



Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9799

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods

Countries

Lesotho

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Species, Threatened Species, Biomes, Wetlands, Grasslands, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Communications, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

276,801

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-3_P8	Outcome 8.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	GET	2,913,699	4,500,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,913,699	4,500,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To promote conservation, sustainable use and improved access and benefit-sharing from Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) products derived from selected Medicinal Plants in selected Highlands and Foothill areas of Lesotho

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
-------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------	------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Enabling institutional capacity and regulatory framework strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1: Functional national ABS policy and regulatory framework operational and supportive of ABS from the use of genetic resources</p> <p><i>Indicator: ABS policy-, legal- and regulatory – framework with gender considerations in place: a) ABS incorporated into the National Environmental Policy and the Biodiversity Bill; b) ABS in TK regulations; and c) IP rights guidelines related to ABS in place</i></p> <p>1.2: Capacity of national institutions to develop, implement and enforce national legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicator: Improved capacity of institutions to develop, implement, and enforce ABS policies and regulations increased as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard (please refer to Annex A, Indicator 5 for individual scores)</i></p> <p>1.3: Management, ownership and access rights, rules and procedures over access and utilization of genetic resources defined, clarified and encoded in the legal system (e.g. by-laws/ community protocols)</p> <p><i>Indicator: Administrative procedures</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: National Environment Policy of 1998 and Biodiversity Bill of 2018 reviewed to address ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: National ABS, bioprospecting, TK, and intellectual property rights (IPRs) regulations developed, reviewed, and presented to parliament for approval.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS reviewed and finalized considering national frameworks on ABS and Biodiversity</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: ABS and TK Strategy developed.</p> <p>1.2.1: National Focal Point, Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints capacity enhanced.</p> <p>1.2.2: Institutional</p>	GET	613,322	1,475,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Sustainable utilization and conservation of selected commercially-important Medicinal Plants for the development of ABS products for the pharmaceutical sector	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: Research and development for ABS products derived from Pelargonium sidoides, Aloe polyphylla and Hypoxis hemerocallidea enhanced Indicator: Two (2) R&D and bioprospecting trials/ initiatives supported</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Sustainable harvesting, value addition and benefit-sharing from genetic resources promoted for P. sidoides, and H. hemerocallidea Indicator: At least one (1) value added initiative supported at country level to develop natural products from genetic resources with gender considerations Indicator: 373,886 ha (total area of four protected area [Tšehlanyane = 5,600 ha + Sehlabathebe = 7,000 ha + Bokong = 1,972 ha + Letša-la-Letsie = 4,000 ha] and 50 % of their buffer zone [355, 314 ha) where the project directly contributes to biodiversity conservation through the sustainable utilization of selected commercially- important Medicinal Plants and ABS agreements</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: ABS agreements for Pelargonium sidoides, compliant with sustainable utilization practices, bioprospecting ethics, PIC, MAT and benefit-sharing provisions and guidelines developed and implemented together with local communities Indicator: Increase from 5% to 30% in</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: National research and development strategy on bioprospecting, including role of traditional practitioners</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: The NUL and other research centres are supported to conduct pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value, and conduct R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical and food and beverage use (with a focus on P. sidoides and H. hemerocallidea) in collaboration with traditional medical associations /groups.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: A comprehensive valuation of selected genetic resources with known commercial and intangible values (cultural and spiritual) conducted. Output 2.2.1: Small/medium-</p>	GET	1,844,550	2,275,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1: Gender mainstreaming, lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to guide adaptive management, collate and share lessons, in support of up-scaling</p> <p><i>Indicator: 50% women/ 50% men (including herders) by age benefitting from project interventions</i></p> <p>Outcome 3.2: Awareness on sustainable utilization, conservation and access to and benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicator: increase from $\leq 10\%$ to 75.94% in the level of awareness among key stakeholders about the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (measured by KAP/B index)</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1: Knowledge, attitudes, practices, and behavior (KAP/B) assessment/surveys carried out and an awareness-raising programme developed and implemented on ABS.</p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy developed and implemented to support project management, collate and disseminate lessons.</p>	GET	317,080	250,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					2,774,952	4,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET					138,747	500,000
Sub Total(\$)					138,747	500,000
Total Project Cost(\$)					2,913,699	4,500,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC)	In-kind	3,475,000
Others	National University of Lesotho (NUL)	In-kind	525,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	500,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			4,500,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity		No	2,913,699	276,801
Total Grant Resources(\$)						2,913,699	276,801

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

100,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Lesotho	Biodiversity		No	100,000	9,500
Total Project Costs(\$)						100,000	9,500

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	355314.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	355,314.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted			
Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				
	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		10,042		

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male		9,489		
Total	0	19531	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.1. Project Description.

- 1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed. NA
- 2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects. NA
- 3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[1]¹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.
1. The project design is closely aligned to the original PIF. The structure of the project components closely resembles the PIF approved by the GEF. A description of the project components is provided in **Section V: Results and Partnerships** of the Project Document. Some changes were made to the project’s outputs, but these do not represent a departure from the project’s strategy as defined originally in the PIF, nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted. These changes are described as follows:

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	Project Document Outputs (Component 1)
Output 1.1.2.: National ABS regulations developed and presented to Parliament for approval	Output 1.1.2: National ABS, bioprospecting, TK, and intellectual property rights (IPRs) regulations developed, reviewed, and presented to parliament for approval. Development of national regulations was expanded to include: · bioprospecting and TK regulations for the implementation of activities under Component 2 (this need was identified during a participatory process conducted as part of the PPG) · intellectual property rights (IPR) regulations, to develop local rights to intellectual property (as recommended by STAP).

Not included	<p>Output 1.1.3: Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS reviewed and finalized considering national frameworks on ABS and Biodiversity.</p> <p>This output was added to establish consistency and close the gaps between the national- and local-level ABS regulations. Note that despite the fact that Lesotho does not have a national ABS policy or regulatory framework in place at the local level, local/community councils' by-laws for accessing and using genetic resources, including medicinal plants, have already been developed. The addition of this Output will enable the implementation of ABS/NP-related activities through Component 2 in the prioritized districts (Qacha's Nek, Leribe, Butha-Buthe, and Quthing).</p>
Output 1.1.3: Proposed interim ABS and Traditional Knowledge Strategy reviewed and finalized for approval	<p>Output 1.1.4: ABS and TK Strategy developed.</p> <p>The wording of this output was simplified, but the scope of the output remains the same.</p>
Output 1.2.1: National Focal Point, Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints identified and supported with training and technical capacity building to implement the ABS framework and to monitor and enforce compliance	<p>Output 1.2.1: National Focal Point, Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints capacity enhanced.</p> <p>The wording of this output was simplified, but the scope of the output remains the same.</p>
Not included	<p>Output 1.2.3: National guidelines for enforcing ABS regulatory framework developed and implemented.</p> <p>This output was added so that the country will have guidelines available for decision-makers and checkpoints to assist them in enforcing the regulation that will be developed through Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3.</p>
PIF Outputs (Component 2)	Project Document Outputs (Component 2)
Output 2.1.1: National research and development strategy on bioprospecting	<p>Output 2.1.1: National research and development strategy on bioprospecting, including role of traditional practitioners.</p> <p>The role of traditional practitioners and herbalists with TK of the three prioritized species (<i>P. sidoides</i>, <i>A. polyphylla</i>, and <i>H. hemerocallidea</i>) was added to this output to ensure their participation in all phases of bioprospecting process, including sample collection, isolation, characterization, and product development and commercialization. Modifying this Output to include the role of traditional practitioners and herbalists is part of the strategy of the project to develop local rights to intellectual property, as recommended by STAP.</p>

