



## 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	23-005
Project title	Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development
Host country/ies	Ethiopia
Contract holder institution	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Partner institution(s)	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
Darwin grant value	£268,475
Start/end dates of project	April 2016 – March 2019
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2016 – Mar 2017) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2016 – March 2017 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Suzanne Sharrock
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Suzanne Sharrock, Kate Davis, Tesfaye Awas, Ashenafi Ayenew. 28 April, 2017.

### 1. Project rationale

At a time of global environmental change, population growth and economic development there is an increasing demand for genetic resources, both for local exploitation and for research and development. The utilisation of plant genetic material is governed by two international treaties: the Nagoya Protocol (NP), which operates on a bilateral basis through individually negotiated contracts, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), which takes a multilateral approach using a standard contract. While the aim of these two agreements is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits derived through their utilisation, many countries have yet to put in place functional mechanisms to effectively operationalise these agreements. Ethiopia has a framework in place but has identified as a priority the need to further promote and increase the amount of genetic material available for research, development and subsequent commercialisation. There are a wide range of stakeholders involved in the chain of custody and use of plant resources, and a growing range of institutions that acquire, hold and supply resources as intermediaries. Differences in Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) understanding between these groups and the lack of a common 'language' leads to mistrust, misunderstandings and bottlenecks in the flow of genetic resources and the generation of benefits that can be shared with providers. Of particular concern to this project is the lack of guidance to support the access to plant genetic resources for research purposes and the general lack of awareness amongst collection holders of both the NP and the ITPGRFA. The project will aim to build the capacity of plant collection holders to act as trusted intermediaries

between the providers and users of plant resources and develop widely applicable recommendations for simplified measures to facilitate research on plant resources.

The project covers collection holders and researchers located across the whole of Ethiopia.

## **2. Project partnerships**

The main project partner is the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI). Prior to the initiation of this project, BGCI was already working with EBI in the framework of an agreement between the two organisations, the focus of which was to build capacity amongst members of the emerging botanic garden network in Ethiopia. Access and benefit sharing is a key issue in Ethiopia and EBI are keen to further develop awareness and understanding amongst the main stakeholders. This project was developed as joint activity and has helped to further consolidate the partnership between BGCI and EBI. All project activities are carried out in partnership, with EBI being responsible for all local arrangements and contacts with other local partners and stakeholders and coordinating with the National Steering Committee, while BGCI provides expert technical support, coordination with the International Steering Committee and facilitation for meetings etc.

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

**Output 1: A methodology for reviewing and identifying ABS bottlenecks for research and benefit sharing and options for overcoming these published.**

#### **Activity 1.1: Establish Steering Committee**

Two project Steering Committees have been established – a National Steering Committee and an International Steering Committee. The National Steering Committee has met twice during Year 1 of the project. Members of the International Steering Committee (ISC) met once by Skype and once in person during Year 1. The notes of these meetings are provided in Annex 4.1. Additional discussions were held with members of the ISC during the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Mexico in December 2016.

#### **Activity 1.2 Identify key stakeholder groups**

Following discussions with representatives from EBI's ABS Directorate, *ex situ* collection holders and researchers, key stakeholder groups have been identified. These consist of *ex situ* collection holders and academic researchers within and outside Ethiopia, conducting basic and applied research. Researchers that will be surveyed and consulted include those working in taxonomy, ethnobotany, ecology, agriculture and pharmacy research groups/departments. Lists of institutions to involve have been compiled by EBI.

#### **Activity 1.3: Develop guidelines and process for stakeholder consultations**

The methodology for the stakeholder consultation was piloted as part of the first consultation exercise. This included an initial survey to gather the baseline level of understanding of ABS issues before the start of the consultation. This was followed by a mix of presentations, guided participatory working group discussions and the collection of data and stakeholder comments via a questionnaire. Guidelines for all following consultations will be formalised and recorded before the next consultation exercise (planned for late May 2017).

#### **Activity 1.4: Carry out an ABS baseline survey**

A list of 328 ABS agreements signed since 2010 has been compiled by EBI and provided to the project. Around 215 of these agreements concern plant resources. The list, together with information collected during the initial consultation exercise, constitutes the baseline for the project. The list will additionally be used to identify foreign researchers for consultation regarding current Ethiopian ABS procedures.

