



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in Argentina			
Country(ies):	Argentina	GEF Project ID: ¹	5820
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5339
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINAMB); National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA); and Chubut Province	Re-submission Date:	May 11, 2010 ⁶
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	86,346
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/> 		

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
BD-4	Outcome 4.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the CBD provisions	Output 4.1. Access and benefit-sharing agreements (one) that recognize the core ABS principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits	NPIF	908,904	3,307,186
Total project costs				908,904	3,307,186

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by strengthening the national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework and facilitating access to genetic resources of guanacos for the development of an anti-diarrheal treatment.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. Strengthening the national ABS framework and building capacity to facilitate implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nagoya Protocol approved by the Chamber of Deputies Argentina - Updated ABS national Resolution 226/10 and provincial legislation regarding ABS, PIC, and MAT - National Resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased political support and knowledge by the Argentinean Congress related to the potential scientific, technological, and socioeconomic benefits for the country from ratification of the Nagoya Protocol - Draft proposals for a 	NPIF	313,139	1,239,219

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

		<p>for the protection of traditional knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in 35% of MINAMB capacity on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits, as per the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard. - Increase in 35% in the capacity of the environmental authority of Chubut Province on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits, as per the UNDP ABS Capacity Development Scorecard - Up to 60% of researchers, local communities, indigenous peoples, and relevant industry aware of the national law, CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol provisions related to ABS and traditional knowledge (This target will be reviewed as soon as the baseline has been estimated). 	<p>national ABS framework includes the protection of traditional knowledge and ABS regulations and administrative procedures of the Chubut province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 staff from the National or Federal Competent Authority (NCA), institutions within the Chubut province and local communities trained in ABS rules and procedures, community protocols, and traditional registries including negotiation of ABS agreements and monitoring of bioprospecting projects - Training programme and modules on bioprospecting, value chains, marketing, business planning, codes of conduct, and research procedures community protocols/ traditional knowledge registries developed and made available to relevant federal and state institutions - Integrated national information system for ABS projects on genetic resources and traditional knowledge linked to designated checkpoints - Campaign to raise awareness about the ABS law, the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, and the scientific, technological, and socioeconomic benefits targeting researchers, local communities / indigenous peoples, industry, and relevant stakeholders - Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities / indigenous peoples, industry, and relevant stakeholders) that may use or benefit from current or emerging ABS transactions are carried out 			
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			to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS law, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.			
2. Contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources derived from the guanaco population	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease by 25% in number of infringements related to illegal hunting of guanacos in productive landscapes of the province of Chubut - Number of guanacos in the province of Chubut remain stable or increases: $\geq 200,000$ individuals (baseline size of population based on science-based estimates; baseline will be confirmed during the first 6 months of project implementation) - Increase in 21% in the capacity of local communities who reside in the production landscapes of the Chubut province to mainstream principles for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos into production practices as measured by the UNDP's capacity development scorecard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and provincial management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos between 2013 and 2018 strengthened - Management tools protocol for the shearing and herding of guanacos improves the quality of life for local communities and contributes to the conservation of guanacos and their habitat - Survey protocol for the study of the sanitary status of the guanaco population in Chubut province contributes to its conservation 	NPIF	100,000	777,123
3. Pilot project uses genetic resources from guanacos to develop an anti-diarrheal product and demonstrates PIC and MAT, including fair and equitable sharing of benefits	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Monetary</u> and <u>non-monetary</u> benefits received by the national and provincial governments, the private sector, and local communities derived from commercialization of guanaco genetic resources <u>Monetary</u>*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Government: \$X; b) Provincial Government: \$X; c) Private sector: \$X; d) Local communities: \$X <u>Non-monetary</u>*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Government: VHH library for Guanacos; training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information; technology transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and their derivatives of guanacos are agreed to by INTA and government representatives of the Chubut province - Structural, biochemical, and functional properties of VHH nano-antibodies (nAb) from guanacos identified and compared with the properties of llamas - Pre-clinical studies using VHH expressed in <i>baculovirus</i> or <i>E. coli</i> to supplement the milk diet as a preventive strategy for diarrhea caused by RVA and/or norovirus 	NPIF	413,138	990,191

		<p>b) Provincial Government: training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information</p> <p>c) Private sector: VHH library for Guanacos; training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information</p> <p>d) Local communities: training related to genetic resources; social recognition; access to scientific information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of guanacos</p> <p>* Targets will be determined or updated when the anti-diarrheal product is developed and in accordance with national and provincial ABS law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) ABS agreement between INTA and the Province of Chubut - One (1) anti-diarrheal product derived from guanaco-based VHH as a treatment to prevent diarrhea caused by rotavirus and/or norovirus (model antigens) - One (1) technology transfer agreement signed between INTA and Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) within the framework of research on guanaco genetic resources 					
				Subtotal		826,277	3,006,533
				Project management Cost (PMC) ³	NPIF	82,627	300,653
				Total project costs		908,904	3,307,186

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
MINAMB	National Government	Cash	1,309,811
MINAMB	National Government	In-kind	23,125
INTA	National Government	Cash	215,000
INTA	National Government	In-kind	500,000
Chubut Province	Local Government	Cash	826,250
ALGENEX Spain	Private Sector	In-kind	35,000
Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Private Sector	In-kind	348,000
UNDP	GEF Agency	Cash	50,000
Total Co-financing			3,307,186

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹ NA

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	38,000	0	38,000
National/Local Consultants	232,412	0	232,412

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.: NA

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. NA

A.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage: NA

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

1. The baseline investment for this project builds on the following activities carried out since the late 1990s to strengthen the federal ABS and indigenous framework, conserve the guanaco population, and unleash the potential of genetic resources of the guanaco in order to develop an anti-diarrheal treatment:

2. *Strengthening the federal and provincial ABS/indigenous peoples frameworks and capacity-building:* In 1994, Argentina ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); three years later Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) was designated as the institution in charge of facilitating implementation of the CBD. In 1997, National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CONADIBIO) was also created in order to support SAyDS with the development of national policies to mainstream biodiversity principles into sustainable development. In 2011, the country signed the Nagoya Protocol; its ratification is currently under discussion in the National Congress. Argentina is a country with a federal and provincial system where federal laws set minimum standards that are adopted or strengthened at the provincial level through additional laws or

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

policies. Today, ABS is regulated by Resolution No. 226, which establishes a federal regime, including a registry for access applications. While provinces such as Jujuy and Misiones have approved ABS laws that are consistent with the federal resolution, other provinces such as Chubut still need to develop provincial-level ABS frameworks.

3. Implementing Resolution No. 226 of ABS and the Nagoya Protocol requires strengthening the capacities of key institutions and raising awareness about the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, and the promotion of research and scientific knowledge on genetic resources and their use, to promote a fair and equitable distribution of benefits of products derived from these resources. During the last few years, S AyDS has been undertaking capacity-building activities for several government organizations (e.g., customs, the National Institute of Fishing Research and Development [INIDEP], National Agricultural Technology Institute [INTA], etc.) to facilitate the understanding of Resolution No. 226.

4. Argentina also has a comprehensive set of laws and policies to protect the rights of indigenous and local communities. These include Law No. 23,302, which promulgates indigenous policy and support to aboriginal communities, and Law 24,071, which ratifies the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization. The National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI) is the government organization in charge of developing channels and instruments to implement the rights of indigenous peoples protected by Article 75 of the National Constitution. To date, INAI has registered 925 indigenous communities in the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (RENACI) and is facilitating the participation of indigenous communities in the creation and implementation of development projects. INAI will also participate in requests involving Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for use of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge.