<p>Output 2.1.2: National University of Lesotho supported to conduct pharmacological research and development on selected genetic resources of medicinal value</p> <p>Output 2.2.2: National University of Lesotho's Innovation Hub supported to conduct R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical and food and beverage use (with a focus on <i>P.sidoides</i> and <i>Hypoxis hemerocallidea</i>)</p>	<p>Output 2.1.2: The NUL and other research centres are supported to conduct pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value, and conduct R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical and food and beverage use (with a focus on <i>P. sidoides</i> and <i>H. hemerocallidea</i>) in collaboration with traditional medical associations /groups.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 and Output 2.2.2 were merged into a single output, as both outputs involve developing related R&D by the NUL and other research centers interested in developing ABS products for <i>P. sidoides</i> and <i>H. hemerocallidea</i>.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3: A comprehensive valuation of selected genetic resources with known commercial value conducted</p>	<p>Output 2.1.3: A comprehensive valuation of selected genetic resources with known commercial and intangible values (cultural and spiritual) conducted.</p> <p>The valuation of intangible values (cultural and spiritual) was added based on consultation with and suggestions from healers, herbalists, and local community representatives.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.1: Small-scale community-based enterprises supported with business and value-addition skills to harvest, process, package and market natural products from selected genetic resources</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1: Small/medium-scale community-based enterprises and national parks supported with propagation /re-introduction, business and value-addition skills to harvest, process, package and market natural products from selected genetic resources.</p> <p>Support for PAs was included to re-establish the populations of the three prioritized plant species that are being overharvested in the wild. The project will work with local communities to promote the sustainable harvesting of these species and with PA managers and military/police installations to protect and reintroduce the species into wild areas.</p>
<p>Output 2.3.1: The <i>Pelargonium</i> Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) adopted and implemented in close collaboration between the <i>Pelargonium</i> Working Group in South Africa, and community enterprises and CSO stakeholders in Lesotho</p>	<p>Output 2.3.1: The <i>Pelargonium</i> Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) updated and the <i>Hypoxis</i> BMP developed, and both plans adopted and implemented, in close collaboration with community enterprises and CSO stakeholders in Lesotho.</p> <p>Because <i>H. hemerocallidea</i> is also being harvested for the trade of plant genetic resources, the project will support the development of a BMP for this species in collaboration with key stakeholders, including CBOs, local authorities, and traders.</p>
<p>Not included</p>	<p>Output 2.3.4: Support provided to genetic resources banking with respect to the prioritized species.</p> <p>This output was added to strengthen the conservation and propagation of the three prioritized plant species, particularly the endangered species <i>A. polyphylla</i>.</p>
<p>PIF Outputs (Component 3)</p>	<p>Project Document Outputs (Component 3)</p>

No changes

2. Direct Project Costs (DPCs) were added to the budget (following consultation with the partner and/or depending on the results of the HACT evaluation, if such was the case) to enable UNDP to provide the necessary support to the Government of Lesotho (GoL) for the implementation of the project.

4) [Incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and [co-financing](#). NA

5) [Global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF).

3. Although there were no changes to the incremental/additional cost reasoning and approach, there was a change to the global environmental benefits to be delivered. In particular, the target for the area of landscape under improved practices (that will result from project implementation) was increased from 85,000 ha to 355,314 ha as a result of the assessment that took place during the PPG, with the participation of key national and local stakeholders. This assessment included the areas where the three prioritized plant species are most harvested, including the Tšehlanyane National Park (5,600 ha), the Bokong Nature Reserve (1,972 ha), the Sehlabathebe National Park (7,000 ha), the Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site (4,000), and their buffer areas. The project will deliver benefits over 355,314 ha of buffer areas of these PAs and will support the propagation /reintroduction of three plant species within the PAs for the purpose of reestablishing their populations in the wild.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

4. An updated description of the project's innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling-up is included in the Project Document: **Section V. Results and Partnerships** (South-South and Triangular Cooperation [SSTrC] and Sustainability and Scaling-Up).

[1] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

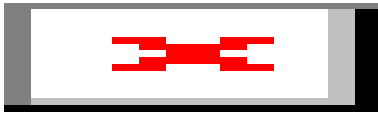
N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please refer to **Annex F** of the Project Document.

The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on the effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure the participation of these stakeholders. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (MTEC); the Department of Environment (DoE); the Department of Science and Technology (DST); the Ministry of Forestry, Range, and Soil Conservation (MFRSC); the Ministry of Health (MoH); the Ministry of Water (MoW); the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives, and Marketing (MTICM); the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship, and Parliamentary Affairs (MLGCPA); the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS); among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are communities and community groups (e.g., traditional healers, herders, custodians, harvesters, users and TK holders), including women's groups, and they are the primary beneficiaries of the project as they will participate in the key project activities such as propagation, sustainable harvest, and utilization of the selected medicinal plants. Private sector agencies will play an active role in the project as users of resources, and by participating in bioprospecting, product and technology development, accessing markets, and providing financing for natural product investments. In addition, research institutions such as the National University of Lesotho (NUL) will also benefit from research training and valuation skills. The extensive stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during the PPG phase will be continued throughout project implementation. To achieve this the project will make use of several mechanisms, including: a) Project Inception Workshop: the project will be presented to both direct stakeholders and the public; b) Project Board: comprised of representatives of the government agencies, private sector, and special interest groups, and will be responsible for approving the work plans, participation in the recruitment processes, and provide overall strategic guidance to the project; c) Project Management Unit (PMU): responsible for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, communications plan, gender action plan, grievance redress mechanisms, and M&E; d) Communication and Dissemination of Information: the PMU will implement a stakeholder awareness plan to ensure communication with all stakeholders using a variety of methods (meetings, listserv, webpage, social media, etc.); the project will hire the services of a Communications/Knowledge Management Expert to achieve the objectives of the plan, and will have active knowledge management with the documentation of processes and lessons learned that will be shared with all stakeholders; in addition, updating the KAP/B index will allow assessing the project's impact on awareness levels about ABS, the sustainable use and conservation of medicinal plants, and gender; e) Local project committees will be established where project activities will be implemented; through these committees, local partners will have the opportunity to participate in decision making with regard to project management, including implementation of plans and project reviews, and also with respect to the technical aspects of the project; f) Gender Action Plan: will secure the involvement of both genders, especially women and herders who are often marginalized and whose participation in natural resource management activities is low compared to men; a Gender/Safeguards Officer will be hired part-time to support gender mainstreaming and gender monitoring (Gender Action Plan) and monitoring of environmental and social risks; g) Grievance Mechanism: will be established and published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence, documenting any potential grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner; h) Activities, Training, and Engagement Plans: will use a participatory approach that is rights-based and integrates the perspectives of all stakeholders using bottom-up approaches and integrating the different views of local stakeholders and beneficiaries; and i) Decentralized M&E: including meetings with the local committees, interviews with direct beneficiaries, local and national participatory workshops, and meetings with special groups such as women and herders to verify indicators. Communications/Knowledge Management Expert will work closely with the M&E Advisor on knowledge management and M&E aspects of the project.



Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex F_ Stakeholders Engagement Plan	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Please refer to **Annex H** of the Project Document.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

Gender Action Plan						
Component 1: <i>Enabling institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya protocol on ABS.</i>						
Output 1.1.1: National Environment Policy of 1998 and Biodiversity Bill of 2016 reviewed to address ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.						
Output 1.1.2: National ABS, Bio-prospecting and TK Regulations developed, reviewed and presented to Parliament for approval.						
Output 1.1.3: Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS reviewed and finalized considering national frameworks on ABS and Biodiversity.						
Output 1.1.4: ABS and TK Strategy developed.						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD)	Timeline	Responsibility
Identify and analyse gaps regarding the ABS and the Nagoya Protocol of existing National Environment Policy, Biodiversity Bill, and other regulations with a gender perspective and in consultation with key stakeholders.	Number of related ABS laws, policies, guidelines, strategy and regulations developed, revised with gender mainstreamed	Five (5) policies & regulations instruments revised: - National Environment policy; - Biodiversity Act - ABS in TK regulations -IP rights guidelines related to ABS - TK Strategy	0	4,680	Year 1	Project Management Unit: Project Gender Expert; Department of Gender; Department of Environment; Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA); Ministry of Law & Constitutional Affairs; Traditional Healers Association
Output 1.2.2 Institutional Capacity Development strategy for ABS framework implementation, monitoring enforcement and compliance developed and rolled out						

Establish genetic product development committees with women representation	Percentage of women participating in project committees	At least 50 percent	0 percent	2,400	<i>Year 1&2</i>	Gender Expert Community Councils Department of Gender
Component 2: <i>Sustainable utilization and conservation of selected commercially important Medicinal plants for the development of ABS products for the pharmaceutical sector</i>						
Output 2.2.1: Small/medium-scale community-based enterprises and national parks supported with propagation /re-introduction, business and value-addition skills to harvest, process, package and market natural products from selected genetic resources.						
Output 2.3.1: The Pelargonium Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) updated and the Hypoxis BMP developed, and both plans adopted and implemented, in close collaboration with community enterprises and CSO stakeholders in Lesotho.						
Output 2.3.2: ABS deals with monetary and non-monetary benefits negotiated between providers and users of <i>Perlagonium sidoides</i> (locally known as Khoara).						
Conduct a participatory gender responsive analysis of women's participation in different biodiversity value chains and related gender needs	Percentage of women participating in value chains opportunities for women entrepreneurs	At least 50 percent	0 percent	21, 900	<i>Years 1</i>	Gender Expert BOS Department of Gender Companies involved in bio-trade Ministry of Small Businesses and Cooperatives
Conduct a market analysis and develop an action plan to ensure that women have access to financial incentives to participate in conservation and sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants	Percent of incentives, including grants, to encourage women groups to participate in sustainable harvesting and trade of medicinal plants	At least 50 percent	0 percent			

