



**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

11035

**Project Type**

MSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

CBIT No

NGI No

**Project Title**

Promoting Beneficiation and Value Addition from Genetic Resources through Enhanced Capacity for Research and Development and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge in Botswana

**Countries**

Botswana

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment & Tourism (MET)-DEA

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Sector**

**Taxonomy**

Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Capital providers, Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

No Contribution 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

No Contribution 0

**Biodiversity**

Significant Objective 1

**Land Degradation**

No Contribution 0

**Submission Date**

2/9/2023

**Expected Implementation Start**

10/1/2023

**Expected Completion Date**

9/30/2027

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

158,268.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-3-9	Further development of biodiversity policy and institutional frameworks through the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and benefit sharing	GET	1,665,982.00	10,165,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>1,665,982.00</b>	<b>10,165,000.00</b>

## **B. Project description summary**

### **Project Objective**

To enhance the capacity for genetic resources research and development to promote beneficiation and value addition and to protect traditional knowledge.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financi ng Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Tru st Fun d</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing( \$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co- Financing( \$)</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening the national framework and institutional capacities for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) implementation	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1. Gender-sensitive implementation of ABS enhanced through improved management and operational capacity of government agencies</p> <p><i>Indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>a) Improved capacity of relevant government agencies as measured using an ABS Capacity Development Scorecard:</i></p> <p><i>Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA): from low to medium-high</i></p> <p><i>Department of Wildlife &amp; National Parks (DWNP): from low-medium to high</i></p> <p><i>Department of Forestry &amp; Range</i></p>	<p>1.2.1. A Community Monitoring programme established and operationalized (with monitors trained and equipped to monitor ABS agreements and regulations under guidance of local leaders [e.g., Kgosi, village committees, etc.]).</p> <p>1.2.2. Standards for developing Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) agreed upon with local communities based on the guidelines for obtaining PIC and MAT.</p> <p>1.3.1. One-stop-shop ABS permitting procedure to improve inter-institutional coordination developed and operationalized including:</p> <p>a) E-permitting system (encompassing</p>	GET	241,100.00	1,199,235.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<i>Resources (DFRR): from low to medium</i>	scientific research, bioprospecting, product development, and associated TK).			
		<i>Rating:</i>				
		<i>0 ? Non existent</i>	b) Electronic interface with the Companies and Intellectual Property Authority (CIPA) online registration system for TK			
		<i>1 ? Low</i>				
		<i>2 ? Low-Medium</i>				
		<i>3 ? Medium</i>				
		<i>4 ? Medium high</i>				
		<i>5 ? High</i>				
		1.2. Local communities capable of effectively monitoring ABS agreements and regulations (including women, men, youth, and other vulnerable groups).				
		<i>Indicated by:</i>				
		<i>a) Three (3) functional Community Monitoring teams (comprising</i>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p><i>an equal number of women and men and with equitable representation of vulnerable groups, such as remote-area rural dwellers).</i></p>				
		<p><i>b) Number of potential users of genetic resources (GR) (50% women and 50% men), who are aware of the role of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) in providing clear terms and conditions to regulate access to traditional knowledge (TK) and GR by indigenous and local communities (ILCs) (measured through an awareness survey to be conducted before and after the awareness</i></p>				



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<i>raising activities):</i>				
		<i>Academia: 20</i>				
		<i>Research Centers: 20</i>				
		<i>Private companies: 10</i>				
		1.3. Functional national permitting mechanism facilitates compliance with ABS regulations by providers and users of GR.				
		<i>Indicated by:</i>				
		<i>a) One-stop-shop ABS permitting system established and functional</i>				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Enhancing capacities for research and product development (R&D) based on GR, associated TK and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1. Documentation of GR (and source species) and associated TK facilitates R&amp;D and protection of GR and TK</p> <p><i>Indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>a) Restricted searchable National database of GR and associated TK developed and operational via a web platform</i></p> <p>2.2. Capacity for undertaking GR-related R&amp;D enhanced by strengthening the domestic research infrastructure .</p> <p><i>Indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>a) Increased technical research capacity as measured through a gender-</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 National GR database developed, data collated, and mechanisms for the protection of information in place.</p> <p>2.1.2. Field surveys/inventories of GR and associated TK compiled and protected, including source species, known uses, known or potential GR value, location, conservation status, etc.</p> <p>2.2.1. National GR R&amp;D Plan developed, adopted, and funded.</p> <p>2.2.2 Training module to advance the R&amp;D agenda developed and activated (including work-integrated learning that targets both males and females equally, and institutional arrangements for coordination).</p> <p>2.2.3. Selected research centres</p>	GET	1,196,299.00	7,447,639.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p><i>sensitive survey</i></p> <p><i>Baseline and targets will be determined during project implementation</i></p> <p><i>b) Nine (9) extracts and/or three (3) compounds identified with potential for product development</i></p> <p><i>(Targets will be validated during project implementation)</i></p> <p>2.3. Opportunities created for the sustainable utilisation of GR and associated TK to sustainably support community livelihoods for women, men, youth, and other vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>and universities better equipped for bioprospecting and product development.</p> <p>2.3.1 A species of interest for R&amp;D and with high potential for commercial value included as part of a demonstration project.</p> <p>2.3.2. Partnership between national and international researchers established for the implementation of an ABS demonstration project.</p> <p>2.3.3. Management plan developed for a prioritised species.</p> <p>2.3.4. Skills, (ABS project and financial management, marketing, negotiation of ABS agreements, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, access to</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p><i>Indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>a) Improved skills of local community members (50% women 50% men) measured by a local community ABS Capacity Development Scorecard:</i></p> <p><i>Samuchima Community: Low- Medium to Medium</i></p> <p><i>Seronga Community: Low- Medium to Medium</i></p> <p><i>Shaikarawe Community: Low- Medium to Medium</i></p> <p><i>Shakawe Community: from Low to Medium</i></p> <p><i>Rating:</i></p> <p><i>0 ? Non existent</i></p> <p><i>1 ? Low</i></p> <p><i>2 ? Low-Medium</i></p> <p><i>3 ? Medium</i></p>	<p>genetic resources and TK associated with GR, etc.) transferred to local communities, including women and youth, for the sustainability of the ABS initiative.</p> <p>2.3.5 One (1) demonstration R&amp;D project designed, and funding secured.</p> <p>2.4.1. National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform for lesson-sharing, common priority-setting, and awareness-raising developed and operationalised.</p> <p>2.4.2: Virtual regional ABS dialogue (SADC countries) to enhance knowledge-sharing, partnership development, and stakeholder collaboration convened.</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<i>4 ? Medium high</i>	2.4.3 Guidelines for the protection of TK developed.			
		<i>5 ? High</i>				
		2.4. Knowledge management and social and environmental safeguards create opportunities for sustainable use of GR and TK to deliver community benefits.	2.4.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other SES-related management plans implemented			
		<i>Indicated by:</i>				
		<i>a) At least one (1) document (e.g., guide, handbook) for the replication and scaling-up of successful</i>				
		<i>project experiences.</i>				
		<i>b) 100% implementation of risk mitigation plans related to UNDP's environment and social safeguards</i>				

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

3. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	3.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.	3.1.1. M&E Plan, implemented.	GET	77,130.00	594,035.00
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*Indicated by:*

*a) 100% of the M&E targets are met*

*b) Satisfactory or better TE and PIR quality rating*

<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>1,514,529.00</b>	<b>9,240,909.00</b>
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**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

GET	151,453.00	924,091.00
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<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>151,453.00</b>	<b>924,091.00</b>
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<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>1,665,982.00</b>	<b>10,165,000.00</b>
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Please provide justification

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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Government of Botswana/Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Botswana/Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Other	Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Other	BirdLife Botswana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Companies Intellectual Property Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00
Other	Kalahari Conservation Society	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>10,165,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

\* The mobilised resources were identified through the National Development Plan 12 (NDP 12: 2023/24-27/28) at a value of BWP30 million (approx. USD 3 million) with the initial grant during the two (2) year Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP 2023/23-2024/25).

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,665,982	158,268	1,824,250.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,665,982.00</b>	<b>158,268.00</b>	<b>1,824,250.00</b>



**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

50,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,750

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Botswana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	<b>54,750.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,750.00</b>	<b>54,750.00</b>

## Core Indicators

### 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)
<b>Female</b>	2,000	2,000		
<b>Male</b>	1,000	1,000		
<b>Total</b>	3000	3000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

\* Direct beneficiaries include: a) Government: 200 women, 100 men; b) Researchers (staff and students): 150 women, 300 men; and c) Local communities: 1,650 women, 600 men.

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

1. The global environmental problems and root causes that need to be addressed are the same as described in the PIF.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

2. An important development of the baseline scenario was the approval by Government of the ABS Law in August of 2022 and it has been signed/assented by the President. The ABS Law will give effect in Botswana to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, to which Botswana is a party. In addition, an associated baseline project was additional identified during the PPG, this is the GEF-6/UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Project *Building Core Capacity for the Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Botswana* (GEF Project ID 9808), which is allowing Botswana to develop a Environmental Information System and that will serve as a platform to share relevant information produced under this GEF-7 project.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

3. The project strategy is closely aligned to the original PIF. The structure of the project components closely resembles the PIF approved by the GEF. However, some changes were made to the project's outputs, primarily grouping and numbering them based on outcomes in line with UNDP guidelines for GEF project design. These changes do not represent a departure from the project's strategy as defined originally in the PIF. These changes are described as follows:

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 1)
1.1.1. ABS regulations on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) developed to facilitate implementation of the ABS Law to be enacted in 2022.	1.1.1. ABS regulations on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) finalized to facilitate implementation of the ABS Law enacted in 2022.  The wording of the output was updated to indicate that Botswana approved the ABS Law in 2022 and that the project will support the development of the final drafts of selected regulations, some of which may be already available by project inception.
1.2.2. Standards for developing Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) agreed with indigenous and local communities (ILCs) based on the guidelines for obtaining PIC and MAT.	1.2.2. Standards for developing Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) agreed upon with local communities based on the guidelines for obtaining PIC and MAT.  The wording of the output was updated to indicate that BCPs would be agreed upon only with local

	communities, as there are no indigenous communities in Botswana.
PIF Outputs (Component 2)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 2)
2.1.1. Field surveys/inventories of GR and associated TK compiled, including source species, known uses, known or potential GR value, location, conservation status, etc.	2.1.2. Field surveys/inventories of GR and associated TK compiled and protected, including source species, known uses, known or potential GR value, location, conservation status, etc.  This output was renumbered as 2.1.2 as the National GR database will be developed first (see below).
2.1.2 National database developed and data collated.	2.1.1 National GR database developed, data collated, and mechanisms for the protection of information in place.  This output was renumbered as 2.1.1 as it was considered that the National GR database will be developed prior to undertaking field surveys/inventories of GR and associated TK as the design of the database would allow defining criteria and variables for collecting field data. In addition, the design of the database will include defining mechanism to protect any data collected from being accessed without following proper protocols and permits.
2.2.2 Resourcing Plan and training curriculum (including an internship programme that targets both males and females equally) to advance the R&D agenda developed and activated (including institutional arrangements for coordination).	2.2.2 Training module to advance the R&D agenda developed and activated (including work-integrated learning that targets both males and females equally, and institutional arrangements for coordination).  The output was reworded for simplification and the resourcing plan will now be one of the planned activities to archive the output.
2.3.1 Species of interest for R&D and with high potential for commercial value to be included as part of a demonstration project selected and prioritised.	2.3.1 A species of interest for R&D and with high potential for commercial value included as part of a demonstration project.  The output was reworded to clarify that only one species will be considered for the ABS demonstration project (Output 2.3.5).
2.4.1. Local ABS community of practice (COP)/platform for lesson-sharing, common priority-setting, and awareness-raising developed and operationalised (with links to the Global ABS COP).	2.4.1. National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform for lesson-sharing, common priority-setting, and awareness-raising developed and operationalised.  The output was reworded to clarify that the ABS community of practice (COP)/platform will operate at the national level. In addition, the reference to links to the Global ABS COP was removed as this COP, originally developed under the Global ABS project (GEF Project ID 5731), is no longer operational.

