services for communities to access and provide biological resources and know-how pursuant to ABS rules. Representatives from local community, women and farmer organisations receive assistance in making decisions about resources they want to provide or access, and to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements. Model community protocols which guarantee participation of women's organisations in governance developed for decision-making and negotiating by communities.</b>			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Identification of lead partners (1 in each community) subject to approval by national project steering committee and women and men community representatives within 6 months.	No lead partners prior to project starting	Already conducted in Year 1.	
<b>Indicator 4.2:</b> 2 awareness-raising workshops per country by mid-year 2 for women and men from the four communities, and 2 capacity-strengthening workshops per country by year 3, including focussed 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners' engagement, co-organized by, and with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural research and environmental research organizations.	Some awareness raising in one community, Bonou, through ABS Initiative activities.	Considerable progress has been achieved in the implementation of this activity in both Benin and Madagascar (see activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 above).	Annexes 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9
<b>Indicator 4.3:</b> Community protocols adopted by relevant community authorities by year 3 in the four project communities.		Not due until Year 3.	
<b>Indicator 4.4:</b> At least 6 ABS agreements piloted with community organisations as providers or recipients of GR and/or associated knowledge in Benin and Madagascar by year 3.		Not due until Year 3.	



<b>OUTPUT 5:</b> Baseline survey of information about local biodiversity status, trends and needs: women and men users: potential markets. Documentation concerning GRs that are potentially available from Madagascar and Benin for access seekers, including information about potentially valuable traits, geographic areas, uses, etc. Documentation of genetic resources needed by farmers in Madagascar and Benin for improved food security in light of current stresses to agricultural production systems. Conservation investment strategies developed for local communities.			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 5.1:</b> 1 baseline survey and synthesis per country presented to stakeholders consultation and Steering Committee in year 1; published online by end of year 1.		Accomplished in year 1.	
<b>Indicator 5.2:</b> 4 community biodiversity registries developed by specialist steward/user groups (e.g. traditional healers, women's market-chain development initiatives, custodian farmers), with technical support from national and district agricultural and environmental organisations by end of year 3.		Not due until Year 3. However, there has been significant progress already. Details are included in Annex 1.	
<b>Indicator 5.3:</b> 2 reports, prepared by local farmer organisations and national and district agricultural and environmental organisations, which analyse stresses to the communities' agricultural production systems and related needs for adapted germplasm in Benin and Madagascar from domestic and international sources, by year 2.		The two reports have been written.	Annexes 4.20 and 4.21
<b>Indicator 5.4:</b> 4 communities develop conservation investment strategies, by year 3, with technical support from national competent authorities.		Not due until Year 3. However considerable progress was made in year 2. See annexes 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16 for more details.	

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

<b>Outcome:</b> 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.			
	Baseline	Change by 2017	Source of evidence
<b>Indicator 0.1:</b> Access and benefit-sharing policies, orders, guidelines, legislation, community protocols and processes to implement the NP and ITPGRFA/MLS are formally adopted by year 3 (or are in the pipeline for adoption having been properly submitted to the appropriate policymaking bodies).	In Benin, a national strategy for ABS was in place, focussing mainly on the NP. There was no ABS legislation. In Madagascar, there was a national ABS policy focussing mainly on the NP, but no ABS legislation. Much earlier attempts to develop juridical instruments to implement the CBD and ITPGRFA were abandoned.	Both countries have developed policies to implement the ITPGRFA and the NP in a mutually supportive manner (see activity 2.2).	Annexes 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
<b>Indicator 0.2:</b> Formal governmental recognition, by year 3, of the rights of four groups of local	In both countries, local communities do have certain, yet limited rights to participate in natural resource	Not due until Year 3.	

<b>Outcome:</b> 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.			
	Baseline	Change by 2017	Source of evidence
communities (and the rights of women within those communities) in Benin and Madagascar to participate in decision-making regarding management of biological/genetic resources and to a share of benefits derived from others uses of those resources. By year 3, protocols developed by communities to guide how the communities themselves will exercise their rights.	management and benefit-sharing. However, these rights only cover certain areas, resources and/or communities and are not always duly applied. All in all, in neither country, communities have clear and comprehensive rights to genetic resources, their management and the participation in ABS under the NP and the ITPGRFA.		
<b>Indicator 0.3:</b> By year 3, organisations from four groups of pilot communities will access genetic resources (and related know-how) of food-security crops, that are adapted for use in their stressed agricultural production systems.	Lack of capacities at the community level to access germplasm from national and international providers.	Not due until Year 3 (but see activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 above).	
<b>Indicator 0.4:</b> Investments by communities (year 1), public authorities (year 2) and access-seekers (at least two agreements by year 3) to strengthen the communities' capacity to conserve and sustainably use biological/genetic resources.	Prior to the project's commencement, there were no investments specifically targeting the four communities' capacity to conserve and sustainable conserve biological/genetic resources, with the exception of some investment from the ABS Initiative through a project with links to Bonou, Benin.	There have been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by the four communities in the development of CBRs, BCPs, and community investment plans. There have also been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by public authorities in the project overall. So far, access seekers have not made investments.	

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1: There is political will to implement the NP and ITPGRFA in the countries.

Comments: This seems to be confirmed given the fact that legal instruments have been adopted ahead of schedule to implement both agreements in both 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.

Comments: In both countries, the two lead agencies cooperate successfully and meet regularly, both bilaterally, and in meetings of the national project steering committee in place established to oversee the project.

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.