Capacity building and technical support for women-owned genetic business entities with regard to production, labeling, and marketing of genetic products in collaboration with and support of community-based and private sector producers	Percent of women enterprises benefiting from training	At least 30 percent	0 percent	153,000	Years 2 to 4	Gender expert, Private sector
Develop a bidding procedure, with one of the criteria specifying a minimal percentage (quota) of women´s groups benefiting from medicinal plants trade;	Percentage of women groups benefiting from bidding opportunities in the harvesting and processing of the selected medicinal plants	At least 30 percent	0 percent			
Component 3: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M &E.						
Output 3.1.1 Gender Mainstreaming strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting.						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy to guide implementation, monitoring and reporting of project activities	Ratio of women/men including herders by age benefitting from all project interventions.	50/50 (according to the PRF)	Institutional Gender mainstreaming strategy not in place	Paid through Component 3 budget (Gender Expert, Communications Expert and travel costs)	Years 1 to 2	Gender Expert Department of Gender.
Output 3.2.1 Knowledge, attitudes, practices, and behavior (KAP/B) assessment/surveys carried out and an awareness-raising programme developed and implemented on ABS						
Conduct project surveys and gender disaggregated data collection for baseline and ensure that a proportionate number of men and women respondents are included.	Percent of men and women respondents participating in project surveys to collect gender disaggregated data	100%	0%	Paid through Component 3 budget (Gender Expert, Communications Expert and travel costs)	Years 1 to 2	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert

Develop materials to document women experiences and to raise public awareness about women's needs and interests regarding biodiversity conservation and medicinal plants	Percent of training materials, public awareness materials, and curricula developed in biodiversity conservation, and sustainable harvesting including women experiences	At least 30 percent	0 percent			
Integrate women's experiences into knowledge products that will incorporate institutional strengthening and capacity building initiatives, for continued institutional and private sector learning and activity implementation.	Number of knowledge products reflecting women's experiences in medicinal plants' conservation, harvesting and trade.	100 percent	0 percent			
Output 3.2.2. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning strategy developed and implemented to support project management, collate and disseminate lessons.						
Monitor and track indicators in the project results framework, including gender related indicators disaggregated for men and women	Percent of gender responsive indicators in project reporting, monitoring and evaluation tracked.	100 percent	0 percent	Paid through Component 3 budget (Gender Expert and travel costs)	Years 1 to 5	Gender Expert M&E Expert UNDP
Include sex disaggregated data into the project information management database for the four prioritized Project sites	Percent of sex disaggregated data for the four prioritized project sites included in the information management database	100 percent	0 percent		Years 1 to 2	Gender Expert BOS, DoE
Total budget allocation (percent or amount):				USD	202,480	

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or

☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no ☐):

- # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex.
- ABS policy-, legal- and regulatory – framework with gender considerations.
- Number of value added initiatives supported at country level to develop natural products from genetic resources with gender considerations.
- Number of ABS agreements in place for utilization of *P. ~~sidoides~~* as a result of the project with considerations for gender equity.
- Ratio of women/ men including herders by age benefitting from project interventions.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Annex H_ Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

An updated description of the project's risk is included in **Annex I: UNDP Risk Log** of the Project Document.

Annex I: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Overharvesting of species in the wild continues unregulated or increases even under regulation, due to the prioritization of monetary benefits	At the PIF stage	Regulatory	P = 3 I = 3	The project is designed to support the development of Lesotho's institutional capacity and enabling environment to not only access to the benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources but to also conserve these biological resources. Current enforcement of existing regulations is weak, so this project will support the strengthening of enforcement mechanisms and support stronger conservation focus for biological and genetic resources.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change
2	Lack of coordination between the different stakeholders (national government agencies and/or district local authorities, private sector, research and academic institutions and communities (e.g. harvesters, traders) operating in the biological and genetic resources sector.	At the PIF stage	Organizational	P = 2 I = 3	The project will support the development of guidelines, protocols, codes of conduct and standards for coordinated action for the sector, and provide training and capacity building for applying/implementing them. Collectively, these tools and systems should improve coordination, led by the relevant government institutions, to ensure that the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, and the relevant support national frameworks facilitate a functional operating environment.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
3	Climate change impacts negatively affect the ecosystems where these genetic and biological resources occur.	At the PIF stage	Environmental	P = 2 I = 3	R&D activities to be supported by the government, as well as the conservation initiatives to be put in place will endeavour to promote the resilience of these resources, and the ecosystems and landscapes where they are found, to be strengthened.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change
4	There is a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	At the PIF stage	Institutional	I = 2 P = 2	As an LDC, Lesotho is sometimes constrained to effectively carry out its mandate with regards to implementation and enforcement of policies and laws due to limited resources. The project will strengthen the duty-bearer's capacity to meet their obligations in particularly through Component 1 of the project, which is directed to strengthen the institutional capacity and regulatory framework to support implementation of the NP on ABS.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change
5	There is a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	At the PIF stage	Social	I = 2 P = 2	Many of the communities are illiterate and poor, and therefore not always able to engage with formal policies and regulations. Their capacity to engage on issues therefore needs to be built. The project will build the capacity of right-holds to claim their rights. The project includes a Stakeholder Participation Plan (see Annex F of this Project Document), which among other things includes a grievance mechanism that would be use by rights-holders to claim their rights whenever needed.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
6	Local communities or individuals, may not have given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process	At the PIF stage	Operational	I = 1 P = 1	During the PPG multiple consultation were conducted with stakeholders at the national and project site levels where they had the opportunity to raise any concerns related to the project, including human rights concerns. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted and a Stakeholder Participation Plan was developed (see Annex F of this Project Document), that will guide these stakeholders and project implementers as to when, how and with whom consultations and exchanges should be undertaken throughout the life of the project including opportunities to express any human rights concerns.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change
7	Women's groups/leaders may have not been given the opportunity to raise gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment	At the PIF stage	Operational	I = 1 P = 1	During the PPG phase, consultations with women's groups/leaders and a detailed analysis of gender issues were conducted focusing on the four prioritized project sites. Communities around the project sites have constituted legal entities called Community Conservation forums (CCF), with significant women participation. CCFs will be considered a key consultation mechanism to raise women concerns. In addition a Gender Action Plan for the project was defined (see Annex H of this Project Document), considering all gender equality concerns; the implementation of the Plan will ensure women participation and empowerment.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
8	Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities	At the PIF stage	Operational	I = 1 P = 5	Some project activities may be implemented in and around four PAs (Sehlabathebe UNESCO Heritage Park, Tšehlanyane National Park, Bokong Nature Reserve, and Letša-la-Letsie Ramsar site). However, the project is designed to enhance PA management effectiveness through sustainable management of adjacent areas and sound management/protection of three key plant species that are currently threatened with overuse/harvesting, including their propagation /re-introduction and the conservation of highland and rangeland ecosystems.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
9	The Project involves the utilization of genetic resources (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	At the PIF stage	Operational	I = 2 P = 5	The project aims at the sustainable harvesting and utilization of plant genetic resources and will conduct research on the three select species to assess the status of their populations and capacity building and training of community entrepreneurs, including women's groups and herders, for sustainable harvesting and utilization, and to add value and develop natural products associated with two of the selected species: <i>P. sidoides</i> and <i>H. hemerocallidea</i> . To ensure the sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources, the project will partner with the Katse Botanic Garden, which is a successful experience propagation, cultivation, and conservation of indigenous plants, including in the assembly of a large seed bank, and serves as an educational and outreach centre for local communities, as well as for scientists, students, and the visiting public. To reduce the wild harvesting of plant genetic resources, the project will support the propagation in community botanical gardens and household nurseries of the selected plant genetic resources. The collection and/or harvesting, and the commercial development of the endangered spiral aloe (<i>A. polyphylla</i>) <u>will not</u> be supported by the project as an effort to protect this species.	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
10	The Project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes	At the PIF stage	Operational	I = 2 P = 2	Bioprospecting activities often rely on the utilization of tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage and TK as a point of departure. The project will work closely with local herbalists and healers that have valuable TK about the selected medicinal plants. The ABS legislation to be developed under Componente 1 will be done with their active participation to ensure that benefits arising from the use of genetic resources that are held by local communities and groups of traditional healers are shared with them in a fair and equitable way, based on MAT (Article 5 of the NP). A national regulation for TK will ensure that TK associated with genetic resources held by local communities and traditional healers is accessed with their approval and involvement and that MAT have been established (Article 7 of the NP); and that local communities' customary laws, community protocols, and procedures with respect to TK associated with genetic resources are considered (Article 12 of the NP).	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change
11	Indigenous peoples are present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)	At the CEO Endorsement stage	Operational	I = 3	Although in Lesotho is difficult to identify groups that can be regarded as indigenous in the conventional sense of the concept, there	MTEC UNDP	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
12	The proposed Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)			P = 3	<p>are groups that have been marginalized and excluded from the mainstream development system. This is the case of herders (also known as ‘herdboys’) who are largely nomadic in nature and depend largely on rangelands for their survival including their health and that of the animals they look after. Herders are present in the four landscapes prioritized by the project and have vast knowledge on the selected plant genetic resources.</p> <p>Herders are a heterogeneous group comprising of owners of livestock as well as those employed or those looking after family stock, some of these are not necessarily marginalized. Since herders are scattered around wide mountainous areas a baseline study at the beginning of project implementation will be conducted to map out their locations and to better profile them. Project activities for the propagation/reintroduction and sustainable harvesting of the selected genetic plants will take place largely on the rangeland that herders use for animal husbandry, some of this land might have limited access for these purposes and this would mean limiting their access to the range resources. During the PPG, an IPP was developed (see Annex G of this Project Document) to assure that herders benefit as first-degree stakeholders and that share the benefits that will accrue from the conservation and utilization of selected plant genetic resources. The IPP includes specific indicators to monitor the participation of herders in the project. Herders in the project sites will be given training on best conservation practices and harvesting and their skills will be enhanced for value addition so that they benefit from innovations that will accrue from the project. Awareness campaigns and documentation of herders’ TK on the</p>				

