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APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium Size Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund AND NPIF

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: A bottom-up approach to ABS: Community level capacity development for successful engagement in ABS value chains in Cameroon (<i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i>)			
Country:	Cameroon	GEF Project ID:	5796
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5387
Other Executing Partner:	MINEPDED – ERUDEF	Submission Date:	May 24, 2016
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of Parent Program:	NA	Agency Fee (\$):	85,500

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
BD-4	NPIF	400,000	772,727
BD-4	GEFTF	500,000	927,273
Total Project Cost		900,000	1,700,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To ensure that the local community participates successfully in ABS-compliant value chains (related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whiteii*).

Project Component	Grant Type ¹	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
Facilitating the engagement of ILCs in ABS value chains and strengthening their capacity on ABS	TA	1.1 Increased capacity of the local community to engage with and benefit from ABS agreements in ABS value chains for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> 1.2 PIC and MAT models articulate communities' needs, rights and concerns relating to the conservation, use and access to natural resources, including GRs and TK 1.3 Sustainable management practices established and applied where <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whiteii</i> are harvested as part of the ABS value chain.	Output 1.1.1: Training program for representatives from the local community. Output 1.1.2 Practical awareness building and communication tools are developed Output 1.1.3. Lessons on methodology and the transformation process shared with ILC representatives Output 1.1.4 Intellectual Property Rights introduced to ABS stakeholders in the local community Output 1.2.1 Dialogues organized between the local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK Output 1.2.2 GRs and aTK of communities for <i>Mondia whitei</i> are articulated through a community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach Output 1.2.3 MAT for <i>Mondia whitei</i> and PIC for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> are agreed upon upon (MAT for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> is already signed) Output 1.3.1 Community-based management plans for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> are in place.	NPIF	363,637	686,800
2. Integrating lessons learned into national laws and/or implementation	TA	2.1 Customary laws and policy proposals incorporate customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target	Output 2.1.1 ABS laws and policy proposals incorporate customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target ABS compliant value chains	GEFTF	454,545	858,585

¹ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

Project Component	Grant Type ¹	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
n processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation		ABS-compliant value chains for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> are disseminated and inform law making and implementation processes as part of harmonizing customary laws and good practices with the national ABS policy. 2.2 A national system to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs is developed based on the relevant lessons arising from the target value chains 2.3 Good practices of ILC engagement in ABS-compliant <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> value chains are available nationally, regionally and globally.	Output 2.1.2 At least 50 representatives of the Ministry of Environment (in its capacity as the CNA) and other relevant government institutions are trained on the Community's rights to GRs, aTK and their involvement in the ABS process Output 2.2.1. A National mechanism to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs is established Output 2.3.1. Lessons learned are disseminated Output 2.3.2 Regional-level dialogues on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation.			
Subtotal					818,182	1,545,385
Project Management Cost (PMC) ²				GEFTF NPIF	45,455 36,363	68,688 85,927
Total Project Cost					900,000	1,700,000

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Government	MINEPDED	In-Kind	800,000
		Cash	400,000
NGO	ERUDEF	In-Kind	100,000
		Cash	400,000
Total Financing			1,700,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$ (a)	Agency Fee (\$ (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	NPIF	Biodiversity	Cameroon	400,000	38,000	438,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Global	500,000	47,500	547,500
Total Grant Resources				900,000	85,500	985,500

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultant	71,591	135,227.26	206,818.26
National/Local Consultants	263,864	498,409.16	762,273.16
TOTAL	335,455	633,636.42	969,091.42

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No.

² To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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

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.:

N/A (no change)

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

N/A (no changes)

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

N/A (no changes)

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

The French company V. Mane Fils S. A. is researching the potential value of *Echinops giganteus* for its use in the fragrance and flavor sectors. First trials were conducted in 1999. Extraction and analysis, based on a first batch of samples, has been ongoing since 2012. In parallel, the local provider community (Magha-Bamumbu) and a local NGO (ERuDeF) are being assisted by the French NGO Man & Nature in sustainable production of the raw material and sustainable management of the resource.

A pre-PIC (Prior Informed Consent) was signed in 2012 between the local community, ERuDeF and V. Mane Fils S.A. The ABS Initiative has supported the dialogue and negotiation between the parties of a first ABS agreement between the Cameroonian government and the user company to cover the research and commercialization phase (MAT signed in April 2015). This experience with *Echinops giganteus* that has been gained in the baseline situation provides a good foundation to explore the ABS-potential of other plants such as *Mondia whitei* and to build local capacity to engage in meaningful negotiations (PIC, MAT).

In the next three years French company V. Mane Fils S. A is going to finalized and capitalized the results of studies on ethnobotanical investigations in the above villages to determine the availability and distribution of *Mondia w.* and to determine the production potential of this plant in the different villages. The results will be used for any future exploitation and purchase of *Mondia w.* It is expected that from the survey, three villages (Folip, Besali or Bangang) around Tofala can be potential sites for future implementation of the *Mondia w.* project. Lewoh – Lebang villages can be selected because of the indigenous knowledge in the area.

The initial negotiation of the ABS agreement was complicated by the absence of national ABS legislation in Cameroon. The dialogue and negotiations around the *Echinops giganteus* value chain are, therefore, seen as a pilot for Cameroon that will inform the development of the national ABS framework. The ABS Initiative has also supporting the consultations for an interim decree which will regulate access to GR and aTK while the law is being drafted. While the ABS Initiative is supporting the dialogue between actors and negotiations between the user and the Cameroonian Government, there is a lack of means and capacity to properly address the involvement of the local community beyond actual participation in meetings. ERuDeF is currently supporting the community in building up the value chain (inventory, sustainable harvest and production practices) through a project with Man & Nature but lacks the continued funding and capacity to address specific ABS-related issues with the community. During the time-span of the proposed GEF investment (2015-2018), the baseline scenario consists of the following foundational initiatives estimated at \$1,156,708.