Comments: This appears to be well established in Benin; there is some uncertainty within Madagascar about the degree of flexibility that communities should have in defining their rights and related processes in the process to implement the NP.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

Report length limitations do not allow us to repeat the sections in the approved proposal that address these issues. In short, the project will promote access of women and men farmers to genetic resources and knowledge assets for introduction and use in their local production systems. The project is promoting women and men farmers' participation in decision-making about when and under what circumstances they shall allow others to access their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge (see as some examples activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 under 3.1 above). As the implementation of the project continues during Year 3, it will continue to promote stronger constructive links between local communities and national and international organizations involved in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

## **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

By promoting the mechanisms of ABS under the NP and the ITPGRFA, this project directly contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), Target 5 and SDG 15 (Life on Land), Target 6, which make direct reference to ABS, one within the frame of food security and sustainable agriculture, and another with direct relevance to the conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems. The project's activities contribute to the conservation of global genetic diversity through promoting the sharing and sustainable use of GRFA among local communities, as well as between local communities and external actors. The project supports the development of functioning ABS frameworks and facilitates the negotiation and conclusion of ABS agreements between local communities/traditional knowledge holders and users from the research or private sector. More indirectly, this project contributes to several other SDGs, in particular: By conducting research on and promoting the exchange of germplasm for adaptation to climate change, the project supports the implementation of Target 13.1 ("Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries"); by ensuring its activities fully support the empowerment and resource rights of local communities, the project contributes to Target 1.4 ("...ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources..."); and by including the development of sound and just legal instruments in its activities, the project contributes to Target 16.6 ("Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels").

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

As the project title indicates, it focuses on putting systems in place for national level implementation of the ITPGFA and the NP to the CBD. The National Focal Points for both of

these two international agreements, from Benin and Madagascar, are the main national partners; they are also members of the project's EGC.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

One of the project's main focuses is to create systems to implement policies and legislation that in the long term will ultimately translate into sustainable benefits to resource poor custodians of biological and genetic diversity. The main beneficiaries of the work currently being implemented will ultimately be local communities, holders of traditional knowledge, farmers, peasants, and local enterprises, including women's groups. Direct participation of women and men in developing biodiversity investment plans, developing and implementing community protocols to: a) promote sustainable use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and b) identify and access needed genetic resources and information from outside the communities. These protocols – and local people's rights pursuant to them – should be recognized under the national laws that will be established to implement both agreements.

## **7. Project support to gender equality issues**

The project is placing particular emphasis on boosting women's participation in governance mechanisms, such as the community-level plans described in 6 above, so that their views will be considered and included in those. Gender-balanced participation has been vigorously promoted during all the meetings and workshops held at both local and national levels (see for example report in activities 4.2 and 4.3 under section 3.1 above).

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The development of the project proposal in close collaboration with our national partners, and the inclusion of a highly detailed project logframe with outputs and activities, have guided our approach to M&E and allows us to monitor progress against set milestones.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

One of the things which progressed faster than we planned has been the development and adoption of juridical instruments. This confirms, we think, the strategy of engaging key policy people in the development and management of the project. The activities conducted at the community level have progressed on schedule but they required considerably more resources (both time and financial-wise) than what we anticipated. If we were starting 'from scratch' we would budget more for the community level activities. Overall, the project is working well, with all the key partners meeting every six months to review the project progress against the logframe, etc. However, if we were to recommend others doing similar projects, we would recommend them to be less ambitious in terms of deliverables or at least making sure that they have access to additional resources from other projects to subsidize activities, as we have been able to do in this case.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Regarding the first comment in last year's review, all activities are being implemented in line with the projected timeline. With respect to the second comment, we did not discuss with Darwin managers as we should have. However, we want to underscore that in the development of the project proposal we did not make predictions about increased household income during the lifetime of the project as a result of project achievements. Most of the project is dedicated to putting policies and mechanisms in place to implement the two international agreements at community and national levels. Household income gains can only come after they are in place and operational. That said, we are making progress against other indices of poverty alleviation, for examples, increasing access to assets (genetic resources and knowledge) and increased recognition of community rights to make management decisions. Regarding the third comment, this project is not making contributions to a larger project. Indeed, it is the other way around, this project is attracting contributions from other projects being executed by Bioversity International and the ABS Initiative. That said, Bioversity International, the ABS Initiative and the two Secretariats have cooperated in a number of activities linked to promoting mutually supportive implementation of the two international agreements. This is the only actual longer-term project where we have worked together as partners supporting on the ground activities in particular countries.

## 11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Based on the experience gained last year, we have worked out methodologies for conducting the community level activities. These were not established when we developed the proposal. Community level activities required considerably more time from outside experts, national partners and community partners than we anticipated. We were able to leverage additional support from projects being executed by the ABS Initiative and Bioversity International to come up with the additional support in terms of expertise and money, both from our own staff members and consultants.

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

National partners invited national media to attend project sponsored events. They also developed information briefs intended for consumption by national stakeholders highlighting objectives and progress of the project. There has been considerable coverage in newspapers. Those media has been collected and put on line on the project website, which additionally includes a lot of information about the project. Most of these documents are in French. We are now working in the translation of the webpage to French to make it more useful to stakeholders in both countries. In addition, main partners of the project organized a side event during the CBD COP 13, Mexico, 6 December 2016 CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA (find out more: <http://enb.iisd.org/biodiv/cop13/enbots/6dec.html#event-2>).

## 13. Darwin identity

Bioversity has created a space within the webpage of Bioversity dedicated to this project. Information about the different workshops, trainings and other events conducted under the scope of this study can be all found through this link: <http://bit.ly/DarwinInitiative>.