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
13	The project might be outcompeted in the R&D agenda on the target species	At the CEO Endorsement stage	Technical	I = 3 P = 4	The project will maintain close communication with the research team of the NUL/Department of Pharmacy and Nimura Genetic Solutions regarding R&D developments. There is no information available at this time regarding who else is working on the proposed research activities (internationally); this information will be obtained during the early stage of project implementation, and based on this information, the risk mitigation strategy will be updated.	Research agencies	UNDP	At the CEO Endorsement stage	No change

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Institutional arrangements are described in **Section IX: Governance and Management Arrangements** of the Project Document. In addition, an updated description of the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives is included in **Section V. Results and Partnerships** of the Project Document.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will provide monetary and non-monetary benefits to providers and users of plant genetic resources, including community members, women, youth, and herder groups, healers and herbalists, and businesses and research groups interested in R&D of pharmaceutical and food/beverage products. This will result in the following: a) small/medium-scale community-based enterprises, including women-run operations, will add value to *P. sidoides* production as well as to *H. hemerocallidea*, increasing monetary benefits from the commercialization of plant genetic resources; b) at least one (1) ABS agreement following the regulatory framework to be developed through the project that negotiates favorable conditions with clear monetary and non-monetary benefits for providers and users of *P. sidoides* in the four project sites; and c) improved capacity of national research centres, including the NUL, to conduct R&D of genetic resources (with a focus on *P. sidoides* and *H. hemerocallidea*). The project has a strong training component that will benefit the following: a) community entrepreneurs, including women's groups and herders, for sustainable harvesting and to add value and develop natural products associated with *P. sidoides* and *H. hemerocallidea*; b) National Focal Point (DoE/MTEC), Competent National Authorities (e.g., DoE/MTEC) and Checkpoints (e.g., Lesotho Mounted Police Services, Lesotho Revenue Authority, Department of Lands, Surveys, and Physical Planning) with improved capacity to develop, implement, and enforce ABS/NP-related national legislative, administrative, or policy measures; c) extension officers of the MTEC and MFRSC, including park managers, park rangers, district environment officers, range management officers, and forest officers at district levels to monitor the use of plant genetic resources at the local level; d) local authorities, chiefs, community councils, and Community Conservation Forums (CCFs) with enhanced capacity for the protection, conservation, and management of natural resources, especially rangelands and associated genetic resources; and e) experts and technical staff of the NUL pharmaceutical R&D and processing. The project will directly benefit 19,531 people (men: 9,489; women: 10,042).

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form

(e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Project Component 3: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management, and M&E outlines the knowledge management strategy to promote learning through participatory processes, as well as communication and outreach on the project activities and the results of project interventions for the sustainable use and conservation of medicinal plants and gender mainstreaming. This strategy includes specific outputs on how best practices will be documented and experiences will be shared with stakeholders. This will include: a) conducting awareness and sensitization workshops for local authorities, traditional practitioners, and women regarding ABS; and b) documenting and sharing best practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming, medicinal plant product development, and TK on the prioritized medicinal plants. The project will have its own webpage to facilitate sharing knowledge and lessons learned, and a Communications/Knowledge Management Expert will be hired on a part-time basis to conduct communication and awareness-raising activities and will be responsible for the documentation and systematization of lessons learned and best practices. In addition, the results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through a number of existing UNDP information-sharing networks and forums. This may include participating in the community of practice and making use of South-South Cooperation mechanisms developed under the GEF ID 5731 (UNDP) global project *Strengthening Human Resources, Legal Frameworks and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol*. A description of the knowledge management approach for the project is provided in **Section V: Results and Partnerships** of the Project Document.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is in line with several ongoing initiatives being carried out by the GoL for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources, and is consistent with the GoL's priorities as set out in national policy documents and plans and projects, including Vision 2020, National Strategic Development Plans (I and II) (NSDP), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Environment Act 2008, Biodiversity Resources Management Draft Bill of 2018, National Range Resources Management Policy of 2014, and Ministry of Water No. 15 of 2008 Act, and the related Letšeng-la-Letsie Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP) 2013. The project will support the mainstreaming of the NP into these instruments and facilitate the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate the operationalization of an ABS system, in line with the NP.

The project is related to several priority activities under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which seeks to enable implementation of biodiversity conservation goals. These include the identification of the following: a) biological diversity components through research and compiling inventories to improve biodiversity conservation; b) processes likely to threaten Lesotho's biodiversity; c) and implementation of strategies that ensure the sustainable conservation of biodiversity components (PAs, resource management areas [RMAs], environmental resources management areas (ERMAs), botanical gardens, Maboeella); and d) enhanced management of Lesotho's unique

wetland systems. In addition, the project is also aligned with the following activities under the NBSAP: a) strengthening of legal measures; b) development of human resources and improving the skills required for biodiversity management; c) increased participation of rural households in forest activities through their own initiatives, for their own purposes and under their own control; d) reformation of agricultural practices in Lesotho, management and constraining of human activities that are responsible for the destruction of biodiversity; e) environmental impact studies performed prior to implementation of activities that are likely to adversely affect biological diversity; f) establishment of benefit-sharing measures; g) development of material incentive program to change people's behaviour so that future land title holders make appropriate conservation decisions; and h) engagement in international strategies that facilitate the security of national and regional biodiversity components. In addition, this project contributes to the Aichi Targets 1, 2, 12, 16, and 18.

The project is relevant to, and will contribute to at least seven of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Firstly, it will contribute to the eradication of poverty (Goal 1) by establishing ABS deals that bring monetary and non-monetary benefits to local communities that provide genetic resources and research institutions and companies that use those resources for research, product development, and commercialization. Secondly, the project will contribute to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Goal 5) through gender equality and inclusion of women's interests and experiences into policy development, training, in-situ and ex-situ conservation of selected resources, sustainable harvesting, research, product development, and equal participation in the benefits derived from ABS agreements. Thirdly, it will contribute to the creation of Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) by supporting small/medium-scale community-based enterprises with propagation/re-introduction, business and value-addition skills to harvest, process, package, and market natural products from selected genetic resources, and sustainable harvesting and trade. Fourthly, it will contribute to the development of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (Goal 9) through pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value in collaboration with traditional medical associations and R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical and food and beverage use. Fifthly, the project seeks to contribute to sensitization for Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12) through sustainable harvesting of plant genetic resources, in particular *P. sidoides*. Sixthly, the project will contribute to Climate Action (Goal 13) through R&D activities and conservation that will promote the resilience of genetic resources, and the ecosystems and landscapes where they are found. Finally, the project will contribute to improving Life on Land (Goal 15), through promoting both in-situ and ex-situ conservation of selected resources under communal management, conservation of selected resources under household botanical gardens and nurseries, and in-situ conservation of selected resources within PAs.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The budgeted M&E plan is included in Section VIII: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. A summary is provided in the following table

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ^[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	\$5,000	\$ 3,500	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop

Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Technical Advisor Project Manager	\$7,500	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Component 3	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	\$15,000 Per year: \$ 3,000	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Communications/ Knowledge Management Consultant Project Manager	\$10,000	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Component 3	Annually; at least one lesson learnt case study prepared and disseminated through suitable platforms annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Technical Advisor Project Manager UNDP Country Office	\$7,500	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Component 3	Quarterly, annually
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	\$15,000		Quarterly, annually

