

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Enhancing Participatory Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Ethiopia

Region:

Ethiopia

GEF Project ID:

11800

Country(ies):

Ethiopia

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9996

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

9/30/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Focal Areas, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Integrated Programs, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Multi-stakeholder Platforms, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Theory of change

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

3,795,205.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

360,544.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

4,155,749.00

Total Co-financing:

8,356,130.00

PPG Amount: (e)

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	4,319,999.00
Project Tags:	
GBF Target 6, Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 23	

Indicative Project Overview

To strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration through participatory and integrated landscape management approach towards sustainable livelihood improvement and climate change resilience.

Project Components

Component 1: Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through establishing Protected Area and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), and strengthening their management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,150,000.00	2,200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1: New Protected Area and OECMs established and recognized within the wider landscape of the project area

Indicators and targets:

- Number and size of PA created (1 PA of 50,000 ha, GEF Core indicator 1.1)
- Number and size of OECMs created (2 of 25,000 ha) (GEF Core indicator 4.5)

Outcome 1.2: Effective conservation of wildlife ensured through strengthening protected area management in the target areas

Indicators and targets:

- Number of general management plans (1 for new PA & 2 for OECMs)
- Number of management committees established (3)
- Percentage of wildlife crimes reduced (100%)

- Number of awareness raising campaigns (4); stakeholder sensitization meetings (8), radio programs (12)

Number of national OECEMs regulation validated (1)

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1. The engagement and collaboration of the local community and key stakeholders in the identification and establishment of new protected area OECEMs ensured

Output 1.1.2. Key biodiversity area in target project sites mapped

Output 1.1.3. The boundary of new protected area and OECEMs demarcated, legal frameworks and community bylaws developed through the involvement of the local community and relevant stakeholders

Output 1.2.1. General Management Plans (GMPs) for the newly established PA and OECEMs developed and implemented

Output 1.2.2. Collaboration of the local community and other stakeholders in the management of wildlife and protected areas in and around the target sites ensured

Output 1.2.3. Wildlife crimes and unsustainable use of natural resources in protected areas reduced

Output 1.2.4. Awareness of the public, decision makers and other actors on management of PAs and OECEMs raised

Output 1.2.5. National conservation and management regulations for OECEMs developed and validated by responsible government body.

Component 2: Integrated landscape restoration of degraded ecosystems to protect biodiversity and enhance productivity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,044,276.00	3,005,720.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2. 1: Degraded natural and/or agricultural production landscape ecosystem restored and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems enhanced

Indicators and targets:

- Number of comprehensive study report (1)
- Number of plant nurseries installed (4)
- Size of PAs under improved management (140,000 ha) (GEF core indicator: 1.2)
- Size of land under restoration (60,000 ha) (GEF core indicator 3.2)
- Size of Agricultural land under improved practices (75,000 ha) (GEF core indicator 4.3)

Number of natural resource use agreements with stakeholders – including local and indigenous communities (at least 4.)

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1.1 Biophysical and socioeconomic surveys/studies through effective participation of local communities for informing restoration and management decisions conducted

Output 2.1.2. Integrated landscape management/spatial plans developed and implemented to guide restoration and conservation efforts

Output 2.1.3. Enhanced capacity for large-scale restoration through community-based nurseries producing and distributing indigenous plant species

Output 2.1.4. Critically degraded natural ecosystems restored and agricultural production land sustainably managed

Output 2.1.5. Community by-laws and stakeholder agreements on access to and use of natural resources from restored ecosystems developed and enforced

Component 3. Improved alternative resilient livelihoods of local communities and enhanced through sustainable use of agrobiodiversity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,240,000.00	2,377,694.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1. Local Communities' climate change resilience capacity and participation enhanced through diversified and improved livelihood options

Indicator and target:

- Number of people provided with practical training on conservation (3000)
- Total number of small sustainable businesses developed by local people (25)
- Number of people benefiting (1500 /50% women)
- Number of value chain/market linkage developed (4)

Outcome 3.2. Selected agrobiodiversity species conserved both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* and thereby ensuring sustainable utilization

Indicators and targets:

- Number of field gene bank established (2)

Number of accessions/straws/strains of specimens (plant or animal) conserved(10,000)