The project also contributed an article to the Darwin Initiative Newsletter in May 2016 on the project's contribution to 'mainstreaming biodiversity'. Page 8 in the following link: <http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2016/05/May-2016-IDB-Newsletter-FINAL.pdf>

## 14. Project Expenditure

**Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			13%	Staff costs were charged in US\$ in line with budget. The difference is due to the adverse exchange rate US\$/GBP after the Brexit.
Consultancy costs			10%	
Overhead Costs			-1%	
Travel and subsistence			-17%	In order to cover the overspending in Personnel line item, due to the adverse exchange rate fluctuation after the Brexit, savings have been planned in this line item.
Operating Costs			-2%	

Capital items (see below)	-	-	0%	
Others (see below)			-19%	In order to cover the overspending in Personnel line item, due to the adverse exchange rate fluctuation after the Brexit, savings have been planned in this line item.
<b>TOTAL</b>				

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b> 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.</p>		<p>A range of governmental and non-governmental organizations in both Madagascar and Benin were mobilized in support of developing systems to conserve, sustainably use genetic diversity and share benefits associated with their use. Important achievements during year 2 include the development by both country teams of ministerial decrees and an arrêté, to start implementing the ITPGRFA and the Nagoya Protocol in a mutually supportive manner; the development of the first versions of Community Biodiversity Registers in the four study sites and the identification of potential germplasm to be acquired or shared with other communities/countries by the communities based on the participatory exercises on climate change and seed systems conducted throughout the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In both countries a single manual will be developed providing users with information about what to do pursuant to the adopted Decrees/arrêtés when seeking to access or use genetic resources,</li> <li>• Development of additional arrêtés to implement particular aspects of the decrees previously adopted. in year 2;</li> <li>• Both countries need to notify to the Governing body of the ITPGRFA the materials that are included in the MLS (after confirming what is 'under the management and control of the Contracting Party and in the public domain'). Madagascar did this once before the project began. It will do so again. Benin will do so for the first time.</li> <li>• Both countries will continue their training of functionaries.</li> <li>• The Community Protocols have to be further developed and adopted by the appropriate Community authorities.</li> <li>• Exchanges of germplasm need to take place to test the new systems being put in place.</li> <li>• Further development and implementation of investment plans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome</b> In Madagascar and Benin, a range of stakeholders will make access and benefit sharing agreements that</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Access and benefit-sharing policies, orders, guidelines, legislation, community protocols and processes to implement the CBD/NP and</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Both countries have developed policies to implement the ITPGRFA and the NP in a mutually supportive manner (see activity 2.2).</p>	

<p>contribute to pro-poor rural development and offset the cost of conserving genetic resources.</p>	<p>ITPGRFA/MLS are formally adopted by year 3 (or are in the pipeline for adoption having been properly submitted to the appropriate policymaking bodies).</p> <p>Indicator 2. Formal governmental recognition, by year 3, of the rights of four groups of local communities (and the rights of women within those communities) in Benin and Madagascar to participate in decision-making around management of biological/genetic resources, and to a share of benefits derived from other uses of those resources. By year 3, protocols developed by communities to guide how the communities themselves will exercise their rights.</p> <p>Indicator 3. By year 3, organisations from four groups of pilot communities will access genetic resources (and related know-how) of food-security crops, that are adapted for use in their stressed agricultural production systems. At present the communities are not empowered/able to initiate/ negotiate such agreements on their own terms with a range of national and international GR providers.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Investments made by communities (year 1), public authorities (year 2) and access-seekers (at least two agreements by year 3) to strengthen the communities' capacity to conserve and sustainably use biological/genetic resources. There are currently no investments in genetic resource conservation programmes in the four tentatively identified groups of</p>	<p>Indicator 2. Due in Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3. Not due until Year 3 (but see activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 under section 3.1).</p> <p>Indicator 4. There have been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by the four communities in the development of CBRs, BCPs, and community investment plans. There have also been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by public authorities in the project overall. So far, access seekers have not made investments.</p>	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--



	communities.		
<b>Output 1.</b> New national interagency access and benefit-sharing policy coordinating committee in Benin and Madagascar established, instigating and reviewing research, capacity building and policy development and implementation activities.	<p>Indicator 1. Within 6 months, representatives of lead agencies and other stakeholder groups agree concerning membership, modus operandi for each national project steering committee (SC) (in Benin and Madagascar), and its relationship to other coordination mechanisms in the country.</p> <p>Indicator 2. Within 8 months, two working papers (one each in Benin and Madagascar) outlining a portfolio of legislation, policies and guidelines and complementary research and capacity building activities, which need to be developed over the life of the project, endorsed by the SCs.</p> <p>Indicator 3. SC meetings organised in Benin and Madagascar every 4 months to guide project implementation, and associated minutes disseminated to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Confirmation by the end of the project, by competent national authorities responsible for implementation of the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA, that the coordination activities as supported by the Steering Committee during the project will be continued, in a sustainable form, after the life of the project.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. The national project implementation committees were already formed in Year 1. In Madagascar, however, there has been a government-level redesign in 2016 and therefore the members of the National SC for the implementation of the ITPGRFA will have to be designated or reconfirmed.</p> <p>Indicator 2. Accomplished in Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3. Both country national project steering committees have continued their efforts for coordinating the different planned project activities.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Due in Year 3.</p>	
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.		Already accomplished in year 1	
Activity 1.2, Project steering committee coordinates and oversees project supported research and capacity building and policy development activities.		The National Project Implementation Committees of both countries have continued their efforts to coordinate the project activities, following up the	