- Initiatives to strengthen national capacity to enable ABS frameworks (\$300,000).
- Initiatives to enable conservation of *Echinops giganteus* through the implementation of community protocols which will include a species sustainable use plan (\$300,000). The community protocol will have as its main objectives to: (i) conserve *Echinops giganteus* populations and their habitats in line with harvesting regimes and ethno-botanical

monitoring techniques; (ii) promote sustainable use of the species in support of rural livelihoods; and (iii) raise awareness amongst all concerned stakeholders about the biological and socio-economic importance of the target species.

- Bioprospecting research aimed at developing new cosmetic products will continue in conjunction with V. Mane Fils S. A. (\$500,000). V. Mane Fils is aware that *Echinops giganteus* possesses biochemical properties that are potential sources of natural ingredients for novel products in the cosmetics industry. The baseline project activities will be to: (i) provide support for the biochemical and toxicological comparisons of *Echinops giganteus*; (ii) provide support for the implementation of the ABS partnership agreement developed in May 2014 with participating ILCs; (iii) facilitate the training of ILCs, government counter-parts, and technical staff for the development of community protocols; and (iv) support research for the evaluation of the efficacy of naturally occurring compounds in *Echinops giganteus* as ingredients in the cosmetics industry.
- SGP Grant Project - CMR/SGP/OP5/Y4/CORE/BD/14/02: Support for the development of biodiversity of Mount Bamboutos focus on the implementation of the principle of access and Benefit Sharing in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*), for one year and half (2015-2016). The project has three specific objectives:
 - 1) Building capacity and train indigenous institutions on the management of *Echinops giganteus* and forest landscape restoration Magha-Bamumbu;
 - 2) Formalize the commitments of the Nagoya Protocol by signing the PIC (Consent Given prior knowledge of Cause) and MAT (Agreed Terms of a Common Agreement) for resource commercialization stage;
 - 3) Create awareness tools based on the experiences on *Echinops giganteus* in Cameroon.
- Local communities have been involved in research conducted by ERuDeF and Dschang University in 2014 and 2015 in collaboration with the French NGO Man & Nature on spatial distribution, uses and potential production at site level for sustainable use of the resource of *Mondia whitei*
- An interim decree has now been approved (Decree No. 2014/ 262 of 22 July 2014) in order to regulate ABS until a permanent legal framework can be enacted.

Despite the importance of the baseline initiatives described above, the successful participation of selected indigenous and local communities in Cameroon in ABS-compliant value chains remains uncertain. The necessary capacities to negotiate PIC (Prior Informed Consent) and MAT (Mutually Agreed Terms) procedures is limited. Under a business as usual scenario, the existing investments in the *Echinops giganteus* value chain will not comprehensively address the consultation needs of ILCs in relation to the requirements of the available PIC and MAT procedures, nor will the existing investments be exploring value chains associated with other plants, such as *Mondia whitei*. The proposed long-term solution is to facilitate the effective participation of ILCs in ABS-compliant value chains related to both *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with these communities through PIC and MAT models. In addition, the project will deliver good ABS practices of ILC engagement that are incorporated into national legislation, while ultimately ensuring the sustainable use, conservation and harvesting of biological species used to develop products. There are two main barriers preventing the realization of the proposed long-term solution.

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:

Project objective, outcomes and outputs

This section of the UNDP Project Document further elaborates on the project outcomes, outputs and activities. The main change from the PIF is under Component 1. This component will build the capacity of the local community to engage effectively in the emerging value chain around *Echinops giganteus*, as well as a new one related to *Mondia whitei*. Further details on the *Echinops giganteus* value chain and the current state of R&D have been provided (Annex 1). At the PIF stage, the focus was expected to be on capacity building for development of the *Echinops giganteus* value chain, with the possibility of an additional value chain being selected. Since then, based on discussions with stakeholders, it has been decided that the project will also develop capacities for development of the *Mondia whitei* value chain. Between the approval of the PIF and the submission of this MSP, work on the *Echinops giganteus* value chain has progressed with the support of other partners. Thus, a few activities envisioned to be supported by this MSP are no longer necessary. Since

the MAT for *Echinops giganteus* has already been negotiated and signed, some of the activities building up to the MAT (negotiation and IPR training; development of a BCP, and such) will not be necessary. However, these activities will be critical for developing the *Mondia whitei* chain, and they will be implemented in the community to be selected for *Mondia whitei*. Because the project now includes support for the *Mondia whitei* value chain, the project will no longer be focusing on the Magha-Bamumbu community alone. The Magha-Bamumbu community is the key stakeholder for the *Echinops giganteus* value chain. For the *Mondia whitei* value chain, the project will work with another local community the villages targeted are Bangang and Lewoh /Lebialem highlands in particular: Awoh-Bamundu, Folipi, Banto, Egumbo, bechati, Besali, Bangang, Nko,g and Lewoh-Lebang. The Project Results Framework is in Annex A of the GEF CEO ER.

Changes in Cofinancing:

Project Component	Indicative Co-financing at PIF(\$)	Confirmed Co-financing at CEO ER
Component 1	545,455	686,800
Component 2	454,545	858,585
Project Management	100,000	154,615
Total	1,100,000	1,700,000

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: Project risks and risk mitigation measures have been significantly updated. The revised risks and risk mitigation measures are described in the table below:

Scope	Risks	Level	Mitigation approach
Community level	Community's lack of capacity / consensus to engage	Medium	Focused awareness and educational efforts targeting key people will be realized to assist full understanding and informed on ABS. ABS training will be developed to address keys issues of targeted communities.
	Lack of involvement of indigenous peoples in the activities of the project	Low	The nomadic peoples present in the area intermittently will be involved in all stakeholder consultations on the value chain and will be part of the PIC and MAT processes and other activities.
	Lack of interest of the community to engage in ABS-compliant value chains may decrease over the duration of the project	Medium	The project will invests significant time and resources in developing community capacity, generating consensus, and empowering community-level actors. It is expected that community interest will be sustained.
	The Project intervention can affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices.	Low	The project will taking into consideration sustainable traditional practices in all action to be realized to avoid negative impact of commercialization or uses on the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples.
	Project activities to be developed by communities of the target village (Magha-	Moderate	The proposed project activities (capacity building and development of ABS-compliant value chains with harvest of