5. *Conserving guanacos and their habitats:* In 2006, the National Guanaco Management Plan was approved; in 2007 the Chubut province adhered to this plan; and in 2007 the Ministry of Industry, Agriculture, and Cattle Ranching decided to formulate a provincial-level plan for the management of guanacos. In 2012, a 2013-2018 Guanaco Management Plan for the Chubut province was approved. The objective of the plan is to ensure the conservation of the wild population of guanacos (*Lama guanicoe*) and estimate their biological, ecological, economic, cultural, and social value in Chubut. Key components of the plan include: a) maintaining the wild populations of guanacos and their habitat; b) using the populations of guanacos in a sustainable manner; and c) the ranking and re-valuation of the guanaco population by producers and the community.

6. *Using genetic resources from guanacos to develop an anti-diarrheal treatment:* Diarrhea is the second most common cause of childhood mortality worldwide, causing 1.3 million deaths among children under 5 years old. Group A rotavirus (RVA) is the leading cause of severe diarrhea in children and is responsible for approximately 29% of all diarrheal deaths, causing 453,000 deaths per year. Human rotaviruses have also been implicated as causative agents of diarrheal outbreaks occurring in nursing homes, among travelers, in daycare centers, and in patients suffering from a variety of immunodeficiency conditions. In Argentina, the RVA diarrhea mainly affects children from the northern region of the country.

7. Live-attenuated rotavirus vaccines are available to prevent rotavirus diarrhea in immunized children with demonstrated efficacy in developed countries. In Argentina, the vaccines are available but they are not included in the obligatory vaccine calendar, and their high cost precludes the low-income population from impoverished areas from accessing the vaccine. However, although they are excellent tools to control the disease, these kind of live-attenuated vaccines are not suitable for children suffering from immune deficiencies. Recent clinical trials showed that RVA vaccines have significantly lower efficacy in countries with limited infrastructure and resources, usually the countries with the highest RVA burden.

8. In 1989, a new type of antibody was identified, first in the sera of dromedaries and subsequently in all other species of the Camelidae family. Building on this research, INTA has been investigating llama-derived single-chain antibody fragments (VHH) recombinant nano-antibodies as complementary or alternative passive immunity strategies to prevent RVA-induced diarrhea and as a potential treatment option. INTA developed and filed applications for patent rights of two VHHs named 3B2 and 2KD1, which were able to neutralize heterotypic RVA strains independently of their serotype. Furthermore, with the support of a Fogarty Grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the United States, INTA demonstrated that supplementation of a milk diet with 3B2 VHH twice a day for nine days conferred full protection against rotavirus-associated diarrhea and significantly reduced virus shedding in a suckling mouse model as well as in gnotobiotic piglets experimentally inoculated with a human RVA. In addition, INTA developed VHHs against human norovirus, which is the main cause of food-borne diarrhea in humans of all ages. This infection

represents a huge health problem in immuno-compromised patients, and to date there is no vaccine or specific treatment available to control norovirus-induced diarrhea.

9. All camelids possess heavy-chain antibodies and are potential sources of VHH libraries; however, wild guanacos have never been used for this purpose. INTA's goal with this GEF-funded project will be to explore wild guanacos as a source of VHH nano-antibodies and compare the structural and biochemical properties of their VHH with those obtained from domestic llamas.

10. Project Preparation Grant (PPG) results indicate that during the timespan of the proposed GEF investment (2015-2018), the baseline project consists of foundational initiatives estimated at \$3,605,060 USD. The Argentinean Government has undertaken actions to strengthen the ABS framework and build capacity to facilitate the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The existing and planned investments for baseline programs and activities in 2015-2018 are estimated at \$2,080,000 USD (Component 1). There are few ongoing and planned projects and programs on regulatory reform of legal aspects, training in legal ABS, development of legal instruments and policies related to ABS practices and traditional knowledge. The MINAMB's Working Group on Biodiversity Conservation (GTCB) carries out different activities within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy in a subcommittee on genetic resources with wide participation of government agencies. It also leads the National Biodiversity Observatory (OBio), which considers aspects such as traditional knowledge, native species, management of biodiversity and ABS at the national level. The Wildlife Directorate of Chubut province is charged with updating existing legislation.

11. Investment for baseline programs and activities to mainstream biodiversity principles into production landscapes inhabited by guanacos for the 2015-2018 period is estimated at \$1,131,070 USD (Component 2). MINAMB actions are mainly focused on the development of the National Guanaco Management Plan, which began in 2006. Currently, all efforts to continue with this management line are made by the National Wildlife Directorate through the Guanaco Project. Chubut province allocates resources to the Provincial Guanaco Management Plan and to monitoring and control activities; however, there is a need to improve existing resources to attain the objectives established in the provincial plan. The National Agency for Science and Technology Promotion (ANPCyT) and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MinCyT) administer a Fund for Sector Technology Innovation and Social Development of Camelids to build critical capacity in potentially high impact areas by the production sector, and to address social problems by incorporating innovation into production actions, social organization and technology development to improve life quality in a sustainable manner and to foster the social inclusion of all sectors. In addition, ANPCyT, through the Bicentenary Technical and Scientific Research Projects (PICT) managed by CONICET, addresses research topics that provide a substantial basis for camelid management. A specific WCS-REPSOL YPF project focuses on research to reduce poaching through the closure of dirt roads and effectiveness monitoring in Auca Mahuida, Neuquén province.

12. Investments for baseline programs and activities related to the use of guanaco genetic resources to develop an anti-diarrheal treatment for the 2015-2018 period are estimated at \$393,990 USD (Component 3). INTA's investments have mainly focused on the research of llama nano-antibodies, the development of laboratory methods, and on the training of researchers. Some of the funds were allocated to the improvement of laboratory facilities. For its part, ANPCyT, through the Argentinean Sector Fund (FONARSEC) developed by INTA, will strengthen research in the improvement of foodstuffs, such as milk modified with VHHs through specific molecular technologies to produce high value-added dairy products. Additionally, CONICET makes regular contributions to INTA's research on VHHs through doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships and through the allocation of resources to sponsor scientific research.

13. Despite the importance of these initiatives, they are insufficient to demonstrate the effectiveness of the national ABS framework and scientific community in unleashing the potential of genetic resources or to ensure that monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from these resources are shared equitably and conserve the biodiversity associated with the biological and genetic resources. Also, the necessary institutional and individual capacities to implement ABS-related initiatives are limited, including the ability of provincial governments and local communities to negotiate, implement, and monitor ABS agreements. In addition, the survival of the guanacos in production landscapes will remain uncertain; national and provincial guanaco management plans will continue to lack guidelines for implementing biodiversity-friendly management practices that diminish the impact of land users on the guanacos and their habitat or to ensure that other threats are reduced, including illegal hunting. It has been hypothesized that wild guanacos are a source of VHH nano-antibodies that may serve as a complementary or alternative passive treatment to prevent RVA-induced diarrhea; however, advances in this direction will be modest since the government support and the technical and financial capacities to develop and test an anti-diarrheal product based on VHH nano-antibodies will remain

limited. INTA’s goal with this GEF-funded project will be to explore the use of wild guanacos as a source of VHH nano-antibodies, and assess the structural and biochemical properties of their VHH compared with those obtained from domestic llamas.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

14. The project design is aligned with the original PIF. The project’s strategy, including the structure of the project components, closely resembles the PIF that was approved by the GEF. There have been three changes in relation to the PIF (increase in co-financing; change in Output 1.2; change in Output 2.2), which do not result in changes to the initially proposed strategy and do not affect the budget. Co-financing for Vrije Universiteit Brussel was slightly increased from \$30,000 USD in cash (PIF version) to \$348,000 USD in-kind, which will better contribute to the delivery of the expected global environmental benefits. Changes in outputs are described below:

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	Project Document Outputs (Component 1)
<i>Output 1.2: Draft proposals for a national framework for the protection of traditional knowledge and ABS regulations and administrative procedures of the Chubut province.</i>	<i>Output 1.2: Draft proposals for a national ABS framework includes the protection of traditional knowledge and ABS regulations and administrative procedures of the Chubut province.</i> The scope of the output was expanded based on the needs surveyed during the PPG. The change involves drafting a proposal for a national framework for ABS.
PIF Outputs (Component 2)	Project Document Outputs (Component 2)
<i>Output 2.2: Landscape management tools protocol (e.g., live fences, agroforestry and/or silvopastoral systems, enrichment of existing forests, etc.) improves the quality of life for local communities and contributes to the conservation of guanacos and their habitat.</i>	<i>Output 2.2: Protocol of management tools for the shearing and herding guanacos improves the quality of life for local communities and contributes to the conservation of guanacos and their habitat.</i> The project will focus efforts on the current use of the guanacos (i.e., use of fibers) to promote their conservation rather than on the development of landscape management tools. This new approach was agreed to during the PPG with the key stakeholders of the project. The new output is based on improving current guanaco management practices and providing tools (sustainable shearing and herding of guanacos) that incorporate animal well-being and conservation concepts.

