



EIDPS042 ref Fellow App 3071



Submit by 27 October 2014

APPLICATION FOR DARWIN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME ROUND 21

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

1. Name and address of UK Host organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by email and addressed to the main UK Expert listed in Section 5)

UK Organisation & Address:	Department of Life Sciences The Natural History Museum Cromwell Road London SW 7 5BD
Project Leader Name:	Dr Chris Lyal
E-mail:	_____
Phone:	

2. Name and official address of proposed Darwin Fellow (include email and telephone details where available)

Name:	Pierre du Plessis
Address:	CRIAA SA-DC, PO Box 23778, Windhoek, Namibia
E-mail:	_____
Phone:	

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 01/08/2015 Duration of project: 13 months End date: 31/08/2016			
Darwin funding requested	2015/16 £14,050	2016/17 £9,550	Total £23,600

4. Summary of proposed Fellowship i.e. Outcome and expected outputs and impact

Non-monetary benefit sharing (NMBS) is widely recognised (e.g. in the Nagoya Protocol on ABS) as potentially contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, as well as poverty alleviation and economic development. Non-monetary benefits are often available at low marginal cost to users of genetic resources while being of high marginal value to providers. NMBS has never been studied in detail. The proposed Fellowship will develop a detailed typology of NMBS to increasing shared understanding of its potential and supplement this with model contractual clauses for including NMBS in mutually agreed terms contracts, thereby enabling increased use of this cost-effective tool.

8. Describe briefly the proposed Fellow's current role within their organisation and their link to a Darwin project (if applicable), including the project reference number, his/her role in that project and any ongoing involvement.

As a Senior Consultant at CRIAA SA-DC since 1999, Pierre has played a key role in developing Namibia's coordinated national approach to promoting the commercial use of indigenous plants, including the incorporation of plant-based activities into the country's world-leading Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme. He has also contributed to spreading this approach to other countries in southern Africa. He worked very closely with the Namibian government on developing domestic ABS policies and measures, has often represented Namibia in international ABS negotiations at the CBD, WIPO and FAO and has gained a wide-ranging knowledge of ABS issues from a wide network of international ABS contacts. Most recently he has worked with the African Union Commission on developing and implementing *AU Guidelines for the Coordinated Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Africa*. On-going work includes advising African governments and stakeholders on natural product value chain development and related regulatory systems, including ABS measures and national biodiversity valorisation strategies.

Pierre is not currently involved in any Darwin project, but if this Fellowship application is successful he could conceivably provide inputs into the successor of project 19023 supporting biodiversity mainstreaming through the NBSAP process in Namibia, which is proceeding to a second phase.

9. Provide a concept note on the Darwin Fellowship. This should include:

9a. A clear outline of the aim and objectives of the Fellowship

The fellowship will allow Pierre to work with the NHM, RBG Kew and other partners in the UK and abroad to produce a detailed typology of the non-monetary benefits sharing (NMBS) aspect of ABS, including marginal cost-benefit analyses of different types of NMBS. The typology will then be used to formulate guidance on best practices for maximising the impacts of NMBS on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as on sustainable development, and to draft model contractual clauses for inclusion in mutually agreed terms governing NMBS.

To this end the objectives of the project will be to:

- Collect a wide range of international examples of NMBS arising from non-commercial and commercial research and development utilising genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
- Categorise these examples according to the list of non-monetary benefits contained in the Annex to the Nagoya Protocol
- Analyse the marginal costs and benefits of different types of NMBS
- Interrogate the examples for their impact on biodiversity conservation
- Interrogate the examples for their impact on the sustainable use of components of biodiversity
- Interrogate the examples for their impact on sustainable development, with specific reference to capacity development and technology transfer
- Formulate guidance on best practices to maximise the positive impacts of NMBS and mitigate adverse effects, if any
- Draft model contractual clauses for incorporation into mutually agreed terms governing NMBS
- Disseminate the results of the study to international ABS practitioners and stakeholders,

including by presenting it at a side event at CBD COP 13 and making it available through the ABS Clearing House

9b. The role of the UK Host organisation, and others where relevant (including contacts)

NHM will guide and supervise the Fellowship. It will facilitate access to its own staff in relevant departments and ask them to involve their networks of international collaborators in collecting examples of NMBS and the data needed to analyse marginal value. RBG Kew will do likewise for its areas of expertise.