	<p>process for developing juridical instruments (decrees/arretés), organizing workshops and consultations to involve national stakeholders and local communities in project activities, and coordinating support for the communities to develop protocols and biodiversity registries.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Project steering committees submits proposal to competent national authorities for sustainable, coordination between the organizations responsible for implementation of the ITPGRFA/MLS and CBD/NP after the three year life of the project (with continued support from Steering Committee if deemed appropriate by the competent national authorities).</p>	<p>Planned for year 3</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Draft policies, guidelines, orders, legislation, to implement both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA including provisions recognising of the role of local communities as biological diversity stewards with attendant interests and rights. Mechanisms to promote mutual support in daily administration of those systems.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. In year 1, year 2 and year 3, local and national level consultation meetings are held in Benin and Madagascar, regarding implementation options and policies under development, with equitable representation of women and men, local peoples and farmer organisations.</p> <p>Indicator 2. Expert drafting committee (EDC), including experts drawn from local community and women's organisations, selected by the national project steering committee, with terms of reference developed by the committee in consultation with Bioversity International and ABS Initiative.</p> <p>Indicator 3. 2 White Papers (1 each in Benin and Madagascar) outlining options with annexed drafts of policies, laws, guidelines developed by 18 months, drafted by EDC and submitted to SCs, and subsequently shared with national level consultation meetings. Revised policies approved by SCs introduced into formal national decision-making processes by end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Interagency guidelines for addressing uncertainties about which</p> <p>Indicator 1. In both countries consultations have been organized at the national level during the preparation and validation of the interim measures and at the local level to discuss with community leaders and other community members about the potential advantages and the possible methods for developing BCPs and CBRs.</p> <p>Indicator 2. In Benin a committee entitled "Biodiversity Management Committee" was set up in Bonou to lead the process of BCP, CBR and PIC. A similar committee is being set up in Tori Bosito. This committee is not considered necessary in any of the communities of Madagascar.</p> <p>Indicator 3. The two white papers have been produced.</p> <p>Indicator 4. Due in Year 3.</p>

	agreements applies under different situations, promoting efficient, proactive cooperation between functionaries implementing the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA. The guidelines will be submitted in year 2.5 by the steering committee to the competent national authorities for the implementation of the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA.	
Activity 2.1. Steering committees identify implementation options based on baseline survey, expert knowledge, stakeholder consultations.		Already accomplished in year 1
Activity 2.2. Expert groups draft policy, legal instruments and guidelines.		Both country teams have developed ministerial decrees and ‘arrêtés’ to start implementing the ITPGRFA and the NP in a mutually supportive manner. Early drafts were subject to consultation meetings with nationally-based experts and representatives of immediately affected organizations. The EGC also commented on the drafts before they were adopted by the appropriate levels of government. The national teams are now planning to develop subsidiary instruments in the form of ‘arrêtés’ pursuant to the adopted decrees, to implement particular aspects of both the ITPGRFA and the NP in more detail.
Activity 2.3 Steering committees organise further consultation on drafts and oversee process of revision.		In both countries, consultations were organized during the development of the interim measures described in activity 2.2. In Benin, four consultations were organized with national and international experts focused on the integration of the ITPGRFA into the access and benefit-sharing (ABS) transitional legal documents under development. Later in the process, three other national consultation workshops took place for the preparation and validation of the ABS interim measures. These consultation meetings included representatives of local communities (the total number of workshop attendants was 179, 33 of whom women). Similarly, in Madagascar, consultation workshops were held during the drafting process of the arrêté, for implementing the ITPGRFA and for the development of the draft transitory measures for implementing the NP were organized.
Activity 2.4 Steering committees submit draft policies laws, guidelines to relevant competent authorities for consideration/adoption and support follow-up processes.		In Benin, the “Decree on national guidelines on access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use in the Republic of Benin” was adopted by the government on 15 March 2017 (see annex 4.1). This decree addressed implementation of both the ITPGRFA and the NP together.  In Madagascar, the government and the Council of Ministers adopted the decree for the implementation of the NP (Decree N°2017-066, 31/01/2017 regulating access and benefit sharing resulting from the use of genetic

		resources - see annex 4.2). The main focus of this decree is to implement the NP. The arrêté for the implementation of the ITPGRFA (see annex 4.3) was also validated by the National Committee and signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and is pending signature by the Prime Minister. Both instruments make cross-references to each other, clearly indicating where one applies and the other does not.
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Critical mass of national actors in each country trained to implement, and operate under, the international regime on access and benefit sharing, etc.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. By 18 months, list confirmed in Benin and Madagascar of public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation of the ABS measure to be implemented, including ‘outreach’ officers who will be needed to help stakeholders operate under the systems created</p> <p>Indicator 2. Approximately 50 functionaries per country in Benin and Madagascar trained to implement the international regime of ABS, through a series of training sessions, by end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3. User manual for the ABS mechanisms developed by the SCs in Benin and Madagascar and submitted to the competent national authorities for adoption and disseminated to a wider range of national actors by end of year 3.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. The team from Madagascar have developed the list and an annotated organigram of the public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation of the ABS measures (Annex 4.4). The team from Benin has requested to further development of the organigram until Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 2. Not due until Year 3, however, a fair amount of training has been supported by the project already. More details are provided in activity 3.2 under section 3.1.</p> <p>Indicator 3. Not due until Year 3.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 National project steering committees develop annotated organigram of governmental and non-governmental actors, promoting equitable representation of women and men, that need to be engaged in daily administration/functioning of the CBD/NP, MLS, including mutually supportive mechanisms, roles, responsibilities, connections, decision-points, processes for consultation through committee on difficult-to-decide cases.</p>		<p>The team from Benin has requested to further development of the organigram until Year 3.</p> <p>The team from Madagascar has developed an organigram combining the roles of the organizations involved in the implementation of both the ITPGRFA and NP (see annex 4.4).</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>A large number of stakeholders (most of them included in the organigrams developed under activity 3.1 in the case of Madagascar) have benefited from the awareness raising and consultation meetings organized in both countries throughout the project to date (see activities 4.2 and 4.3 below). Additional training and awareness raising will continue in both countries until the end of</p>