15. The project outcomes, outputs, and activities are detailed in the Project Document, Section 2.4.

A.6. Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

16. Risks to the project were updated during the PPG. The risk of changes in local, provincial or national government authorities might lead to a change in ABS policies was added:

ABS is not a priority in the political agenda of national and provincial authorities	Low	To mitigate this risk, the project will highlight the potential benefits of the Nagoya Protocol and implementing ABS (including monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the use of genetic resources) as a strategy to foster the development of science and technology in Argentina. This will include the development of activities to raise awareness among decision-makers about ABS, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol. Additionally, the project will provide training related to ABS (e.g., processing access applications, negotiating ABS agreements, and monitoring and tracking to ensure compliance) and facilitate the development of tools (e.g., an integrated national information system on genetic resources and
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		traditional knowledge, protocols for the conservation/management of guanacos) that will strengthen their roles while maintaining their commitment to ABS and the project. Additionally, national and provincial authorities will actively participate in the design and implementation of the project, will serve as members of the project's Steering Committee, and will be invited to participate in the project's Scientific Advisory Board. The project will maintain continuous and close communication with all national and provincial authorities associated with biodiversity conservation and genetic resources in order to maintain a fluid dialogue.
Changes in local, provincial or national government authorities might lead to a change in ABS policies	Medium/ Low	To minimize this risk, the project will use various resources from the UNDP office in Argentina (e.g., project's Steering Committee, lessons learned and knowledge transfer procedures, field visits, etc.) to keep the various members of the existing and future local, provincial, or national governments up-to-date on the progress, outcomes, and outputs to maintain their interest in the project and emphasize its social and environmental benefits. In addition, the project will develop awareness-raising and information dissemination activities to enhance local knowledge about ABS and ensure the participation of all institutions and organizations identified as key stakeholders, including local, provincial, and national government authorities.
Local communities, indigenous people and stakeholders are not fully committed	Low/ Medium	The project will coordinate efforts to ensure that the awareness-raising activities in ABS integrate key stakeholders. The strengthening and the adequacy of ABS-related norms (e.g., PIC, MAT, sustainable biodiversity, and protection of traditional knowledge) will further contribute to the involvement of all stakeholders. Additionally, the project will develop a stakeholder participation plan to ensure that local communities, indigenous people, and other stakeholders participate in all stages of the project (design, planning, implementation, and evaluation) in order to promote their commitment to the project and ABS.
VHVs derived from guanacos do not have more beneficial characteristics than other alternatives	Low	In case that the VHV anti-nanobodies obtained from guanacos have similar properties to the ones obtained from domestic llamas, they will still constitute an alternative treatment for acute gastroenteritis that can replace conventional and monoclonal antibodies. The project will establish solid cooperation relations with the international research community (e.g., Dr. Serge Muyldermans, Department of Structural Biology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; Dr. Linda Saif, Ohio State University; and Dr. Lijuan Yuan, VA-MD Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Virginia Tech) to ensure the quality of project investigations related to VHV anti-nanobodies obtained from guanacos.
Climate change	Low	As part of the strengthening of the National and Provincial Guanaco Management Plans, short- and long-term climate change mitigation strategies will be defined to increase the resilience of guanaco populations to climate change and variability.
Utilization of genetic resources and the province of Chubut may refuse to deliver genetic material to INTA	Medium/ Low	The project involves the collection and commercial utilization of genetic resources from the Guanaco. These resources will be collected and used in accordance with prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms principles of Resolution No. 226/2010 on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. The resolution covers all genetic material as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), regardless of the intended use; including scientific, industrial or trade purposes. The resolution provides for the need to negotiate and to establish mutually agreed terms on the conditions of use and benefit-sharing derived from access to genetic resources as set forth in the CBD (Article 15.4) and the Nagoya Protocol (Article 5). These shall be agreed upon with the competent national or provincial authority, depending on the jurisdiction. The project will also support the development of an ABS framework for the Chubut province that reflect the minimum standards established through the Federal

		Resolution 226/2010 and the Nagoya Protocol, with the objective of facilitating access to the genetic resources of guanacos and benefit-sharing. Local communities will receive monetary and non-monetary benefits negotiated between the Province of Chubut and INTA and under the provisions of the Chubut ABS regulation developed by the project. The Province of Chubut will also have a guarantee to ensure the delivery of genetic resources to INTA and plans for benefit-sharing during the duration of the project.
Changes to natural resources (i.e., Guanaco) that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods	Medium/ Low	<p>The relevant activities of the project that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of the Guanaco will be implemented in accordance with the national guanaco management plan. The plan will be used as a guide for defining the scope of use of this species promoted by project activities. In addition, Resolutions No. 220/98 of the Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development of the Nation (SRNyDS) and No. 82/03 of SAyDS establish management guidelines governing the export activities, interprovincial transit, and federal marketing of products and byproducts of guanaco. Only the use and marketing of guanaco fiber from live animals is allowed. In addition, the Guanaco is listed in Appendix II of CITES. Appendix II includes species that although currently not threatened with extinction, may become so without trade controls.</p> <p>Regarding protected areas, and considering the natural distribution and movement of the wild guanacos, it is possible that these animals will be present on protected areas.</p>

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives:

17. Information regarding the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives Risks to the project were updated during the PPG as follows:

18. The project will work closely with the GEF initiative to *Support to the updating (2014-2020) NBSAP*, in particular regarding the integration and coordination of activities to mainstream biodiversity principles into public policies and facilitating the conservation and sustainable use of species such as guanacos nationwide. Argentina's National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) activities will also contribute to strengthening the national framework for ABS at the national and provincial levels, including complementarity of actions between ABS laws and policies and other relevant regulations such as the Fauna Conservation Law No. 22421, the Forest Law No. 26331, and CITES. In addition, the NBSAP will promote the development of a national integrated system of genetic resources that includes coordination, communication, and monitoring mechanisms for genetic resources. Because the MINAMB will act as Executing Agency for the NBSAP initiative and the project proposed herein, coordination and complementarity between the two projects will be facilitated.

19. The project will coordinate actions with the UNDP/GEF AR/15/54 (2015-2020) Project *Mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production practices of small producers to protect the biodiversity of high value conservation forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas, and Chaco* led by MINAMB. This recently approved project focuses on developing planning activities for the sustainable use of biodiversity (i.e., non-timber forest products) and strengthening value chains with social inclusion. Synergy between both projects will be established to exchange lessons learned regarding the strengthening of biodiversity management plans and the development of value-added biodiversity products.

20. Finally, the project will coordinate actions with the UNDP/GEF ARG/10/G49 project *Establishment of Incentives for Conservation of Globally Important Ecosystem Services*, which is currently under implementation. This project is testing mechanisms for payments for ecosystem services to ensure the protection of natural ecosystems in Argentina and the services provided. This project will complement these mechanisms through: a) the development of models for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, and b) the fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits between providers and users of genetic resources. The experiences with guanaco management and the use of genetic resources gained through this project will be useful for exchanging knowledge and lessons learned between both projects.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation

21. During the PPG phase, key stakeholders participated in a series of participatory forums to initiate this phase of the project. They included a local workshop that focused on information collection and validation, a project inception workshop, and smaller-scale consultations among the stakeholders. The workshops held during the PPG are described in detail in the following paragraphs.