In addition to these UK organisations, the Fellow will also draw on his own international network of ABS contacts. At this early stage the following people who have been very active around ABS in non-commercial research have agreed to contribute information and contacts:

- Dr David Schindel at the Consortium for the Barcode of Life, Smithsonian, USA (schindeld@si.edu)
- Dr Lily Rodriguez at the German Research Foundation (DFG)(lily.rodriguez@ilr.uni-bonn.de)
- Dr Susette Biber-Klemm at the Swiss Academy of Sciences (Susette.Biber-Klemm@unibas.ch)

NMBS goes far beyond non-commercial research, of course, and other potential key informants who will be approached to contribute information and facilitate contacts include:

- United Nations University Institute for Advanced Studies (Geoff Burton and Kabir Bavikatte)
- ABS Capacity Development Initiative
- International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Global Crop Diversity Trust
- Relevant African Union Commission Departments
- African ABS implementers
- Namibian CBNRM stakeholders
- International Chamber of Commerce
- PhytoTrade Africa
- Natural Justice
- Biodiversity authorities in Australia, Brazil and India

Every effort will be made to ensure that the informants providing examples for analysis cover as wide a range as possible. If, during the early stages of the Fellowship, significant gaps in coverage are detected, NHM and RGB Kew will use their extensive international networks to identify additional contributors to ensure that the eventual NMBS typology presents as complete an overview of experiences as possible.

9c. Where appropriate, how the Fellowship will contribute towards biodiversity conservation and, where relevant, poverty alleviation i.e. what the expected outcome of the Fellowship will be, with regard to the higher goals of the Darwin Initiative.

The potential contributions of NMBS to biodiversity conservation have thus far mainly been recognised in the context of non-commercial research, where e.g. research results derived from taxonomic and ecological studies can be shared by users of GR at low marginal cost while being of very high marginal value to biodiversity managers in provider countries.

However, NMBS is not confined to non-commercial research: it can be a valuable and beneficial output of commercial research activities, especially when done as technology transfer and/or human capacity development. In this context it has high potential to support poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development. Similarly, non-commercial research outputs can often be used to stimulate and support subsequent commercial developments in provider countries and/or for the benefit of providers, including ILCs.

Nevertheless, there is still a perception among many providers that NMBS is a “cheap and inferior” alternative to monetary benefits, or even a straightforward ruse to avoid sharing monetary benefits. NMBS can be cheap but is certainly not without costs: in some cases it can be relatively expensive. As with all technology transfer and capacity development, NMBS will only cost-effectively support biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals if conducted in an enabling policy environment that supports retention and effective application of knowledge and skills transferred.

By enabling all ABS stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the potentials and limitations of NMBS the Fellowship will contribute to the international adoption of more creative benefit sharing approaches making best use of available assets. It will additionally enable stakeholders to make informed decisions about including such creative approaches in MAT and provide them with model clauses and other guidance for doing so.

The expected results are more conservation and more development at lower overall cost and with higher overall value, contributing to Darwin objectives and higher goals.

10. Legacy. Provide information on how the Darwin Fellow will utilise, promote and disseminate the benefits of the Fellowship on return to his/her home country. Will a strategy be developed during the Fellowship to ensure this is achieved?

By involving key ABS informants and international thought leaders from the outset it is expected that the Fellowship will start to change discourse and praxis around NMBS even before it reaches any conclusions of its own or produces any outputs, simply by getting stakeholders to look at the concept from new angles.

Iterative drafts of the emerging NMBS typology will be shared with participants for comments and verification, further building awareness of the potential value. The final outputs and report, including economic analyses of marginal value and draft model contractual clauses, will be widely disseminated at international level.

The Fellow will also continue his direct engagement in Namibian and African regional ABS capacity development and NP implementation processes during and after the Fellowship, which will facilitate adoption and use of the outputs created, at least in Namibia and Africa but likely much more widely.

The final outputs will be made available on the ABS CH and incorporated into the ABS Capacity Development Knowledge Base. They might also be used to formulate a follow-up full-scale project proposal to the Darwin Initiative, if this appears to be desirable and worthwhile.

- 11.** How will the Fellowship assist the Fellow's organisation and/or local communities and/or home country in working towards the objectives (or implementation) of the CBD/CITES/CMS? Please refer to specific Articles or cross cutting themes as appropriate.

By supporting the Fellow to devote time to the project activities envisaged above, the Fellowship will enable much better international understanding and use of the potential of NMBS to contribute to the objectives of the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol (NP), including in the Fellow's organisation, his home country (Namibia) and region (Africa).

Having a shared understanding of potential forms of NMBS and their relative value in different situations, supported by draft model clauses for incorporating them into MAT, will benefit all stakeholders, including local communities, by enabling them to conduct more informed and more equitable negotiations around NMBS measures as part of ABS contracts, thus also contributing to building mutual trust.

Building trust and enhancing legal certainty in this manner will support ABS implementation generally, but more specifically implementation of NP Articles 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12. The NP Annex is also highly relevant.