	<p>2.4.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other SES-related management plans implemented.</p> <p>Originally included as part of Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E), this output was moved to Component 2 so that M&amp;E would be a stand alone component following GEF and UNDP guidelines.</p> <p>Accordingly, Outcome 2.4. was reworded as follows: Knowledge management and social and environmental safeguards create opportunities for sustainable use of GR and TK to deliver community benefits.</p>
PIF Component 3 and Outputs	CEO Endorsement Outputs Component 3
	This Component now only includes the output related to M&E (3.1.1. M&E Plan, implemented) following GEF and UNDP guidelines regarding the M&E component.
Other changes	
<p>The project landscape/geography was changed from the Ghanzi District to the Panhandle area of the Okavango Delta in the Northwest/Ngamiland District. This was done in consultation with the GEF Sec, which provided clearance on 26 September of 2022 for change of location. The Panhandle area of the Okavango Delta was selected as the new project landscape due o the high the concentration of biodiversity genetic resources in the area (Ghanzi on the other hand does not have the type of rich biodiversity as Okavango), the diversity of knowledge and ethnic groups, and the proximity of the Okavango Research Institute, which will provide opportunities for establishing partnerships and support based on prior knowledge and the relationships the institution has with local communities and Trusts. Also, as part of this change, the villages of Shaikarawe, Shakawe, and Seronga were selected to participate in the project.</p>	
<p>The GEF Project Financing per component was slightly adjusted based on a more detailed costing of activities per components. This included assigning resources from Component 3 (M&amp;E) to Component 2 to cover the costs associated with Output 2.4.4 (Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other SES-related management plans implemented), which in the PIF was include in the M&amp;E component.</p>	
<p>Co-financing: an increase from USD 8,650,000 to 10,165,000, which reflects the commitment of the Government of Botswana to the Project and for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.</p>	



4. The Theory of Change (ToC, Figure 1) has not changed in terms of the causal pathways and assumptions defined to achieved the desired change. However, the ToC diagram was updated (see below) to reflect the changes to the outputs outlined above. For reference, the narrative of the ToC is included:

5. The ToC describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through three impact pathways: a) Regulatory and institutional ABS framework pathway; b) Capacity for R&D pathway; and c) M&E pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project objective will be to directly collaborate with key public and private sector stakeholders, and local communities (including women). To this end, a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan will be implemented; while stakeholder participation and gender mainstreaming is embedded throughout all the impact pathways. The identified four barriers described above, the causal pathways, and their key underlying assumptions are as follows.



6. Barrier 1: Incomplete regulatory framework and weak institutional and local capacity for the implementation of NP on ABS. *Causal Pathway 1:* improved management and operational capacity in government agencies and local communities, including a functional national permitting system for compliance with ABS regulations by providers and users of GR, leads to more effective and gender-sensitive implementation of ABS and increased awareness about the importance of GR, TK associated with GR, and the linkages between ABS and biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use..

? Key assumptions: 1a) the ABS regulations will be timely approved to facilitate the implementation of the ABS agenda; 1b) there is stability in human resources within government agencies who benefit from training activities and they satisfactorily apply their new knowledge and skills; and 1c) there is continued interest from potential providers and users of GR to engage in ABS-related activities proposed by the project.

7. Barrier 2: Limited information on GR, skills, and opportunities for R&D. *Causal Pathway 2:* Availability of ABS-related data guided through documentation of GR and associated TK together with increased capacity of national research institutions and local communities? skills and alliances with national and/or international partners result in a viable opportunity for research and product development based on GR and associated TK, and for the conservation of biodiversity in the Panhandle of the Okavango Delta of Botswana..

? Key assumptions: 2a) information on GR and associated TK are available in a timely manner; 2b) conditions (legal clarity, training, equipment, etc.) are conducive for research institutions to engage in bioprospecting activities and establishing partnerships for R&D; and 2c) technical and commercial feasibility exists for the development of one demonstration R&D project with women?s participation.

8. Barrier 3: Lack of mechanisms for sharing knowledge and protecting TK and lessons learned regarding NP on ABS limits replication and upscaling. *Causal Pathway 3:* Improved information exchange mechanisms and systematisation and dissemination of lessons learned and knowledge about the implementation of NP on ABS leads to more informed and aware scientific and local communities and about GR and about biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of its components, and to active ABS dialogue and collaboration among countries in southern Africa.

? Key assumptions: 3a) there is willingness to share ABS-related information in a broad and timely manner; 3b) new knowledge and sharing of lessons learned among local communities contribute to their effective participation in the project and support for future R&D on GR and TK and for the replication and scaling-up of successful project experience; 3c) the project management team and the implementing agency are effective in engaging local communities, researchers, and other stakeholders, including women and other vulnerable groups.

9. It is also assumed that climate change and variability will be within ranges that do not significantly affect the outcomes of the project and that the COVID-19 pandemic will remain under control. The proposed pathways are based on the analysis of structural/root causes and barriers. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, allowing to enhance capacities for GR R&D and to protect TK in Botswana. The project?s ToC considers the active participation of public,

private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women in relation to the utilization of GR.

10. The ToC will serve multiple objectives, such as: a) improving the project's implementation and supporting adaptive management; b) engaging all stakeholders and developing ownership during project implementation; c) communicating the rationality of the project's goals, outcomes, and outputs to relevant internal and external audiences; and c) ensuring that adequate data are collected to enable sound M&E throughout the life span of the project and beyond.

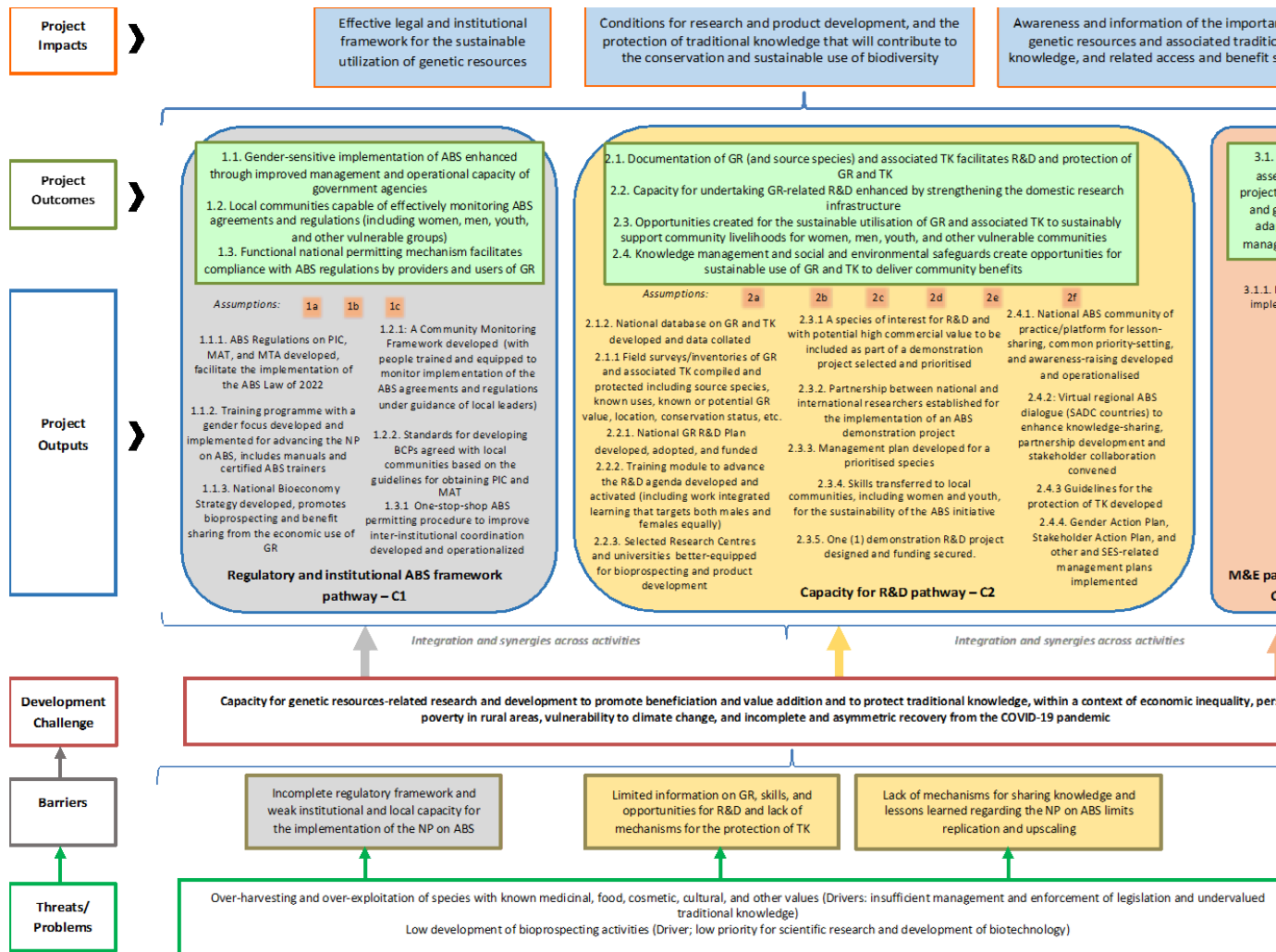


Figure 1. Theory of change (for assumptions please refer to text).

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

11. The alignment with GEF focal areas is consistent with the PIF; there are no changes to be reported.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing.

12. Information regarding the baseline and alternative scenarios was updated as follows:

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Scenario
<b>Component 1. Strengthening the national framework and institutional capacities for ABS implementation</b>	
<p>Without GEF support, there will not be regulations in place to ensure the implementation the ABS Law, which was approved in 2022.</p> <p>In addition, the capacity in the country to implement the NP on ABS would remain limited. In particular, there will continue to be reduced management and operational capacity among government agencies beyond the MET and at the District level. At the local level, communities will continue to lack the skills necessary to effectively monitor ABS agreements and regulations or to develop BCPs. In addition, the participation of women and other vulnerable groups would not be considered.</p> <p>Finally, the ABS permitting process would continue to be dispersed among different agencies, hindering the ability of potential providers and users of GR to comply with ABS regulations; as such, inter-institutional coordination will continue to be limited.</p>	<p>With GEF support, the country would make significant progress towards having a legal framework in place, as well as the knowledge and tools to implement the NP on ABS. This includes regulations on PIC, Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), and MTA, and an ABS training programme with a gender focus for the relevant government agencies. This will greatly enhance awareness and understanding of the NP and the ABS Law among decision-makers at the national and district levels.</p> <p>A monitoring programme would allow local communities to enhance transparency about the utilisation of GR, including monitoring ABS agreements and the implementation of ABS regulations. With the participation of local leaders and using local communication tools, monitoring results would be used to inform local decision-making and would support reporting of ABS implementation at the national level. The development of guidelines for BCPs would raise awareness among users of GR about how customary laws, values, and local decision-making processes should be considered when accessing TK associated with GR.</p> <p>The operationalisation of a centralised ABS permitting procedure using CIPA's online registration system as the operation platform, including an electronic permitting system and an online registration system for registering TK, would allow a more efficient and transparent permitting process to access GR and to further protect intellectual property rights.</p>
<b>Component 2. Enhancing capacities for R&amp;D based on GR, associated TK, and knowledge management</b>	

<p>Without GEF support, the country would make limited progress in R&amp;D and benefit-sharing for the utilisation of GR. There would continue to be important gaps in knowledge about biological resources and associated TK, and the available information would continue to be dispersed and difficult to access by stakeholders who are interested in conducting R&amp;D. In addition, the capacity of research institutions for bioprospecting would continue to be limited, as well as funding, appropriate equipment for conducting research, and opportunities for establishing long-term partnerships with researchers outside of the country. Similarly, local communities would lack the skills and tools for participating in the implementation of ABS-related initiatives and negotiation of ABS agreements.</p> <p>Overall, Botswana would make limited progress in bioprospecting and in establishing ABS agreements within the framework of the NP for the commercialisation of GR with benefit-sharing.</p> <p>Without GEF support, project efforts for the implementation of the NP on ABS in Botswana would not be supported by a mechanism for sharing knowledge within and outside the country or for learning from the experiences of other countries in the region. In addition, efforts would not include considerations for gender and social and environmental safeguards.</p>	<p>With GEF support, a demonstration/pilot R&amp;D project with women's participation would be designed and funded; for example, through the National Environment Fund, Transitional National Development Plan or international sources to be identified during project implementation. This would be possible because there would be: a) more information available about GR and associated TK in the country; b) a national plan to guide bioprospecting and product development and to secure funding; c) enhanced capacities among research agencies for bioprospecting; d) established partnerships with international research centres and companies for R&amp;D and the sustainable use of GR and associated TK; and e) capacity among local communities to participate in the implementation of ABS projects, including the capacity to negotiate ABS agreements.</p> <p>To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of a selected priority species for the demonstration R&amp;D project, a 'climate-smart' management plan would be developed through a consultative process and endorsed by local communities.</p> <p>With GEF support a National Bioeconomy Strategy will be developed following similar experiences in South Africa and members of the East African Community, and which will be an important contribution in promoting Botswana's economic growth and sustainable development focusing on innovation and value addition.</p> <p>With GEF support, the project will implement a knowledge management strategy that includes a national ABS COP/platform for sharing lessons learned and awareness-raising and virtual regional ABS dialogue with Southern Africa countries (e.g., SADC), which would allow knowledge-sharing, partnership development, collaboration, and scaling and replication.</p> <p>In addition, a gender strategy (Gender Action Plan) would be implemented to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into project actions. Effective stakeholder participation would be ensured through the implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Finally, the project would also ensure that any social and environmental risks are well managed and mitigated.</p>
<b>Component 3. M&amp;E</b>	
<p>Without GEF support, the country's work on ABS would rely on limited efforts in M&amp;E and agreed-upon indicators.</p>	<p>With GEF support, the M&amp;E plan would be implemented to provide regular assessment of progress towards achieving the targets as defined in the project results framework and the GEF core indicators.</p>

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF).