Stakeholder Participation during Project Preparation

22. Workshop for information collection and validation: This workshop was held on October 28, 2014 in the city of Rawson, Chubut province, Argentina. The objectives of the workshop were the following: a) to interact with local groups to consolidate baseline information for the project and consultations with local experts; b) to define and describe the activities for each project output; c) to define the project budget, including the co-financing; and d) to update the PPG Work Plan. The participants of the local workshop during the PPG phase included staff from the Directorate of Wild Fauna and Flora of Chubut province, representatives from the Ministry of Territorial Development and Production Sectors of Chubut (MDTySP), and members of the PPG team.

23. PPG Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop took place in the city of Rawson, Chubut province, Argentina on December 17, 2014. The objectives of this workshop were the following: a) to help the PPG project team and other stakeholders reinforce their knowledge and take ownership of the project goals and objectives; b) to ensure the PPG project team and other stakeholders clearly understand the objective of the PPG phase as well as their roles to successfully carry out PPG activities; c) to reinforce the commitment and interest of the main stakeholders in the PPG phase (including potential project co-financiers); and d) to validate the PPG Work.

24. More than 15 people attended the workshop, including representatives from provincial governmental agencies, MDTySP, Directorate of Wild Flora and Fauna of Chubut (DFyFS), Ministry of Environment and Control of Sustainable Development of Chubut (MAYCDS), the General Directorate of Fisheries, staff from the GTCB of the MINAMB, and members of the PPG team. Other stakeholders who did not attend were later briefed on the project objectives and scope.

Stakeholder Participation Plan during Project Implementation

25. Objectives of the Stakeholder Participation Plan: The Stakeholder Participation Plan has the following objectives: a) to clearly identify the basic functions and responsibilities of the main project stakeholders; b) to ensure the stakeholders are fully apprised on progress and obstacles to project development and in turn harness the experience and skills of the stakeholders to better facilitate project actions; and c) to identify key moments within the project lifecycle during which stakeholder participation will take place. The ultimate objective of the Stakeholder Participation Plan is the long-term sustainability of project achievements based on transparency and effective participation.

26. During the PPG phase, consultations were conducted with key project stakeholders. In particular, meetings were held with authorities of the Chubut province, members of INTA's Working Group charged with corresponding research, MINAMB officials, groups of experts in camelid conservation, and research groups on camelids, among others.

27. In the Chubut province, there are several governmental bodies in charge of the conservation and preservation of the environment and, in particular, of biodiversity in the province. With this horizontal approach, representatives from several related agencies were convened to ensure the dissemination of the project throughout the province. In addition, meetings have been held with members of INTA's research group to request information about the duties and activities that are to be developed by Algenex Spain and Vrije Universiteit Brussel for the project.

Summary of stakeholder functions in project implementation:

Stakeholders	Description of stakeholders' roles during project implementation
MINAMB	MINAMB will coordinate activities with other stakeholders and is charged with developing and consolidating a new legal and political ABS framework at the national level based on the Nagoya Protocol. The agency will also be responsible for building institutional capacities and deploying resources for the implementation of the Protocol. Within MINAMNB, the Directorate of Wild Fauna will review and update the National Guanaco Management Plan for adaptation to new conditions. In addition, it will serve as co-financier of the project.

Stakeholders		Description of stakeholders' roles during project implementation
Provincial government of Chubut	Provincial government of Chubut	The provincial government of Chubut will have the necessary management tools to generate and strengthen the provincial regulatory framework in the field of access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. This will require collaboration and coordination of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries, the Undersecretariat of Forests and Parks, and the Undersecretariat of Livestock and Agriculture and their respective directorates. In addition, the provincial government will serve as co-financier of the project.
	DFyFS	DFyFS is a key stakeholder for the implementation of the project and for the consolidation of a provincial ABS framework. In addition, DFyFS will be strengthened through capacity building.
	SCTI	SCTI will play a key role in the coordination of policies in the scientific and innovation fields, both in defining and implementing strategies.
	MAyCDS	MAyCDS will provide political support at the provincial level to implement the project and mainstream its results. In addition, environmental policies will be coordinated with this agency as necessary.
	INTA	INTA will conduct research to test whether it is possible to develop VHH nano-antibodies from guanacos by comparing their structure and properties with those derived from llamas. INTA will work with Algenex Spain and the Vrije Universiteit Belgium in this effort. The benefits will be associated with access to the species and the information generated by the project related to the subject of research. In addition, it will serve as co-financier of the project.
	Algenex Spain	Algenex Spain has developed a transgenic mouse model that expresses anti-rotavirus VHH derived from llamas' milk. The effectiveness studies carried out in this model will serve to substantiate the concept of the development of a functional dairy product to prevent neonatal diarrhea using milk obtained from transgenic cows. Additionally, the IBES system will express VHHs of Group A rotavirus (RVA) and norovirus (NoV) that are obtained from guanaco genetic libraries to assess the quality of expression and the performance in comparison with that derived from llamas. In addition, it will serve as co-financier of the project.
	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Vrije Universiteit Brussel will facilitate access to knowledge and state-of-the-art technology on the development of VHH nano-antibodies, as Dr. Muyldermans, a researcher at this university, has discovered camelid nano-antibodies and has extensive experience in the matter. The laboratory of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel will sign an agreement for technical cooperation with INTA to study the functionality of VHH antibodies from guanacos. In addition, it will serve as co-financier of the project.
	Local communities and indigenous peoples	Local communities and indigenous populations will benefit from monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the negotiation of agreements between the users and providers of genetic resources from the Guanaco. Monetary benefits may include royalties and upfront payments and non-monetary benefits could include training on tools for the sustainable use of guanaco fibers, educational opportunities and conservation of biodiversity. Additionally, local communities and indigenous populations will benefit from training related to the implementation of ABS (e.g., processing access applications, negotiating ABS agreements, and monitoring and tracking to ensure compliance) and management tools for the sustainable use of guanaco fibers (shearing and herding).
	Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	In Chubut, there are several NGOs that focus on the protection and conservation of the fauna and flora, which will be called for consultation on their views on the actions needed for project implementation.
	CONADIBIO	CONADIBIO's role in the project will focus on the dissemination of activities related to the project to generate consensus, with a view to coordinating and implementing state policies associated with the project. The participation of nationally relevant stakeholders in the Subcommittee on Genetic Resources will serve as a basis to scale up the outcomes of this project to national level. It will also consolidate a meeting forum for technical advisers.

Stakeholders	Description of stakeholders' roles during project implementation
UNDP	UNDP Argentina will be the implementing agency for this project. It will provide guidance, technical assistance, management tools, knowledge, and expertise to institutions at national and regional level to help them in the implementation of the project. In addition, it will serve as co-financier of the project.

28. **Participation mechanisms:** Three key phases have been identified for project implementation in which stakeholders will effectively participate: planning, implementation and evaluation. **Project planning** will include annual meetings with key stakeholders from the national, provincial, and local governments; civil society; local communities (including members of the Project Executive Committee) during which annual goals will be set for each project component. These annual planning meetings will also be useful for specifying the activities to be funded through each source of co-financing. **Project implementation** will take place according to annual plans adopted by the Project Executive Committee, with participation by MINAMB, UNDP, INTA, and the Chubut province. In addition, both national and provincial governments will be direct beneficiaries of project activities, as strategic actions will be carried out. These actions include strengthening ABS-related policies and laws and the protection of guanacos and building capacities inspired by the pilot project on bioprospecting and progress in the research conducted with other project-related agencies and/or stakeholders. This will contribute in the long term to the conservation of guanacos and to strengthening the national ABS legal and political frameworks, thereby facilitating future efforts in bioprospecting while at the same time generating economic, social, and environmental benefits for the country. **Project evaluation** will be carried out annually with the participation of key stakeholders and will include actions at the end of each year of implementation and before defining the project annual plan for the following year. Furthermore, project mid-term and final evaluations will take place as a part of the project cycle. Given the independent nature of these evaluations, these would be key instances during the project's lifecycle during which stakeholders can express their opinions and concerns; evaluate whether project outcomes are being fulfilled; and, if necessary, propose corrective measures.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

29. This project will allow the development of a precise and transparent legal framework for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources in Argentina, the conservation of guanaco populations in Chubut province by mainstreaming principles for their conservation and sustainable use into production practices, and will facilitate the development and testing of an anti-diarrheal product based on guanaco VHH nano-antibodies, which take into account PIC, Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), and fair and equitable sharing of benefits. This will be done in a way that leads to monetary and non-monetary benefits to the national government, the Chubut provincial government, the private sector, and the local communities and indigenous communities from the Chubut province, with a distribution of those benefits that follows the provisions set out by Argentinian law and the Nagoya Protocol.