	Bamumbu) located within the <u>proposed</u> Mt Bamboutos Integral Ecological Reserve (IUCN Status 1A) not taking into consideration in the classification process of the ecological reserve still to be officially declared.		the genetic resource taking place under sustainable management plans) will set and reinforce practices fully compliance with an ecological reserve demarcation (avoid adverse impacts on critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas).
	Lack of knowledge of local communities on mechanisms in place to respond to communities grievances	Low	The project will work with local communities to develop a biocultural community protocol, including MAT and PIC procedures for the utilization of biological/genetic resources and in accordance with local practices and national law.
	Overexploitation, over utilization of genetic resources (<i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whiteii</i>) or excessive removal of plant materials beyond the carrying capacity of the environment as a consequence of increasing commercial activities or competing usage.	Low	Because the project will develop value chains that adhere to ABS principles and the Nagoya Protocol, the potential moderate impact of this risk is minimized by the very low probability of this risk/ impact occurring. Strict spatial sustainable management plans are in place that allow the communities to manage their own resources, yet with a number of caps in place to prevent overharvesting.
Industry/value Chain	Volatile market, leading to unsteady demand for resources or resources of higher quality standard.	Medium	The project will work with enterprises or private sector actors that already have vast experience in the field of bio-products and R&D for molecules and genetic resources and known and established market demand in an incentive frame to ensure a stable business environment throughout the entire supply chain.
	Ambiguity over regulatory requirements in the countries of operation and transfer markets	High	Key training will be addressed to all actors involved in the project to be familiar with regulatory requirements. Best practices of other countries will be actively.
Government Level	Lack of full support of the project by the Cameroonian government	Low	The project will support strengthening of the ABS institutional capacity in place. The Government staff with strong knowledge of ABS related to the subject of the project will be involved in the implementation of the project.
Project.	Weak cooperative relations maintained among the large number of project partners.	Medium	The project will involves a large number of project partners, especially considering its size and set up a platform for continuous dialogue among all actors

			and share results and progress in as frequently as possible. A clearly articulated strategy, including an overview of individual responsibilities, shared responsibilities, and timelines will help with coordination among these partners.
	Reduced commercial viability of the project.	Medium	Changes in the global market, changes in novel product approval regulations, currency fluctuations and other macro-economic changes all impact this project due to its reliance on global markets and integrated supply chains. Not all risks can be foreseen, yet the reliance on a variety of partners, a variety of funding sources and fairly flexible supply chains all help to mitigate these risks.

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

The project remains aligned with the proposed coordination efforts described in the PIF. The GEF-SGP grant mentioned in the PIF as being under consideration has now been approved and is underway.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

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

1. During the project development phase, the national project development team drew on a range of strategies to gather information, identify all stakeholders, and undertake consultations with them, as listed below. The results are summarized in the table below.
 - a) A literature review
 - b) Working sessions with experts from MINEPDED, UNDP, ERUDEF, GEF SGP, COMIFA, Sectoral Ministers, Civil Society and Private sector
 - c) Discussions with the national ABS focal point, CBD focal point, the sub-director for Non Timber Forest Products at the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, representatives from the laboratories at the Faculty of Plant Biology at the University of Yaoundé and the National Herbarium
 - d) Individual and collective consultations with other experts and researchers
 - e) At the field-level: open public group discussions with local village leaders, heads of cooperatives and other groups, meeting with the Royal Palace of the Paramount Chief of the Bamumbu village, visit to the drying site, nursery and sites where the roots of *Echinops giganteus* are cultivated and data collected on *Mondia w* site.

Table 1. Stakeholder identification and level of engagement in ABS Value Chains (*Echinops g* and *Mondia w*)

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
National government				
-MINEPDED (Ministry of Environment, Protection, Nature and Sustainable Development)	MINEPDED is the leader of the ABS process in Cameroon and works in collaboration with the following sectoral ministries: - MINRESI - MINFOF - MINSANTE	- Mobilization, sensitization and training of different actors involved in the putting in place of the ABS process as stipulated by the Nagoya Protocol in Cameroon - Negotiating agreements,	Since establishment of the Ministry in 2004 Collaborating	Very high

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINPMESA - MINADER - MINEPIA - MINJUSTICE - MINCOMMERCE <p>More specifically, MINEPDED's mandate with regard to the ABS process is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define methods of rational environmental management - Facilitate different administrative procedure and access to resources by industries dealing with genetic resources with respect to the regulations in place - Negotiate and sign agreements (PIC, MAT, MOUs) - Ensure that research protocols established by the Ministry of Scientific Research are respected - Respect confidentiality of research results - Assure that the different stakeholders participate and are informed on the advancement of the process (results), - Follow-up and evaluate different stakeholders with respect to different contracts in consideration to ABS norms , - Assure that researchers and national research institutes were implicated at all stages of the research. - Conserve and secure the biologic and genetic resource - Communicate and inform the public and different stakeholders on the value chain - Develop main plans with respect to the environment - Coordinate activities on ABS and deliver Permits for the collection of genetic resources - Supervise the distribution of benefits from exploitation of traditional know-how and also genetic resources - Disseminate information on the process nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining measures of rational management, - Public and stakeholder information, - Develop main plans for environmental issues - Coordinate activities on the ABS process in Cameroon - Deliver permits for the collect of genetic resources, - Supervision of the distribution of benefits - Development of a national strategy on ABS, - Development and examination of draft texts on ABS - Signing of a PIC with V. Mane Fils S. A. on the research (Memorandum of Understanding), - Follow-up of actions and activities of ERuDeF in the Magha-Bamumbu Community and 	with ERuDeF and V. Mane Fils S. A. since 2012 for <i>Echinops g.</i> and since 2014 for <i>Mondia w.</i>	
Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI)	<p>Besides collaborating with MINEPDED and other sectors, they have to specifically :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead the coordination, valorization and control of scientific research activities, nationwide dissemination of research results. - Promote research and provide research permits 	<p>Provide research permits</p> <p>Provide advisory counsel to the Ministry of Environment on research issues concerning genetic resources</p>	Limited	Limited
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)	<p>Besides collaborating closely with MINEPDED and other sectors, it has to specifically :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure and follow-up on exploitation of forest resources - Ensure observance of regulations (related to exploitation and benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the development of the Cameroon National ABS Strategy - Participate in the signing of memorandum with V. Mane Fils S. A. - Participate in putting in place of 	Since 2011	None