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.1. Indigenous knowledge practices and experience shared on best practices of ecosystem restoration, production, and business creation

Output 3.1.2. Local communities' capacity and participation in conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and resource governance enhanced

Output 3.1.3. Potential agrobiodiversity products identified, small-scale businesses selected and prioritized through socioeconomic and ethnobotanical studies

Output 3.1.4. Gender responsive cooperatives established, and supported to develop business plans in line with their interest in agrobiodiversity products

Output 3.1.5. Sustainable income-generating small-scale businesses and value chain/market linkage developed for agrobiodiversity products

Output 3.2.1. Field gene banks established/ strengthened and agrobiodiversity species (medicinal value, endemic, threatened) conserved

Output 3.2.2. Collections of 10,000 accessions/straw/strains of specimens of plant, animals and/or microbial species conserved

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
180,205.00	360,410.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 4.1 Knowledge generated, lessons shared and communicated/disseminated,

Indicator and targets:

- Number of awareness raising campaigns (8)
- Number of lessons shared (2)

Outcome 4.2 M&E strategy put in place in line with UNDP and GEF M&E guidelines and SES policies

Indicator and target:

- ME tools developed (1)
- TE report (1)

Project Outputs:

Output 4.1.1 Communication strategies developed and implemented for raising awareness and exchanging knowledge of the local communities and policy makers

Output 4.1.2 Project success and lessons learned shared through published and online media.

Output 4.2.1. Project implementation monitored and results reported regularly

Output 4.2.2 Project Terminal Evaluation conducted by independent party

Output 4.2.3. Project Social and Environmental Assessment conducted, General Management Plan Developed and Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operationalized.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through establishing Protected Area and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), and strengthening their management	1,150,000.00	2,200,000.00
Component 2: Integrated landscape restoration of degraded ecosystems to protect biodiversity and enhance productivity	1,044,276.00	3,005,720.00
Component 3. Improved alternative resilient livelihoods of local communities and enhanced through sustainable use of agrobiodiversity	1,240,000.00	2,377,694.00
M&E	180,205.00	360,410.00
Subtotal	3,614,481.00	7,943,824.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	180,724.00	412,306.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,795,205.00	8,356,130.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

Ethiopia is known for its diverse ecology and indigenous knowledge, which has long contributed to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) play critical roles in implementing projects and achieving sustainable results. Their participation is essential for effective project execution and long-term success. The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework (2021-2030) recognizes the importance of traditional knowledge and the “full and effective participation” of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation. IPLCs' knowledge is vital for setting realistic biodiversity targets that improve local livelihoods. Conservation initiatives like protected area expansion, if poorly designed, can harm IPLCs' livelihoods, rights, and quality of life. Excluding IPLCs from decisions on protected area management and ecosystem restoration can disrupt communities and negatively impact conservation efforts.

This project aims to achieve the restoration and conservation objectives of Targets 2 and 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). IPLCs are the main stakeholders and beneficiaries, gaining from traditional knowledge-sharing, resource governance, and biodiversity-focused livelihoods like production and tourism. They will receive up to 20% of the project funds as a grant and seed money for small

businesses. Temporary jobs will also be created through activities like seedling production and agrobiodiversity conservation. IPLCs will be actively involved in the project design, implementation, and monitoring, and represented in the local steering committee to ensure proper governance and long-term sustainability.

1) Current situation/baseline conditions:

i) Current situation/baseline conditions within the project geographic area or project thematic area:

Ethiopia is known for its exceptional biodiversity, owing to its diverse topography, climate, and cultural heritage. The variation in altitude and climate has led to diverse ecosystems that host a wide range of flora and fauna, making Ethiopia one of the top 25 biodiversity-rich countries globally. Ethiopia is recognized as a center for the origin and diversity of several crop species and a host to two of the world's 36 global biodiversity hotspots. Local communities, such as, the Guassa Menz community, among others, have played a significant role in the sustainable conservation of the country's natural resources. According to BirdLife International, the Ethiopian Rift Valley is the second most important migratory flyway for soaring birds globally, with over 1.5 million birds of 37 species, including five globally threatened species, traveling through the corridor.