30. The equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits (e.g., VHH library for Guanacos, training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information, technology transfer derived from the use of guanaco genetic resources, and social recognition) will be agreed to by relevant stakeholders once an anti-diarrheal product is developed. In addition by project end, local communities and indigenous peoples in the Chubut province will have been trained in the ABS scheme and made aware of their rights to the knowledge related to genetic resources as well as the monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from their use, with particular focus on the genetic resources of the guanaco. Training activities will raise awareness of the benefits the farmers can derive from sustainable guanaco management, including mixed sheep-guanaco sustainable management. Private businesses and scientists will have been trained to generate awareness of the benefits associated with the development of new laws and policies regarding ABS.

31. Milk supplemented with the 3B2 and 2KD1 will constitute a treatment against the RVA-induced diarrhea and an anti-diarrheal product based on VHHs as a treatment to prevent diarrhea caused by rotavirus and/or norovirus will be available, with the potential of benefiting large numbers of infants in the Chubut province and in Argentina.

32. Because of its nature, the project is not gender-oriented. However, it will put in to practice equity criteria in contracts and benefit agreements.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

33. Within the GEF scenario, the project considers cost-effective elements to achieve the objective proposed. First, it builds on previous research on the development of genetic products working closely with the private sector, as well as on scientific progress in the use of genetic resources from llamas, which will reduce the investment required to promote the use of guanaco genetic resources and benefit-sharing through an optimized value chain. The development of an anti-diarrheal product through this project will consolidate the value chain and the sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from its use. Second, the project promotes a joint public-private initiative, which allows working in a coordinated and realistic manner for the development of new guidelines (MAT, PIC, and ABS), as well as capacity-building in national and provincial institutions, including the transfer of technology and knowledge with relation to ABS, which would have not happened in the short term without this GEF investment. Through clear agreements and updated and improved regulations, together with the dissemination of the Nagoya Protocol at the local, provincial, and national levels, the project will encourage further private investment in bioprospecting and will generate future benefits for local communities and ecosystems. Third, by strengthening the existing Provincial Guanaco Management Plan, the project will create an incentive for Chubut province authorities to make the necessary arrangements to derive monetary and non-monetary benefits from the use of guanaco genetic resources in the short term, thus providing new economic and environmental opportunities for local communities associated with the use and conservation of guanacos. This experience will also provide lessons learned and best practices for guanaco population management and genetic resource use, which may be replicated by other provinces with guanaco populations and will prove to be cost-effective in both the medium and long term.

34. In the “business as usual” scenario, the prevailing environment will be characterized by: a) slow progress in the development of an ABS regulatory framework both at the national and provincial levels, as well as low capacity among public officials to develop appropriate and effective procedures for permitting, licensing and managing agreements related to ABS; b) guanaco management plans without the tools for mainstreaming guanaco conservation and its sustainable use into production practices; c) lack of incentives (monetary and non-monetary benefits) from the use of guanaco genetic products and their derivatives that will encourage local communities and producers to adopt biodiversity-friendly practices that will contribute to the conservation of guanacos and their habitat; and d) presence of a weak public-private institutional framework that allows only slow scientific development and discourages investment for the development of genetic products and their derivatives.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

35. Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be carried out according to the procedures established by UNDP and GEF, to be provided by the project team and UNDP- Country Office (CO), with the support of the UNDP/GEF Regional Service Centre (RSC), Panama City. The Project’s Strategic Results Framework provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation, together with the pertinent means of verification. The M&E Plan includes the inception report, analysis of project implementation, reports on quarterly and annual analysis, mid-term and final evaluations, and audits. The following sections describe the main components of the M&E Plan and the indicative cost estimates related to follow-up and evaluation. The project’s M&E Plan will be presented and adopted in the Project Inception Report, after a group discussion of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff and M&E responsibilities.

Project Start-up Phase

36. A Project Inception Workshop (PIW) will be held within the first three (3) months after project start-up, with the participation of the full project team, counterparts, financing partners, officials from UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF RSC, and UNDP-GEF HQs, as pertinent. An essential objective of this PIW will be to help the project team understand and take on ownership of the project’s goals and objectives, and fine-tune the preparation of the first annual work plan based on the Project Results Framework. The above will include a revision of the results framework (indicators, means of verification and assumptions), providing additional details, as necessary, and based on this exercise, completion of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), including accurate, measurable indicators, consistent with expected project outcomes.

37. Furthermore, the purpose and objective of the PIW will be as follows: a) introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF team that will support project implementation, namely, responsible staff at the CO and RSC; b) Details of the functions, support services and supplementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RSC staff with regard to the project team; c)

provide an overview of UNDP-GEF reports and M & E requirements, particularly emphasizing annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documents, the Annual Project Report (APR / PIR), as well as the mid-term review and final evaluation. The PIW will also provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP budget planning with regard to the project, budget revisions – including provisions for an annual audit- and mandatory budget amendments.

38. The PIW will also give an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including report and communication lines and conflict settlement mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for project personnel and decision-making structures will be discussed, as necessary, with a view to clarifying the responsibilities of each party during project implementation. The Inception Workshop Report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize several agreements and plans decided upon during the meeting (see below).

Monitoring responsibilities and activities

39. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project's management in consultation with the project implementing partners and the representatives of stakeholders, and will be included in the Project Inception Report. The above schedule will include project follow-up and evaluation activities.

40. Daily progress supervision of project implementation will be the responsibility of the TPC. TPC will report to UNDP-CO any delays or difficulties encountered during project implementation so that appropriate support can be provided or corrective measures can be timely adopted. The TPC will fine-tune project progress and performance/impact indicators, in consultation with the full project team at the PIW, with the support of UNDP-CO and the assistance of UNDP-GEF RSC. The specific objectives for progress indicators during the first year, as well as the means of verification, will be developed at this workshop. They will be used to assess whether implementation is moving ahead at the foreseen pace and in the proper direction. Objectives and indicators for forthcoming years will be defined annually as a part of the internal evaluation and planning processes carried out by the project team. Impact indicator measurement related to global benefits will be developed in agreement with the schedules defined through specific studies, which will be a part of project activities.

41. Periodic monitoring of progress in project implementation will be performed by UNDP-CO, by holding quarterly meetings with the Project implementation team, or more frequently if deemed necessary. This will allow the parties to take stock of activities and solve project-related problems in a timely manner to ensure timely implementation of project activities. UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RSC, in any event, will carry out annual visits to the project field sites, or more often based on an agreement on the agenda as put forward in the Inception Report and project AOPs to evaluate project progress first-hand. Any other Executive Committee member participate in these trips, as decided by the Executive Committee. A report on field visits will be prepared by UNDP-CO and sent out to all Executive Committee members and UNDP-GEF within a month after the field visit has taken place.

42. Annual follow-up will be performed through Executive Committee meetings. This is the highest political level meeting of the parties directly involved in project implementation. The project will be subject to revision by the Executive Committee at least once a year. The first meeting will be held after the inception workshop. The project proponent will prepare an APR/PIR and will submit it to UNDP-CO and the regional UNDP-GEF office, at least two weeks before the Steering Committee meeting for its review and comments.