Gender Action Plan	Gender and Safeguards Officer Project Manager UNDP Country Office	\$7,500	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Components 1 and 2.	Quarterly, annually
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	Paid through Project Manager salary		Inception Workshop (development of a grievances mechanism) and Quarterly thereafter
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	\$12,000 Per year: \$2,400	\$2,500 Per year: \$500	At least twice annually – with one meeting timed towards the end of the year to consider the next year's AWP and budget, to ensure that request for ASL can be made timeously in the new year
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2] ²		Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ²⁵		At least one annually, and also ad hoc, according to need
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None		To be determined.
Update Mid-term GEF Core indicators	Technical Advisor Project Manager	\$2,000	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Component 3	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team, RTA and UNDP-GEF team	\$25,000	\$7,500	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Update Terminal GEF Core indicators	Technical Advisor Project Manager	\$2,000	Budgeted as part of the co-financing associated with Component 3	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place

Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team, RTA and UNDP-GEF team	\$40,000	\$10,000	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	None	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		\$148,500	\$23,500	

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	5/28/2019	Mandy Cadman	+278446425	mandy.cadman@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1 – No poverty; Goal 3 – Good health and well-being; Goal 5 – Gender equality; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure; Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities; Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13 – Climate action; Goal 15 – Life on land.					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: By 2023, the people of Lesotho use natural resources in a more sustainable manner and the marginalized and most vulnerable are increasingly resilient					
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To promote conservation, sustainable use and improved access and benefit-sharing from Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) products derived from selected Medicinal Plants in selected Highlands and Foothill areas of Lesotho	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> Legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	No legal, policy and institutional framework related to ABS	Drafts of key ABS legislation, policies, and guidelines under discussion 40% of the Institutional Capacity Development Strategy for the ABS framework implemented	Functional legal, policy and institutional framework related to ABS in place	<u>Data sources:</u> Official gazette Project final report National reports on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
					<u>Risks:</u> Project time framework not long enough to achieve the proposed legal, policy and institutional changes <u>Assumptions:</u> Willingness by decision makers to promote conservation, sustainable use and improved access and benefit-sharing from ABS products derived from selected Medicinal Plants

	<p><u>Mandatory indicator 2:</u> # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>39,060 people with zero benefits (male: 18,977; female: 20,083)</p> <p>Sehlabathebe National Park: a) Male: 4,108 with zero benefit; b) Female: 4,159 with zero benefit</p> <p>Bokong Nature Reserve: a) Male: 4,279 with zero benefit; b) Female: 4,454 with zero benefit</p> <p>Tsehlanyane National Park: a) Male: 5,390 with zero benefit; b) Female = 5,610 with zero benefit</p> <p>Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site: a) Male: 5,200 with zero benefit; b) Female = 5,860 with zero benefit</p>	<p>9,766 people with project benefits (male: 4,745; female: 5,021)</p> <p>Sehlabathebe National Park: a) Male: 1,027; b) Female: 1,039</p> <p>Bokong Nature Reserve: a) Male: 1,070; b) Female = 1,114</p> <p>Tsehlanyane National Park: a) Male: 1,348; b) Female: 1,403</p> <p>Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site: a) Male: 1,300; b) Female = 1,465</p>	<p>19,531 people with project benefits (male: 9,489; female: 10,042)</p> <p>Sehlabathebe National Park: a) Male: 2,054; b) Female: 2,080</p> <p>Bokong Nature Reserve: a) Male: 2,140; b) Female: 2,227</p> <p>Tsehlanyane National Park: a) Male: 2,695; b) Female: 2,805</p> <p>Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site: a) Male: 2,600; b) Female = 2,930</p>	<p><u>Data sources:</u></p> <p>Gender-based surveys</p> <p>Project final report</p> <p>Updated Gender Action Plan and related reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Gender barriers are difficult to overcome limiting women participation especially in rural areas</p> <p>Herders are relatively less educated and this might bring a challenge in their uptake of the intervention</p> <p>On-going conflict in Letseng –la – Letsie between communities of two area chiefs might slow progress in the implementation of the project</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Continued interest from women and men to participate in the project</p> <p>Improvement assumed at 25 percent at mid term and 50 percent at project end</p> <p>Involvement of NGOs as partners will support herders’ capacity building and address grievances from herders and concerned communities.</p>
--	--	---	---	--	---

	<p><u>Indicator 3. GEF-7 Core Indicator:</u> Extent (in hectares) of the landscape where the project directly contributes to biodiversity conservation through the sustainable utilization of selected commercially-important Medicinal Plants and ABS agreements</p>	0 ha	<p>125,166 ha (Total area of four protected areas [Tšehlanyane National Park = 5,600 ha + Sehlabathebe UNESCO Heritage Park = 7,000 ha + Bokong Nature Reserve = 1,972 ha + Letša-la-Letsie Ramsar site, = 4,000 ha] and 15% of their buffer zone [106,594 ha])</p>	<p>373,886 ha (Total area of the protected areas [Tšehlanyane National Park = 5,600 ha + Sehlabathebe UNESCO Heritage Park = 7,000 ha + Bokong Nature Reserve = 1,972 ha + Letša-la-Letsie Ramsar site = 4,000 ha) and 50 % of their buffer zone [355,314ha])</p>	<p><u>Data sources:</u> Area in sustainable harvesting and areas under propagation /re-introduction measured through field/transect assessments Updated GE7 Core Indicators Project reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Limited ABS benefits result in limited biodiversity conservation benefits · Assumptions: Active engagement of stakeholders in the strengthening of value chains, ensuring ecological sustainability and ABS compliance Sampling efforts are optimal Environmental variability within normal range Harvesting is sustainable and controlled within PAs. No significant changes in habitat cover due to human damaging activities (e.g., intentional fires)</p>
Component 1: Enabling institutional capacity and regulatory framework	<p><u>Indicator 4:</u> ABS policy-, legal- and regulatory – framework with gender</p>	<p>- A national environmental policy without ABS</p>	<p>- ABS incorporated into the National Environmental Policy</p>	<p>- ABS in TK regulations - IP rights</p>	<p><u>Data sources:</u> Drafts of policies and regulations Official gazette</p>

<p>strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: Functional national ABS policy and regulatory framework operational and supportive of ABS from the use of genetic resources</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Capacity of national institutions to develop, implement and enforce national legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: Management, ownership and access rights, rules and procedures over access and utilization of genetic resources defined, clarified and</p>	considerations	<p>regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No ABS in TK regulations - No intellectual property (IP) rights guidelines related to ABS 	and the Biodiversity Bill, including gender considerations related to ABS	guidelines related to ABS in place	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Project time framework not long enough to achieve the proposed S policy, legal and regulatory reforms</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Continued political will to strengthen the national regulatory framework to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 5:</u> Improved capacity of institutions to develop, implement, and enforce ABS policies and regulations increased as measured by the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard:</p> <p>- CR 1: Capacity to engage and build consensus among</p>	<p>Ø CR 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Traditional Healers = 67% ü Community Conservation Forums = 58% ü Community Councils = 67% 	<p>Ø CR 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Traditional Healers = 81% ü Community Conservation Forums = 70% ü Community Councils = 89% 	<p>Ø CR 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Traditional Healers = 90% ü Community Conservation Forums = 78% ü Community Councils = 100% 	<p><u>Data sources:</u></p> <p>Updated UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard</p> <p>Capacity building participation lists</p>

encoded in the legal system (e.g. by-laws/ community protocols)	<p>all stakeholders;</p> <p>- CR2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge</p> <p>- CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development</p> <p>- CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation</p> <p>- CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate</p>	<p>ü Private Sector = 58%</p> <p>Ø CR 2:</p> <p>ü Academia = 45%</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 40%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 45%</p> <p>Ø CR 3:</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 42%</p> <p>ü Community Councils = 33%</p> <p>ü National Parks = 42%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 42%</p> <p>Ø CR 4:</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 63%</p> <p>ü Department of Range Resources Management = 63%</p> <p>ü Department of Forestry = 63%</p> <p>Ø CR 5:</p>	<p>ü Private Sector = 77%</p> <p>Ø CR 2:</p> <p>ü Academia = 60%</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 53%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 60%</p> <p>.</p> <p>Ø CR 3:</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 56%</p> <p>ü Community Councils = 44%</p> <p>ü National Parks = 56%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 56%</p> <p>Ø CR 4:</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 84%</p> <p>ü Department of Range Resources Management = 84%</p> <p>ü Department of Forestry = 84%</p> <p>Ø CR 5:</p>	<p>ü Private Sector = 93%</p> <p>Ø CR 2:</p> <p>ü Academia = 72%</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 64%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 72%</p> <p>Ø CR 3:</p> <p>ü Community Conservation Forums = 68%</p> <p>ü Community Councils = 53%</p> <p>ü National Parks = 68%</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 68%</p> <p>Ø CR 4:</p> <p>ü Department of Environment = 100%</p> <p>ü Department of Range Resources Management = 100%</p> <p>ü Department of Forestry = 100%</p> <p>Ø CR 5:</p> <p>ü Department of Range Resources Management = 40%</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Knowledge drain and implementation capacity constraints at government due to the staffing limitations</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>Interest from stakeholders to participate in the training and using tools to be provided by the project</p> <p>Beneficiaries apply additional knowledge acquired</p> <p>The assumed increase is 25% of the baseline per annum</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---