#### **Activity 1.5: Carry out stakeholder consultations**

The first stakeholder consultations were planned for November 2016, but postponed until January 2017 due to the state of emergency in Ethiopia at the end of 2016. Consultations with *ex situ* collection holders were held in January, involving 44 individuals from 15 institutions. The results of the initial consultation exercises have been compiled but not yet fully analysed. Examples of some of the results obtained to date are provided in Annex 4.2. It can be seen that *ex situ* collection holders acquire plant materials from a wide range of sources and supply it to many different users, including universities and other collections. Material in collections is widely used for research, including collecting and investigating traditional knowledge and half of the institutions including in the consultation work with partners outside Ethiopia. Most collection holders consulted believed that ABS legislation was relevant to the work of their institutions but only half of the institutions had used any internal guidelines or policies on ABS. Particular issues identified include the lack of awareness amongst some collection holders of the Guide and Code of Conduct to Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Benefit-Sharing in Ethiopia (both developed in 2012) and the need to develop capacity to manage information on collections using databases. A follow-up workshop on databases has been held for a sub-set of collection holders and further training will be organised in the framework of the project (see Output 2).

A subset of foreign researchers who are party (via their institutions) to ABS agreements with Ethiopian institutions will be consulted regarding their experiences and impressions of the current ABS process.

### **Output 3: Recommendations on adopting, or modifying as appropriate, best practices for collections and researchers into the existing Ethiopian ABS framework, based on a global review of best practices and case studies and consideration of national and regional context**

#### **Activity 3.1: Compile examples and case studies of best practice**

This is an on-going activity for the project consultant. A number of case studies have already been identified and some of these were presented at a side event organised by the project at the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the CBD in December 2016 (Annex 4.3). These included examples from Mexico, Brazil and the UK.

The description of the side event is provided below:

*This side event will explore how different national definitions of 'access' affect ex situ collection holders and researchers operating at the earlier end of chains of custody and utilization of plant resources. Using examples, including from a project in Ethiopia funded by the UK's Darwin Initiative, the side event will look at capacity needs for the different stakeholders involved in 'access' and efforts underway to address these needs. The side event will aim to encourage discussion and the sharing of experiences on how building capacity and understanding of ABS issues amongst a wide range of stakeholders can help to promote the use of plant resources in research and development.*

The side event was attended by at least 50 COP participants and provoked a lively discussion on the issue around ABS and *ex situ* collections.

Members of the ISC have also agreed to assist with identifying relevant case studies, with one specifically focussing on examples of Codes of Conduct and Guidelines for ABS being used within the agriculture community and in the framework of the ITPGRFA; the Seeds for Needs project (in several countries, including Ethiopia) was also put forward as a strong case study for inclusion.

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

### **Output 1: A methodology for reviewing and identifying ABS bottlenecks for research and benefit sharing and options for overcoming these published.**

The stakeholder consultations conducted so far (Activity 1.5) mark the first attempt in Ethiopia to gather baseline information on *ex situ* plant collections relevant to access and benefit sharing.

The methodology developed for the first stakeholder consultation exercise proved to be an effective way to gather baseline information. An initial survey of all participants gathered information on the level of understanding of ABS issues at the individual level. Comprehensive data was then collected on a collection-by-collection basis on the origin of material in *ex situ* collections, how such material, and information related to it, is managed within the collection and who this material and related information is supplied to. Opportunities for benefit sharing were also discussed. Using a participatory approach to discuss these issues allowed the participants to gain a common understanding of the questions being asked. Following the discussion sessions, information generated was recorded using a formal questionnaire that allowed responses to be coded and analysed.

This process is providing important information to help understand how such collections are used by researchers and where bottlenecks might occur.

We are confident that applying this methodology during further consultations will allow us to establish a comprehensive baseline and to review and identify ABS bottlenecks for research and benefit sharing. We expect this to be completed by the end of Year 2 – as planned in the project proposal. During Year 3 of the project, we will focus on identifying and proposing possible options for overcoming bottlenecks.