The Fellowship is anticipated to make particularly valuable contributions to increasing the cost-effectiveness of activities aimed at the cross-cutting themes of technology transfer and capacity development, for both biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development based on utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

- 12.** What collaboration has there been with the Darwin Fellow to date in developing the proposal, and what collaboration is planned for the duration of the Fellowship? Where relevant, describe any consultation or collaboration by the proposed Fellow within his or her own country.

The Fellow has been engaged for several years in formal and informal discussion with the NHM and RGB Kew around international ABS policy, in particular as it affects non-commercial research. More recently this led to an exchange of views about how the types of benefit sharing these institutions can most readily provide (which, in the absence of additional budgetary resources, are mostly in the form of NMBS) can be delivered more effectively and in a form that is more highly valued by providers of genetic resources. The intention at the time was to formulate a full-scale proposal to the Darwin Initiative. But it also became clear that there has thus far been very little work done around this topic, which gave rise to the idea of a scoping study to develop a typology – and hence the current Fellowship proposal.

13. Where will the Darwin Fellow be based? Please be specific with organisational details and dates (where more than one location).

The Fellow currently divides his time between London (where his family are based), Namibia (where he maintains a residence and operational base) and extensive international travel related to ABS activities. This arrangement is envisaged to continue, with regular contacts around the Fellowship being conducted via email and Skype, and through occasional face-to-face meeting when the Fellow is in the UK.

14. Provide a programme of work, including key milestones, through the duration of the Fellowship

Activity	Duration	2015/16									2016/2017					
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Design questionnaire; compile database of contacts			X	X												
Collect examples and case studies, including cost data			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Construct iterative drafts of NMBS typology						X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Initial analyses of marginal value									X	X	X					
Iteratively verify product with informants/participant							X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Draft model contractual clauses for MAT											X	X	X			
Write final report													X	X	X	
Disseminate final outputs															X	
[Side event at CBD COP 13 – late 2016]																

15. Costs. Using UK Government Financial Years ie April 2015 – March 2016etc), please set out your budget for the Fellowship

	Unit cost	No of months		Total	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Fellow's Subsistence contribution					
Arrival allowance	£300	NA	NA		
London based	£1,200 pcm	8	5	9,600	6,000
UK (outside London)	£1,000 pcm				
Overseas	£tbc*				
Host organisation's costs					
UK	£300 pcm	8	5	2,400	1,500
Overseas	£tbc*				
Total Fellow and Host costs				12,000	7,500
Travel costs to Fellowship location (up to £2,000)					
Return airfare	Details: Return trip London-Namibia			1,000	1,000
Travel to/from airports	Details:				
Visas, insurance, medical cover etc	Details:				
Additional travel costs (up to £500 local travel OR £1,500 for international travel)					
Purpose of additional travel	Details: Consultations with AUC				
Airfares/train fares	Details: 2 x London-Addis Ababa			750	750
Travel to/from airports/stations	Details:				
Subsistence costs (inc number of days and rates)*	Details: 2 x 3 days x £100			300	300
Visas etc	Details:				
Total travel costs					
Fees and training costs					
Academic fees	Details:				
English language training costs**	Details:				
Total fees					
TOTAL REQUEST FROM DARWIN £				14,050	9,550

*for advice on rates please call the Darwin Application Unit 0131 440 5181

**these costs are ringfenced and should be surrendered if not used.

16. Other sources of funding: provide details and amounts

Currently the proposed Fellow has no confirmed sources of other funding for this work. It is highly likely, but not guaranteed, that he could secure synergistic ABS-related consultancies over the course of the Fellowship (most probably from GIZ/ABS Capacity Development Initiative and/or the African Union Commission). If this happens all due care will be taken to clearly separate other consultancy duties from work supported by the Darwin Initiative.

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Fellowship and the resultant work in the UK or the Darwin Fellow's home country.

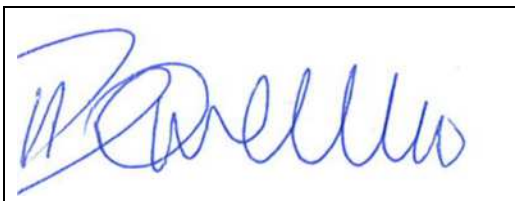
CERTIFICATION

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

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support as requested in the Guidance Notes. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (*delete as appropriate*):

Name (block capitals)	Ian Owens
Position in the organisation	Director of Science

Signed



Date:

24 October 2014

Fellowship Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for the Fellowship?	+
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	+
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	+
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable. Please do not type yourname)	
Have you included a 1 page CV for the proposed Fellow and the experts listed in Section 5?	+
Have you provided the relevant letters of support?	+
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	
Have you read the Guidance Notes?	+
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	+

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359h GMT at the end of **27 October 2014** to Darwin-Applications@LTSI.co.uk using the name of the proposed Fellow as the subject of your email. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc).

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