13. Global environmental benefits as reported in the PIF remain the same; thus, there are no changes to be reported.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

14. The project potential for innovation, sustainability, and for scaling up was updated as follows:

15. Innovation. This project is innovative in several ways, and the following will be undertaken for the first time in Botswana: a) ABS Information system on national GR and associated TK will be in place; b) an e-based permitting system will be developed; c) a National R&D Plan will be adapted and funding secured that will guide priorities for scientific research and bioprospecting based on GR and product development with local participation; d) National Bioeconomy Strategy will be developed for the first time, which will be an important contribution in promoting Botswana's economic growth and sustainable development focusing on innovation and value addition, the development of new biotechnologies and biotechnology products, bioprospecting and economic use of the GR, and protection of the environment; e) a national ABS CoP/platform will be in place for knowledge and lesson-sharing, and increase awareness to support the implementation of the NP and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and f) a demonstration ABS project proposal for a species of interest for R&D will be an opportunity for the country for implementing a biodiscovery project.

16. Sustainability. The projects' financial sustainability will be achieved by the following means. First, the transition from a paper-based to a web-based system is expected to cut operational costs for all relevant stakeholders; this should further enhance the financial sustainability of this project. Second, all participating government agencies and research institutions may leverage additional funds (from national or international sources) for national or local action respectively, as part of their work plans for project implementation. This will not only bring in additional funds during the project, but it will also practically enhance their capacities for project proposal development, writing, budgeting, and marketing. Furthermore, it will boost networking with their national donor communities and potentially elsewhere, thus making their organizations more sustainable. Finally, a fully-funded demonstration R&D project will serve a direct means for the sustainability of project outcomes, especially those directed to promoting bioprospecting and product development based on GR and associated TK.

17. Stronger regulations (PIC, MAT, and MTA) and monitoring of bioprospecting will contribute to environmental sustainability. In addition, the project will create awareness about the relationship between access to GR and their utilisation and the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components. It will showcase the linkages involved in community livelihoods and GR. The project will also impart knowledge on ABS across all stakeholders. Through the project, a list of high-value and important species will be identified and prioritized for sustainable conservation measures, without being over-utilised. As an example, a species 'climate-smart' management plan will be developed to sustain a prioritized species/GR, even after GEF support ends. The transition from a paper-based to electronic-web-based system is expected to reduce on printing paper demand and associated GHG emissions avoided further enhancing environmental sustainability

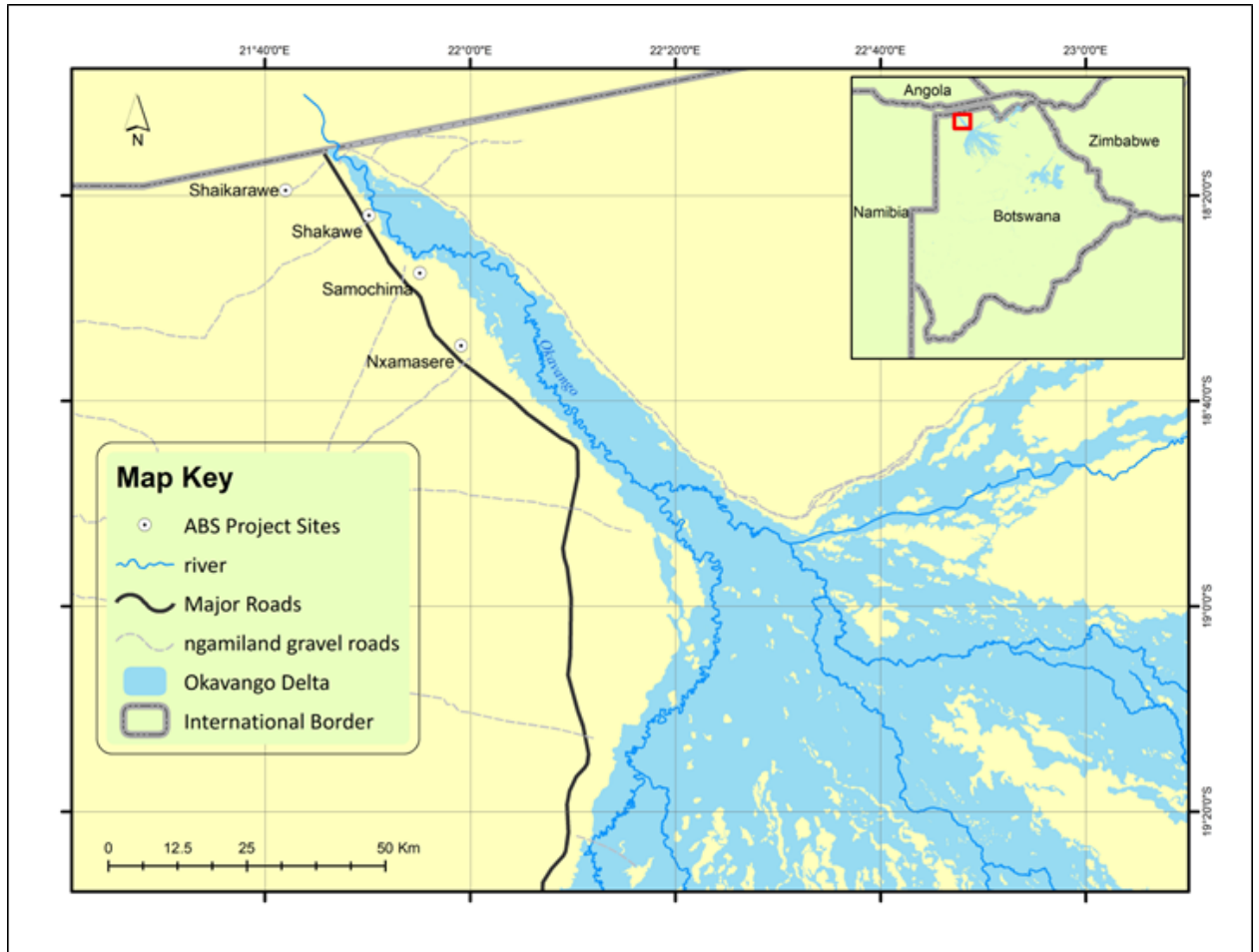
*18. Upscaling.* This project is highly replicable. The project outputs and outcomes can be replicated by any country and some by any entity in Botswana. The ABS information system on GR and associated TK, e-permitting system, legislative frameworks, and capacity development approaches are replicable and can be used as case studies to assist other parties. The Training Manual can be used in other countries, as well as the process/methodology of developing biocultural community protocols. Knowledge materials will be continuously developed and will be shared, for ease of access, through web-based platforms (e.g., CIPA's online registration system for TK, CIPA's database on TK and intellectual property, and the ABS/CBD Clearing-House platform), and through established mechanisms (e.g., meeting, workshops, TV, and radio) for local communities defined as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. There will be opportunities for exchanges with regional and global interested entities to showcase the process and achievements of this proposed project, for example among members of the SADC (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and of the East African Community (Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania) .

*1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.* Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

*19.* Please refer to Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates of this CEO Endorsement request. Please note that the project landscape for intervention was changed from the Ghanzi District to the Panhandle of the Okavango Delta in Northern Botswana.

**1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**



**1c. Child Project?**

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

**2. Stakeholders**

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

1. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include DEA, the Department of Rural Development/Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks/MET, the Department of Forestry and Range Resources/MET, the Department of Agricultural Research, Department of Gender Affairs/ Ministry of Nationality, Immigration & Gender Affairs, and CIPA/Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry. At the local level the main stakeholders are the District Development Committees, the District Land Use Planning Units, Chiefs representing tribal structures and customary courts, Village Development Committees, Trusts, and local communities / providers of TK: women, men, and youth including from the villages of Shaikarawe, Shakawe, and Seronga. Academic and research institutions include the University of Botswana/Okavango Reach Institute (ORI), Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST), Botswana University of Agriculture and National Resources (BUAN), and Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI).

2. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7) and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed.

3. The 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 and indirect stakeholders in the Panhandle for the Okavango Delta and the national level; b) Project Board: comprised of representatives of the government agencies and representatives of direct project beneficiaries; it will be responsible for approving the work plans, participating in the recruitment processes, and providing overall strategic guidance to the project; c) Project Management Unit (PMU): responsible for the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), and M&E; d) Communication and Information Management: DEA/MENT will be responsible for maintaining fluid communication with the stakeholders through traditional means and new informational technologies. This communication will be duly recorded on a monthly basis in scorecards that indicate the type of communication, the reason, and the responsible parties; e) Governance role for project target groups: project target groups will be represented on the Project Board; f) Gender Action Plan: will secure the involvement of both genders, including women; the Gender Action Plan will be updated on a periodic basis; g) Grievance Mechanism: the project will establish a project-level GRM for addressing complaints or grievances that might arise during the implementation of the project; the grievance mechanism will be published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence, documenting any potential grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner; h) Opportunities to increase the participation of stakeholders at the local level: by facilitating knowledge, awareness-raising, and dissemination of information about the ABS Law and its regulation, access to genetic resources, protection of TK, benefit-sharing, and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and



i) M&E: this will include meetings and interviews with direct beneficiaries, and meetings with special groups such as women to verify gender ?based indicators. The PMU in coordination with DEA/MET will assess if the involvement of stakeholders will be held in person or virtually depending on how the COVID-19 pandemic evolves in Botswana.

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;**

**Co-financier; Yes**

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

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

1. The Gender Action Plan is a management tool that seeks to guide and promote men and women having the same opportunities for involving themselves in the activities of the various project components and to benefit from its outcomes. The Gender Action Plan is a requirement of UNDP and the GEF Secretariat and can also mitigate risks and issues in compliance with UNDP?s SES policy guidance, and indicates that key aspects regarding the needs, opportunities, priorities, status, and relationships between men and women in relation to the project have been identified and incorporated into the process of design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project. This project has a UNDP GEN2 gender marker, which recognizes gender equality as a significant goal; that is, the project incorporates the gender perspective and the outputs address the differentiated needs of men or women and the equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but does not address the causes of inequalities in their lives.

1. The strategy to mainstream gender into the project is presented below.

<b>Project Component 1: Strengthening the national framework and institutional capacities for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) implementation</b>						
<b>Project-level outcome: 1.1 Gender-sensitive implementation of ABS enhanced through improved management and operational capacity of government agencies</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Employ a Gender/SES Expert for the project	Gender Officer in place	Gender Studies Degree holder with at least 2 years experience	0	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Year 1	DEA/MET Project Manager
Ensure that both female and male staff representing the National Biodiversity Authority (NBDA) agencies participate in the gender training	Agencies and staff trained and implementing gender sensitive ABS	All male and female members of the NBDA, and other participating agencies	Okavango Research Institute (ORI) staff are fully conversant with gender			
<b>Project-level outcome: Outcome 1.2. Local communities capable of effectively monitoring ABS agreements and regulations (including women, men, youth, and other vulnerable groups).</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Ensure that women's and mixed groups of women and men with female leadership, contribute to the development of the Monitors? Programme	Number of Community Monitoring Programmes with women and youth monitors	3	0	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Years 1 and 2	Gender /SES Expert DEA Local authority representatives (Chiefs and Village Development Committees - VDC)
Ensure equal number of women and men, with equal representation of vulnerable groups, such as remote-area rural dwellers contribute to the development of the standard	Percentage of women and men, and youth (M/F) active monitors in all the project villages	50% women, men and youth (50% M/F) in all communities including the remote area dwellers	0%			

<b>Project Component 2: Enhancing capacities for research and product development (R&amp;D) based on GR, associated TK and knowledge management</b>						
<b>Project-level outcome: 2.1. Documentation of GR (and source species) and associated TK facilitates R&amp;D and protection of GR and TK</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Ensure gender disaggregated and gender sensitive data and information collection from the holders of TK	Proportion of women and men and youth TK holders and providers participating in the documentation process	50% women and 50% men	0%	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Years 2 and 3	Gender /SES Expert DEA Local authority reps (Chiefs and VDC)
Ensure that women and youth knowledge holders contribute to the documentation process					Year 2	Gender /SES Expert DEA Local authority reps (Chiefs and VDC)
<b>Project-level outcome 2.2. Capacity for undertaking GR-related R&amp;D enhanced by strengthening the domestic research infrastructure</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Establish needs of potential female applicants and put in place gender responsive recruiting mechanism for R&D institutions	R&D institutions participating in the project with affirmative actions	All related R&D training institutions	Low numbers of female students undertaking biodiversity/G R related training	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Years 2, 3, and 4	R&D institutions Project Manager
Encourage and support females to undergo the training on advancing the R&D agenda	Percent of female from R&D institutions trained through the project	At least 30% of trainees are women	0%		Years 2, 3, and 4	R&D institutions Project Manager
<b>Project Level Outcome 2.3 Opportunities created for the sustainable utilisation of GR and associated TK to sustainably support community livelihoods for women, men, youth, and other vulnerable communities</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>