**Output 2: Capacity built amongst collection holders and researchers to enable the use or appropriate modification of best practices and model ABS agreements, to support the development of simplified access measures for non-commercial research.**

While specific activities related to this output are not scheduled to start until year 2 of the project, the consultation process itself has also served to build capacity and understanding of ABS issues amongst collection holders. The consultation exercise began with presentations on the international and Ethiopian ABS frameworks, with opportunities for extensive questions and discussion; furthermore the participatory small-groups approach was new to EBI partners and is helping to build their own capacity for ABS training. One issue already identified is the inconsistency in record keeping across collections and the lack of databases to manage the information on materials in collections. Without reliable systems to manage collection information (such as origin of material, agreements under which materials were collected and who they are being supplied to) it is very difficult for *ex situ* collections to fully comply with national ABS obligations. In March 2017 therefore, two training courses in collection management were held – one focussing on databases and one on the management of living collections (Annex 4.4). These training courses served to highlight the importance of data management in relation to living and herbaria collections. Following the completion of the consultation process, a more in-depth analysis of the data obtained will be carried out to guide the further development and delivery of a training strategy during years 2 and 3 of the project.

**Output 3: Recommendations on adopting, or modifying as appropriate, best practices for collections and researchers into the existing Ethiopian ABS framework, based on a global review of best practices and case studies and consideration of national and regional context.**

A start has been made on compiling examples and case studies of best practice as a first step towards this output – see Activity 3.1 above.

**Output 4: A widely-disseminated policy brief making recommendations for the development of simplified measures for access for non-commercial research and use of best practices**

Activities related to this output have not yet been initiated.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

**Project outcome: Collection holders, researchers and policy makers will have a ‘road map’ to guide decision-making and policy development to facilitate access to and utilisation of plant resources for research and development.**

The project has made good progress towards achieving indicator 0.3: *“By the end of the project, stakeholders in Ethiopia will have a better understanding of, and involvement in, ABS issues.”* The focus in Year 1 has been on collection holders, Year 2 will address researchers and Year 3 will involve policy makers. There will be a need to compare the level of understanding of ABS issues amongst collection holders and researchers at the end of the project as compared to the baseline (as assessed during the initial questionnaires completed during the consultations).

Progress is also being made against indicator 0.1: *“By year 3, a tested methodology to identify research and benefit sharing bottlenecks in national ABS frameworks at collection holder/researcher level and options for addressing these will be available.”* Progress in this area is described under Output 1 and Activity 1.3.

Indicator 0.2 has not yet been addressed by the project but remains a valid indicator. Indicator 0.4: *“By the end of the project, new ABS agreements are being developed by a greater range of stakeholders”* may be beyond the scope and influence of the project. We believe the outcome of the project will be achieved, but indicator 0.4 may be viewed rather as an impact of the project than an indication of the achievement of the project outcome.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

The important assumptions identified in the project proposal still hold true. For those relevant to activities carried out to date, we have the following comments

**Assumption 1:** *Stakeholder groups are representative of the wider community.*

**Comments:** Having clearly defined the stakeholder groups specific to our project, we believe that the individuals from these groups that we will interact with in the framework of the project are representative of their groups as a whole. We have been careful to put limits around the project and not try to extend to stakeholders that are beyond the immediate focus of the project. For example, the project will not consult with local communities, as the Ethiopian ABS team prefers that this project should closely address the collections and research communities, which have been under-involved in other ABS work in Ethiopia.

**Assumption 2:** *Stakeholders are willing to participate in the process*

**Comments:** Our experience to date is that the stakeholders are very willing to participate in the process. This is because the focus of the project (ABS) is very relevant to their work and they therefore keen to engage.

**Assumption 3:** *Full participation of collection holders in the consultation and training process.*

**Comments:** As with assumption 2, collection holders have so far been very engaged in the project process. Comments received from participants during the consultations have been extremely positive and the participative methodology adopted, although new to many participants, is much appreciated.

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

**Project impact: Plant genetic resources are being used in research and development and such activities enable the generation and sharing of benefits thus helping to achieve the ABS provisions of the CBD**

At this stage the project has identified a wide range of projects where plant resources are being used in research and development, in Ethiopia and abroad. Documentation of the extent and range of use is an essential first step in being able to measure increased use. The consultations are also serving to identify and document how well benefits are being shared. In

many cases benefits are non-monetary and as such are not always recognised as benefits. Again, documentation of benefit sharing is essential and prior to this project, no effort had been made to document and record non-monetary benefit sharing.