	the project.
Activity 3.3 Develop and disseminate manual(s) providing guidance for people operating and using the ABS mechanisms in Benin and Madagascar.	Planned for year 3
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Organisations have capacities strengthened to provide specialised assistance services for communities to access and provide biological resources and know-how pursuant to ABS rules. Representatives from local community, women and farmer organisations receive assistance in making decisions about resources they want to provide or access, and to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements. Model community protocols which guarantee participation of women's organisations in governance developed for decision-making and negotiating by communities.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Identification of lead partners (1 in each community) subject to approval by national project steering committee and women and men community representatives within 6 months.</p> <p>Indicator 2. 2 awareness-raising workshops per country by mid-year 2 for women and men from the four communities, and 2 capacity-strengthening workshops per country by year 3, including focussed 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners' engagement, co-organized by, and with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural research and environmental research organizations.</p> <p>Indicator 3. Community protocols adopted by relevant community authorities by year 3 in the four project communities.</p> <p>Indicator 4. At least 6 ABS agreements piloted with community organisations as providers or recipients of GR and/or associated knowledge in Benin and Madagascar by year 3.</p>
Activity 4.1 Identify 1 lead organization in each of the 4 communities across the two countries for in-depth project research, capacity building.	Already accomplished in year 1
Activity 4.2 Conduct initial awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops (including 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners'), Co-organised with national competent authorities. Workshops to ensure equitable representation of women and men, proactively promoting participation of women's organisations.	Building on the efforts of Year 1, the project has continued to sponsor awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops at the community level to introduce the ITPGRFA and NP, and their potential significance to the communities concerned. In Madagascar, two workshops were held on 23 August and on 7 September 2016 in Antavolobe and Analavory, respectively

	<p>(141 participants in total, 81 men, 60 women). As in Year 1, beyond what was proposed in this approved proposal, the project organized community level workshops on resilient seed systems and adaptation to climate change in Benin on the 9-10 August in Bonou (64 participants, 17 women) and on 23-24 August in Tori Bosito (61 participants, 13 women) and in Madagascar in both study sites between 25 and 30 July 2016 (46 participants in total, 27 of whom women), which led to the production of their respective reports and two additional info notes, not anticipated in the project proposal (see annexes 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9).</p>
<p>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 specialised capacity) to help communities address ABS issues.</p>	<p>In Benin and Madagascar, in all four communities, the project organized participatory awareness-raising workshops on BCPs and Community Biodiversity Registers (CBRs). At the end of these exercises, the communities confirmed their interest in various forms of community biodiversity registers and community protocol development.</p> <p>In Benin, three workshops were organized in Bonou (155 participants, of which 35 women), and one in Tori Bosito (68 participants: 51 men, 17 women). In addition, three workshops to increase communities' capacity to grant Community Prior Informed Consent (PIC) were also organized in Bonou (105 participants: 84 men, 21 women).</p> <p>In Madagascar, eight workshops were organized at Analavory site (466 participants, 250 of whom women) and benefited from the participation of members of the Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Livestock (DRAE Itasy) and those from the Rural Commune. In Antavolobe three workshops were organized (86 participants, of whom 21 women).</p> <p>Consultants from Natural Justice supported the community-level work in both countries, together with two staff members from Bioversity's Benin and Uganda offices.</p>
<p>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, with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural and environment research organizations.</p>	<p>By the end of Year 2, the four communities completed the first versions of their Community Biodiversity Registers (see annexes 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13). These are likely to be revised, and possibly expanded, in Year 3. The elaboration of the first drafts of the BCPs is still in its early stages in both countries. For the development of the ABS community documents in Benin, three consultations were organized in Bonou attended by 163 people, including 40 women, and another two in Tori Bosito (71 participants, including 19 women). In Madagascar, five workshops were organized in Analavory, attended by 280 people, including 160 women, and another two workshops in Antavolobe (47 participants, of whom 9 women).</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Adoption of protocol and possibly related guidelines.</p>	<p>Planned for year 3</p>

<p>Activity 4.6 Development of community biodiversity conservation investment plans by community partners, with support provided by national competent authorities for the implementation of the ITPGRFA, CBD/NP and scientists from national agricultural and environmental organizations.</p>	<p>This activity has been supported by the awareness raising workshops described in activity 4.3. The investment plans for the two communities from Madagascar and one community of Benin have been developed by national partners together with the communities concerned (see Annexes 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16 for the community investment plans). The national team from Benin will work with the fourth community on the development of its investment plan during the next few months.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 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. National competent authorities and scientists from national research organizations will provide support for this process as appropriate.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, Benin and Madagascar initiated the process of identifying materials for exchange between the two countries, which will be subject to ABS agreements. In Benin, national partners organized a workshop for the exchange of genetic resources between the communities of Bonou and Tori Bosito (65 participants, of whom 13 women), identifying materials of interest to each of the respective communities, and developing access and benefit-sharing agreements to govern those exchanges (see annex 4.17 for the workshop report). Partners from Madagascar have also directed requests to access to materials to FOFIFA. They are planning to make requests to other potential centers such as Africa Rice, IRRI, CIAT and others.</p>
<p>Activity 4.8 Identify the potential interest of the private sector to collaborate with the project local communities.</p>	<p>This activity is in the early stages of implementation in both countries.</p>
<p><b>Output 5.</b> Baseline survey of information about local biodiversity status, trends and needs; women and men users; and potential markets. Documentation concerning GRs that are potentially available from Madagascar and Benin for access seekers, including information about potentially valuable traits, geographic areas, uses, etc. Documentation of genetic resources needed by farmers in Madagascar and Benin for improved food security in light of current stresses to agricultural production systems. Conservation investment strategies developed for local communities.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. 1 baseline survey and synthesis per country presented to stakeholders consultation and Steering Committee in year 1; published online by end of year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2. 4 community biodiversity registries developed by specialist steward/user groups (e.g. traditional healers, women's market-chain development initiatives, custodian farmers), with technical support from national and district agricultural and environmental organisations by end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3. 2 reports, prepared by local farmer organisations and national and district agricultural and environmental organisations, which analyse stresses to the communities' agricultural production</p>
<p>Indicator 1. Accomplished in year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2. Not due until Year 3. However, there has been significant progress already. Details are included in Annex 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3. The two reports have been written (Annexes 4.20 and 4.21).</p> <p>Indicator 4. There have been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by the four communities in the development of CBRs, BCPs, and community investment plans. There have also been significant in-kind contributions/ investments by public authorities in the project overall. So far, access seekers have not made investments.</p>	