	Indicator 6: Administrative procedures for users and providers of genetic resources to develop, implement and monitor ABS agreements with proper Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and Benefit Sharing (BS) principles and guidelines	No administrative procedures for implementing ABS available	Drafts of administrative documents for review: a) Guidelines and procedures for obtaining PIC and MAT b) Biocultural community protocols governing ABS c) Codes of conduct, best-practices and standards for equitable benefit-sharing	Administrative procedures for users and providers of genetic resources approved: a) Guidelines and procedures for obtaining PIC and MAT b) Biocultural community protocols governing ABS c) Codes of conduct, best-practices and standards for equitable benefit-sharing	<u>Data sources:</u> Final drafts of administrative documents and principles and guidelines <u>Risks:</u> Ownership and access rights not clearly defined <u>Assumptions:</u> Continued interest from decision makers to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS
<u>Outputs:</u> Output 1.1.1: National Environment Policy of 1998 and Biodiversity Bill of 2018 reviewed to address ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol. Output 1.1.2: National ABS, bioprospecting, TK, and intellectual property rights (IPRs) regulations developed, reviewed, and presented to parliament for approval. Output 1.1.3: Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS reviewed and finalized considering national frameworks on ABS and biodiversity Output 1.1.4: ABS and TK Strategy developed. Output 1.2.1: National Focal Point, Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints capacities enhanced. Output 1.2.2: Institutional Capacity Development Strategy for the ABS framework implementation, monitoring, enforcement and compliance developed and rolled-out. Output 1.2.3: National guidelines for enforcing ABS regulatory framework developed and implemented Output 1.3.1: Guidelines and procedures for obtaining Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) developed and approved. Output 1.3.2: Biocultural community protocols governing management, ownership, access rights, and benefit sharing rules and procedures defined and adopted. Output 1.3.3: Codes of conduct, best-practices, guidelines and standards that ensure ethical bioprospecting , sustainable harvesting, fair and equitable benefit-sharing established for industry and research sectors active in bioprospecting.					
Component/ Outcome 2 Sustainable utilization and conservation of	Indicator 7: Number of R&D and bioprospecting trials/ initiatives supported	0 (Baseline and targets to be confirmed during	1	2	<u>Data sources:</u> R&D and bioprospecting trials/ initiatives reports

selected commercially-important Medicinal Plants for the development of ABS products for the pharmaceutical sector Outcome 2.1: Research and development for ABS products derived from <i>Pelargonium sidoides</i> , <i>Aloe polyphylla</i> and <i>Hypoxis hemerocallidea</i> enhanced Outcome 2.2: Sustainable harvesting, value addition and benefit-sharing from genetic resources promoted for <i>P. sidoides</i> , and <i>H. hemerocallidea</i> Outcome 2.3: ABS agreements for <i>P. sidoides</i> , compliant with sustainable utilization practices, bioprospecting ethics, PIC, MAT and benefit-sharing provisions and guidelines developed and implemented together with local communities		first year of project implementation)			Risks: Insufficient support to conduct pharmacological R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value Assumptions: Continued interest from the private and public to conduct studies and investigations on genetic resources and their commercialization
	Indicator 8: Number of value added initiatives supported at country level to develop natural products from genetic resources with gender considerations	0	At least one (1)	At least one (1)	Data sources: Market surveys and databases as part of Output 2.3.3 Economic/market related reports Risks: Lack of interest from providers and users of genetic resources to engage in ABS Assumptions: Active engagement of stakeholders in the strengthening of value chains, ensuring ecological sustainability and ABS compliance
	Indicator 9: Number of ABS agreements in place for utilization of <i>P. sidoides</i> as a	0	Draft of at least one (1) ABS agreement under review	At least one (1) ABS agreement signed	Data sources: Draft of agreements Signed agreements

	result of the project with considerations for gender equity				<u>Risks:</u> Conditions not met to establish ABS agreements <u>Assumptions:</u> Interest from stakeholders, including local communities in entering into ABS agreements
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Benefit sharing – percentage of income accruing to individual households/harvesters derived from benefit sharing from genetic resources	Baseline = 5% (The Matsoku Community Council in the District of Leribe, has agreed with the trading company to a beneficiation rate of 5 percent of their annual income accruing from harvesting of genetic resources; the distribution among individual households/harvesters is unknown)	10 %	30%	<u>Data sources:</u> Survey on income accruing to community councils with and without project as part of Output 2.3.2 Agreements/deals on ABS Accounting records of payments/benefits of participating companies <u>Risks:</u> The time frame of the project is too short to shift people from their current livelihood activities to sustainable medicinal plant value chains. <u>Assumptions:</u> Available markets Trained men and women on sustainable harvesting of the 2 selected medicinal plants

Outputs:

Output 2.1.1: National research and development strategy on bioprospecting, including role of traditional practitioners

Output 2.1.2: The NUL and other research centres are supported to conduct pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value, and conduct R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical use (with a focus on *P. sidoides* and *H. hemerocallidea*) in collaboration with traditional medical associations /groups.

Output 2.1.3: A comprehensive valuation of selected genetic resources with known commercial and intangible values (cultural and spiritual) conducted.

Output 2.2.1: Small/medium-scale community-based enterprises and national parks supported with propagation /re-introduction, business and value-addition skills to harvest, process, package and market natural products from selected genetic resources.

Output 2.3.1: The Pelargonium Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) updated and the Hypoxis BMP developed, and both plans adopted and implemented, in close collaboration with community enterprises and CSO stakeholders in Lesotho.

2.3.2: ABS agreements with monetary and non-monetary benefits negotiated between providers and users of *P. sidoides* (locally known as Khoara).

Output 2.3.3: Model ABS agreements cognisant of the pharmaceutical business models, developed/reviewed and implemented for *P. sidoides* with a focus on medium enterprises and exporters.

Component 3: Gender mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E Outcome 3.1: Gender mainstreaming, lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to guide adaptive management, collate and share lessons, in support of up-scaling Outcome 3.2: Awareness on sustainable utilization, conservation and access to and benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources enhanced	<u>Indicator 11:</u> Ratio of women/ men including herders by age benefitting from project interventions	0%	30%	50%	<u>Data sources:</u> Gender-based surveys Updated Gender Action Plan and related reports Project Completion reports
	<u>Indicator 12:</u> increased level of awareness among key	≤10 %	33.75%	75.94%	<u>Risks:</u> Gender barriers are difficult to overcome limiting women participation Sampling is not optimal <u>Assumptions:</u> Continued interest from women and men to participate in the project Bureau of Statistics (BOS) strengthened to collect sex disaggregated data on genetic resources development <u>Data sources:</u> Updated KAP/B index

	stakeholders about the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (measured by KAP/B index)				<u>Risks:</u> Project time period too short to have a noticeable impact on level of awareness <u>Assumptions:</u> Wide-ranging and timely dissemination
<u>Outputs:</u> Output 3.1.1 Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Output 3.2.1: Knowledge, attitudes, practices, and behavior (KAP/B) assessment/surveys carried out and an awareness-raising programme on ABS developed and implemented. Output 3.2.2: Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy developed and implemented to support project management, collate and disseminate lessons.					

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Reviewer's comments	Responses	Reference in CEO Endorsement Document
Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement (FSP)/Approval (MSP): September 25, 2017		
No comments		
STAP Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF). Date of screening: May 14, 2017		
1. STAP welcomes the project by UNDP entitled "Promoting conservation, sustainable utilization and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal Plants for improved livelihoods." Overall, STAP feels that this is a well-written and well-structured proposal to address the loss of critical biodiversity in Lesotho through an access and benefit sharing approach. In general, the project would be much improved with the inclusion of maps to provide the reader with context.	To provide the reader with context, maps of four prioritized sites where ABS/Nagoya Protocol-related activities will be implemented, have been added, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tšehlanyane National Park and surrounding areas · Bokong Nature Reserve and surrounding areas · Sehlabathebe National Park and surrounding area · Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site and surrounding areas 	Project Document, Annex K: Target Landscape Description

2. The project objective is to promote conservation, sustainable use and improved access and benefit-sharing from ABS products derived from select Medical Plants in selected Highlands and Foothill areas of Lesotho. The main problems/issues are many and varied, including poor quality of environmental legislation and implementation of laws, low capacity and inadequate financial resources, lack of awareness, etc. The project seeks to conserve important medicinal plants by (1) strengthening Lesotho's ABS institutions and capacity (2) enhancing sustainable use through research, valuation, and small-scale community enterprises and (3) mainstreaming gender and knowledge sharing.