However, Ethiopia's biodiversity and ecosystem services are increasingly threatened by human and environmental factors. These include habitat conversion, overexploitation, climate change, invasive species, pollution, and the replacement of local crop varieties. Over 85% of the land is moderately to severely degraded, leading to poor agricultural productivity. The Ethiopian Rift Valley is among the areas most vulnerable to these changes, facing severe soil erosion, deforestation, and land degradation, which impact aquatic species and birds through sediment buildup in lakes. The country's protected areas (PAs) cover only 13% of the total land area and are facing high levels of encroachment and degradation.

ii) Problems addressed by the project: The Ethiopian Rift Valley is among the most environmentally vulnerable regions in the country, suffering from both biodiversity loss and severe land degradation. Population growth, agricultural expansion, migration, rapid urbanization, and resettlement have all contributed to significant pressure on the natural environment. Combined with climate change, invasive species, and environmental pollution, these factors have led to a marked decline in the quality of land, water, and forest resources, as well as a loss of biodiversity in the area.

The degradation has resulted in diminished vegetative cover, unsustainable farming practices, and loss of wildlife, causing environmental problems like water quality deterioration, reduced agricultural productivity, and biodiversity decline. This environmental degradation has also worsened socio-economic challenges, including food insecurity, poverty, political instability, and recurrent natural hazards, particularly affecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) who rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods. If unchecked, these issues could also undermine Ethiopia's efforts to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and global commitments toward environmental sustainability. Therefore, the project seeks to mitigate these problems by expanding the coverage and management of protected areas and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), improving ecosystem health through the involvement of local communities and indigenous knowledge.

iii) Justification for the project: Despite government initiatives such as the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and the Green Legacy Initiative (GLI), Ethiopia continues to experience significant biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. The Green Legacy Initiative, launched in 2019, has successfully planted billions of trees across the country, aimed at combating deforestation and restoring degraded landscapes. However, despite these efforts, global biodiversity targets remain unmet, and the country's ecosystems remain vulnerable to degradation.

Protected areas face high levels of encroachment, threatening not only biodiversity but also the livelihoods of IPLCs, who depend on these natural resources. Encroachment also affects the potential for tourism, which could otherwise create employment opportunities and stimulate economic development. The lack of sufficient capacity and effective management of PAs has hindered progress, and unless immediate action is taken, Ethiopia's environmental degradation will continue to undermine its socio-economic development and efforts to meet the SDGs. The project aims to introduce innovative solutions by utilizing advanced technology, such as remote sensing and digital mapping, to establish baselines and monitor ecosystems. The project will also integrate indigenous knowledge into ecosystem management and focus on providing sustainable livelihood options for local communities through small businesses tied to conservation and restoration efforts. Additionally, it will create mechanisms for direct economic benefits to landholders through sustainable forest management practices, encouraging conservation while improving local livelihoods.

(iv) Expected results: The project will achieve multiple outcomes, focusing on ecosystem restoration and biodiversity protection. It will restore 60,000 hectares of degraded natural and agricultural ecosystems, establish 75,000 ha (covers 50,000 ha new PA and 25,000 ha of OECMs) of landscapes under improved practices, and protect 140,000 hectares of existing protected areas, as well as support collections and conservation of 10,000 specimens of plant, animals and microbial species with ultimate goal of safeguarding of species from extinction. By enhancing conservation efforts, the project will capture and store 5 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, helping mitigate climate change and reduce the frequency and impact of natural disasters.

These actions will directly benefit Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the project areas, improving their livelihoods and resilience to environmental changes. Specifically, the project will support 1,500 people (50% women) by creating nature-based small businesses that promote sustainable practices while providing economic benefits. On a national scale, the project will contribute to Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy and the Green Legacy Initiative by focusing on the restoration of degraded lands and the conservation of biodiversity. It will also help implementing the NBSAP-Ethiopia 2025-2030 and contribute to achieving the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Targets 1, 2, 3, and 6. Furthermore, it will advance Ethiopia's progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land), enhancing environmental sustainability and socio-economic resilience