Ensure that women's groups and women and youth entrepreneurs in participating communities, including from vulnerable communities are well represented in the selection and development of the management plan of the species of interest	Percent of women and youth (M/F) involved in selection of the species of interest and development of its management plan	50% women/men/youth	0%	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Years 3 and 4	Gender /SES Expert DEA /MET Local authority representatives (Chiefs and VDC)
Support women's groups; and women and youth entrepreneurs to participate in the skills transfer activities	Percent of women and youth (M/F) participate in the skills transfer activities	50% women/men/youth	0%		Years 2, 3, and 4	DEA/MET Project Manager
Ensure that women and the youth give input in all stages of the development of the demonstration project	Percent of women's groups; and women and youth entrepreneurs with skills to contribute to development a of the demonstration project	50% women/men/youth	0%		Year 4	Gender /SES Expert DEA/MET Local authority representatives (Chiefs and VDC)
Ensure that ABS initiatives include transportation, security and medical insurance (where feasible) for women and men	Number of ABS projects include transportation , security and health insurance for women, men and youth and workers participating	One (1) ABS demonstration project	0		Year 4	DEA/MET Project Manager

<b>Project Level Outcome 2.4. Knowledge management and social and environmental safeguards create opportunities for sustainable use of GR and TK to deliver community benefits</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Ensure that ABS experts that constitute the National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform include women that share lessons	Percent of women participating in the COP as ABS experts	At least 30%	0%	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Year 1, 2, 3, and 4	DEA/MET Project Manager Research institutions Local authority representatives (Chiefs and VDC)
Ensure that women and youth participate meaningfully in the development of the Guidelines for Protection of TK	Percent of contributions from women and youth	50% women/men/youth	0%		Year 3	Gender /SES Expert DEA/MET Local authority representatives (Chiefs and VDC)
<b>Project Component 3: M&amp;E</b>						
<b>Project-level outcome 3.1: M&amp;E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management</b>						
<b>Gender-related activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Ensure full implementation of the Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Percent of gender indicators are realized	100%	0%	The cost has been included as part of the project's total budget	Year 1, 2, 3, and 4	DEA/MET Department of Gender Affairs Gender /SES Expert
Ensure that gender has been taken into account adequately and has been mainstreamed in projects outputs and actions	PIR Gender Rating	At least GEN2 throughout the life of the project	GEN2 (as per UNDP-GEF Project Document rating)		Year 1, 2, 3, and 4	Gender /SES Expert Project Manager

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

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

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

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

1. Engagement with the private sector during the PPG was limited. However, during implementation the private sector will play a key role in the development and funding of a demonstration ABS project, which will promote R&D in Botswana considering a species of interest for R&D and with high potential for commercial value. In addition the private sector will be informed about the new one-stop-shop ABS permitting system and the requirement for requesting ABS-related permits. Staff representing private sector companies will be trained as part of the strategy to enhance the national capacity for R&D and will be among the ABS experts and interested parties that will constitute the national ABS CoP. Finally, the private sector will participate in the development of guidelines to protect TK and as potential GR users will be engaged in awareness raising activities regarding the role of BCPs, in particular how customary laws, values, and local decision-making processes must be considered when accessing TK associated with GR and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such knowledge.

**5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**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.(table format acceptable):**

1. During the PPG, the project risks were updated and mitigation measures were proposed based on UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP Annex 4 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document) and other risks identified at the time of the PIF, including climate change-related risks. The project is still classified as substantial risk. Project activities have been designed to ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register and annually report on status during PIR. The risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved are presented below.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Lack of coordination between different stakeholders	Institutional Strategic	Ineffective coordination among stakeholders may limited the delivery of project outcomes L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project will require a high level of understanding, interaction, joint planning, and collaboration among the Project Management Unit, Implementing Agency, government agencies, local communities, research institutions and universities, and private sector entities. The project preparation emphasized the building of partnerships, common agenda, and alignment of objectives and interests among project partners. The institutional arrangement of the project reflects this.	DEA/ MET PMU
2	Limited commitment of funds by Government and other lead agencies (due to changes in macro-economic climate, global economic drivers, competing priorities, lack of investor interest, etc.) may limit the amount of funds available to scale up implementation post-project	Financial	Not being able to scale up implementation post-project will jeopardize the sustainability of project outcomes L = 3 I = 3 Moderate	In addition to an increase in the amount of co-financing (from USD 8,650,000 to USD 10,165,000 which reflects the commitment of the Government of Botswana with the Project and for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS), the design of the project includes different mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes and its potential for scaling-up, including: a) Defining jointly with DEA and CIPA a sustainability strategy for the National GR database interface for registering TK; b) defining a funding mechanisms for the sustainability of the management plan developed for a prioritised species; and c) a fully-funded demonstration R&D project that will serve as a direct means for the sustainability of project outcomes.	DEA/ MET CIPA

3	Delayed approval of regulations for the implementation of the ABS Law approved in 2022.	Political	An incomplete legal framework will limit advancing the national ABS agenda L = 2 I = 3 Moderate	Botswana enjoys a stable democratic environment, which is positive for the implementation of the project. The project directly addresses national priorities and as such it will increase the political will to see it through. Importantly, political structures, especially parliamentary committee on Environment and Climate, will be continuously engaged through different means of communication throughout the project. In addition, future parliamentary elections may result in delays in the approval of the ABS law related regulations. High-level engagement of decision-makers via MET and UNDP and dissemination of existing and new drafts among key stakeholders will aim to secure the timely approval of regulations (PIC, MAT. And MTA) for the implementation of the ABS law.	DEA/ MET
4	Limited engagement of local communities to effectively participate in the project	Social Strategic	Limited engagement of local communities may limited the delivery of project outcomes L = 2 I = 3 Moderate	During consultations conducted during the project design, local communities from the panhandle of the Okavango Delta showed interest, willingness, and are eager to engage in the project implementation. Through the project awareness will be raised, information made available, and community structures strengthened for effective participation in the decision-making process and implementation. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed and consultations were held with community leaders and members to guarantee their participation in the implementation project. The project will ensure that a Grievance Redress Mechanism (that meets the standards specified in the UNDP SES Policy and guidance on GRMs), is put in place within two months of project inception. In additional FPIC will be required and an IPPF includes the mechanisms by which this will be achieved.	DEA/ MET PMU