43. The TPC will submit the APR/PIR to the Steering Committee, highlighting policy issues and the recommendations to be decided upon by the Committee members. The TPC will also report to the participants on any agreement reached with stakeholders during the APR/PIR preparation on how to solve operations-related problems. Independent reviews of each project component can also be performed if necessary. The Executive Committee has the authority to suspend disbursements if the project performance benchmarks are not met. Such benchmarks will be outlined by the PIW, based on the implementation rates and qualitative assessments on the degree of output achievement.

44. Final review of the Executive Committee will be held during the last month of project operations. TPC is responsible for preparing the Final Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RSC. A draft will be prepared at least two months before the Executive Committee meeting to allow its review, and will serve as a basis for discussions at the Executive Committee meeting. The final opinion of the Executive Committee will take into account project implementation as a whole, paying special attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and whether it has contributed to the broader environmental goal. It will decide whether actions are still necessary,

particularly with regard to project outcome sustainability, and will act as a vehicle through which lessons learnt may be seized to nurture other projects.

Project Monitoring Report

45. The TPC, together with the enlarged UNDP-GEF team, will be charged with preparing and submitting the following mandatory reports as part of the follow-up process.

46. A **Project Inception Report** (PIR) will be prepared immediately after the PIW. It will include a detailed Annual Work Plan for the first year, divided into quarters, and depicting the activities and progress indicators, which will guide the first year of project implementation. This work plan will include dates for specific field visits, and support missions by UNDP-CO or RSC or consultants, as well as the dates for meetings of the bodies in charge of making project-related decisions. The PIR report will also include a detailed project budget for the first full year, prepared on the basis of the annual work plan, and including follow-up and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance for the 12-month period. The PIR will moreover include a more detailed narrative on the institutional functions, responsibilities, coordination actions, and feedback mechanisms of project partners. Furthermore, a section will refer to progress made so far on the establishment of the project and start-up activities, as well as an update of changing external conditions affecting project implementation. Once the PIR has been completed, it will be sent out to counterparts that will have a month to provide comments or pose questions. UNDP-CO and UNDP-FMAM RSC will review the PIR before it is circulated.

47. In light of the similarities between APR/PIR (Project Inception Report) and the PIR (Project Implementation Review), UNDP-GEF has prepared a harmonized format for fulfilling both the following requirements:

48. The **Annual Performance Report** (APR / PIR) is a UNDP requirement and a part of the core supervision by UNDP-CO, and project follow-up and management. It is a CO self-assessment report for project management and provides inputs for the report submission process of country offices, and the Results-oriented Annual Reporting, as well as a key input for the PB Revision. An APR / PIR is prepared on an annual basis before the PB Revision, to reflect progress achieved in fulfillment of the project's annual work plan and to evaluate project performance in contributing to foreseen outcomes, through outputs and partnerships/co-ops. The APR/PIR format is flexible but must include the following sections: a) Project risks, problems and adaptive management; b) Project progress with regard to indicators and pre-defined objectives; c) Outcome performance; and d) Lessons learnt/ best practices.

49. The **Project Implementation Review (PIR)** is an annual follow-up process provided for by GEF. It has become an essential management and surveillance tool for project managers, and is the main vehicle for drawing lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been in place for a year, a PIR must be completed by the Country Office, together with the project's management. The PIR can be prepared at any time during the project and must be discussed at the Project's Executive Committee meeting so that it results in a PIR agreed by the project, the implementing partner, UNDP-CO, and RSC –Panama. Individual PIRs are collected, reviewed, and analyzed by RSC before they are sent to the focal area groups at UNDP-GEF HQs.

50. Every three months, the project team will provide to the local UNDP-CO and to UNDP-GEF RSC, Quarterly Progress Reports describing the main changes in project progress. Progress made will be supervised on the UNDP Management Platform the risks will be periodically updated in ATLAS, based on the initial risk analysis.

51. **Specific thematic reports** focused on specific topics or fields of action will be prepared by the Project team when requested by UNDP, UNDP-GEF, or the implementing partner. The request for a Thematic Report will be sent by UNDP in writing to the project team, clearly stating the topic or activities to be reported on. These reports can be used as a good exercise of lessons learnt, specific supervision of key areas, or as problem-solving exercise to evaluate and overcome any obstacles or difficulties encountered. UNDP is asked to keep their requests for Thematic Reports to a minimum amount, and when they are deemed necessary, a reasonable time will be allowed for preparation of the report by the project team.

52. The **Project's Final Report** will be prepared by the Project team during the last three (3) months of project implementation. This overarching report will summarize all project activities, achievements and outcomes; lessons learnt; fulfilled or unfulfilled objectives; implemented structures and systems; etc. and will be the final statement on project activities during its useful life. It will also put forward recommendations for any other measure that may be necessary to guarantee the sustainability and replicability of project activities.

53. The **Technical Reports** are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specialties within the overall Project. As a part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a list of technical reports expected from the key fields of activity during the project's implementation, and the tentative deadlines for such reports. When necessary, the list of reports will be reviewed and updated, and included then in the APR / PIR. The Technical Reports can also be prepared by external consultants and must include comprehensive, specialized analysis of the research areas, clearly defined within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, in any case, a substantive Project contribution to specific areas, and will be used in initiatives to disseminate relevant information and the best practices at the local, national, and international levels.

54. **Project Publications** will be a key method for setting forth and disseminating project outcomes and achievements. These publications may be scientific or informative documents on the project's activities and achievements in the way of articles in magazines or multimedia publications, and they may be based on technical reports, according to the relevance and scientific value of the reports, or they may be summaries or compilations of a series of technical reports and other research work. The project team will determine whether any of the Technical Reports deserve to be officially published and –in consultation with UNDP, the Government of Argentina, and other stakeholder groups- will plan and produce these publications in a consistent and recognizable fashion. Project resources must be defined and allocated to these activities as pertinent and in line with the project budget.

Independent Evaluations

55. The Project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

56. An independent **Mid-Term Review** will be performed half-way through the project. This mid-term review will determine whether progress is being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify the need for correcting the course of action, if necessary. It will focus on efficacy, efficiency, and timeliness in project implementation; and will highlight matters requiring decisions and actions; and will speak to the initial lessons learnt from project design, implementation, and management. The outcomes of this review will be included into the second half of the project as recommendations to improve project implementation. The organization, terms of reference and the exact timing of the mid-term review will be decided upon, prior consultation among the parties to the project document. The TORs for this mid-term review will be prepared by UNDP-CO, based on guidance received from UNDP-GEF RSC. Evaluation outcomes will be uploaded into UNDP corporate systems, particularly the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

57. An independent **Final Evaluation** will take place three months before the final Executive Committee meeting, and will focus on the same topics as the mid-term review. The final evaluation will also analyze the impact and sustainability of outcomes, including the project's contribution to capacity-building and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations on follow-up activities and request a reply from Management that should be included in PIMS and the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). The TORs for this evaluation will be prepared in close collaboration with PEU, MINAMB, and UNDP-CO, based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF RSC.

Changes in the rate of exchange and anticipation of changes in local rates of exchange

58. Potential changes in local rates of exchange due to differences in rates can increase or diminish the value in dollars (USD) of each deposit, pursuant to Chapter 5, Article 5.04 of the UNDP Financial Manual. Adjustments will be made via the budget revision, and previously informed to the steering committee members.

59. On a quarterly basis, UNDP, together with the Project Director, will carry out an analysis of how much can be covered with the available budget and available project funds (as a result of potential variations in the rates of exchange) with a view to adjusting work plans. Any necessary amendments will be made through a project revision, in agreement with the Executive Committee members

Audit Clause

60. According to UNDP general corporate audit regulations, internal and external audits will be carried out individually by each responsible party, and the costs will be borne by the project. The audit will be performed pursuant to UNDP financial audit rules, regulations and policies. The Government of Argentina will provide the Resident Representative with periodic, certified financial statements, and with an annual audit of such financial statements regarding the status of

UNDP funds (including GEF funds) as per the procedures established in the Programming and Finance rules and regulations.