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

The following SDGs are relevant to our project:

**SDG 15 – Life on land**, especially Target 15.6: *Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.*

Our project has contributed to raising awareness of and building capacity to achieve fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

The project is also contributing to:

**SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**, and particularly Target 1.4: *By 2030, 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, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.*

Although our project does not address community rights, by building awareness and capacity amongst collection holders and researchers of ABS issues, this will ensure that plants accessed from communities will be done with due recognition of communities' rights and involve the sharing with communities of benefits from plant research.

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

The project is specifically focused on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NP) and the ITPGRFA. The main project partner (EBI) is the ABS and ITPGRFA Focal Point in Ethiopia, and the Institute is currently considering how to update their pre-NP ABS laws and measures so that Ethiopia will be in compliance with both the NP and the ITPGRFA. The project is particularly contributing to core NP provisions on benefit sharing (Article 5) and will identify opportunities to implement Article 8a (Special Considerations) regarding non-commercial research, evaluate guidance on best practices and model ABS agreements (Articles 20 and 19), and contribute to awareness-raising (Article 21) and capacity-building (Article 22). The project is also raising awareness and promoting the NP amongst a wide range of stakeholders, with a focus on *ex situ* collection holders and researchers, and is building capacity to implement the NP amongst these groups. With regard to the ITPGRFA, the project is assessing and will make recommendations on how this and the Nagoya Protocol can be implemented in a mutually supportive manner, gathering and analysing relevant case studies and examples.

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

The project is supported by Defra and does not include a specific focus on poverty alleviation.

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

#### **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation is the responsibility of the International Steering Committee. This Committee reviewed project progress against the project workplan at a meeting in March 2017. The report of this meeting is provided as part of Annex 4.1. A number of issues identified at this meeting include:

- The difficulty of organising meetings of the ISC due to everyone's busy timetables. It was suggested that the ISC should try to meet more regularly by skype, not expect everyone to participate in each meeting, use email to address particular issues, and having specific issues or reports to discuss.
- The possibility of expanding the ISC was discussed – with suggestions including the leader of the Seeds for Needs project.
- The concern that the relatively small Darwin project will be 'swamped' by the upcoming GEF project was noted. It was suggested that regional coordinator of that project (once identified) be invited onto the ISC.

## 9. Lessons learnt

We experienced most difficulty with coordinating the International Steering Committee. We selected very experienced and helpful people, but it has proved virtually impossible for everyone to meet in person or even participate in a single Skype call, so have had to convene varying sub-groups and, going ahead, will work in a more targeted manner, engaging particular people separately via Skype and/or email and then sharing the outcomes of discussions.

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

## 11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

### Unidentified risks

- **Competition for resources**

One previously unidentified risk was the possibility of a similar larger project being initiated in the country and 'swamping' the Darwin project. There is a new UNDP/GEF Global ABS project entitled '*Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol*' due to be initiated in Ethiopia (and 23 other countries) shortly. This will take up much of the time of the staff of EBI's ABS Directorate. It will be important to ensure that the Darwin project is implemented in harmony with the UNDP/GEF project. Discussions on the relationship between the Darwin project and the UNDP project have already been held with the Director of the ABS Directorate and we are hopeful that the UNDP/GEF project will provide opportunities to enhance the impact of the Darwin project. Building trust between users and providers to facilitate bio-discovery is one of the main objectives of the UNDP/GEF project, but academic and research institution participation is under-developed in the project document, while the Darwin project has a strong and practical focus on the research community, so our project team sees ample opportunity for synergy.

- **Security concerns**

Project activities in Year 1 were delayed due to the security situation in Ethiopia. A State of Emergency declared in October 2016 meant that some project activities were delayed until 2017. While the situation is presently calm, the State of Emergency is still in place and there is the potential for security issues to cause project delays in the future. One impact of this situation may be that travel within the country becomes difficult or unsafe, restricting project activities to the Addis Ababa area.

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

ABS is an important issue in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute recognises the project as providing important support for its own work in building awareness and capacity amongst key stakeholders. At the time of project initiation, the Director of EBI was Dr Gemedo Dalle and he took a personal interest in the project. Dr Dalle is now the Hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for Ethiopia and as such, is in an influential position to promote and support the project. Dr Dalle attended the side event organised by the project at the CBD CoP in Mexico and participated actively in the discussion.