5	<p><b>SESP Risk 1:</b> By promoting commercialization of genetic resources, and introducing tighter regulation of bioprospecting and harvesting of source materials, the project could inadvertently lead to adverse impacts on human rights, and restrictions on access to resources by the local communities that are custodians of GR and its associated TK. These impacts and restrictions may differentially impact marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as remote area rural dwellers (indigenous people) and other specific community groups, women, the elderly, and other special interest groups such as traditional healers and collectors and traders of veldt products of health, cosmetic,</p>	Regulatory	<p>There remains the risk that through lack of knowledge (at least initially), or possible exclusion from consultation processes and decision making processes, or other factors that may influence participation, implementation of these regulations and protocols may result in some communities, or special interest groups or affected individuals being unable to access resources in ways that they were previously accustomed to, or to exercise their rights (particularly with regards to their traditional knowledge) in the face of rising commercial interests in GR.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 3 Moderate</p>	<p>This risk was addressed through the development during PPG of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>A Stakeholder Analysis and Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> (included as Annex 7 to the Project Document (ProDoc) ?follows the UNDP SES supplemental guidance on Stakeholder Engagement, and identifies and caters for all individuals and groups including particular resource-user ? collectives? or special interest groups, such as remote area rural dwellers and other communities relevant under SES Standard 6, traditional healers, collectors and traders of veldt products, women?s co-operatives, other vulnerable individuals or groups (e.g. youth, the elderly). The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan to be used during project implementation, follow the principles of <b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b>. Because SES Standard 6 is triggered, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Environmental and Social Management Framework include all the content expected of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The stakeholder analysis and the engagement plan are also aligned with the gender analysis and action plan (see below).</li> <li>- <b>Gender Analysis and Gender Action/Mainstreaming Plan</b> (see further description under Risk 3, below) ? included as Annex 9 to the ProDoc.</li> </ul> <p>During the implementation phase, <b>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)</b> will be built into the scope of work undertaken to develop all project outputs that may have upstream impacts on the full enjoyment of human rights by all stakeholders. The full SESP developed during the PPG confirmed that the following outputs will require SESA: ABS Regulations on FPIC, MAT, and MTA (Output 1.1.1); the National Bioeconomy Strategy (Output 1.1.3); Standards for developing BCPs (Output 1.2.2); the National GR R&amp;D Plan (Outputs 2.2.1), and Guidelines for Protection of Traditional Knowledge (Output 2.4.3).</p> <p>An IPPF was completed during project design to ensure SES compliance- The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework is included as Annex 1 in the Environmental and Social Management Framework</p>	DEA/ MET
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	spiritual or cultural value.				
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6	<p><b>SESP Risk 2:</b> The holders of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge might not have enough knowledge of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol to claim their rights in relation to GR and associated TK, and government agencies and other duty bearers may not have the knowledge or operational experience to recognize these rights or ensure that they are upheld in the development and implementation of the project outputs</p>	Social Strategic	<p>ABS is a highly technical field involving legal complexities. One of the major barriers to effective domestication of the Nagoya Protocol (NP), realizing the potential for beneficiation and value addition from Botswana's GR through ABS agreements, and protecting people's TK, is limited knowledge of the NP on ABS, especially among local communities and knowledge holders, who are not aware of the country's accomplishments to-date in strengthening the national ABS framework and have limited capacity to effectively negotiate with GR users or monitor implementation of ABS agreements and regulations. GR and</p>	<p>In keeping with Article 22 of the Nagoya Protocol, the project will ensure that the <b>design and implementation of training programmes</b> to be provided under <b>Outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.3.4</b> will effectively enhance the knowledge and understanding of local communities and specific resource-user collectives to empower them to exercise their rights, and that government officials will be able to effectively implement the ABS Laws in support of this. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes guidelines for ensuring that all stakeholders are able to benefit equitably from access to the training provided through the project. A cultural heritage plan was developed during PPG and will be revised during project implementation, as will the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, which is part of the ESMF. Particular attention will be paid to occupational health and safety of workers in natural resource harvesting.</p> <p>Further, the <b>analyses, plans and frameworks described under Risk 1</b> will ensure that all relevant stakeholders are properly engaged during the implementation phase to inform/lead, at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The development of appropriate regulations and standards to protect the rights of GR custodians and knowledge holders (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2) and equip them to monitor implementation (Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.3.4)</li> <li>(ii) Establishment of the ABS Community of Practice to ensure ongoing learning and lesson-sharing (Output 2.4.1)</li> <li>(iii) Development of Guidelines for the protection of GR-related Traditional Knowledge (Output 2.4.3)</li> </ul> <p>During implementation, the TORs for developing project outputs with upstream impacts (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.2, 2.2.1 and 2.4.3) must include <b>SESA</b>, to ensure that measures for protecting the rights of GR custodians and knowledge holders is hardwired into their design and implementation. In addition, the project should put a solid and accessible GRM in place and provide access to SRM/SECU mechanisms. This is especially important as the GRM has yet to be put in place for the project.</p> <p>Further, the design of the demonstration R&amp;D project (Output 2.3.5) to be implemented after this MSP, must be subjected to screening for</p>	DEA/ MET
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		<p>associated TK are often still illegally accessed and utilised without any benefit sharing with communities. Equally, despite strong national commitment, officials at the various levels of government in departments mandated with implementation of the Nagoya Protocol still have limited knowledge of what this entails. Whilst the project seeks to address this, it can be reasonably expected that there will be a lag phase in which both rights holders are ill-equipped to claim their rights and duty bearers may have limited capacity to meet their obligations to the project or implement its outputs.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 3 Moderate</p>	<p>social and environmental safeguard risks, and must include appropriate guidelines and measures for further risk assessment and mitigation.</p>	
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7	<p><b>SESP Risk 3:</b> Women may not be able to participate fully in decision-making around use, benefit-sharing and protection of the natural resources from which GR are sourced, taking into account the differential roles of men and women in accessing environmental goods and services. They may also become more vulnerable to gender-based violence as a result of their participation in the project and realization of benefits from ABS agreements.</p> <p>This risk applies to all project activities and outputs.</p>	Social Strategic	<p>Botswana is fully committed to the empowerment of women and seeks to advance gender equality and eliminate discrimination through implementation of its National Policy on Gender and Development. In rural communities, women and women's groups play a key role in natural resource-based livelihoods, and increasingly are participating in decision-making around their management. Women, especially in older age groups, are also important holders of traditional knowledge. However, the women consulted during the development of the PIF identified more than 20 issues that may represent impediments</p>	<p>Consistent with Article 5 of the Nagoya Protocol, and with UNDP's SES Policy, during the PPG phase a <b>Gender Analysis</b> was carried out and a <b>Gender Action/Mainstreaming Plan</b> was developed to ensure that the needs and rights of women are fully addressed and built into all project activities, and to ensure that the project outputs better enable women to participate meaningfully in decision-making around use, benefit sharing and protection of the natural resources from which GR are sourced.</p> <p>The gender analysis and action/mainstreaming plan was developed following the recommendations in the <b>UNDP Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into ABS (? Mind your Step?)</b>, which can be accessed at: <a href="https://www.undp.org/publications/mainstreaming-gender-abs-value-chains-gender-toolkit">https://www.undp.org/publications/mainstreaming-gender-abs-value-chains-gender-toolkit</a></p> <p>The Gender Action Plan also: (i) includes measures for avoiding or mitigating the risk of women becoming targets of gender-based violence as a result of being project beneficiaries or benefiting from future ABS agreements; (ii) Specify gender dimensions that should be built into the SESA(s) to be undertaken during project implementation.</p> <p>The Gender Action/Mainstreaming Plan (included as Annex 9 to the ProDoc) was used to <b>inform the identification of appropriate indicators and gender disaggregated targets</b> that were included in the <b>Project Results Framework</b> and the <b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</b>.</p>	DEA/MET
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		<p>to their full participation and empowerment in accessing these resources and sharing equitably in benefits derived from their use of commercialization.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 2 Moderate</p>	
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8	<p><b>SESP Risk 4:</b> Stakeholder consultations may not be fully inclusive, especially of marginalized groups and other vulnerable individuals, or special interest groups (such as traditional healers, collectors and traders of veldt products, the elderly), or may not be culturally appropriate, and this could result in grievances or objections from these stakeholders.</p> <p>This risk applies to all project outputs and activities</p>	Strategic	<p>There are well-established systems for ensuring inclusive community engagement through established structures and processes in Botswana. However, it may occur that some interest groups and project-affected persons may not be represented in existing leadership structures or that the outcomes of consultations with community leadership structures may not filter down effectively to all individuals. Project consultations must take into consideration all stakeholders and special interest groups including community leaders (Kgosi), Community Trusts and other village representatives, women,</p>	<p>As described under Risk 1, fully inclusive and meaningful stakeholder engagement will be ensured through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A <b>Stakeholder Analysis</b> and a <b>Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b> included in the ProDoc package, following the UNDP SES Policy Supplemental Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement and consistent with the requirements of an IPPF under SES Standard 6. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes specific provisions for engagement with specific resource-user collectives such as traditional healers. Stakeholder engagement during project implementation must follow the principles of <b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b> and consultations carried out during PPG (initial FPIC) are part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan Annex 7, Table 2: Local Government Stakeholders Consulted).</li> <li>- A <b>Gender Analysis</b> and development of a <b>Gender Action/Mainstreaming Plan</b> (as described under Risk 3).</li> </ul> <p>Further, the project will ensure that an appropriate <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</b> is in place to provide an avenue for stakeholders to voice any concerns or objections that may have related to the project. The GRM is described in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and will be operational within the first two months of project implementation.</p>	DEA/ MET
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		<p>youth, elders, traditional healers and other specific resource-user collectives (who may not be represented in local governance structures).</p> <p>I = 3 L = 2 Moderate</p>	
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9	<p><b>SESP Risk 5:</b> The project outputs will promote the collection/harvesting and commercial development of genetic resources from naturally occurring species, which might result in over-exploitation, with adverse impacts on biodiversity, species and ecosystems. This is of particular concern for species, which may be rare or threatened, or may occur in or adjacent to critical habitats or environmentally sensitive areas (including legally protected areas or areas proposed for protection or recognized as valuable or deserving of protection by local communities).</p>	Operational	<p>Site-based collection of GR will not take place during this project. However, its outputs will promote beneficiation and value addition from GR through increased research and development on selected, prioritized species. The project also seeks to identify and make known species with GR of commercial potential, to equip facilities to carry our R&amp;D, and to set up partnerships with companies to commercialize GR-related products (at least for one demonstration project). The project must, therefore, ensure that appropriate safeguards are built into the design of project outputs and the plans for their implementation to avoid or minimize</p>	<p>It is not possible to assess this risk more fully at this stage since the species that might be selected for R&amp;D of GR are not yet known, and will only become known during the final stages of project implementation.</p> <p>The future risk that might arise from over-harvesting, and its knock-on impacts, will be managed through development of a model climate-smart Species Management Plan for a prioritized species (Output 2.3.3) ? this will serve as a prototype to guide the development of management plans for all species selected in future for bioprospecting, R&amp;D and commercialization of ABS products.</p> <p><b>Guidelines on criteria for selection and prioritization of species for selection for R&amp;D, and for development of the species management plan,</b> will be based on the template for a Biodiversity Management Plan in the UNDP SES Toolkit (<a href="https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/Pages/Homepage.aspx">https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/Pages/Homepage.aspx</a>), and any applicable national guidelines that may exist. The demonstration R&amp;D project to be developed under Output 2.4.3 will consider the same species</p>	DEA/ MET
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		environmental harm. I = 3 L = 2 Moderate	
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1 0	<p><b>SESP Risk 6:</b> The project entails the use of GR-related traditional knowledge and practices (including for commercial benefit by external parties), which could erode or have adverse impacts on the cultural heritage and identity of affected peoples (including those that fit with the characteristics described under UNDP SES Standard 6)</p>	Social Strategic	<p>It is not possible to accurately assess the impact of this risk at this stage since no species have yet been selected for R&amp;D and commercialization of ABS products. However, since TK and practices will be a critical informant in identification of species with potentially valuable, and even though the project sets out to develop guidelines for protection of TK, it is anticipated that there is high likelihood that the risk may be triggered (in the absence of measures to avoid or mitigate it) and that its impact on CH/TK will be severe should it occur.</p> <p>I = 4 L = 4 Substantial</p>	<p>The <b>baseline assessments</b> undertaken during the PPG phase included a preliminary <b>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment*</b> (incorporating TK related to potential GR), which included: early and meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders (e.g., Chief [Kgosi], women's groups, and female and male head of households); desktop review of any relevant inventories, maps or survey, and a review of relevant national legislation and regulations relating to management of Cultural Heritage (including TK). This assessment informed the development of Output 2.4.3, Guidelines for the Protection of GR-related Traditional Knowledge. Based on this assessment, it was initially determined during the PPG <b>that this risk can be managed through the SESA(s)</b> noted above:</p> <p>i) where the risks and impacts are well understood and limited, and of low-moderate impact and likelihood, <b>simple mitigation measures as per international best practice should be built into an updated SESP and an annual work plans</b>; (ii) where the risks are rated as Moderate but are complex or less well understood, the updated SESP should detail if any <b>further targeted Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments or Management Plans</b> must be developed during project implementation; (iii) if the risks to cultural heritage are determined to be High or Substantial, updated SESP should specify whether a <b>targeted or full Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Management Plan</b> is needed as part of a <b>scoped or full ESIA during implementation</b>.</p> <p>*All consultations with communities regarding cultural heritage and TK or practices must observe the rights of communities in line with the FPIC protocol as per the ESMF and IPPF annex. Communities have the right to withhold information they regard as sensitive if disclosure may pose any risks to the holders of information or the cultural resources themselves. All requests to observe confidentiality must be observed.</p> <p>This risk cuts across all project components.</p>	DEA/ MET
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1	<p><b>SESP Risk 7:</b></p> <p>The outputs of the project will have impacts on the rights, lands, natural resources and traditional livelihoods and practices of peoples and resource-user collectives who fit with the definition of 'indigenous peoples', including through collection and commercialization of resources on their lands and their traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p>	<p>The targeted project domain (Panhandle area of the Okavango Delta) is home to communities, including Remote Area Rural Dwellers (Basarwa/San and Nama) and other community groups who would be suppliers of GR and holders of associated TK, or on whose lands and territories bioprospecting may be carried out in future. Many of the people in this area currently have livelihoods or practices that involve collection and use of plants and other natural resources for a variety of purposes.</p> <p>I = 4 L = 4 Substantial</p>	<p>As this risk is primarily expected to stem from upstream activities, it will be managed through the SESA(s) that has been built into the project's design.</p> <p>The Comprehensive <b>Stakeholder Analysis</b> undertaken during PPG assessed the presence of all communities and resource-user collectives to whom the provisions of UNDP SES Standard 6 apply, and provisions for meaningful and culturally appropriate engagement were built into the <b>Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>, along with all other elements of an IPPF which is Annex 1 to the ESMF.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement must meet the requirements of <b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent, as appropriate</b> (following the guidance in the UNDP SES Supplemental Guidance on Standard 6 available at <a href="https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/Pages/Homepage.aspx">https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/Pages/Homepage.aspx</a> and the process and outcomes of these consultations is documented as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (included as Annex 7 to the ProDoc). The villages of Shakawe, Shaikarawe (made up predominantly of Khwe San) and Seronga were selected for initial consultations during the PPG phase; consultations will continue during project implementation.</p> <p>The project will ensure that a <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b> (that meets the standards specified in the UNDP SES Policy and guidance on GRMs) is put in place within two months of project inception.</p>	DEA/ MET
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1 2	<p><b>SESP Risk 8:</b> The implementation of benefit-sharing agreements between providers and users of genetic resources, and of restrictions on access to resources through tighter bioprospecting regulations and species management plans--which the project aims to lead to??may result in economic displacement for some communities or individuals or changes in community or customary rights to GR-related resources.</p>	Social Strategic	<p>This risk may not be triggered during the project as benefit-sharing agreements may not be concluded during its lifespan ? rather, the project will deliver the regulations, training, plans, permitting systems, information and potential partnerships required to establish these agreements. However, implementation of the outputs of the project could potentially trigger this risk, so mitigation measures must be planned now and built into the design of project activities and outputs.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 2 Moderate</p>	<p>The likelihood and impact of this risk was re-assessed during PPG during development of the <b>SESP</b>. The implementation of benefit-sharing agreements will only happen within the framework of the demonstration R&amp;D project (Output 2.3.5); the need for appropriate safeguards will build into the design of demonstration project. A Livelihood Action Plan will be developed as a result of the SESA.</p> <p>Further, the <b>SESA(s)</b> to be undertaken during implementation will assess, <i>inter alia</i>, the socio-economic status and vulnerability of affected persons, and who the relevant rights-holders are for specified GR and what their current livelihoods options are and how they might be affected. The findings will be used to ensure that risk mitigation is built into the regulations for PIC, MAT and MTA, and other relevant project outputs that will influence the establishment of benefit-sharing agreements in future.</p> <p>Mitigation of this risk will also be through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring <b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b> (FPIC, as per the UNDP SES Policy) of project-affected communities for activities to develop project outputs that will inform/govern the development of benefit-sharing agreements (e.g., inventories of species with GR value, and their associated TK; the national permitting system)</li> <li>- Ensuring that communities and other custodians of GR are properly <b>trained in relevant provisions of the Nagoya Protocol</b> (Prior and Informed Consent, PIC; Mutually Agreed Terms, MAT, and Material Transfer Agreements) and are fully empowered to exercise their rights during negotiation of agreements.</li> </ul>	DEA/ MET
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1 3	<p><b>SESP Risk 9:</b> The outcomes and realization of the broader development objective of the project may be vulnerable to/undermined by the impacts of climate change, due to the threat's climate change may pose to the survival of the species from which GR are sourced.</p>	Environmental	<p>Botswana is considered highly vulnerable to climate variability and change due to its high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources, high levels of poverty?particularly in rural areas, and a low adaptive capacity to deal with these expected changes. Primary challenges are centred on water resource availability, changing precipitation patterns, and increasing population demands.[1]<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Climate change has been identified as one of the threats to Botswana's genetic resources. It is not possible to assess this risk accurately at this stage, since the species on which GR-related R&amp;D,</p>	<p>A preliminary climate risk screening was carried out during PPG; this assessment will be completed during project inception.</p> <p>During PPG, attention was given to including climate vulnerability as a criterion for the selection of species for R&amp;D and the model species management plan will be ?climate smart.?</p> <p>Although this risk has been categorized as moderate, the project activities are primarily directed to strengthening the country's legal and institutional framework for the implementation of the NP on ABS and field-level activities will be directed primarily to strengthen the skills of local communities (ABS project management, negotiation of ABS agreements, access to genetic resources and TK associated with GR, etc.) and the documentation of GR and associated TK, which may not be affected significantly by climate change.</p>	DEA/ MET
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		<p>and ABS product-development will be carried out, have not yet been identified. Since the overall development objective of the project is to promote value addition and beneficiation from ABS value chains with livelihood benefits for the people of Botswana, and this would be compromised if climate change poses a threat to the GR-base of the country, this risk has been rated as Moderate, out of an abundance of caution.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 2 Moderate</p>	
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1 4	<p>SESP Risk 10: COVID-19 could pose a risk to the health of project duty bearers and beneficiary communities during project development and implementation, especially for activities that involve community consultation and community activities.</p> <p><u>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security ?</u> 3.4</p> <p>Also: <u>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions ?</u> 7.6</p>	<p>Environmental Operational</p>	<p>Although the COVID-19 pandemic is receding in Botswana, new outbreaks may affect project beneficiaries and the PMU participating in project activities, which could be postponed and delaying project implementation</p> <p>The success of this project, and ongoing implementation of its outputs, depends on regular and extensive consultations with communities and other stakeholders. Community health and safety issues could be triggered during project implementation, if COVID-19 persists or undergoes resurgence.</p> <p>I = 3 L = 3 Moderate</p>	<p>The project has been designed to use agreed COVID-19 protocols (in line with measures stipulated by the Government of Botswana and UNDP's Duty of Care Guidelines), as necessary ? for example, use of masks, smaller sized meetings, social distancing, and giving the option to communities to decide if they are comfortable with participating. If the COVID-19 pandemic resurges such that face-to-face meetings are not possible, or travel restrictions are re-imposed, the project will employ virtual means of engagement. The project budget includes resources to purchase biosafety supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19, as needed (hand sanitizers, masks and face shields, disinfectant sprays, disposable gloves, etc.), as well videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, as needed.</p> <p>The data obtained from 3 January to 20 November 2022 reveals 2,782 deaths due to COVID -19. 3,099,433 vaccine doses were administered covering some 70% of the population receiving at least one dose. COVID -19 rates were declining but picked up again in December 2022.</p> <p>Project implementation may need to be carried out remotely, as feasible (telephone communications, forums, online/Website, network exchanges, etc.). UNDP corporate tools for COVID-19 risk management, including UNDP's response offer on green recovery national protocols will be applied.</p>	<p>DEA/ MET Project Manager</p>
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[1] Climate Risk Profile: Botswana (2021): The World Bank Group.