	<p>systems and related needs for adapted germplasm in Benin and Madagascar from domestic and international sources, by year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 4. 4 communities develop conservation investment strategies, by year 3, with technical support from national competent authorities.</p>	
Activity 5.1	The national steering committees develop terms of reference for the baseline surveys and engage research teams, including equitable representation of women and men.	Already accomplished in year 1
Activity 5.2	Researchers appointed by the steering committee complete baseline survey and synthesis. Present to stakeholders at workshops for feedback and revisions.	Already accomplished in year 1
Activity 5.3	Publish synthesis on line and ‘spin off’ policy briefs related to policy options and processes that need to be followed to put systems in place in each country.	Already accomplished in year 1
Activity 5.4	<p>Women and men in biodiversity-rich communities develop biodiversity registries (or other forms of collating information about biological diversity and uses) to, among other things, increase local awareness of biological diversity and issues associated with its erosion or conservation, increase their capacity to attract access-seekers, and to develop more advantageous ABS agreements.</p> <p>Women and men in communities working in close collaboration with scientists from national agricultural and environmental research organisations identify stresses to local agricultural production systems, and potentially adapted germplasm (and associated know-how) from national and foreign sources that could assist in addressing local needs/vulnerabilities.</p>	Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of this activity in both Benin and Madagascar (see activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 above).



**Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Measuring outcomes – 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 year 3 (or are in the pipeline for adoption having been properly submitted to the appropriate policymaking bodies).</p> <p>Measuring outcomes – Indicator 2. Formal governmental recognition, by year 3, of the rights of four groups of local communities (and the rights of women within those communities) in Benin and Madagascar to participate in decision-making around management of biological/genetic resources, and to a share of benefits derived from other uses of those resources. By year 3, protocols developed by communities to guide how the communities themselves will exercise their rights.</p> <p>Measuring outcomes – Indicator 3. By year 3, organisations from four groups of pilot communities will access genetic resources (and related know-how) of food-security</p>	<p>Verifying outcomes - Indicator 1. National gazette, council and parliamentary records of draft laws, policies, and decisions introduced for consideration by national policymaking bodies. 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).</p> <p>Verifying outcomes - Indicator 2. National gazette, council and parliamentary records of draft laws, policies, decisions introduced for consideration by national policymaking bodies. Guidelines adopted by competent ABS authorities. Community protocols published by community, civil society, governmental organisations. Annual reports from partnering local organisations and the national focal points for the ITPGRFA and CBD/NP.</p> <p>Verifying outcomes - Indicator 3. Records published in the clearing house mechanisms established under the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA regarding completed ABS agreements. Project</p>	<p>Assumption 1. There is political will to implement the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA in the countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>crops, that are adapted for use in their stressed agricultural production systems. At present the communities are not empowered /able to initiate/negotiate such agreements on their own terms with a range of national and international GR providers.</p> <p>Measuring outcomes – Indicator 4. Investments made by communities (year 1), public authorities (year 2) and access-seekers (at least two agreements by year 3) to strengthen the communities’ capacity to conserve and sustainably use biological/genetic resources. There are currently no investments in genetic resource conservation programmes in the 4 tentatively identified groups of communities.</p>	<p>reports and publications, impact assessment reports.</p> <p>Verifying outcomes - Indicator 4. Project reports regarding conservation programmes in the communities; community organisation websites. Conservation investment strategies. Records published in the clearing house mechanisms established under the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA regarding completed ABS agreements.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1</b> New national interagency access and benefit-sharing policy coordinating committee in Benin and Madagascar established, instigating and reviewing research, capacity building and policy development and implementation activities.</p>	<p>1a. Within 6 months, representatives of lead agencies and other stakeholder groups agree concerning membership, modus operandi for each national project steering committee (SC) (in Benin and Madagascar), and its relationship to other coordination mechanisms in the country.</p> <p>1b. Within 8 months, two working papers (one each in Benin and Madagascar) outlining a portfolio of legislation, policies and guidelines and complementary research and capacity building activities, which need to be developed over the life of the project, endorsed by the SCs.</p> <p>1c. SC meetings organised in Benin and Madagascar every 4 months to guide</p>	<p>1a. Newspaper reports, publications, meeting minutes and reports, on-line data bases, project partners websites</p> <p>1b. Training materials</p> <p>1c. Records published in clearing house mechanisms established under the CBD/NP and ITPGRA, community biodiversity registries</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>project implementation, and associated minutes disseminated to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>1d. Confirmation by the end of the project, by competent national authorities responsible for implementation of the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA, that the coordination activities as supported by the Steering Committee during the project will be continued, in a sustainable form, after the life of the project.</p>		
<p><b>Output 2</b> Draft policies, guidelines, orders, legislation, to implement both the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA including provisions recognising of the role of local communities as biological diversity stewards with attendant interests and rights. Mechanisms to promote mutual support in daily administration of those systems</p>	<p>2a. In year 1, year 2 and year 3, local and national level consultation meetings are held in Benin and Madagascar, regarding implementation options and policies under development, with equitable representation of women and men, local peoples and farmer organisations.</p> <p>2b. Expert drafting committee (EDC), including experts drawn from local community and women's organisations, selected by the national project steering committee, with terms of reference developed by the committee in consultation with Bioversity International and ABS Initiative.</p> <p>2c. 2 White Papers (1 each in Benin and Madagascar) outlining options with annexed drafts of policies, laws, guidelines developed by 18 months, drafted by EDC and submitted to SCs, and subsequently shared with national level consultation meetings. Revised policies approved by SCs introduced into formal national</p>	<p>2a. &lt;Verified by consultation meeting reports, video, photographs ... (example)&gt;</p> <p>2b.</p>	<p>2a. &lt;We are assuming that people are willing and able to express their views freely without social or political pressures to follow a certain line. (example)&gt;</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>decision-making processes by end of year 3.</p> <p>2d. Interagency guidelines for addressing uncertainties about which agreements apply under different situations, promoting efficient, proactive cooperation between functionaries implementing the CBD/NP and ITPGRFA.</p> <p>The guidelines will be submitted in year 2.5 by the steering committee to the competent national authorities for the implementation of the CBD/NP and the ITPGRFA.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3</b> Critical mass of national actors in each country trained to implement, and operate under, the international regime on access and benefit sharing</p>	<p>3a. By 18 months, list confirmed in Benin and Madagascar of public offices, officers, and other stakeholders that will be involved in the daily implementation of the ABS measure to be implemented, including 'outreach' officers who will be needed to help stakeholders operate under the systems created</p> <p>3b. Approximately 50 functionaries per country in Benin and Madagascar trained to implement the international regime of ABS, through a series of training sessions, by end of year 3.</p> <p>3c. User manual for the ABS mechanisms developed by the SCs in Benin and Madagascar and submitted to the competent national authorities for adoption and disseminated to a wider range of national actors by end of year 3.</p>	3a.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 4</b> Organisations have capacities strengthened to provide specialised assistance services for communities to access and provide biological resources and know-how pursuant to ABS rules. Representatives from local community, women and farmer organisations receive assistance in making decisions about resources they want to provide or access, and to negotiate access and benefit-sharing agreements. Model community protocols which guarantee participation of women's organisations in governance developed for decision-making and negotiating by communities.</p>	<p>4a. Identification of lead partners (1 in each community) subject to approval by national project steering committee and women and men community representatives within 6 months. 4b. 2 awareness-raising workshops per country by mid-year 2 for women and men from the four communities, and 2 capacity-strengthening workshops per country by year 3, including focussed 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners' engagement, co-organized by, and with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural research and environmental research organizations. 4c. Community protocols adopted by relevant community authorities by year 3 in the four project communities. 4d. At least 6 ABS agreements piloted with community organisations as providers or recipients of GR and/or associated knowledge in Benin and Madagascar by year 3.</p>		
<p><b>Output 5</b> Baseline survey of information about local biodiversity status, trends and needs; women and men users; and potential markets. Documentation concerning GRs that are potentially available from Madagascar and Benin for access seekers, including information about potentially valuable traits, geographic areas, uses, etc. Documentation of</p>	<p>5a. 1 baseline survey and synthesis per country presented to stakeholders consultation and Steering Committee in year 1; published online by end of year 1. 5b. 4 community biodiversity registries developed by specialist steward/user groups (e.g. traditional healers, women's market-chain development initiatives, custodian farmers), with technical support from national and district agricultural and</p>		