### 13. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative was prominently introduced and thanked and its logo used at the CBD COP side event and for all stakeholder consultation and capacity building exercises in Ethiopia. The project is clearly and consistently identified as a Darwin Initiative project – as indicated in Annexes 4.3 and 4.4

At the international level, members of the International Steering Committee come from the CBD Secretariat, the ABS Capacity Development Initiative and Bioversity International. All are now well aware of the project and the support from the Darwin initiative for this work.

### 14. Project expenditure

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

<b>Project spend (indicative) since last annual report</b>	<b>2016/17 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
Staff costs (see below)			-1.6%	
Consultancy costs			0.0%	
Overhead Costs			0.5%	
Travel and subsistence			-3.3%	
Operating Costs			-0.6%	
Capital items (see below)		0		
Monitoring and evaluation (inserted)			-4.5%	
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>-2.0%</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></p> <p>Plant genetic resources are being used in research and development and such activities enable the generation and sharing of benefits thus helping to achieve the ABS provisions of the CBD</p>		<p>The project has identified a wide range of projects where plant resources are being used in research and development, in Ethiopia and abroad. Non-monetary benefits being derived from these projects are being identified and documented for the first time.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Collection holders, researchers and policy makers will have a 'road map' to guide decision-making and policy development to facilitate access to and utilisation of plant resources for research and development.</p>	<p>0.1 By year 3, a tested methodology to identify research and benefit sharing bottlenecks in national ABS frameworks at collection holder/researcher level and options for addressing these will be available.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, recommendations on simplified measures for access to materials for non-commercial research will be submitted to policy makers.</p> <p>0.3. By the end of the project, stakeholders in Ethiopia will have a better understanding of, and involvement in, ABS issues.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, new ABS agreements are being developed by a greater range of stakeholders.</p>	<p>The project has made good progress in developing a methodology for identifying bottlenecks in ABS implementation in Ethiopia, as well as identifying what these bottlenecks are - including the need for better data management by collection holders.</p> <p>The project has also gathered a significant amount of information on on-going ABS agreements and the role of <i>ex situ</i> collection holders with regards to the use of plant resources in research and development.</p>	<p>Key activities in Year 2 will be to complete consultations with <i>ex situ</i> collection holders and researchers; analyse the results of these consultations; develop and initiate delivery of a capacity building / training programme.</p> <p>In year 2 there will also be greater focus on outreach and promotion of the project and the gathering of further case studies and relevant information from other countries.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>A methodology for reviewing and identifying ABS bottlenecks for research and benefit sharing and options for overcoming these published.</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2016, review of existing ABS-agreements carried out and baseline established with respect to stakeholders involved</p> <p>1.2 By September 2017, at least 8 stakeholder consultations completed and major ABS bottlenecks for</p>	<p>Good progress has been made in reviewing existing ABS agreements and identifying key project stakeholders – see section 3.1 Activities 1.2 and 1.4</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations are on-going and a methodology for conducting these, which allows the identification of ABS bottlenecks and issues, is being developed – see section 3.2 and Annex 4.2</p>	

	<p>research identified.</p> <p>1.3. By September 2018, options for overcoming bottlenecks reviewed and recommendations provided to Ethiopian partners.</p> <p>1.4 By December 2018, a report detailing the methodology used to identify and overcome bottlenecks available on CBD and BGCI websites.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Establish Steering Committee		Completed
Activity 1.2. Identify key stakeholder groups		Completed
Activity 1.3: Develop guidelines and process for stakeholder consultations		On-going – will be refined, completed and recorded in Year 2.
Activity 1.4: Carry out an ABS baseline survey		Completed
Activity 1.5: Carry out stakeholder consultations		On-going – will be completed with consultations with collections holders and researchers in Year 2
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Capacity built amongst collection holders and researchers to enable the use or appropriate modification of best practices and model ABS agreements, to support the development of simplified access measures for non-commercial research.</p>	<p>2.1 By September 2017, capacity gaps amongst collection holders identified and training strategy developed.</p> <p>2.2 By October 2018, training materials developed, 4 national training courses held and at least 20 staff trained.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2019, training resources available on-line to support capacity building more widely.</p>	Activities towards this output are not scheduled to start until Year 2. However the consultation proves has allowed initial capacity building to take place amongst collection holders and some gaps to be identified. See section 3.2 and Annex 4.4
Activity 2.1. Use results of consultations with collection holders to identify capacity gaps		See Activity 1.5
Activity 2.2. Prepare training strategy and training materials		This activity will start in year 2
Activity 2.3 Deliver training courses		This activity will start in year 2
Activity 2.4 Adapt training materials to self-learning modules and make available on-line		This activity will start in year 3
Activity 2.5 Carry out survey of trained researchers to evaluate learning success		This activity will start in year 3