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	sharing) - Apply necessary administrative sanctions	the regulatory framework of Cameroon ABS		
Local Decentralized Authorities				
The two Councils Covering targeted area of intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the different negotiations - Contribute to administrative and logistic aid to the community and to producers - Collaborate closely with other local sectors in putting in place the value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in all the negotiations - Logistical support to producers (repairs of secondary roads, small production materials), administrative support (different documents), and support the community (Traditional Rulers, prominent citizens of the community, cooperatives) - Collaborate with the local representative of MINEPDED 	Permanent work	Moderate
International Institutions				
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the ABS process in Cameroon - Develop the capacities of local NGO and the community in putting in place the ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of natural resources - Develop value chains for the major local resources under the ABS process <p>In addition, GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) provides coordination and technical support at the global level, combined with national level programmatic and administrative support in Cameroon, in particular for relations with ILCs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the ABS process in Cameroon - Developing the capacity of ERuDeF and the local community for the putting in place of the ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of local natural resources - Support the development of value chain for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and other interesting products under the ABS process facilitate data collection on <i>Mondia w.</i> 	Since 2014	High
ABS Capacity Development Initiative	<p>This is a multi-donor initiative hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. It is co-funded by Germany, Norway, Denmark, the European Union and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. Since 2005, it has supported negotiators of the African Group to prepare and coordinate for ABS-related negotiations under the CBD; conduct trainings and multi-stakeholder workshops and produces studies on specific ABS topics; offers expert advice and peer to peer exchange among countries and it offers direct support to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol. The Initiative collaborates with bilateral GIZ projects in Cameroon as well as other ACP countries, in order to ensure coordination of activities in support of national legislation and ABS value chains. The regional GIZ programme in support of the COMIFAC is also about to launch a new component on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforcement of capacities of stakeholders - Support in the putting in place of the Nagoya Protocol, - Exchange of African ABS experiences and national needs of the countries involved, Familiarization with certain existing ABS agreements in Africa - the accompanying of the realization of the ABS national strategy, - Accompanying negotiations and institutional dispositions - Examine and share CBD CoP results - Prepare other CoP 	Since 2012	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	<p>ABS, which will provide capacity development at the sub-regional level. The mandate can be summarized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the capacities of international, national and regional processes, linked to ABS, to the Nagoya Protocol, and policies pertaining to the African Union - Evaluate the ABS base in Africa and the national level requirements - Reinforce capacities to put in place the Nagoya Protocol - Support the putting in place of national ABS strategies - Train and support negotiations at institutional levels - Stay informed of existing ABS agreements in Africa - Examine the results of the CoP of the CBD and prepare other RDV 			
GEF Small Grants Programme	<p>GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) provides coordination and technical support at the global level, combined with national level programmatic and administrative support in Cameroon, in particular for relations with Indigenous and Local Communities.</p>	<p>Support the ABS process in Cameroon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build the capacity of ERuDeF (and other CSOs) and the local and indigenous community on ABS process; - facilitate and strengthen indigenous and local community dialogue and engagement in ABS process - Facilitate the conservation of local natural resources - Support the development of value chain and biocultural protocols for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and other relevant species 	Since 2013	High
GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the ABS Initiative - Mobilize all stakeholders and the resources - Share experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement all the dispositions and local, national and international responsibilities of ABS initiatives in Cameroon. - Mobilize stakeholders and resources - Share experiences 	Since 2012	High
OAPI (African Intellectual Property Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure traditional knowledge - Protect IP of genetic resources - Protect the properties of new discoveries and new usage 	To be defined	None	Very low
Private Sector				
V. Mane Fils S. A.	<p>This is a French company in the aromatic products sector, which is the private sector party to the target value chains in Cameroon and elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 1871, Victor Mane started producing fragrant materials from regional flowers and plants in the South of France. Since then, the small distillery has grown to become one of the leading flavors and fragrances companies worldwide, and has continually been run by the Mane family. The stated research priority of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and facilitation of the value chain of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> in the production of essential oils - Manufacturing of perfumes from the genetic resource of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> - Developing research around the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> - Production of essential oils for the manufacturing of perfumes - Financing harvest impact studies - Informing actors on finished 	<p>Approximately since 2012 (NB: Difficulty in determining the date)</p>	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	<p>the company is to "interpret nature to deliver our vision of natural flavors and fragrances, using both biotechnologies and new synthetic molecules, to enrich our ingredients palette and bring an extra competitive edge to MANE's products". The company employs some 3,500 people in 30 countries, with 23 manufacturing sites and 40 R&D Centers. 9% of annual revenues in the company, totaling approximately 638 Million Euros in 2012, are invested in R&D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce essential oils for the manufacturing of perfumes - Develop and facilitate utilization of roots in the production of essential oils - Access to the resource by use of research permits - involve local researchers - Finance local research and harvesting impact assessments; - Send to identified stakeholders end-of-semester reports on the supply of the resource and the advancement in the research and developments on <i>Echinops giganteus</i> , - Inform stakeholders as soon as the research phase ends in order to negotiate the MAT prior to the commercialization phase; - Harvest and export a maximum of 200 kg of dried roots in a periodic and clear contract - Get an approval letter/ obtain an export authorization for the quantities to be exported - To ensure the MAT with the Magha-Bamumbu Community is respected - To limit the research on <i>Echinops giganteus</i> to the extraction of essential oils and its extracts and their utilization as new aromatic products for the perfume industries - To respect the research protocol (their objectives, method of data collection and time frame should be clear and specific and that the intermediary and final results be diffused between users, property owners of the genetic resource and the MINEPDED on the periods as defined by the actors), - To involve local researchers at all levels of the research - To support local research - Share advantages during the research phase, - Recognize Cameroon as sole proprietor of the ethnobotanical publication , - To share the results and best-practices of culture of the plant and its dried roots, - To construct drying stations , 	<p>research phases in order to negotiate MAT before the start of the commercial phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting and export of a maximum of 200 kg dried roots - Obtain an export authorization for the required quantities to be exported - Taking into considerations of the publication of Cameroon as origin of the ethnobotanical survey, - Sharing of results and best-practice in the culture of the plant and the drying of roots, - Sharing with MINEPDED and local administrations concerned the intermediate and final research results on root extraction - Conservation of the resources and the local culture - Assure the sustainable management of the species (it should not be overexploited), and durably harvested - Preservation of the environment, - Realization of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for the harvesting of the resource 		