2) Project description

The targeted geographic area of the project: The project focuses on the southern Ethiopian Rift Valley, part of the Great East African Rift Valley. This area is rich in biodiversity, featuring wildlife, hot springs, and lakes like Abaya, Chamo, Abijatta, Shalla, Langano, Ziway, Koka, and Hawasa, all with high potential for conservation. Protected Areas (PAs) such as Abijata Shalla Lakes National Park, Nachisar National Park, and Senkelle Swayne's Hartebeest Sanctuary are facing challenges. The Rift Valley hosts endemic species like the Swayne's Hartebeest and over 11 endemic birds. Additionally, it is the second most important flyway globally for migratory soaring birds, with over 1.5 million birds of at least 37 species, including five globally threatened ones. Lesser kestrels, for instance, migrate from Europe to breed in this area. As the intervention site is in the upper catchment of the Great Rift Valley, conservation efforts here will also benefit downstream ecosystems and species.

The Rift Valley was selected due to urgent conservation needs and its potential for restoring unique ecosystems. Priority sites were identified based on the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment Report and the Ethiopian land degradation index map. Key areas include zones like Arsi/East Shewa in Oromia, Hadiya in central Ethiopia, and Wolayita/Gamo and South Omo in southern Ethiopia. Specific intervention areas are the new PA in Lower Omo Valley (Murile wild area), OECMs in Buska Forest, Zikuala Church Forest (East Shewa), and

Boye wetlands. Existing PAs like Nechi Sar NP, Abijata-Shala Lakes NP, and Senkelle Swayne's Hartebeest Sanctuary will receive management support.

a. Concise theory of change

Ethiopia is recognized for having a high biodiversity (flora, fauna, and microorganisms) that is linked to a broad range of climatic, edaphic, and topographic differences. This diversity supports a wide range of ecosystem services that benefit both people and the environment. However, the loss of biodiversity due to the degradation of ecosystems have become major issues that have an impact on all aspects of the social, economic, and political lives of the population in Ethiopia, especially in the Ethiopian Rift Valley. As the population is growing without simultaneous increase in the production and productivity of agriculture, the rural economy is unable to support the livelihood of the people. Hence, the biodiversity and ecosystem services have come under critical threats of degradation, mainly due to the increasing human demands for provisioning ecosystem services. These in turn cause the significant conversion of the other natural landscapes, where the livelihood of the community, mainly Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) depends.

Hence, the project is aimed at mitigating these challenges and enhancing the ecosystem services delivered through strengthening ecosystem restoration, and biodiversity conservation outcomes. Thus, the project was crafted into four components focusing on establishing and enhancing management of PAs and OECMs, as well as integrated landscape restoration of degraded ecosystems. It will support local community's livelihoods to reduce pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems. This contribute towards achievement of GBF targets (increasing PA coverage by 30% by 2030) and improving management effectiveness of PAs (i.e. GBF and SDGs

targets) and also contribute to the global targets of restoring 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems). (See Fig. 2 in Annex).

b. Briefly describe the project components and activities identified in the theory of change:

Component 1. Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through establishing Protected Area and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) and strengthening their management. This focuses on increasing the coverage of Protected Area by 50,000 ha through a new PA and OECMs covering 25,000 ha of land, as well as strengthening their management to enhance conservation of wildlife and PAs including in two existing PAs 140,000 ha. **Component 2.** Integrated landscape restoration of degraded ecosystems to protect biodiversity and enhance productivity. This component will support restoration of natural and agricultural production landscapes to boosts conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and improve their productivity. Thus, a total of 60,000 ha of critically degraded areas of land will be restored biophysical interventions. This will include area enclosures, water management, hillside terraces, soil bunds, stone bunds, afforestation, and reforestation. These will be implemented through engagement of public, local communities and private sectors. **Component 3.** Enhanced sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and improved alternative resilient livelihood of local communities. This focuses on enhancing local Communities' climate change resilience capacity and participation through diversified and improved livelihood options to be supported by the private sector. It will directly benefit up to 1,500 (50% women) households. It also enhances conservation and sustainable use of threatened agrobiodiversity through in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods. **Component 4.** Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). This last component focuses on effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project implementation activities and enhancing knowledge and information, communication and management systems as well as sharing of best practices on

conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services that ensure gender (at least 50% women). Thus, generated knowledge and lessons will be shared and communicated as well as disseminated.