<p><b>Output 3.</b> Recommendations on adopting, or modifying as appropriate, best practices for collections and researchers into the existing Ethiopian ABS framework, based on a global review of best practices and case studies and consideration of national and regional context.</p>	<p>3.1 By September 2017, examples of best practice and case studies on simplified measures for access from around the world compiled and made available on the CBD and BGCI websites.</p> <p>3.2. Recommendations on adopting these provided to Ethiopian partner by December 2017.</p> <p>3.3 Continuing addition of cases studies to websites until March 2019.</p>	<p>A start has been made on compiling examples and case studies of best practice as a first step towards this output. See Section 3.1 – Activity 3.1 and Annex 4.3</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Compile examples and case studies of best practice</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Analyse, review and make recommendations for their use in existing Ethiopian framework</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 2</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Make cases studies etc. available on-line and continue updating</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Recommendations on adopting, or modifying as appropriate, best practices for collections and researchers into the existing Ethiopian ABS framework, based on a global review of best practices and case studies and consideration of national and regional context.</p>	<p>4.1. By August 2018, policy brief drafted based on examples and case studies and on field experience in Ethiopia.</p> <p>4.2 By December 2018, policy brief reviewed and finalised and disseminated via BGCI and CBD channels.</p> <p>4.3 Final results of the project reported at final project meeting in March 2019.</p>	<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Draft policy brief based on field experience in Ethiopia and using examples of best practice</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Carry out peer review of policy brief</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Develop strategy for communicating policy brief</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Launch final version at final project meeting</p>		<p>This activity will start in year 3</p>

## 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> Plant genetic resources are being used in research and development and such activities enable the generation and sharing of benefits thus helping to achieve the ABS provisions of the CBD</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p> <p>Collection holders, researchers and policy makers will have a 'road map' to guide decision-making and policy development to facilitate access to and utilisation of plant resources for research and development.</p>	<p>0.1 By year 3, a tested methodology to identify research and benefit sharing bottlenecks in national ABS frameworks at collection holder/researcher level and options for addressing these will be available.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, recommendations on simplified measures for access to materials for non-commercial research will be submitted to policy makers.</p> <p>0.3. By the end of the project, stakeholders in Ethiopia will have a better understanding of, and involvement in, ABS issues.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, new ABS agreements are being developed by a greater range of stakeholders.</p>	<p>1.1 Methodology available on CBD and BGCI websites.</p> <p>1.2 Relevant text in Ethiopian ABS reports.</p> <p>1.3 Researcher questionnaires and comparison with baseline information.</p>	<p>There is political will to implement ABS agreements in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Stakeholders understand that utilisation is necessary for benefit sharing.</p> <p>Simplified access measures are acceptable to stakeholders and policy makers.</p> <p>Lead agency will actively promote supportive policies to relevant decision makers.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. A methodology for reviewing and identifying ABS bottlenecks for research and benefit sharing and</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2016, review of existing ABS-agreements carried out and baseline established with respect to stakeholders involved</p>	<p>1.1. Report on baseline situation</p> <p>1.1 Reports from stakeholder consultations including information on key ABS bottlenecks.</p>	<p>Stakeholder groups are representative of the wider community.</p>