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To share with MINEPDED and other administrations the intermediary and final results of the research as concerns the procedures involved in root extraction - To respect the terms of agreement with the concerned communities - To obtain all property intellectual rights on the research results, from a demand at the beginning which is the commercial phase and which is subjected to the approbation from the Competent National Authority based on the accepted consensual modalities; - To obtain all certificates (intellectual property on knowledge based traditional associates to <i>Echinops giganteus</i> that is not found in the national public domain, with the consent of local legitimate owners and their know-how) - To conserve the resource and local culture - Assure that the species is not overexploited, that harvesting is done in a sustainable manner - To pay attention to environmental preservation, - To respect local rights and customs, the sacred sites and ensure that they are undisturbed, - carry out ESIA prior to resources harvesting. 			
The laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out research and development on the genetic resource - Create a data base for local genetic resource 	research on the roots of <i>Echinops giganteus</i>	Yet to be involved	Very low
Local transporters (wheel barrows and vehicles) and international (aircrafts and boats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To carry out local handling, - To transport the products from the farms to the villages, by help of wheel-barrows - To transport the products to metropolitan cities via old vehicles « opep » 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local handling, - Transporting the products from farms to village by wheel-barrows - Transporting to metropolitan towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For centuries now in handling - Since 2012 for the international 	High
Exporters	-To transport the products to V. Mane Fils S. A. in Europe and EU through ships and aircrafts	Transport of roots of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> to V. Mane Fils S. A. as per the required quantities per month.	Since 2012	High
Local commercial agents	Sale of roots of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> wholesale or retail in local markets and in the sub-region (Nigeria)	Local sale and in small quantity in markets (heaps of 25 to 100 CFA francs)	Since many centuries	High
The Community				
Traditional chieftaincy and Customary Notables, guardians of traditional knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guard traditional knowledge as a service to the community - Conserve biologic resource - Negotiate the PIC - Negotiate the MAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize, sensitize and orient the community - Secure local traditional knowledge - Protect the biologic resource - Negotiate PIC - Negotiate the MAT 	Has fulfilled the role of guardian of TK for many centuries Since 2012, has been involved in transactions with V. Mane Fils S. A. and ERuDeF	Very high

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
Men, Women and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploit traditional knowledge transmitted by customary notables - Conserve, harvest and commercialize the biologic resource - Participate in the negotiation of prior informed consent - Participate in negotiations on the MAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domesticate the plant - Harvest and treatment of the plant's roots - Conservation and sale of the roots - Negotiation of PIC - Negotiation of MAT 	Since 2012	Very high
Local Civil Society				
ERuDeF	<p>ERuDeF - Environment and Rural Development Foundation – is a Cameroonian non-profit organization founded in 1999 dedicated to the conservation of wildlife and protection of fragile environments through research, training, education and community engagement. It is supporting the Magha Community in relation to the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and conserve rare species (Cross River Gorilla, Chimpanzee Nigeria-Cameroun, Drill); - Restore fragile environments (degraded landscapes, mountains, forests, mangroves, rivers) - Promote utilization of sustainable natural resources; - Facilitate community management of biological resources - Put in contact the different segments of the value chain - Support communities and producers - Facilitate diverse negotiations (PIC, MAT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community mobilization - Sensitization and training of producers - organization and structuring of producers holder to be added - Approaching /connecting different actors in the chain - Assist the communities technically and facilitate access and information sharing - Facilitate negotiations (PIC, MAT) 	Since 2012	High
Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides support to local NGOs and associations of the forest zone in Cameroon and in other countries of the Congo Basin (CAR, Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC) - Capacity building to monitoring of forest exploitation illegal - Support to indigenous communities, questions of law (forestry, mining, indigenous communities, the environment, ...) - Monitoring of infrastructure projects and resource extraction, participatory mapping, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community mobilization - Sensitization and training of producers - organization and structuring of local capacity - Connecting different actors in the chain to knowledge related to ABS - Assist the communities technically and facilitate access and information sharing forest resource management 	Since 2000	High
Local <i>Echinops giganteus</i> producers' cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regroup producers - Represent local producers - Develop capacities of local producers - Develop certain segments of the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regroup and represent producers - Managing local producers and developing their capacities - Develop segments of the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain 	Since 2013	High
Civil society (International NGOs)				
Man and Nature	<p>Man & Nature (L'Homme et l'Environnement) is a French NGO providing technical support to ERuDeF in relation to the valorization of</p>	<p>Facilitation the collaboration and capacities of different practices implicated in the process</p>	Since the making of contact with V. Mane Fils	High

Name and Location	Mandate with respect to ABS	Activities to be carried out under the project and beyond	Period of involvement	Level of engagement
	<i>Echinops giganteus</i> . - Facilitate collaboration with V. Mane Fils S. A., ERuDeF, le MINEPDED and the Magha Bamumbu Community		S. A.	
The Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform (RESP)	This is a Swiss member-based multi-stakeholder platform composed of companies from the cosmetics, fashion, and jewelry industries, governments and inter-governmental agencies, research institutions and civil society organizations. RESP is supporting the development of a sustainable ABS supply chain surrounding <i>Echinops giganteus</i> .	RESP will help to build the capacity of government and ILCs stakeholders in better understanding the R&D processes as an essential part of a more effective ABS system.		
Natural Justice	Natural Justice is an international NGO headquartered in Cape Town, South Africa. Over the last 5 years, Natural Justice has worked on the forefront of using community protocols in the context of ABS. Jointly with the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, Natural Justice has contributed to numerous ABS training to African stakeholders ranging from government official to local communities and have actively supported communities in the negotiation of ABS agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting the facilitation of community protocol development and stakeholder dialogues processes - providing training on community rights in relation to ABS - coordinating the design of practical awareness building and communication tools; and - providing its technical expertise to national regulatory processes, as appropriate. 		