While STAP sees great merit in this project, it would be enhanced greatly through a more in-depth investigation of the underlying issues explaining the reliance on medical plants by local people and whether or not these problems can be resolved through national level actions related to increased cooperation, drafting of plans and legislation, etc. as described in this project. For example, research indicates that 70% of HIV-positive people in some areas of Lesotho use medical herbs to treat their condition without a clear understanding of efficacy or interactions with antiretroviral drugs. (Mugomeri et al., 2016). Perhaps improved information and collaboration with Western doctors, also lacking (Shale et al., 1999), could be built into sections on Stakeholder Involvement and awareness raising to reduce demands for certain herbs that may not be effective, but could be at risk from a conservation perspective. Overall, STAP feels that more attention needs to be paid to the underlying issues related to the use of plants for medicinal purposes (as well as for magic and sorcery) (Moteetee and van Wyk, 2011) and the important role of women – particularly in a country where 40 – 60% of married women have husbands working abroad – mostly in

The project will focus on the three species of plants with medicinal properties that are harvested locally and that are traded in national and international markets: *Pelargonium sidoides* (Khoara) *Hypoxis hemerocallidea* (Moli/African potato), and *Aloe polyphylla* (spiral aloe). Studies conducted during the PPG phase indicated that the main reasons these are being overharvested is current demand from the international market, rather than medicinal use by local people. A comprehensive valuation of these genetic resources, which have known commercial and intangible values (cultural and spiritual), will be conducted during implementation of the project. This will include:

- Assessment of the value placed on preserving these genetic resources for future generations,
- Costs and benefits of the conservation of selected genetic resources
- Identification of incentives for efficient conservation and benefit- and cost-sharing arrangements
- Assessment of intangible values (cultural and spiritual) - with participation of local community members and traditional practitioners and herbalists to document how genetic resources are valued locally, particularly for medicinal and other uses.

The project will also promote sustainable harvesting of two of these species, *P. sidoides* and *H. hemerocallidea*, and will include this as part of ABS agreements that will comply with sustainable-use practices, in line with the Nagoya Protocol. To do this, the project will:

- promote *in situ* conservation of selected resources in PAs, at military/police installations, and on communal land in the buffer and transition zones (this will be done with the participation of Community Conservation Fora (CCFs) and community councils)
- support the propagation/reintroduction of these species in the wild, particularly the endangered spiral aloe (*A. polyphylla*), whose collection in the wild as an ornamental plant will be discouraged.
- raise awareness locally, through workshops, field activities, publications, and other tools, (with emphasis given to active involvement of women), about the values of biological and plant genetic resources (including the three selected medicinal plant species) and their sustainable use and conservation.

Through this strategy, it is expected that the project will contribute to the conservation of the species in question.

The project includes a Gender Action Plan that recognizes the important role of women in the sustainable harvesting and conservation of the selected medicinal plant species. Activities have been identified to ensure the active participation of women.

CEO Endorsement Document:

B. Project Description Summary; A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Project Document, **Section V. Results and Partnerships.**

3. In addition, STAP believes that in order to be successful, it is critical that the project address community tenure of medicinal plants (at the village or lower scale). While STAP strongly supports the strategy of raising the value of medicinal plants, we note that this will have the opposite effects that the project intends unless rights of use and exclusion are clearly defined (by increasing private benefits and exacerbating environmental degradation in an open-access property regime – Hardin's Tragedy of the Commons). The need for local custodianship is mentioned several times in the PIF, if it is read carefully, but this issue is so important to the outcome of the project that it needs to be clarified in the extreme. Learning from the success of Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in the southern African region (especially CAMPFIRE pre-state capture, and CBNRM in Namibia), the critical ingredient is individual or village-level tenure, at least for the raw materials in question. The development of local rights to intellectual property will transform this into a truly innovative project. One example of an effective strategy would be to build the capacity of the regulatory agency to empower communities to exclude others from taking their resources (i.e. "own") without paying a fair price for them.

The project will give specific attention to the issue of community tenure of medicinal plants, respecting existing local forms of governance and decision- making. Ways in which this will be addressed include:

- Community councils (representing local leadership) will provide consent for the implementation of the project in the four target areas, and assist in identifying the specific sites where the project will be implemented.
- Community councils will also participate in developing the ABS Agreements and Prior Consent instruments that ensure benefits from the project are shared equitably by the communities.
- Community Council leaders will assist community members in ensuring their participation in the propagation, conservation, and sustainable harvesting of the genetic resources, and will also serve as the buffer for grievances related to the project activities, including tenure issues.

This strategy to address community tenure has been built into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which includes the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship, and Parliamentary Affairs (MLGCPA), which is mandated to ensure the decentralization of public services and empowerment of local authorities, including District and Community Councils, which are mandated through the Local Government Act of 1997 (as amended) to have control over natural resources, environmental protection, and other communally owned property-chiefs role in addressing conflicts based on social differentiation for the purpose of inclusiveness.

In addition, through Output 1.1.2 related to the national ABS regulatory framework, regulations regarding IPR will be developed to protect the potential misuse of genetic resources and associated TK, and to provide a legal framework for negotiations or agreements on ABS.

CEO Endorsement Document:
B. Project Description Summary

Project Document, **Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.**

<p>4. Illegal exploitation and trade in local and international markets (e.g. South Africa) is listed as a threat; however, it is not clear how activities in any of the Components will directly address problems of biopiracy.</p>	<p>Through <u>Output 1.2.1</u>, the project will enhance the capacity of Checkpoints to enforce ABS regulations. This will include training Lesotho Revenue Authority (LRA) officials in ABS and environmental aspects in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enhance the control of illegal trade and biopiracy of genetic resources across borders b) improve communication mechanisms with other agencies (e.g., DoE/MTEC and MFRSC); c) improve permitting mechanisms considering the ABS/NP framework; and d) consolidate the certification and permitting process for moving materials to discourage illegal trade across borders. <p>The project will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · support and complement the survey of prohibited and restricted goods that is currently underway · review and update the Curriculum of the Police Training Centre/ Lesotho Mounted Police Services to include legal issues on environment and conservation to enhance their capacity for enforcement of ABS regulations locally. 	<p>Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships.</p>
<p>5. Investments in University of Lesotho appear aspirational rather than achievable, because it is unlikely to yield new pharmaceutical products given the high costs and long lead times for these processes. The return on investment would be higher (and more likely) if output 2.1.2 was targeted more towards inventorying medicinal plants and knowledge about them.</p>	<p>The project will make use of the existing bioprospecting memorandum of understanding between the MTEC-DoE with Nimura Genetic Solutions, a Japan-based company, to conduct exploratory pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value, and conduct R&D and natural product development for pharmaceutical use (<u>Output 2.1.2</u>). This MOU includes participation of the NUL through the Faculty of Science and Technology and the Department of Pharmacy in the Faculty of Health Science. Accordingly, the project will support the NUL by building their capacity to conduct exploratory R&D for developing new pharmaceutical products. In addition, the project has included, as part of the National R&D strategy on bioprospecting with the participation traditional practitioners and herbalists (<u>Output 2.1.1</u>), the review and updating of the inventory of medicinal plants in Lesotho to facilitate the production, validation, and publication of a national research and bioprospecting strategy documents and implementation guidelines.</p>	<p>Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships.</p>

6. Community groups, including healers are listed last in the list of stakeholders; however, given that local people are the main collectors and users of plants for medicinal, and other purposes, greater attention should be given to these stakeholders versus focusing on cooperation between Ministries, reviewing policies, creating strategies, etc. at the national level.

The participation of community groups, including healers, herbalists, herders, and women, will be a key component for project implementation. Healers were actively consulted during the design of the project and some project outputs were updated based on their recommendations and to ensure their participation in the project, as follows:

- the development of regulations related to IPR,
- updating Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS,
- conducting an assessment of intangible values (cultural and spiritual) of genetic resources
- defining the role of traditional practitioners as part of the national research and development strategy on bioprospecting
- conducting pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value in collaboration with traditional medical associations /groups.

The project will also work with the Lesotho Traditional Healers Association (LTHA), a platform for male and female healers and herbalists whose main purpose is to guard against misuse of traditional medicinal plants and knowledge; Community Conservation Fora (CCFs); community councils; women's organizations; and herders groups in the implementation of the project activities as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan. Herders, a vulnerable group who are largely nomadic and have a vast knowledge of traditional herbs, are being treated as indigenous peoples and an Indigenous Peoples Plan has been developed to ensure their effective participation in the project.