<p>options for overcoming these published.</p>	<p>1.2 By September 2017, at least 8 stakeholder consultations completed and major ABS bottlenecks for research identified.</p> <p>1.3. By September 2018, options for overcoming bottlenecks reviewed and recommendations provided to Ethiopian partners.</p> <p>1.4 By December 2018, a report detailing the methodology used to identify and overcome bottlenecks available on CBD and BGCI websites.</p>	<p>1.2 Project reports including information on draft methodology and mechanisms for finalising.</p> <p>1.3. Methodology available.</p>	<p>Methodology developed in Ethiopian context is applicable in other country contexts.</p> <p>Stakeholders are willing to participate in the process.</p>
<p>2. Capacity built amongst collection holders and researchers to enable the use or appropriate modification of best practices and model ABS agreements, to support the development of simplified access measures for non-commercial research.</p>	<p>2.1 By September 2017, capacity gaps amongst collection holders identified and training strategy developed.</p> <p>2.2 By October 2018, training materials developed, 4 national training courses held and at least 20 staff trained.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2019, training resources available on-line to support capacity building more widely.</p>	<p>Training course reports including self-assessments from participants on knowledge gained.</p> <p>Training materials available on-line .</p>	<p>Full participation of collection holders in the consultation and training process.</p> <p>Collection holders remain in post.</p> <p>Existing best practices and model agreements are appropriate or can be modified to fit the Ethiopian context.</p>
<p>3. Recommendations on adopting, or modifying as appropriate, best practices for collections and researchers into the existing Ethiopian ABS framework, based on a global review of best practices and case studies and consideration of national and regional context.</p>	<p>3.1 By September 2017, examples of best practice and case studies on simplified measures for access from around the world compiled and made available on the CBD and BGCI websites.</p> <p>3.2. Recommendations on adopting these provided to Ethiopian partner</p>	<p>Project reports.</p> <p>Information on CBD and BGCI websites.</p>	<p>Suitable case studies and examples are available and can be accessed.</p>

	by December 2017. 3.3 Continuing addition of cases studies to websites until March 2019.		
4. A widely-disseminated policy brief making recommendations for the development of simplified measures for access for non-commercial research and use of best practices.	4.1. By August 2018, policy brief drafted based on examples and case studies and on field experience in Ethiopia. 4.2 By December 2018, policy brief reviewed and finalised and disseminated via BGCI and CBD channels. 4.3 Final results of the project reported at final project meeting in March 2019.	Project report. Policy brief available. Documentation for final project meeting.	Policy makers are interested in adopting new policies that facilitate research.

**Activities** (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)

- 1.1 Establish Steering Committee
- 1.2 Identify key stakeholder groups
- 1.3 Develop guidelines and process for stakeholder consultations
- 1.4 Carry out ABS baseline survey
- 1.5 Carry out stakeholder consultations
- 1.6 Analyse results of stakeholder consultations, identify capacity gaps and research and benefit sharing bottlenecks
- 1.7 Review examples of best practice including model agreements and make recommendations for their use in existing frameworks
- 1.8 Publish report on methodology used to carry out review
- 1.9. Disseminate results of stakeholder consultations
  
- 2.1 Use results of consultations with collection holders to identify capacity gaps (see Activity 1.5)
- 2.2 Prepare training strategy and training materials
- 2.3 Work with EBI to deliver ABS training at national level
- 2.4 Adapt training materials to self-learning modules and make available on-line.
- 2.5 Carry out survey of trained researchers to evaluate learning success
  
- 3.1 Compile examples and case studies of best practice,
- 3.2 Analyse, review and make recommendations for adopting these into existing Ethiopian framework (see Activity 1.6)
- 3.3 Make cases studies etc. available on-line and continue updating.

- 4.1 Draft policy brief based on field experience in Ethiopia and using examples of best practice (see Activity 3.1)
- 4.2 Carry out peer review of policy brief.
- 4.3 Develop strategy for communicating policy brief
- 4.4 Launch final version at final project meeting and disseminate according to strategy

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Cod e No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant )	Nationalit y of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Tota l to date	Total planne d during the project
6A	Number of people receiving training in issues related to ABS and collection management	8 female 63 male	Ethiopian	71				150
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			2				6
7	Number of types of training materials to be produced			2				8
14 A	Number of conferences/seminars/worksho ps to be organised within country			2				6
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/worksho ps organised to present the project work			1				4

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)



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

Supplementary material is provided in Annexes 4.1 – 4.4, provided separately as a pdf document:

Annex 4.1: Notes of Steering Committee meetings

Annex 4.2: Extracts from results of consultation with *ex situ* collection holders

Annex 4.3: Project side event at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the CBD, Mexico

Annex 4.4: Reports on capacity building workshops for *ex situ* collection holders

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	