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):

(a) *Echinops giganteus*

An environmental and social assessment survey has been undertaken by ERuDeF and Man & Nature (Echinops Project Environmental and Social Assessment Magha-Bamumbu Area, Lebialem Division, South West Region. Prepared by Efuetlancha T. Atem Barry. September 2014). This survey has provided the following information on population structure, occupations, and income.

Population structure: The Magha village is made of men, women, youth and children in varying proportions. Through observations, women make up the highest share of the population (approximately 32%), men (approximately 20%), youth (approximately 28%) and children (approximately 20%). Youth mostly constitute students attending the Government High School. The majority of households in Magha is characterized by their large size ranging from 0-35. Large family size is preferred in the area as a family labor source, reducing the need for hiring labor to carry out farm activities.

Occupation: Being a rural community, 88.24 % (n=60) of respondents constituted farmers, mainly cultivating Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, maize, etc. 5.88% (n=4) of respondents were teachers, who confirmed they have farming as a part-time occupation. Community members tend to carry out two activities at the same time such as 4.41% (n=3) of respondents who were farmers at the same time as being okada riders or teachers. Limited livestock rearing is also practiced, limited by the precarious weather conditions in the hills. It mainly consists of domestic birds and animals for basic consumption and local market sales. This includes pigs, fowl, goats, sheep, cow, etc.

Income: The environmental and social impact survey also shed light on villagers' annual income. 39.71% (n=27) of respondents earn between 500,000 – 1 million FCFA yearly, 20.58% (n=14) between 1-2 million FCFA, and 7.35% (n=5) greater than 2 million FCFA. Many respondents also maintain that these figures are for situations where they consider the year to be “bad”. The high annual income is usually for individuals with large farm sizes or many land ownerships where large scale cultivation of Irish potato, onion, and such is taking place. Others have cattle herds that boost their income levels to beyond 2 million FCFA (3,048.98 €).

(b) *Mondia whitei*

A field investigation on *Mondia w.* and its potential production in some selected villages in Lebialem Highlands conducted in July 2014. This activities has been undertaken by M. Tacham Walter Ndam, ethnobotanist, consultant and Lecturer at the University of Bamenda, Mme Kenmene Alida Léa, *Echinops* Project Coordinator, ERuDeF. A study on *Mondia w.* production has been realized in June 2015 by M tacham Walter Ndam in Bangang and Lewoh. A detailed social assessment survey will be conducted by the beginning phase of the project.

Population structure: As mentioned by for *Echinops g* the majority of households is characterized by their large size like mentioned above. Large family size is preferred in the area as a family labor source, reducing the need for hiring labor to carry out farm activities.

Occupation: Community members tend to carry out many activities at the same time (Farmers, Teachers, Breeders...). Limited livestock rearing is also practiced, limited by the precarious weather conditions in the hills. It mainly consists of domestic birds and animals for basic consumption and local market sales. This includes pigs, fowl, goats, sheep, cow, etc.

Production potential, commercialization and income: Concerning, the evaluation of the production potential of *Mondia w.* at the level of only two villages (Bangang and Lewoh) a number of mature stems will be harvested, washed and weighed. They were washed and weighed. Measurements were undertaken till the sample got dried under proper conditions. This was repeated daily until no further weight loss was noted. Calculations were done taking into consideration of the initial weight of collected roots and final weight after proper drying. Extrapolating the field abundance, freshly harvested plants and the dried roots will give the approximate possible production potential. But data need to be confirmed at the community level. Generally *Mondia w.* is known and used in several regions of Cameroon. It is collected from patchy forest areas and in cultivated farms for sale in local markets. In areas where the collection is high, the dealers usually remove the woody part of the root. This part that is removed and discarded of is very aromatic and still contains essential oils. Secondly, the dried plant losses a lot weight when collected fresh. As such large quantities can be collected to obtain 1 kg of dried root. The loss has been estimated at about 70 % of initial weight. If *Mondia w* has to be bought from the local markets, 1 kilogram can cost between 4 000 and 6 000 FCFA (6,09 and 9,14 €). This raw material obtained from the market can suffer from: Poor drying conditions, molded roots and Roots with reduced aroma. As such, for good quality roots, command can be placed in those villages with high abundance and collected and paid on a given day. The roots can then be transported to the place of proper drying and subsequent conservation. Field trips are required to identify the villages that can be included in the commercialization phase of the project in relation to abundance and potential source large quantities if required.

Threats: The main threats to *Mondia w* is harvesting for traditional medicine and habitat loss. *Mondia w* has a large, aromatic, tuberous rootstock that smells of vanilla and is commonly used throughout its African range for traditional medicine. The roots have been extensively collected and sold for traditional medicine in Cameroon, and reports of subpopulation scarcities in various villages of high abundance have been reported. *Mondia w* was recently widespread but has become vulnerable and continue to decline if destruction of wild populations continues.

Key conclusions on the two species from the studies include: (i) villagers are increasingly getting involved in the ongoing baseline project of ERuDeF and Man & Nature on *Echinops giganteus* even though individual benefits have not yet started flowing to community members; (ii) economic benefits already accruing to survey respondents could not be assessed given that no controlled *Echinops giganteus* harvest has been undertaken yet; (iii) for all activities that have so far been initiated in the area, it will still be some time before their impact will be felt; (iv) the market for the sales of the *Echinops giganteus* roots needs to be well structured in order to induce villagers to fully engage in the project; (v) On *Mondia whitei* given the increase in population and human activities the two sites are subjected to a lot of pressure and vulnerability of the resource accurate measures of conservation need to be taken for sustainable potential production; (vi) On *Mondia w.* field trips are required to finalize the selection of the villages that can be included in the commercialization phase in relation to abundance and potential source large quantities if required.