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>genetic resources needed by farmers in Madagascar and Benin for improved food security in light of current stresses to agricultural production systems. Conservation investment strategies developed for local communities</p>	<p>environmental organisations by end of year 3. 5c. Indicator 3. 2 reports, prepared by local farmer organisations and national and district agricultural and environmental organisations, which analyse stresses to the communities' agricultural production systems and related needs for adapted germplasm in Benin and Madagascar from domestic and international sources, by year 2. 5d. 4 communities develop conservation investment strategies, by year 3, with technical support from national competent authorities.</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Project steering committee coordinates and oversees project supported research and capacity building and policy development activities</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Project steering committees submits proposal to competent national authorities for sustainable, coordination between the organizations responsible for implementation of the ITPGRFA/MLS and CBD/NP after the three year life of the project (with continued support from Steering Committee if deemed appropriate by the competent national authorities).</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Steering committees identify implementation options based on baseline survey, expert knowledge, stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Expert groups draft policy, legal instruments and guidelines.</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Steering committees organise further consultation on drafts and oversee process of revision.</p> <p>Activity 2.4 Steering committees submit draft policies laws, guidelines to relevant competent authorities for consideration/adoption and support follow-up processes.</p> <p>Activity 3.1 National project steering committees develop annotated organigram of governmental and non-governmental actors, promoting equitable representation of women and men, that need to be engaged in daily administration/functioning of the CBD/NP, MLS, including mutually supportive mechanisms, roles, responsibilities, connections, decision-points, processes for consultation through committee on difficult-to-decide cases.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Activity 3.3 Develop and disseminate manual(s) providing guidance for people operating and using the ABS mechanisms in Benin and Madagascar.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activity 4.1	Identify at 1 lead organization in each of the 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 'capacity strengthening for capacity strengtheners'), Co-organised with national competent authorities. Workshops to ensure equitable representation of women and men, proactively promoting participation of women's organisations.		
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 specialised 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, with technical support from national competent authorities and scientists from national agricultural and environment research organizations.		
Activity 4.5	Adoption of protocol and possibly related guidelines		
Activity 4.6	Development of community biodiversity conservation investment plans by community partners, with support provided by national competent authorities for the implementation of the ITPGRFA, CBD/NP and scientists from national agricultural and environmental organizations.		
Activity 4.7	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. National competent authorities and scientists from national research organizations will provide support for this process as appropriate.		
Activity 4.8	Identify the potential interest of the private sector to collaborate with the project local communities.		
Activity 5.1	The national steering committees develop terms of reference for the baseline surveys and engage research teams, including equitable representation of women and men.		
Activity 5.2	Researchers appointed by the steering committee 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 related to policy options and processes that need to be followed to put systems in place in each country		
Activity 5.4	Women and men in biodiversity-rich communities develop biodiversity registries (or other forms of collating information about biological diversity and uses) to, among other things, increase local awareness of biological diversity and issues associated with its erosion or conservation, increase their capacity to attract access-seekers, and to develop more advantageous ABS agreements. Women and men in communities working in close collaboration with scientists from national agricultural and environmental research organisations identify stresses to local agricultural production systems, and potentially adapted germplasm (and associated know-how) from national and foreign sources that could assist in addressing local needs/vulnerabilities.		

### Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
14A	Workshops for presenting baseline survey results in Madagascar.		Malagasy and Beninese	5	0		5	
14A	Awareness raising and capacity strengthening workshops at the national and community levels to introduce the ITPGRFA and NP	,	Madagasy and Beninese	13	2		2	
14A	Community level workshops on resilient seed systems and adaptation to climate change		Beninese and Madagasy	1	4		5	
14A	Community level workshops for ABS related decision making at community level		Beninese and Madagasy		30		30	
14A	Community level workshops for exchanging genetic resources between communities		Beninese	0	1		1	
23	Cash and in-kind			Not	29,904€			



	contributions from the ABS Initiative			reported			
23	Cash and in-kind contributions from Bioversity International			Not reported	182,183€		
23	Cash and in-kind contributions from National partners				Please see Financial reports		

**Table 2 Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Enhancing capacity of local communities to use the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing for climate change adaptation in Benin	Info Note	Gloria Otieno Sognigbe N'Danikou Bienvenu Bossou Toussaint Mikpon Raymond Vodouhe	F	Beninese	Copenhagen, Denmark. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).	Not published yet. Link will be available on the project website soon.
Renforcement des capacités des communautés locales à utiliser le système multilatéral d'accès et de partage des avantages pour l'adaptation au changement	Info Note	Naritiana Rakotoniaina Michelle Andriamahazo Nandrianina Rakotonandrasana Rakotoniario Rodin Gloria Otieno	F	Malagasy	Copenhagen, Denmark. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).	Not published yet. Link will be available on the project website soon.

climatique à Madagascar						
Activités au niveau communautaire au Bénin pour la mise en œuvre en synergie du Protocole de Nagoya (PN/APA) et du Traité International sur les Ressources Phytogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture	Info Note	Bienvenu Bossou Toussaint Mikpon Zounoukon Degnon Oba Agbahounzo K. Blaise	M	Beninese	Copenhagen, Denmark. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).	Not published yet. Link will be available on the project website soon.
Engagements des communautés locales dans la mise en œuvre mutuellement soutenue du Protocole de Nagoya et le Traité sur les Plantes à Madagascar	Info Note	Naritiana Rakotoniaina Michelle Andriamahazo	F	Malagasy	Copenhagen, Denmark. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).	Not published yet. Link will be available on the project website soon.

## **Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

All included as attachments to the main report in the cover email

**Annex 4.1** Directives Nationales pour l'accès et le partage des avantages issus de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques et des connaissances traditionnelles et des connaissances traditionnelles associées

**Annex 4.2** Décret N° 2017 – 066 du 31/01/2017 portant réglementation de l'accès et du partage des avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques

**Annex 4.3** Portant sur les mesures intermédiaires de demande d'accès aux Ressources Phytogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture et de partage des avantages dans le cadre du Système Multilatéral du Traité International sur les Ressources Phytogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (TIRPAA)

**Annex 4.4** Annotated Organigram from Madagascar

**Annex 4.5** Summary Field Report: Darwin Initiative's project on mutually supportive implementation of ABS in Antavolobe and Analavory

**Annex 4.6** Atelier de formation des producteurs agricoles et autres parties prenantes sur l'analyse situationnelle des changements climatiques et l'Accès et le Partage des Avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques (APA) au Bonou

**Annex 4.7** Atelier de formation des producteurs agricoles et autres parties prenantes sur l'analyse situationnelle des changements climatiques et l'Accès et le Partage des Avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques (APA) au Tori Bosito

**Annex 4.8** Enhancing capacity of local communities to use the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing for climate change adaptation in Benin

**Annex 4.9** Renforcement des capacités des communautés locales à utiliser le système multilatéral d'accès et de partage des avantages pour l'adaptation au changement climatique à Madagascar

**Annex 4.10** Registre de la biodiversité communautaire (Bonou)

**Annex 4.11** Registre de la biodiversité communautaire (Tori Bosito)

**Annex 4.12** Registre de la biodiversité communautaire (Analavory)

**Annex 4.13** Registre de la biodiversité communautaire (Antabolope)

**Annex 4.14** Plan Investissement (Bonou)

**Annex 4.15** Plan Investissement (Analavory)

**Annex 4.16** Plan Investissement (Antabolope)

**Annex 4.17** Atelier d'échange de ressources génétiques entre les communautés de Bonou et de Tori Bosito

**Annex 4.18** White paper Benin

**Annex 4.19** White paper Madagascar

**Annex 4.20** Activités au niveau communautaire au Bénin pour la mise en œuvre en synergie du Protocole de Nagoya (PN/APA) et du Traité International sur les Ressources Phytogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture

**Annex 4.21** Engagements des communautés locales dans la mise en œuvre mutuellement soutenue du Protocole de Nagoya et le Traité sur les Plantes à Madagascar