1. Climate change risks: Botswana has observed considerable temperature increases and since the 1970s and average temperatures have increased 1.5°C, with central, arid parts of the country's interior observed to have increased by as much as 2°C. Increased temperatures are expected for Botswana, with mean monthly temperature changes expected to increase by 2.5°C by 2050s and by 5.0°C by end of the century. Although trends in precipitation for Botswana remain highly variable, there is indication of overall reduction in precipitation for the southern Africa region, characterized by below normal rainfall and more frequent droughts. While Botswana's projected precipitation has a high degree of inter-annual variability and high degrees of uncertainty, it is expected that overall, average rainfall will decrease across the country[1]. Increases in daily temperatures will likely have negative impacts on ecosystems, particularly over the dryland ecoregions, especially the Kalahari xeric savannahs. In addition, an increase in extreme weather events (floods during the rainy season and drought during the dry season) will result in the reduction of ecosystem services and natural resource availability, bringing about negative consequences for rural livelihoods; women and children are among the highest at-risk groups[2]<sup>2</sup>. For biodiversity, linkages between wet and dry season ranges will become increasingly important. Botswana is believed to be a net sink for greenhouse gases[3]<sup>3</sup>.

? Vulnerability and exposure. The project's vulnerability to climate change is limited considering that it will focus in strengthening capacities for implementing the national ABS agenda, including R&D. Accordingly, the exposure of the project to climate change is moderate.

? The likelihood of the occurrence of climate-related events has been rated as moderate (Likelihood = 2; Impact = 3, on a scale of 1 to 5 according to UNDP SES rating scale to assess the impact of risk)[4]<sup>4</sup>. This rating considers primarily due to the threat's climate change may pose to the survival of the species from which GR can potentially be sourced.

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[1] Climate Risk Profile: Botswana (2021): The World Bank Group

[2] Climate Risk Profile: Botswana (2021): The World Bank Group.

[3] <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/africa/botswana>

[4] Guidance Note. UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES): Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. 2019.

## 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.**

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1. The project implementation will be full National Implementation Modality (NIM). The Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity) will be the Ministry of Environment, and Tourism (MET) through the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in the signed Project Document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs.

2. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;

? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

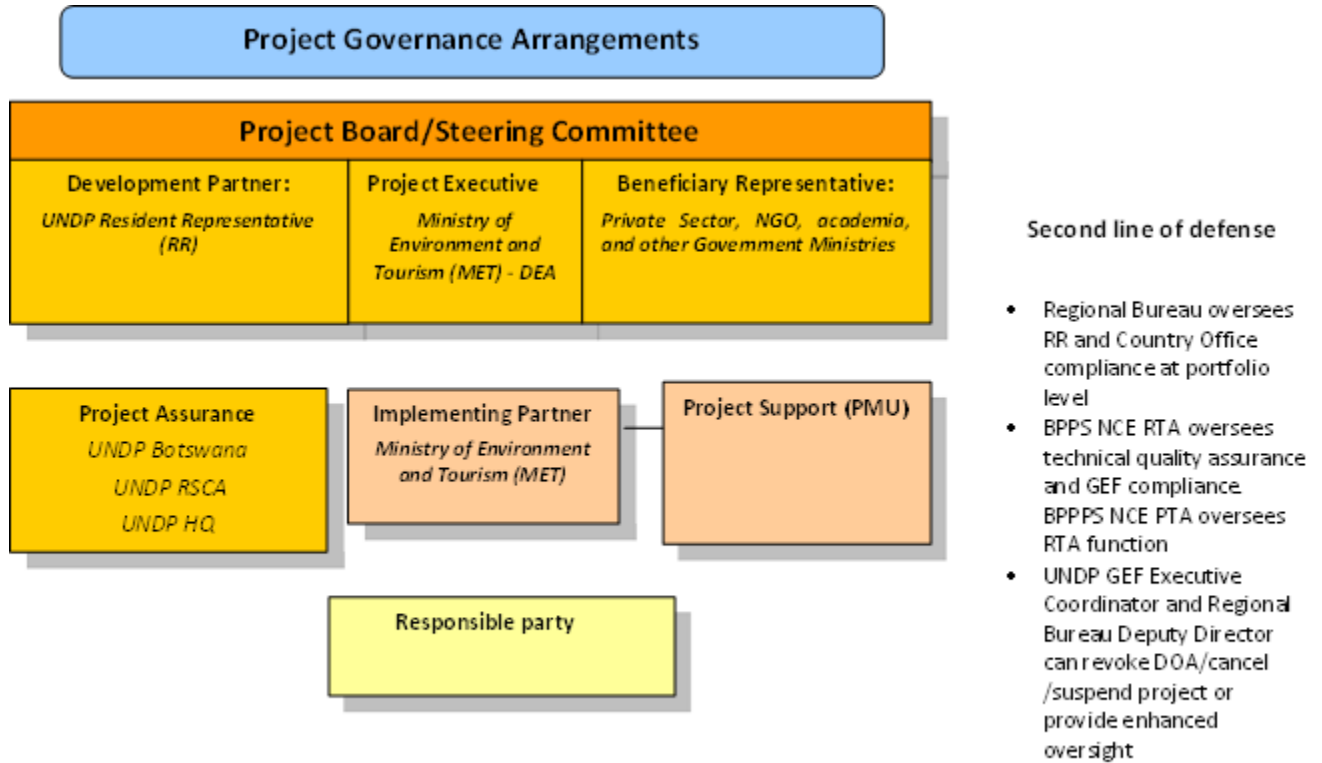
? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

3. Project target groups from the National Government (DEA, members of the National Biodiversity Authority [Department of Rural Development/ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Department of Wildlife and National Parks/MENT, Department of Forestry and Range Resources/MENT, Department of Agricultural Research, Department of Gender Affairs/Ministry of Nationality, Immigration & Gender Affairs, and CIPA/Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry]); academic and research institutions (e.g., University of Botswana/Okavango Reach Institute, Botswana International University of Science and Technology - BIUST, Botswana University of Agriculture and National Resources - BUAN, and Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation - BITRI); local government (District Development Committees, District Land Use Planning Units, chiefs, Village Development Committees, and Trusts); and local communities/providers of TK (women, men and youth including from the villages of Shaikarawe, Shakawe, and Seronga in the panhandle of the Okavango Delta) will be engaged in decision making for the project through the Project Board.

4. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

A Project Board will be established, whose specific functions are detailed in the UNDP-GEF Project Document. The following diagram illustrates the project's organizational structure:

**Full NIM with Government as Implementing Partner**



1. A complete description of the project's Institutional Arrangement is included in Section VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements of the GEF-UNDP Project Document.
2. In addition to the coordination with on-going initiatives indicated in the PIF, the project proposed herein will also coordinate actions with GEF-UNEP Project *Building Core Capacity for the Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Botswana* (GEF Project ID 9808). Currently under implementation by the MET, this GEF-6 project aims at strengthening the national capacity for environmental information and knowledge management for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of MEAs and relevant SDGs in Botswana. It will allow operationalising a system for the management of environmental information and knowledge and its use in decision-making, assessment, planning, and reporting. Coordination will be directed to ensuring that all relevant information produced under this GEF-7 project is fed into the system for the management of environmental information and knowledge for its storage and to make it available to all system users.

**7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. The project is consistent with Botswana's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016 (Botswana has been party to the CBD since 1995). Similarly, it is consistent with the National Development Plan 2017-2023, which has among its goals the "Inclusive Growth for the Realisation of Sustainable Employment Creation and Poverty Eradication," which is relevant to most of the activities funded by the GEF. The project proposed herein is also fully consistent with national development goals by contributing to the full domestication of the NP with tangible conservation and socio-economic benefits. The project is also aligned with the National Policy on Gender and Development, which encourages an enabling environment, the adoption of affirmative measures, and capacity building on the integration of gender in all sectors of sustainable development. Details on the consistency with National Priorities are included in Section III: Development Challenge of the ProDoc.

## **8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

1. The project includes a Knowledge Management strategy under Component 2. Knowledge Management will be a key element during implementation to ensure that all lessons learned from the implementation of the project are captured, analyzed, and shared with key stakeholders to promote learning within and across government departments, research institutions, the private sector, and local communities targeted, to help replicate and scale up its impact.

2. At the national level, the project will implement and strengthen mechanisms for exchanging ABS-related information and knowledge. To this end, a national ABS community of practice (CoP)/platform for lesson-sharing, common priority-setting, awareness-raising will be developed and operationalized. In addition, a virtual regional ABS dialogue among the SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) will be convened to enhance ABS knowledge-sharing, partnership development, and stakeholder collaboration. Opportunities for knowledge sharing and replication will also be achieved by the project's participation in international platforms such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform[1]; Panorama ? Solutions for a Healthy Planet[2]; and the ABS Clearing-House platform[3] for exchanging information on ABS.

3. Knowledge Management activities will be aligned with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as part of the PPG and included as Annex 7 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. This includes participation methods and communication activities to share lessons learned and experiences with project local stakeholders, among other aspects related to project implementation, using mechanisms such as meetings, workshops, TV, radio, and project brochures and leaflets, etc., in both English and Setswana.

4. As part of the project results framework, the following target has been established: at least one (1) document (e.g., guide, handbook) produced for the replication and scaling-up of successful project experiences. In addition, USD 51,000 has been allocated for project knowledge management, which will cover: a) the cost of a Knowledge Management Expert over four years (USD 48,000) who will be responsible for development of the National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform, the systematization of lessons learned, the operationalisation of a virtual regional ABS dialogue, establish links with the ABS Clearing-House platform to further enhance discussion and sharing of information, and to coordinate actions with the project's Gender/SES Expert to ensure the sharing of lessons and knowledge at the local level; and b) travel expenses (USD 3,000) related to the collection and systematisation of lessons learned.

[1] <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>

[2] <https://panorama.solutions/en>

[3] <https://www.cbd.int/abs/theabsch.shtml>

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. The project's M&E strategy is included in Section VII: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. The budgeted M&E plan is presented below.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution</b>		
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop and Report</b>	3,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
<b>M&amp;E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework</b>	16,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
<b>Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	No cost (covered by the salary of the Project Manager)	Annually typically between June-August
<b>Monitoring of Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Indigenous Peoples Plan</b>	23,000	On-going.
<b>Supervision missions</b>	No cost	Annually
<b>Learning missions</b>	No cost	As needed

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution</b>		
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):</b> costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.	35,130	20 Jun 2027
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	<b>77,130</b>	

## 10. Benefits

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

1. The project will provide benefits to national and local level stakeholders, including government institutions, local community members, women, youth, and research groups and private sector companies interested in R&D within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The project focuses primarily on capacity development for the implementation of the ABS Law in Botswana and for consolidating an enabling environment that is conducive to R&D in the country. These actions will benefit the following: a) government institutions (e.g., DEA/MET, DWNP/MET, DFRR/MET, CIPA/Minister of Health and Wellness, Agriculture Boarder Inspectors, and Local Government) with enhanced awareness and understanding of the NP and the ABS Law, and with tools for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; b) local communities, including women and other vulnerable groups, with skills and tools for the implementation and monitoring of ABS agreements, the protection of TK, and to enhance the transparency about the utilisation of GR; c) national research groups (e.g., National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NARDI), BIUST, BUAN, BITRI, University of Botswana, and ORI) with enhanced capacity for R&D, including new knowledge, equipment for bioprospecting, and established partnerships with international researchers to promote innovation, add value to ABS value chains, and for the future commercialisation of ABS products; and d) private sector companies with information and training regarding ABS and aware about the role of BCPs. Finally, through the implementation of a demonstration ABS initiative after project completion, monetary and non-monitoring benefits will be shared with the local communities and research groups involved, and for the conservation and sustainable use of a selected species. The project will directly benefit 3,000 people (2,000 female and 1,000 male).

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

## Overall Project/Program Risk Classification\*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

?Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is uploaded in the roadmap under Annex 8.

### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>Others_Annex 8 ABS Botswana Environmental and Social Management Framework ESMF 230201Final</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>Annex 4 UNDP SESP_ ABS Botswana Final Feb 3 2023</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>Annex 4 UNDP SESP_ ABS Botswana Final Feb 3 2023</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>6428 Social and Environmental Screening Template - ABS Botswana PIMS 6428 - cleared - revised 13 May</b>	<b>Project PIF ESS</b>	

**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).**

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent work and economic growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and 15 (Life on Land)				
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b> Outcome 3: By 2026, Botswana sustainably uses and actively manages its diverse natural resources, improves food security and effectively addresses climate change vulnerability.				
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term Target</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>
<b>Project Objective:</b>	<b>To enhance the capacity for genetic resources research and development to promote beneficiation and value addition and to protect traditional knowledge</b>			
	<u><b>Mandatory Indicator 1</b></u> (GEF Core Indicator 11): # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	1,050 (700 female; 350 male)	3,000 (2,000 female; 1,000 male)
	<u><b>Indicator 2:</b></u> # Indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	2,100 (1,050 female; 1,050 male)	6,000 (3,000 female; 3,000 male)
<b>Project component 1</b>	<b>Strengthening the national framework and institutional capacities for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) implementation</b>			
<b>Project Outcome 1.1 Gender-sensitive implementation of ABS enhanced through improved management and operational capacity of government agencies</b>	<u><b>Indicator 3:</b></u> Improved capacity of relevant government agencies as measured using an ABS Capacity Development Scorecard Rating: 0 ? Non existent 1 ? Low 2 ? Low- Medium 3 ? Medium 4 ? Medium high 5 ? High	DEA: low DWNP: low-medium DFRR: low -	DEA: low-medium DWNP: medium DFRR: low-medium	DEA: medium-high DWNP: high DFRR: medium -
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1</b>	1.1.1. ABS regulations on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) finalized to facilitate implementation of the ABS Law enacted in 2022. 1.1.2. Training programme with a gender focus developed and implemented for advancing the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, including manuals and certified ABS trainers. 1.1.3. National Bioeconomy Strategy developed, promotes bioprospecting and benefit sharing from the economic use of genetic resources.			



<b>Outcome 1.2. Local communities capable of effectively monitoring ABS agreements and regulations (including women, men, youth, and other vulnerable groups).</b>	<u>Indicator 4</u> : Functional Community Monitoring teams (comprising of 50% women and 50% men and with equitable representation of vulnerable groups, such as remote-area rural dwellers)	0	1	3
	<u>Indicator 5</u> : Number of potential users of GR (50% women and 50% men), who are aware of the role of BCPs in providing clear terms and conditions to regulate access to TK and GR by local communities (measured through an awareness survey). (Targets to be confirmed during project implementation)	Academia: 0 Research Centers: 0 Private companies: 0	Academia: 10 Research Centers: 10 Private companies: 5	Academia: 20 Research Centers: 20 Private companies: 10
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2</b>	1.2.1. A Community Monitoring programme established and operationalized (with monitors trained and equipped to monitor ABS agreements and regulations under guidance of local leaders [e.g., Kgosi, village committees, etc.]). 1.2.2. Standards for developing Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) agreed upon with local communities based on the guidelines for obtaining PIC and MAT.			
<b>Outcome 1.3. Functional national permitting mechanism facilitates compliance with ABS regulations by providers and users of GR</b>	<u>Indicator 6</u> : One-stop-shop ABS permitting system established and functional	None	System established and functional	System established and functional
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3</b>	1.3.1. One-stop-shop ABS permitting procedure to improve inter-institutional coordination developed and operationalized including: a) E-permitting system (encompassing scientific research, bioprospecting, product development, and associated TK). b) Electronic interface with the Companies and Intellectual Property Authority (CIPA) online registration system for TK.			
<b>Project component 2</b>	<b>Enhancing capacities for research and product development (R&amp;D) based on GR, associated TK and knowledge management</b>			

<b>Outcome 2.1. Documentation of GR (and source species) and associated TK facilitates R&amp;D and protection of GR and TK</b>	<u>Indicator 7</u> : Restricted searchable National database of GR and associated TK available via a web platform	CIPA's database on TK and intellectual property with limited access	National GR database under development	National GR database developed and operational
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1</b>	2.1.1 National GR database developed, data collated, and mechanisms for the protection of information in place. 2.1.2. Field surveys/inventories of GR and associated TK compiled and protected, including source species, known uses, known or potential GR value, location, conservation status, etc.			
<b>Outcome 2.2. Capacity for undertaking GR-related R&amp;D enhanced by strengthening the domestic research infrastructure</b>	<u>Indicator 8</u> : Increased technical research capacity as measured through a gender-sensitive survey	Stakeholder 1: X Stakeholder 2: X Stakeholder 3: X (Baseline and targets will be determined during project implementation)	Stakeholder 1: baseline + X Stakeholder 2: baseline + X Stakeholder 3: baseline + X	Stakeholder 1: baseline + X Stakeholder 2: baseline + X Stakeholder 3: baseline + X
	<u>Indicator 9</u> : Number of extracts or compounds identified with potential for product development from a prioritized GR	0	3 extracts 0 compounds (Target will be validated during project implementation)	9 extracts 3 compounds (Target will be validated during project implementation)
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2</b>	2.2.1. National GR R&D Plan developed, adopted, and funded. 2.2.2 Training module to advance the R&D agenda developed and activated (including work-integrated learning that targets both males and females equally, and institutional arrangements for coordination). 2.2.3. Selected research centres and universities better equipped for bioprospecting and product development.			

<b>Outcome 2.3. Opportunities created for the sustainable utilisation of GR and associated TK to sustainably support community livelihoods for women, men, youth, and other vulnerable communities.</b>	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Improved skills of local community members (50% women 50% men) measured by a local community ABS Capacity Development Scorecard. Rating: 0 ? Non existent 1 ? Low 2 ? Low- Medium 3 ? Medium 4 ? Medium high 5 ? High	Samuchima Community: Low- Medium Seronga Community: Low- Medium Shaikarawe Community: Low- Medium Shakawe Community: Low	Samuchima Community: Low- Medium Seronga Community: Low- Medium Shaikarawe Community: Low- Medium Shakawe Community: Low- Medium	Samuchima Community: Medium Seronga Community: Medium Shaikarawe Community: Medium Shakawe Community: Medium
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3</b>	2.3.1 A species of interest for R&D and with high potential for commercial value included as part of a demonstration project. 2.3.2. Partnership between national and international researchers established for the implementation of an ABS demonstration project. 2.3.3. Management plan developed for a prioritised species. 2.3.4. Skills, (ABS project and financial management, marketing, negotiation of ABS agreements, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, access to genetic resources and TK associated with GR, etc.) transferred to local communities, including women and youth, for the sustainability of the ABS initiative. 2.3.5 One (1) demonstration R&D project designed, and funding secured.			
<b>Outcome 2.4. Knowledge management and social and environmental safeguards create opportunities for sustainable use of GR and TK to deliver community benefits.</b>	<u>Indicator 11:</u> Number of documents (e.g., guide, handbook) for the replication and scaling-up of successful project experiences.	0	0	At least one (1)
	<u>Indicator 12:</u> Level of implementation of risk mitigation plans related to UNDP's environment and social safeguards (SES)	0	50%	100%
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.4</b>	2.4.1. National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform for lesson-sharing, common priority-setting, and awareness-raising developed and operationalised 2.4.2: Virtual regional ABS dialogue (SADC countries) to enhance knowledge-sharing, partnership development, and stakeholder collaboration convened. 2.4.3 Guidelines for the protection of TK developed. 2.4.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other SES-related management plans implemented.			
<b>Project component 3</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>			
<b>Outcome 3.1. M&amp;E assesses</b>	<u>Indicator 13:</u> M&E targets that are met.	0	50%	100%

<b>project impact and guides adaptive management</b>	Indicator 14: TE and PIR quality rating	0	S or better	S or better
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1</b>	3.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.			

**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).**

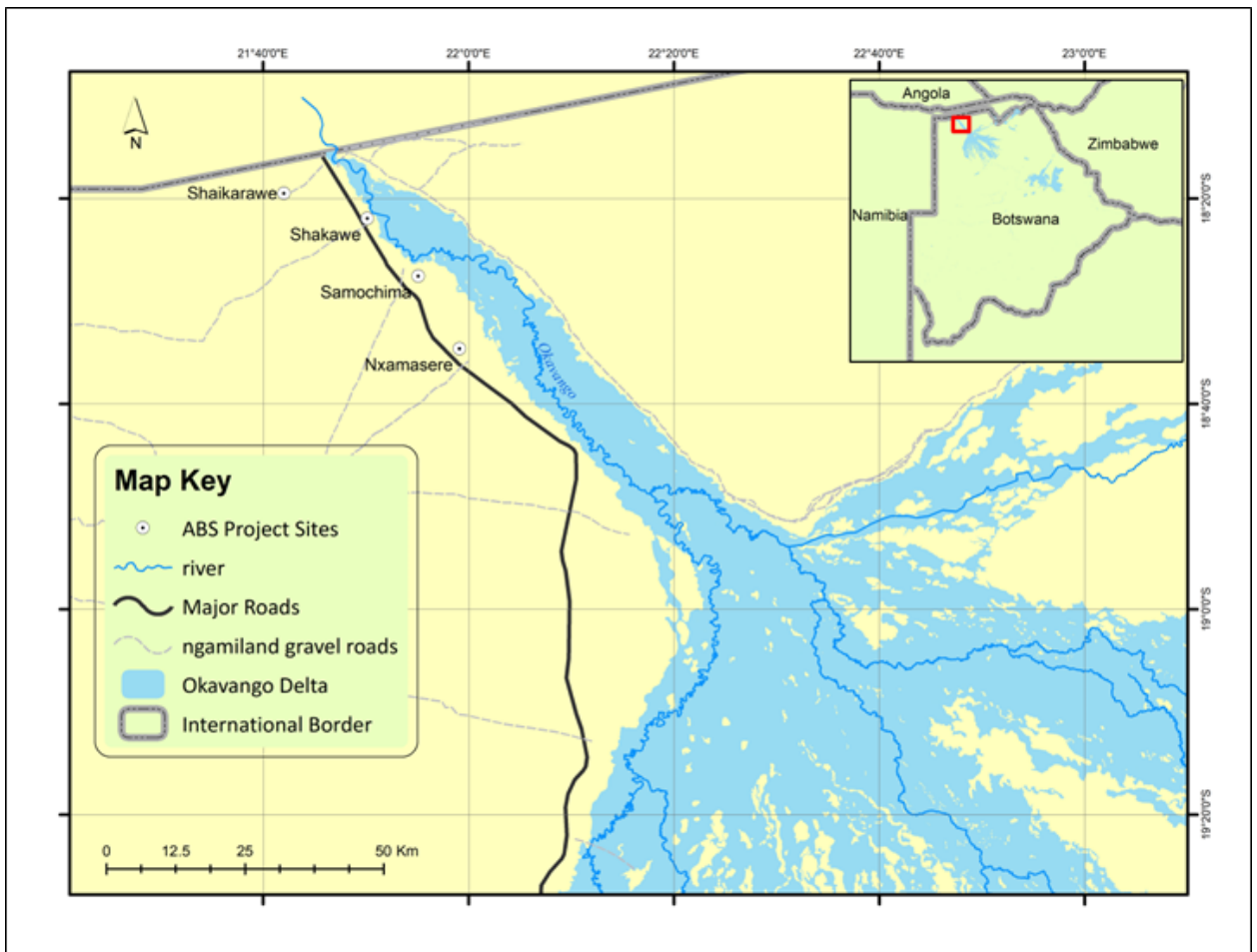
<b>GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project ? GEF - 7: 5/19/2022</b>		
<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Reference in CEO Endorsement Document</b>
<p><b>7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?</b></p> <p>Description of potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up is adequate for PIF stage. Additional information and examples should be added during preparation.</p>	<p>The description of potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up was updated and new example added during project preparation. Please refer to Section 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up, of this CEO Endorsement Document for details.</p>	<p>Part I: Project Information, 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up</p>
<p><b>Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?</b></p> <p>Risk assessment is adequate for PIF stage. Please provide more information the proposed project grievance mechanism for IPLCs in the preparation phase.</p>	<p>During the PPG, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) was developed, which includes a grievance mechanism for IPLCs. The GRM is a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for complaints by ILCs, to promote a mutually constructive relationship and to enhance the achievement of project development objectives. A community grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) associated with the Project that an individual, or group, or representative wants to address and resolve. The Executing Agency (DEA/MET) and UNDP will establish the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) during the first year of implementation. In addition, the IPPF will be publicly disclosed during project inception for comments from interested parties, including IPLCs.</p>	<p>GEF-UNDP Project Document, Annex 8: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)</p>
<b>Comments from Council at work program inclusion: no comments received</b>		
<b>Comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP: no comments received</b>		

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 50,000			
<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>
Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes			
Project Development Specialist (GEF PPG Team Leader)	40,000	35,680	4,320
Validation Workshop and Report			
Workshop & Travel	10,000	0	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>35,680</b>	<b>14,320</b>