Expected benefits: The project focuses on building the capacity of the local community to effectively engage in the emerging value chain related to *Echinops g* and a new value chain related to *Mondia whitei*. The ultimate objective is that these value chains develop in ways that respect ABS principles such that the community gains fair and equitable socio-economic benefits (income generation and associated social capital), and that this process occurs in an environmentally

responsible, and culturally acceptable manner. By respecting these principles, the project is expected to generate additional incomes for the local community. The MAT for *Echinops giganteus*, which has already been signed, specifies how the non-monetary and monetary benefits generated during the commercialization phase are to be shared with the community. Similarly, once the MAT for *Mondia whitei* is developed, that too will add to the stream of benefits accruing to the community. By supporting this process and, most importantly, building the capacity of the local community to effectively engage in this process, the project will contribute to socio-economic benefits at the community level. In addition, by linking the field experiences on commercialization of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*, with national policy formulation on ABS, the project will have an indirect impact in terms of future value chains that arise from this foundational work.

Gender benefits: Given that women constitute the largest share of the population of the Magha-Bamumbu community, the project's efforts to increase incomes at the community level from the commercialization of *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* will have a positive economic impact on women. Further, the project will ensure adequate representation of women on the village-level management committees (at present there is one woman on the management committee for the baseline project).

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

GEF funding for the proposed ABS project for Cameroon is designed to be catalytic insofar as it builds upon on-going efforts of the government, international and national NGOs, and the private sector to develop ABS-compliant value chains. In order to realize the project objective of ensuring that the local community participates successfully in ABS-compliant value chains (related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*) in the most cost-effective manner, project design has been based on the following principles.

- a) The project takes advantage of the momentum that has been created in Cameroon on ABS due to ongoing work of the private sector, international and national NGOs, and the government on developing the *Echinops giganteus* value chain and ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits with the community. Given the commercial nature, the project places a strong emphasis on an effective public-private partnership. The project also draws on and builds on the past experience of other GEF funded projects (see section on coordination with other related initiatives below).
- b) The project takes a step-by-step approach in that since the *Echinops giganteus* value chain is more evolved, it will continue to consolidate this further and will draw from that experience to develop another value chain related to *Mondia whitei*.
- c) In order to facilitate further replication of best practices in the most cost-effective manner, the project will invest resources in building the capacity of stakeholders through numerous training sessions, as well as in documenting experience and lessons.
- d) Regular communication and coordination with other agencies and institutions working on similar interventions will be established to ensure that there are no overlaps of activities and full advantage of beneficial synergies are taken. Such engagement will be realized through participation in the project's inception workshop, stakeholder consultation meetings at national and local levels, field visits to the target community, and bilateral consultations.
- e) By strengthening the enabling policy environment, the project will ensure that resources expended in demonstration activities related to the *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei* value chains are leveraged to effect broader change, beyond the target area of the project. Practical experience gained through the pilot activities of the project will, in turn, inform policy dialogue.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN:

The Project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is provided in the table below
Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/ feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and Regional Center staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- Based on the project results framework, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

Annual Project Review/ Project Implementation Reports (APR/ PIR): This report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/ PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements. The APR/ PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/ good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR (Quarterly Progress Report)

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP Regional Center will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/ Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CO and UNDP Regional Center and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation

between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Center and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/ goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Center and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/ or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Table 2. Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget in USD (excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	National Director UNDP CO, UNDP GEF	Indicative cost: 30,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP GEF STA on ABS/ Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project and annually when required.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget in USD (excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	Oversight by National Director Project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to APR/ PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/ PIR	National Director and team UNDP CO UNDP STA on ABS UNDP EEG	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	National Director and team	None	Quarterly
Final Evaluation	National Director and team; UNDP CO; Regional Center, External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: 20,000	At least 3 months before project end
Project Terminal Report	National Director and team; UNDP CO; local consultant	None	At least 3 months before project end
Audit	UNDP CO National Director and team	Cost per year: 5,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP CO; UNDP Regional Center; Government representatives	Paid from Implementing Agency fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL COST (Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses)		USD 55,000	

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Justin NANTCHOU NGOKO	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and sustainable development	04/10/2014

B. GEF AGENCY 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 24, 2016	Santiago Carrizosa - EBD Senior Technical Advisor	+507 302-4510	santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
	Number of Local Radio enhance sensitization and awareness of community on ABS	None	10	Project Team report	<p>Regulatory requirements are well-understood and not ambiguous to key actors</p> <p>Focused awareness and educational efforts targeting key people will be realized to assist full understanding and informed on ABS. ABS training will be developed to address keys issues of targeted communities.</p> <p>The nomadic peoples present in the area intermittently will be involved in all stakeholder consultations on the value chain and will be part of the PIC and MAT processes and other activities.</p> <p>Key training will be addressed to all actors involved in the project to be familiar with regulatory requirements. Best practices of other countries will be actively.</p>
	Number of document on ABS lessons learnt and best practices elaborated	None	At least 2	Document approved (At least 2)	
	Number of communities targeted to share and apply the ABS lessons learnt and best practices document elaborated	None	All communities that depend on <i>Echinops g</i> and <i>Mondia w</i> are targeted.	Project Team report	
	Guidance document targeted to the community on IPRs and how to incorporate this in ABS value chains	None	One	Project reports	
	Number of participative and inclusive dialogue organized between local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK at local level and at national level	Local Level : None National Level : None	2 One	Dialogue report approved	
	Community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach based on GR and aTK local community for <i>Mondia w</i>	None	One	Document approved	
	Number of communities engaged to apply Community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach based on GR and aTK local community for <i>Mondia w</i>	None	All the <i>Mondia g.</i> Communities targeted	Project Report	
	MAT for <i>Mondia w.</i> and PIC for <i>Echinops g.</i>	None	MAT for <i>Mondia w</i> :1 PIC for <i>Echinops g.</i> : 1	MAT document PIC document	
	Sustainable management plans guide harvest of <i>Echinops</i>	None	An approved management plan for	Plans on record with the CNA	