c. Stakeholders and Their Roles:

The project will involve key stakeholders such as public authorities, local communities, private sectors, landowners, farmers, and civil society organizations in planning, implementation, and monitoring. The Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) will lead components two, three, and four, while the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) will handle component one, focusing on establishing and managing PAs and OECMs with support from government offices and communities. Other involved stakeholders include the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Finance, Environmental Protection Authority, Forest Development Institute, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Water and Energy, and regional offices. The private sector will support livelihood diversification and establish public-private partnerships for market linkages, promoting eco-tourism and agrobiodiversity.

d. Action Areas:

The project aligns with GBF action area one: biodiversity conservation, restoration, and land use, focusing on Targets 1, 2, 3, and 6. Its objective is to conserve biodiversity, restore ecosystem services, and reduce local communities' dependence on natural resources. It will focus on restoring degraded terrestrial ecosystems (forest, shrubland, grassland, aquatic, and agroecosystems) and conserving biodiversity in protected areas.

3) Please describe how the project meets the following criteria:

a. Potential of the Project to Generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs): The project will deliver significant Global Environmental Benefits by focusing on conserving and sustainably managing biodiversity, including endangered species, across 140,000 ha of protected areas (PAs) and 75,000 ha of new PAs and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs). It will also restore 60,000 ha of degraded ecosystems, mitigating up to 5,000,000 metric tons of CO₂ emissions. This effort aligns with global conventions like CBD/GBF, CCD and UNFCCC, and directly supports Kunming-Montreal GBF Targets 1, 2, 3, and 6. Additionally, it will enhance carbon sequestration, aid in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 5, 13, and 15, and support global bird conservation efforts by protecting a crucial flyway for 1.5 million migratory birds.

The project supports the post-2020 NBSAP and the National Green Legacy Initiative for ecosystem restoration. It aligns with Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy Plan and contributes to the UN Decade on Restoration and Bonn Challenge goals, prioritizing 54 million hectares for restoration, with 11 million hectares as top priority.

b. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society and engage with and provide support to IPLCs.

Natural resource conservation policies, strategies and related legal frameworks including post-2020 NBSAPs have been formulated and on the process of implementation. The project is complimentary with Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy Plan and Green Legacy Initiative which coordinate and integrate all stakeholders in the country. Thus, the project will involve multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society as a key stakeholder to execute the project activities which is vital to involve them while considering traditional governance structures for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of

biodiversity. Private sector is currently engaged in biodiversity and protected areas related business such as hunting, tourism services and export of live animals and biodiversity products including honey and wild coffee. While strengthening this engagement, the project will also focus on the financial sector to unlock capital; building and enabling access to new markets for ecosystem services; strengthening local capacity to scale sustainable supply chains; and collaborating on new science and technology applications. In addition to generating profits, the private sector provides employment opportunities, delivers specific goods and services, helps to develop industries or technologies, enables the functioning of a diverse group of businesses. Therefore, the engagement enables market linkage with small business, tourism development activities from established PA/OECMs, and enhances practices of honey production and agricultural productivity within the restored ecosystems. The project may also mobilize additional funds from partners and private sectors for upscaling good practices in other sites. Furthermore, the project also enhances the engagement of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) through active participation in project design and implementation and diversifying the livelihood options that contribute to conservation, restoration and sustainable utilization of biodiversity and ecosystem services and creation of sense of belongingness for their future action.