61. The Project will be subject to an audit according to the annual programme established by UNDP, and will be audited at least once during its implementation. This audit must be carried out between the months of January and March, so the reports are ready before 30 April. When UNDP decides so, the audit may start in the month of October based on a preliminary Combined Delivery Report, so the auditors can analyze the different aspects of internal control and management, including the evaluation on how the implementation of the previous audit recommendations is faring. The exercise will be completed with the final CDRs and the issuance of a Final Report to be submitted by 30 April (with an opinion on the financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December of the audited year).

62. The Project Budget must foresee the necessary resources for an institution or audit firm to carry out the audit. Fulfillment of audit recommendations will be the responsibility of the project management and will be monitored by UNDP and SECIN.

63. Additionally, spot checks will be performed, on documents randomly selected to evaluate procurement procedures, internal control soundness, and accuracy of the financial records.

64. Audits of the government Implementing Partners should be carried out preferably by the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), or private entities, encompassing not only an analysis of financial records, legal and accounting aspects of the actions foreseen in project implementation, but also an appraisal of management in terms of outcomes according to the objectives and goals defined in the project’s design. In this regard, and especially when the project has international financing, it is recommended that the General Auditor’s Office at the national level and the Court of Auditors at provincial level carry out such audit.

65. Should a project assessment be requested, it will be necessary to justify it and propose a date for such assessment. A project assessment is only required when the partners’ protocols set forth such a requirement, for instance, in the case of GEF. However, a project assessment may be requested given the complexity or the innovative aspects of a project.

Dissemination of lessons learnt and knowledge

66. Project outcomes will be disseminated within and outside the project’s area of intervention, through a series of existing networks and fora for exchange of information. Furthermore, the project will participate, when appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized by high-level staff working in projects sharing common traits. UNDP-GEF RSC has established an electronic platform for exchanging lessons learnt among those responsible for the project. The project will identify and participate, as pertinent and appropriate, in scientific networks and/or in any other policy-based network which can be beneficial for the project’s implementation, besides the lessons learnt. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learnt which can be beneficial for the design and implementation of similar projects in the future. Identifying and analyzing lessons learnt is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the main project contributions is a requirement to be delivered every twelve (12) months. UNDP-GEF shall provide a format and help the project team in classifying into categories, documenting and submitting reports on lessons learnt. Specifically, the project will ensure coordination so as to avoid overlapping, share best practices, and generate knowledge outputs on best practices.

M&E work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget USD	Time frame
Inception Workshop (IW)	NPC TPC UNDP	7,000	Within the first two months after project start-up, at MINAMB headquarters.
Inception Report	TPC, Project Team	0	Immediately after IW
On-field impact monitoring including visits to field sites	TPC	0	Continuously
Quarterly progress reports	TPC, Project Team	0	Quarterly
APR and PIR	TPC, Project Team UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF	0	Annually
Project Board Meetings	NPC TPC	375	Once a year
Advisory Committee	NPC	1,125	Three times a year

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget USD	Time frame
	TPC		
Tripartite Committee Reviews	GEF Focal Point UNDP Country Office Project Team	0	Annually
Technical reports	TPC EC	0	As necessary
Audit	UNDP Country Office	8,000	Annually
Mid-term Evaluation	Project Team UNDP Country Office RCU UNDP/GEF Evaluation Team	27,000	Half way through the project
Lessons learned	CTP	0	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP-CO
Final Evaluation	Project Team UNDP Country Office RCU UNDP/GEF Evaluation Team	37,000	Upon project completion
Informe Final del Proyecto	CTP	0	Al menos un mes antes de concluir el proyecto
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST (*excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses)		80,500	


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
DIANA CELIA VEGA	DIRECTOR SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	APRIL 29, 2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.		May 11, 2016	Santiago Carrizosa - EBD Senior Technical Advisor	+507 302-4510	santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

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

Project: Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in Argentina
Objective: To contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by strengthening the national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework and facilitating access to genetic resources of guanacos for the development of an anti-diarrheal treatment.
GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity
Focal Area Objectives: BD-4: Build capacity on Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS).
GEF Agency: UNDP
Implementation Partners: MINAMB, INTA, and Chubut Province

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective: To contribute to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by strengthening the national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework and facilitating access to genetic resources of guanacos for the development of an anti-diarrheal treatment.	Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the Chamber of Deputies Argentina	- The Nagoya Protocol has not been ratified	- The Nagoya Protocol is ratified	- Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina	- There is political will to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and update/develop ABS-related legislation at the national and provincial levels
	Number of new administrative rules of ABS at the national and provincial levels	- National rules: Zero (0) - Provincial rules: Zero (0)	- National rules: One (1): Updated Resolution 226/10 - Provincial rules: Provincial legislation regarding ABS, PIC, and MAT	- Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina - Official Gazette of the Chubut Province - Annual report of the GTCB of the MINAMB	
	Monetary and non-monetary benefits received by the national and provincial governments, the private sector, and local communities derived from commercialization of guanaco genetic resources	- Monetary: a) National Government: \$0; b) Provincial Government: \$0; c) Private sector: \$0; d) Local communities: \$0 - Non-monetary: a) National Government: there are no non-monetary benefits; b) Provincial Government: there are no non-monetary benefits; c) Private sector: there are	- Monetary*: a) National Government: \$X; b) Provincial Government: \$X; c) Private sector: \$X; d) Local communities: \$X - Non-monetary**: VHH library for Guanacos a) National Government: VHH library for Guanacos; training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information; technology	- Negotiated agreements for monetary and non-monetary benefits	- There is functional similarity between VHHs from guanacos and llamas - Products derived from guanaco genetic resources are developed - There is a market for guanaco genetic-based products

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
		no non-monetary benefits; d) Local communities: there are no non-monetary benefits	transfer b) Provincial Government: training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information c) Private sector: VHH library for Guanacos; training related to genetic resources; access to scientific information d) Local communities: training related to genetic resources; social recognition; access to scientific information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of guanacos *Targets will be determined when the product is developed and in accordance with national and provincial ABS law. **Targets will be updated during the first six months of project implementation		
Outcome1: Strengthening the national ABS framework and building capacity to facilitate	National regulations for the protection of traditional knowledge	- None	- One (1) National Resolution for the protection of traditional knowledge	- Official gazette - Drafts of the National Resolution for the protection of traditional knowledge	- There is political will for protection of traditional knowledge within the national ABS framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.	Capacity of MINAMB and the environmental authority of Chubut Province on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing measured with UNDP's ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINAMB: 50% (33/66)* - Environmental authority of Chubut Province: 23% (15/66)* <p>* Refer to Annex 8.5 of the Project Document for the complete analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINAMB: 85% (56/66) - Environmental authority of Chubut Province: 58% (38/66) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP's ABS Capacity Development Scorecard updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff apply their new knowledge and abilities in a satisfactory manner - There is stability in the human resources within the institution that benefits from the capacity development activities
	Percentage of population of researchers, local communities, indigenous peoples, and relevant industry targeted by the campaign is aware of the national law and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Nagoya Protocol provisions related to ABS and traditional knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X % <p>(The baseline will be determined during the first six months of project implementation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 60%. This target will be reviewed as soon as the baseline has been estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness survey updates 	
<p><u>Outputs:</u></p> <p>1.1. Increased political support and knowledge by the Argentinean Congress related to the potential scientific, technological, and socioeconomic benefits for the country from ratification of the Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>1.2. Draft proposals for a national ABS framework includes the protection of traditional knowledge and ABS regulations and administrative procedures of the Chubut province</p> <p>1.3. 200 staff from the National or Federal Competent Authority (NCA), institutions within the Chubut province and local communities trained in ABS rules and procedures, community protocols, and traditional registries including negotiation of ABS agreements and monitoring of bioprospecting projects</p> <p>1.4. Training programme and modules on bioprospecting, value chains, marketing, business planning, codes of conduct, and research procedures community protocols/ traditional knowledge registries developed and made available to relevant federal and state institutions</p> <p>1.5. Integrated national information system for ABS projects on genetic resources and traditional knowledge linked to designated checkpoints</p> <p>1.6. Campaign to raise awareness about the ABS law, the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, and the scientific, technological, and socioeconomic benefits targeting researchers, local communities / indigenous peoples, industry, and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>1.7. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) assessment surveys targeting specific groups (e.g., researchers, local communities / indigenous peoples,</p>					