CEO Endorsement Document:
B. Project Description Summary

Project Document, **Section V. Results and Partnerships**; **Annex F:** Stakeholder Engagement Plan; **Annex G:** Indigenous Peoples Plan; **Annex H:** Gender Analysis and Action Plan

<p>7. The project seems to be one-sided in delivering technical support to community-based enterprises; however, given the extensive use of plants by locals for hundreds (thousands?) of years, it would seem to make sense to initiate a process of dialogue that allows local people to share information and knowledge about specific plants, their properties, how they are used, why they are valuable, how they are harvested, etc.</p>	<p>During the PPG, a dialogue was initiated that will lead to interaction with local communities, including healers and herbalists, to share information and knowledge about the three selected plants species.</p> <p>During implementation the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop a national regulation for TK, to ensure that TK associated with genetic resources held by local communities and traditional healers is accessed with their approval and involvement, and that mutually agreed terms (MAT) have been established. · Convene stakeholder consultation workshops with traditional healers and herbalists, among other local community members with knowledge about medicinal plants, for the compilation and appropriation of TK and to agree to benefit-sharing protocols; this information will be instrumental in the development of a national R&D strategy on bioprospecting. · Establish contractual and non-disclosure agreements with traditional medicinal practitioners and herbalists to share their baseline knowledge of the selected medicinal plants and to develop and agree to patenting protocols for TK and derivatives along the value chains (this will be done as part of planned activities to conduct exploratory pharmaceutical R&D on selected genetic resources of medicinal value) · Conduct an assessment of intangible values (cultural and spiritual) of genetic resources with the participation of local community members and traditional practitioners and herbalists to document how genetic resources are valued locally, particularly the plant genetic resources for medicinal and other uses. 	<p>Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships</p>
--	--	---

<p>8. In terms of risk, STAP believes that the greatest risk is doing nothing, so overall this project reduces risk. However, improving the value chain of medicinal plants is risky if it is not accompanied by strengthening the capacity for exclusion (of unsustainable and/or non-paying harvesting). This capacity needs to be strengthened at both national and local level simultaneously. The role of the national level should be to legislate local level rights, and to support local people in protecting these rights (through courts, policing, knowledge, etc.)</p>	<p>Through <u>Component 1</u>, the project will develop the necessary regulations to protect the rights of local peoples. In addition, the project will build the capacity at national and local levels to enforce these jointly with local communities and holders of TK related to medicinal plants. Key interventions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) building capacity to develop, implement, and enforce ABS/NP-related national legislative, administrative, or policy measures in national entities including: the National Focal Point (DoE/MTEC), Competent National Authorities (e.g., DoE/MTEC) and Checkpoints (e.g., Lesotho Mounted Police Services, Lesotho Revenue Authority, Department of Lands, Surveys, and Physical Planning) b) review and update of the Curriculum of the Police Training Centre/ Lesotho Mounted Police Services to include legal issues on environment and conservation to enhance their capacity for enforcement of ABS regulations local c) building capacity for the protection, conservation, and management of natural resources (especially rangelands and associated genetic resources), and monitoring the use of plant genetic resources at the local level. Key participants will include: extension officers of the MTEC and MFRSC, including park managers, park rangers, district environment officers, range management officers, and forest officers at district levels d) building capacity among local authorities, chiefs, community councils, and CCFs 	<p>UNDP-GEF Project Document, Section V. Results and Partnerships</p>
---	--	---

9. Overall, STAP believes that the sum of outputs is likely to contribute to the outcomes if, and only if, the matter of rights of use and exclusion are clarified and operationalized. As noted above, this seems to be recognized in the document in a general way; however, this is a necessary condition for success, and there is knowledge about how to do it, especially within the southern Africa CBNRM and Sustainable Use Movement (Jones and Weaver 2009, Murphree 2009, Child and Wojcik 2014, NACSO 2016). The project should make a point of following principles set forth in sustainable use theory, whereby landholders are critical, through the objective of "maximizing the value of wild resources to the people who live on the land with them" (SASUSG 1996). In this case, the project should focus on communities as resource custodians or intended resource custodians with strong rights to access, use, benefit from, manage and exclude others from medicinal plants as a priority, and as a key goal of the project (Ostrom 1990, Schlager and Ostrom 1992). This should be central and not an afterthought (tellingly, this is last in the list of stakeholders, and mixed up with users).

The project design includes the strong participation of local communities. During the PPG phase, consultations were carried out with representatives of local communities in three of the four sites selected for implementation, and representatives of traditional practitioners and herbalists and community councils participated in the inception, results framework, and validation workshops. Their views and feedback were included in the final design of the project and their participation is outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. During implementation, local project committees will be established in the four project sites. Through these committees, local partners will have the opportunity to participate in decision making with regard to project management, including implementation of plans and project reviews, and also with respect to the technical aspects of the project. Project activities, training, and engagement plans will use a participatory approach that is rights-based and integrates the perspectives of all stakeholders using bottom-up approaches and integrating the different views of local stakeholders and beneficiaries. The project will establish a grievance mechanism through which stakeholders can raise their concerns; local communities will be informed so that they are aware of its existence. In addition, environmental and social grievances during implementation will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. Finally, the project will decentralize M&E, which will include meetings with the local committees, interviews with direct beneficiaries, local and national participatory workshops, and meetings with special groups such as women and herders to verify impact indicators related to their participation in the project as direct beneficiaries.

The legal basis for ensuring that communities are resource custodians or intended resource custodians with rights to access, use, benefit from, manage, and exclude others from medicinal plants as a priority, will be achieved through:

- Output 1.3.1, in line with guidelines and procedures for obtaining PIC and MAT
- Output 1.3.2 for the development of biocultural community protocols governing management, ownership, access rights, and benefit-sharing rules and procedures of genetic resources. These ABS-related regulations will complement existing regulations (e.g., Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act 41 of 1967/ as amended by Legal Notice No. 93 of 2004, and the Environment Act No. 2008) that protect local communities and provide local authorities (chiefs and community councils) with the terms for exploiting plant resources from their jurisdictions.
- Output 1.1.3: Local/Community Councils By-laws in the prioritized districts (guidelines) on ABS reviewed and finalized considering national frameworks on ABS and Biodiversity, was added to the project (originally not included in the PIF), as, local/community councils' by-laws for accessing and using genetic resources, including medicinal plants, are already being used to ensure that communities are resource custodians or intended resource custodians with rights to access, use, and benefit from the use of genetic resources.
- **Output 2.3.2.** ABS agreements with monetary and non-monetary benefits negotiated between providers and users of *P. sidoides* (locally known as Khoara) will be developed, identifying local communities as resource custodians or intended resource custodians with strong rights to access, use, manage, and benefit from the use of *P. sidoides*

CEO Endorsement Document:
A.3. **Stakeholders.**

Project Document, **Annex F:**
Stakeholder Engagement Plan;

References:
Child, B. and D. Wojcik (2014). Developing Capacity for Community Governance of Natural Resources: Theory & Practice. Bloomington, AuthorHouse.
Jones, B. and C. Weaver (2009). CBNRM in Namibia: Growth, Trends, Lessons and Constraints. Evolution & Innovation in Wildlife Conservation. H. Suich and B. Child. London, Earthscan: 223-242.
Moteetee, A., and B.E. Van Wyk (2011). The medical ethnobotany of Lesotho: a review. Bothalia 41(1): 209 – 228.
Mugomeri et al., (2016). Medicinal herbs used by HIV-positive people in Lesotho. African Journal of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicines, 13(4): 123 – 131.
Murphree, M. W. (2009). "The strategic pillars of communal natural resource management: benefit, empowerment and conservation." Biodiversity and Conservation 18: 2551-2562.
NACSO (2016). The State of Community Conservation in Namibia. Windhoek, Namibia, Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations.
Ostrom, E. (1990). Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action, Cambridge University Press.
SASUSG (1996). Sustainable use issues and principles, Southern Africa Sustainable Use Specialist Group, IUCN Species Survival Commission: 23.
Schlager, E. and E. Ostrom (1992). "Property-rights regimes and natural resources: a conceptual analysis." Land Economics 68(3): 249-162.
Shale, T.L., W.A. Stirk, and J. van Staden (1999). Screening of medicinal plants used in Lesotho for anti- bacterial and anti-inflammatory activity. Journal of Ethnopharmacology 67: 347 – 354.
Comments submitted by council members on the GEF November 2017 Work Program
Germany
No comments

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

†*

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 100,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	100,000	56,776	40,524
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes			
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report Delivery of final outputs			
Total	100,000	56,776	40,524

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
85,000	355,314		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) for that stage.

4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Qualitative description at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Qualitative description at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Qualitative description at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Qualitative description at TE
85,000	Not described and it was mentioned that the target would be confirmed at PPG phase	355,314 Area corresponding to the Tšehlanyane National Park, the Bokong Nature Reserve, the Sehlabathebe National Park, the Letšeng-la-Letsie Ramsar site, and their surrounding areas where the three plant species prioritized by the project are most harvested					

Add rows as needed.

Core Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
Women	n/a	10,042		
Men	n/a	9,489		
Total	n/a	19,531		

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains ("Good Growth Partnership")	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands

			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	

		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation.0



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

[Go To Home](#)