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
	<i>giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> with at least two tools for application		each species.		
	Number of tools of Sustainable management plans guide harvest of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> applied on the two site applied by communities targeted	None	Two on each site	Project report	
<p>OUTPUTS: Output 1.1.1: Training program for representatives from the local community. Output 1.1.2 Practical awareness building and communication tools are developed Output 1.1.3. Lessons on methodology and the transformation process shared with ILC representatives Output 1.1.4 Intellectual Property Rights introduced to ABS stakeholders in the local community Output 1.2.1 Dialogues organized between the local community, private users, government and other stakeholders on the access and use of GRs and a TK Output 1.2.2 GRs and aTK of communities for <i>Mondia whitei</i> are articulated through a community protocol, where appropriate and where acknowledged, or a similar Prior Informed Consent approach Output 1.2.3 MAT for <i>Mondia whitei</i> and PIC for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> are agreed upon Output 1.3.1 Community-based management plans for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> and <i>Mondia whitei</i> are in place.</p>					
Component 2: Integrating lessons learned into national laws and/ or implementation processes with the aim of harmonizing customary practices with national ABS regulation	Approved national law and policy on ABS	None	One	Official document on record with CNA	Cooperative relations are maintained among the large number of project partners so as to ensure policy changes are correctly designed and effectively implemented The project will work with enterprises or private sector actors that already have vast experience in the field of bio-products and Research and Development for molecules and genetic resources and known and established market demand in an incentive frame to ensure a stable business environment throughout the entire supply chain.
	Number of government staff trained on ABS	0	50	Training evaluation forms; project reports	
	National mechanism to document GRs and aTK	None	One	Official document sanctioning the mechanism with CNA	
	Documentation of lessons learned from developing the 2 value chains	None	One	Project reports	
	Number of participative and inclusive regional dialogue organized on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation	None	One	Regional Dialogue Report	
<p>OUTPUTS Output 2.1.1 ABS laws and policy proposals incorporate customary laws and good practices of ILC engagement in target ABS compliant value chains</p>					

Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target by project end	Sources of verification	Assumptions (risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex 3)
<p>Output 2.1.2 At least 50 representatives of the Ministry of Environment (in its capacity as the CNA) and other relevant government institutions are trained on the Community's rights to GRs, aTK and their involvement in the ABS process</p> <p>Output 2.2.1. A National mechanism to document, maintain, protect and promote TK associated with GRs is established</p> <p>Output 2.3.1. Lessons learned are disseminated</p> <p>Output 2.3.2 Regional-level dialogues on the access and use of GRs and TK between ILCs, private users, government, and other stakeholders leading to south-south cooperation.</p>					

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).

Questions	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/ Work Program Inclusion	Agency Response	Reference in UNDP Project Document
25. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/ approval.	4-11-14 For MSP Approval, the GEF expects the following: 1. Detailed description of the value chains, state of the art in R&D and baseline projects (those to take place whether or not the GEF project gets approved) in the two value chains.	<u>Description of the two value chains:</u> At this time, knowledge and understanding about the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain are fairly well developed due to the efforts of the French company V. Mane Fils S. A. that is researching the potential value of <i>Echinops giganteus</i> for its use in the fragrance and flavor sectors, as well as the baseline project of the French NGO Man & Nature and the Cameroonian NGO ERuDeF focusing on sustainable production of the raw material and sustainable management of the resource. Based on this, the project development team has provided detailed information on the ABS value chain for <i>Echinops giganteus</i> in Annex 1 of the UNDP Project Document. Because current understanding of the <i>Mondia whiteii</i> value chain is not as well developed, the project will work on describing this value chain during project implementation.	Annex 1
		<u>Description of state of the art in R&D:</u> Research and development conducted so far, as well as that which is current/ on-going include: 1. Agronomic research on the production of Echinops g. (conducted by ERuDeF) 2. Laboratory research on development of essential oils (conducted by V Mane Fils) 3. Impact assessment and capitalization of the Echinops process (current) 4. Research into the sustainable management of Echinops (current) 5. Geo-referencing and characterization of production potential of the <i>Mondia whiteii</i> in the Lebialem (current)	Annex 1
		<u>Description of baseline projects in the two value chains:</u> As mentioned above, the baseline project that this MSP will build on is the one related to the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain, which is underway with the support of the private company V. Mane Fils S. A., and the two NGOs Man & Nature and ERuDeF. The baseline project is described in Section 1.5 (Baseline Situation) of the UNDP Project Document. At this time, there are no baseline projects related to <i>Mondia whiteii</i> in Cameroon. During project implementation, based on experience with the <i>Echinops giganteus</i> value chain, further work will be undertaken on the <i>Mondia whiteii</i> value chain.	Section 1.5: Baseline Situation
	2. Detailed interventions and expected results following the analysis and identification of "entry points" for improving the capacity of local communities to engage in ABS Agreements.	During the project development phase, the PPG team has undertaken a detailed assessment of capacities of stakeholders to fulfill their roles in ABS value chains, and this has informed the design of project interventions. The capacity assessment is in Annex 2. A description of project interventions is in Section 2.4 of the UNDP Project Document, and indicators of project progress in terms of results and impacts are in Section 3 (Project Results Framework).	Annex 2 Section 2.4 Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs Section 3 Project Results Framework

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

A. Describe findings that might affect the project design or any concerns on project implementation, if any:

No additional concerns were identified, other than those highlighted in the risk analysis section.

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	Budgeted Amount, US\$	Amount Spent to date, US\$	Amount Committed, US\$
Technical Review	18,000	10,195	0
Institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation	5,782	5,652	0
Financial Planning and co-financing investments	4,803	4,803	0
Validation Workshop	7,536	6,495	8,976
Final Project documentation	3,879	3,879	0
Total	40,000	31,024	8,976

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (IF NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT IS USED)

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)

Not applicable.