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
industry, and relevant stakeholders) that may use or benefit from current or emerging ABS transactions are carried out to assess enhanced awareness about national ABS law, the CBD, and the Nagoya Protocol.					
Outcome 2: Contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources derived from the guanaco population	Change in the number of infringements related to illegal hunting in productive landscapes of the province of Chubut	- 25 infringements / 81 guanacos confiscated/killed	- 19 infringements / 61 guanacos confiscated/killed (reduction by 25%)	- Physical evidence in the field (pictures, notes, etc.) - Official records - Annual Report of the Department of Wildlife of the Province of Chubut	- Control and patrolling are optimal - Stable regional economic conditions
	Number of guanacos in the province of Chubut	- 200,000 individuals (size of population based on science-based estimates; baseline will be confirmed during the first 6 months of project implementation)	- \geq 200,000 individuals	- Field notes and reports - Annual Report of the Department of Wildlife of the Province of Chubut	- Local producers are motivated to implement biodiversity friendly practices - Sampling efforts are optimal
	Capacity of local communities who reside in the production landscapes of the Chubut province to mainstream principles for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos into production practices as measured by the UNDP's capacity development scorecard	- 49% (21/43)* * Refer to Annex 8.5 of the Project Documents for the complete analysis	- 70% (30/43)	- Capacity Development Scorecard updates	- Will exists among local of local communities and indigenous peoples to mainstream principles for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos into production practices
<u>Outputs:</u> 2.1. National and provincial management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos between 2013 and 2018 strengthened 2.2. Management tools protocol for the shearing and herding of guanacos improves the quality of life for local communities and contributes to the conservation of guanacos and their habitat 2.3. Survey protocol for the study of the sanitary status of the guanaco population in Chubut province contributes to its conservation					
Outcome 3: Pilot project uses genetic	Number of ABS agreements negotiated	- Zero (0)	- One (1)	- Signed ABS agreement	- Will among the parties to achiever

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
resources from guanacos to develop an anti-diarrheal product and demonstrates Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), including fair and equitable sharing of benefits.	between INTA and the Province of Chubut.				PIC and MAT within the ABS framework – The negotiating framework is consolidated through a win-win situation
	Number of products derived from guanaco genetic resources	– Zero (0)	– One (1): Anti-diarrheal product based on VHH as a treatment to prevent diarrhea caused by rotavirus and/or norovirus (model antigens)	– Scientific publications – Research reports – Patents	– There is functional similarity between VHHs from guanacos and llamas
	Number of technology transfer agreements signed between INTA and Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) within the framework of research on guanaco genetic resources	– Zero (0)	– One (1): Transfer of technology (hardware, software, and know-how) from the VUB to INTA	– Signed technology transfer agreement – Sharing benefits documents	– Will among the parties – Progress in research and the use of guanaco VHHs drives willingness to share benefits
<u>Outputs:</u> 3.1. Monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and their derivatives of guanacos are agreed to by INTA and government representatives of the Chubut province 3.2. Structural, biochemical, and functional properties of VHH nano-antibodies (nAb) from guanacos identified and compared with the properties of llamas 3.3. Pre-clinical studies using VHH expressed in <i>baculovirus</i> or <i>E. coli</i> to supplement the milk diet as a preventive strategy for diarrhea caused by RVA and/or norovirus					

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).

No comments were received from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Responses to the GEF Sec Review at CEO Endorsement Request

Comment	Responses
<p>5-5-16 8. It is not clear how the project will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. There is reference to ".....access to scientific information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of guanacos". What about investing in the conservation of the species and their habitat?</p>	<p>The project will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through Component 2, which includes the conservation of the guanaco population and its habitat in the Chubut Province of the Argentinean Patagonian steppe through the following three main initiatives: First, the Provincial Guanaco Management Plan and the National Guanaco Management Plan will be strengthened through the following means: a) establishing links between the guanaco management plans and territorial management plans at the local, province, and national levels; b) establishing multi-scale coordination mechanisms between national-, provincial-, and local-level conservation and development initiatives with the guanaco management plans; c) developing tools to effectively involve local- and province-level stakeholders in guanaco management plan implementation; d) strengthening monitoring and control mechanisms (i.e., patrolling, means of enforcement, and reporting of infractions and setting penalties) to reduce illegal hunting activities and other threats to guanacos; and e) developing a proposal for regulatory and institutional reforms for the implementation of the management plans. Second, animal management tools will be implemented for the conservation of guanacos and their habitat, while improving the quality of life for local communities. Efforts will focus on developing low-impact animal herding and shearing techniques aimed at raising awareness among and training local stakeholders in the use of protocols to minimize the negative impacts on the animals and their habitat, and optimizing their use by local communities. And third, a guanaco survey protocol will be developed to study the sanitary status of the guanaco population in the Chubut province that will assess the sanitary conditions of individuals and the implications of potential sanitary issues for the conservation and sustainable use of the guanaco population. To assess the project's contribution to the conservation of the guanaco population, two impact indicators have been included in the results framework: a) 25% decrease in the number of infringements related to illegal hunting of guanacos in the productive landscapes of the Chubut province; and b) Number of guanacos in the province of Chubut remains stable or increases: $\geq 200,000$ individuals.</p> <p>Through these actions, the project will also contribute to the conservation of critical guanaco habitat, consisting of arid and semi-arid shrublands and grasslands that include species of <i>Acantholippia</i>, <i>Benthamiella</i>, <i>Nassauvia</i>, and <i>Verbena</i> genera; two endemic species of the genus <i>Prosopis</i>; one species of <i>Larrea</i>; and species of the genera <i>Lycium</i> and <i>Schinus</i>. Additionally, the guanaco's natural habitat is home to a variety of animals including the Darwin's iguana (<i>Diplolaemus darwini</i>), Patagonian gecko (<i>Homonata darwini</i>), lesser rhea (<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i>), Patagonian tinamou (<i>Tinamotis ingoufi</i>), grey eagle-buzzard (<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>), peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), band-winged nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>), lesser canastero (<i>Asthenes pyrrholeuca</i>), Patagonia mockingbird (<i>Mimus patagonicus</i>), Patagonian yellow-finch (<i>Sicalis lebruni</i>), mara (<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>), chinchilla (<i>Lagidium viscacia</i>), Patagonian weasel (<i>Lyncodon patagonicus</i>), Patagonian opossum (<i>Lestodelphis halli</i>), Patagonian skunk (<i>Conepatus humboldti</i>), puma (<i>Felis concolor</i>), and the South American grey fox (<i>Dusicyon griseus</i>). These and other species of global significance will benefit from the project.</p>
<p>5-5-16 21. No. The TTs were not included.</p>	<p>This is a GEF-5 project and TTs are not mandatory for GEF-5 projects.</p>

<p>5-5-16 26. Please check the Total Project Cost in Table B. It says \$908,904. The sum of the values in the table gives us</p>	<p>The Total Project Cost in Table B was checked as suggested and the original value of \$908,904 is correct.</p>
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ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁵

A. 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/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
1. Base line preparation activities (consultants and professional services)	41,000	20,000	21,000
2. Project document formulation activities	5,500	2,500	3,000
3. Field activities with provinces	3,500	3,000	500
Total	50,000	25,500	24,500

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

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

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.