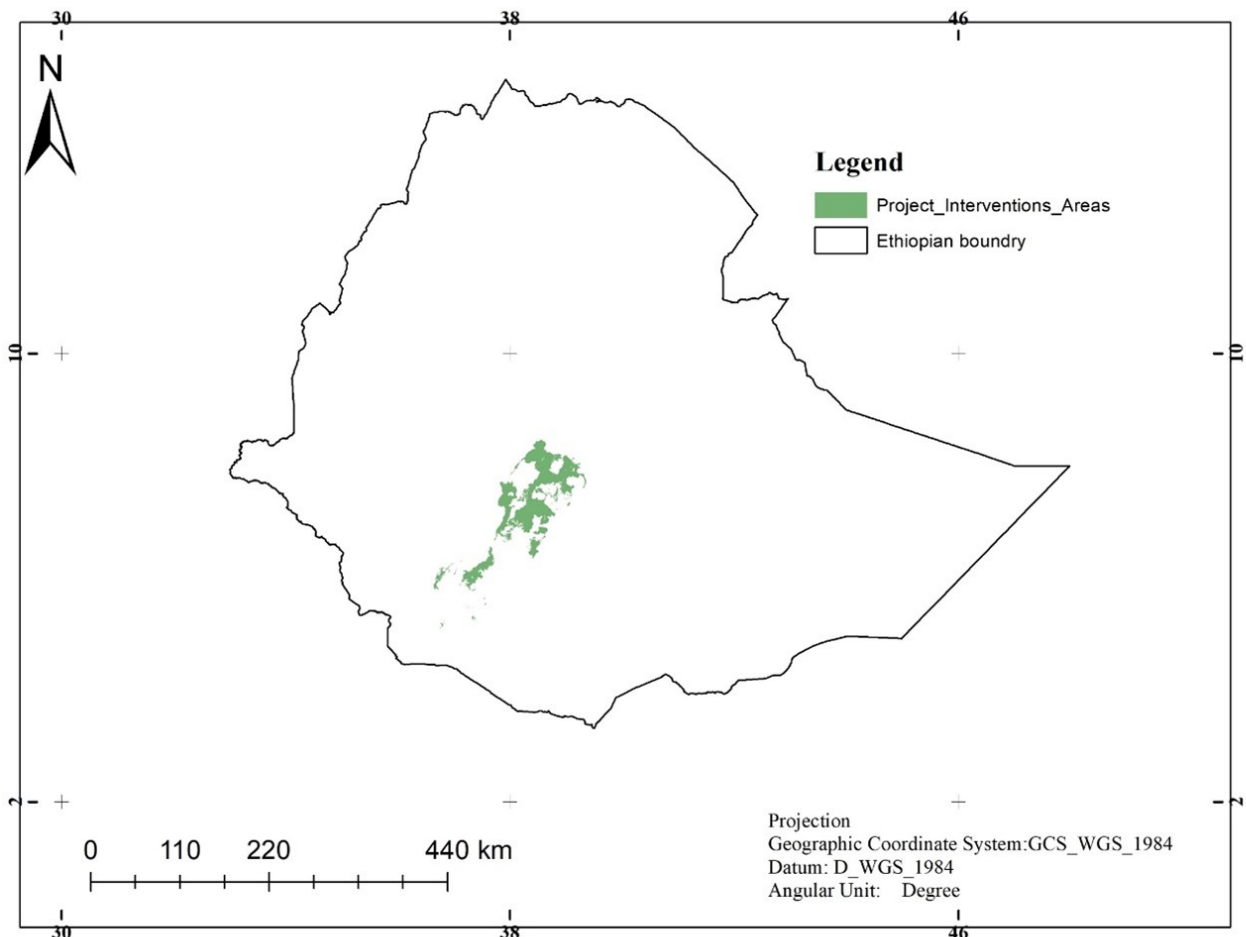


Figure 1. Project intervention area

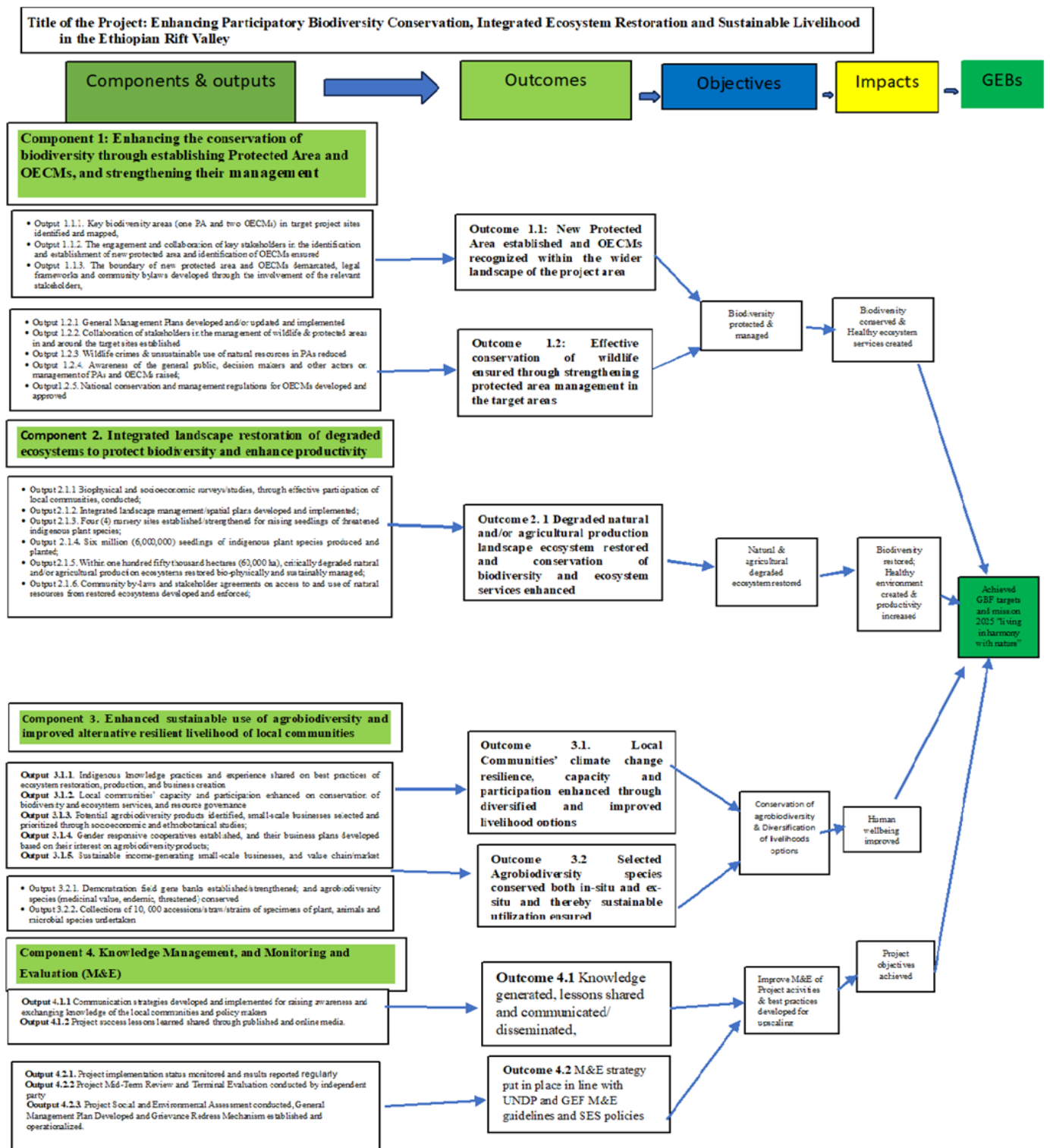


Figure 2. Theory of Change

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
240000	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
		National Park	50,000.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
190000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Abijata Shalla NP		National Park	83,200.00						
Murule	13757	Others	50,000.00						
Nechisar NP		National Park	51,400.00						
Senkelle Sanctuary		Others	5,400.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
60000	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
60,000.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
75000	0	0	0

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)
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
75,000.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
		25,000.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	750			
Male	750			
Total	1500	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The data were derived from the Forest Information System (SIFOR) of the National Directorate of Water and Forests.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	3,795,205.00	360,544.00	4,155,749.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					3,795,205.00	360,544.00	4,155,749.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	3,795,205.00	8,356,130.00
Total Project Cost		3,795,205.00	8,356,130.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
2,185,240.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,356,130.00
Recipient Country Government	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00

Total Co-financing				8,356,130.00
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Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized

1. Co-financing from UNDP is sourced from its internal fund (TRAC),
2. Systematic Operation Fund and Global Climate Fund on Early Warning for All that are under implementation through UNDP will support specific activities in this GBFF project.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNDP	9/30/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	UNDP	9/30/2024	Charles Tamou		charles.tamou@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mensur Dessie Nuri	Director, MEAs Negotiation Coordination Directorate	Ministry of Planning and Development	3/28/2024