**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



**ANNEX E: Project Budget Table**

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)						Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	M&E	Sub-Total	PMC	Total (USD)	
Equipment	72200 - Equipment and Furniture: \$418,680? Field equipment for surveys/inventories of GR - Output 2.1.2 (\$6,000; year 2) ? Laboratory infrastructure and equipment for bioprospecting and product development - Output 2.2.3 (\$412,680; \$137,560/yr.; years 2 to 4)		418,680		418,680		418,680	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
Equipment	72200 - Equipment and Furniture: \$850? Office furniture - (\$850; year 1)				-	850	850	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
Equipment	72400 ? Communic & Audio Visual Equip: \$5,000? Audio visual equipment (e.g., video projectors; digital cameras; projection screens, etc.) in support of workshops, meetings, training, etc. for enhancing capacities for R&D based on GR, associated TK - Outputs 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, and 2.4.1 (\$5,000; year 2)		5,000		5,000		5,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

<b>Equipment</b>	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt: \$3,503? Computer (2)- (\$3,000; \$1,500/unit; year 1)? Printer (1) - (\$503; year 1)				-	3,503	3,503	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Equipment</b>	72800 - Information Technology Equipmt: \$40,000? Software and hardware for the development of the National GR database - Output 2.1.1 (\$10,000; year 2)? Software and hardware related to bioprospecting and product development - Output 2.2.3 (\$30,000; \$10,000/yr.; years 2 to 4)		40,000		40,000		40,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Contractual services- Individual</b>	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partn: \$136,140? Project Manager - (\$73,260; \$3,330 per month for 22 months; years 1 - 4)? Project Assistance/Finance Assistant - (\$62,880; \$1,310 per month for 48 months; years 1 - 4)				-	136,140	136,140	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

<b>Contractual services-Individual</b>	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partn: \$36,685? ABS Technical Expert to support the development of BCP standards and to conduct a related KAP assessment - Output 1.2.2 (\$36,685; \$3,335 per month for 11 months; years 1 and 2)	36,685			36,685		36,685	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Contractual services-Individual</b>	71800 - Contractual Services-Imp Partn: \$50,025? ABS Technical Expert to: a) lead field surveys/inventories of GR (including training of survey team); b) support the selection of a species of interest for R&D; and c) develop management plan for a selected ABS species/GR - Outputs 2.1.2, 2.3.1, and 2.3.3 (\$50,025; \$3,335 per month for 15 months; years 2 to 4).		50,025		50,025		50,025	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)



<p><b>Contractual services-Company</b></p>	<p>71600 ? Travel: \$18,055? Travel cost associated with national and international learning exchange visits on specific ABS training needs (e.g., ABS contract negotiations, E-permitting systems, aTK documentation, and protection systems) - Output 1.1.2 (\$15,000; years 1 and 2)? Travel cost associated with learning exchange on bioeconomy processes - Output 1.1.3 (\$3,055; year 1)</p>	<p>18,055</p>			<p>18,055</p>		<p>18,055</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
<p><b>Contractual services-Company</b></p>	<p>72100 - Contractual Services-Companies: \$75,000? International accredited company(s) to develop and implement a training module for users of GR and associated TK (research centres, universities, and private sector companies) to enhance the national capacity for R&amp;D - Output 2.2.2 (\$75,000; years 2 to 4)</p>	<p>75,000</p>			<p>75,000</p>		<p>75,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>

<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>71200 - International Consultants: \$108,000? ABS Expert to provide ABS backstopping related to enhancing capacities for R&amp;D. Outputs 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.3.5 (\$36,000; \$600 daily rate x 60 days = years 2 to 4).? International SES Expert to conduct the SESA and develop the ESMP, IPP and other related plans - Output 2.4.4 (\$72,000; \$600 daily rate x 120 days; year 1)</p>		108,000		108,000		108,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>71200 - International Consultants: \$21,000? International consultant for Terminal Evaluation - Output 3.1.1 (\$21,000; \$700 daily rate x 30 days; year 4)</p>			21,000	21,000		21,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>71300 - Local Consultants: \$333,500? Database Design Expert for the development of the National GR database in coordination with CIPA (including the development of the user's manual and procedures to access and protect information) and collate data into the GR database - Output 2.1.1 (\$36,000; \$300 daily rate x 120 days; years 2 and 3)? GR R&amp;D Expert to support the development of the National GR R&amp;D Plan and a resource plan - Output 2.2.1 (\$54,000; \$300 daily rate x 180 days; years 2 and 3)? Trainers (3) to develop skills/train local communities, including women and youth, in ABS aspects for the sustainability of the ABS initiative: conduct community skills inventory and develop and implement training program - Output 2.3.4 (\$81,000; \$300 daily rate x 90 days per trainer; years 3 and 4)? ABS/TK Expert to draft the guidelines for protection of TK - Output 2.4.3 (\$36,000; \$300 daily rate x 120</p>	<p>333,500</p>	<p>333,500</p>	<p>333,500</p>	<p>333,500</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
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<p>days; year 3)? Knowledge Management (KM) Expert for the development of the National ABS community of practice (COP)/platform and the KM Plan/systematization of lessons learned, and to operationalise a virtual regional ABS dialogue - Outputs 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 (\$48,000; \$3,000/month; 16 months during years 1 to 4)? Gender /SES Expert to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IPP; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, GRM, etc.) - Output 2.4.4 (\$48,000; \$3,000/month; 16 months during years 1 to 4)? National SES Expert to support locally the development of safeguards assessments and plans - Output 2.4.4 (\$22,500; \$250 daily rate x 90 days; year 1)? Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related</p>							
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	assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC. Output 2.4.4 (\$8,000; \$100 daily rate x 80 days; year 1 to 4)							
<b>Local Consultants</b>	71300 - Local Consultants: \$44,000? M&E of GEF core indicators and the PRF - Output 3.1.1 (\$14,000; \$350 daily rate x 40 days; years 1 to 4)? Monitoring of ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, and Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, GRM, and other related plans - Output 3.1.1 (\$21,000; \$350 daily rate x 60 days; years 1 to 4)? National consultant for Terminal Evaluation - Output 3.1.1 (\$9,000; \$375 daily rate x 24 days; year 4)			44,000	44,000		44,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

<b>Local Consultant s</b>	71300 - Local Consultants: \$72,000? Bioeconomy Expert to develop the National Bioeconomy Strategy - Output 1.1.3 (\$36,000; 300 daily rate x 120 days; years 1 and 2)? M&E Expert to support the development of a Community Monitoring Framework and to develop training manuals and other tools for training of community monitors - Output 1.2.1 (\$36,000; 300 daily rate x 140 days; years 1 and 2)	72,000		72,000		72,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
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<p><b>Training, Workshops, Meetings</b></p>	<p>75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer: \$16,000? Workshops to validate the updated/final regulatory texts with key stakeholders Outputs 1.1.1 (\$1,500; year 1)? Workshops and meetings for the development and validation of the National Bioeconomy Strategy - Output 1.1.3 (\$3,500; years 1 and 2)? Workshops and meetings for consultations, development, and validation of the Community Monitoring Framework Output 1.2.1 (\$5,000; years 1 and 2)? Workshops and meetings for consultations and validation of standards for developing BCPs and to raise awareness among potential users of GR - Output 1.2.2 (\$6,000; years 1 and 2)</p>	<p>16,000</p>			<p>16,000</p>		<p>16,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
<p><b>Training, Workshops, Meetings</b></p>	<p>75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer: \$4,130? Project Inception Workshop - Output 3.1.1 (\$3,000; year 1)? Terminal Evaluation workshop - Output 3.1.1 (\$1,130; year 4)</p>			<p>4,130</p>	<p>4,130</p>		<p>4,130</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>

<p><b>Training, Workshops, Meetings</b></p>	<p>75700 - Training, Workshops and Confer: \$82,594? Workshops and meetings for the development and validation of the National GR database through a consultation process, including defining the sustainability strategy - Output 2.1.1 (\$7,594; year 2)? Workshops and meeting to define variables with experts for conducting field surveys/inventories of GR in the Northwest/Ngamil and district of Botswana - Output 2.1.2 (\$5,000; year 2)? Workshops and meeting to train survey team in GR data collection and reporting, including local community members and women - Output 2.1.2 (\$5,000; year 2)? Workshops and meeting to compile and analyse results of field surveys/inventories of GR - Output 2.1.2 (\$5,000; year 2)? Workshops and meeting for the situation analysis and the development, consultations, and validation of the National GR R&amp;D Plan - Output 2.2.1 (\$7,500; \$3,750/yr.; years 2</p>	<p>82,594</p>	<p>82,594</p>	<p>82,594</p>	<p>82,594</p>	<p>82,594</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
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<p>and  3)? Workshops and meetings for the selection of a species of interest for R&amp;D and with high potential for commercial value - Output 2.3.1 (\$3,500; year 3)? Workshops and meetings for establishing partnership between national and international researchers - Outputs 2.3.2 (\$6,000; \$2,000/yr.; years 2 to 4)? Workshops and meetings for conservation and TK status assessments, and the development and validation of a management plan for a prioritised species - Output 2.3.3 (\$5,000; year 4)? Workshops and meetings for transferring skills to local communities, including women and youth, for the sustainability of an ABS initiative. - Output 2.3.4 (\$10,000; \$5,000/yr.; years 3 and 4)? Workshops and meetings for the design and funding of one demonstration R&amp;D project - Output 2.3.5 (\$5,000; year 4)? Workshops and meetings for consultation and validation or</p>							
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<p>guidelines for protection of TK - Output 2.4.3 (\$10,000; year 3)? Training the PMU, institutional partners, and research institutions, and private sector companies on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards - Output 2.4.4 (\$5,000; year 1)? Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement - Output 2.4.4 (\$6,000, \$1,500/yr.; years 1 to 4)? Workshops on gender mainstreaming - Output 2.4.4 (\$2,000, \$1,000/yr.; years 1 and 2)</p>							
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<p><b>Travel</b></p>	<p>71600 ?  Travel: \$59,000?  Travel expenses related to field surveys/inventories of GR - Output 2.1.2 (\$10,000; year 2)? Travel expenses related to establishing partnerships between national and international researchers - Output 2.3.2 (\$21,000; years 2 to 4)? Travel expenses related to consultations with local communities for the development of guidelines for the protection of TK - Output 2.4.3 (\$10,000; year3)? Travel expenses and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans - Output 2.4.4 (\$12,000; year 1)? Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans - Output 2.4.4 (\$6,000; \$2,000/yr.; years 1 to 4)</p>		<p>59,000</p>		<p>59,000</p>		<p>59,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
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<p><b>Travel</b></p>	<p>71600 ?  Travel: \$8,000?  Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation - Output 3.1.1 (\$4,000; year 4) ?  Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and PRF, and social and environmental safeguards - Output 3.1.1 (\$4,000; \$1,000/yr.; years 1 to 4)</p>			<p>8,000</p>	<p>8,000</p>		<p>8,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>
<p><b>Travel</b></p>	<p>72100 - Contractual Services- Companies: \$80,000?  International accredited company to develop and implement an ABS training program with a gender focus and certification of ABS trainers - Output 1.1.2 (\$50,000; years 1 and 2) ? Company to develop and E-permitting system and an electronic interface with the CIPA online registration system for TK Output 1.3.1 (\$30,000; year 2)</p>	<p>80,000</p>			<p>80,000</p>		<p>80,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p>

<b>Office Supplies</b>	72500 ? Supplies: \$2,600? Stationeries and supplies in support of strengthening the national framework and institutional capacities for ABS implementations, including biosafety supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19, as needed - Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, and 1.2.2 (\$2,600; years 1 and 2)	2,600			2,600	2,600	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Office Supplies</b>	72500 ? Supplies: \$2,960? Office and IT Supplies and Consumables (\$2,960; \$740/year; years 1 to 4)			-	2,960	2,960	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Office Supplies</b>	72500 ? Supplies: \$4,500? Stationeries and supplies in support of enhancing capacities R&D based on GR, associated TK and knowledge management, including biosafety supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19, as needed - Outputs 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, and 2.4.1 (\$4,500; \$1,500/yr.; years 2 to 4)	4,500		4,500	4,500	4,500	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	74100 ? Professional Services: \$8,000? Project audits - (\$8,000; \$2,000/year; years 1 to 4)			-	8,000	8,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	74200 - Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: \$15,760? Printing of the National Bioeconomy Strategy - Output 1.1.3 (\$5,000; year 2)? Printing of training manuals and other tools for training of community monitors - Output 1.2.1 (\$5,000; year 2)? Printing of BCP Standards, using both languages in a simple form (English and Setswana) - Output 1.2.2. (\$5,760; year 2)	15,760			15,760		15,760	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	74200 - Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: \$20,000? Printing costs of the National GR R&D Plan - Output 2.2.1 (\$10,000; year 3) ? Printing costs of the management plan for a prioritised species - Output 2.3.3 (\$5,000; year 4)? Printing costs of the guidelines for the protection of TK - Output 2.4.3 (\$5,000; year 3)		20,000		20,000		20,000	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241,100</b>	<b>1,196,299</b>	<b>77,130</b>	<b>1,514,529</b>	<b>151,453</b>	<b>1,665,982</b>	

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).