REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 01 March 2012

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 4091
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 00556
COUNTRY(IES): Ethiopia
PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Building for Access and Benefit Sharing and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants (Ethiopia ABS CSUMP)
GEF AGENCY(IES): UNEP, (select), (select)
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ethiopian Environmental Protection Agency, Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity Conservation
GEF FOCAL AREA(s): Biodiversity
GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(s): SP4 (Policy), SP 5 (Markets) & SP 8 (ABS Capacity)
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: NA

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	**Dates**
Work Program (for FSPs only)	June 2010
Agency Approval date	May 2012
Implementation Start	June 2012
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	May 2014
Project Closing Date	May 2016

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and associated traditional knowledge through conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants and the effective implementation of a revised national access and benefit sharing (ABS).

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing		Co-Financing		Total ($) c=a+ b
				($) a	%	($) b	%	
1. *In-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in selected conservation and production sites	TA	Conservation status of threatened medicinal plant species improved within the pilot areas covering 200,000 ha.	Management plan for *in situ* conservation of medicinal plants biodiversity. GIS based spatial population density map of endemic and threatened medicinal plant species. Levels of "from the wild" collection, on farm propagation and local market demand documented. Field gene banks for medicinal plants established. Awareness raised at local, national and international level of the importance of medicinal plants friendly products in promoting conservation and communities' welfare in Ethiopia.	516,600	42	700,000	58	1,216,600

			Reduced or avoided deforestation & forest degradation, and improved forest restoration through use of the prospect of PES for promoting.					
		Ensuring sustainable use of medicinal plants	State of priority threatened medicinal plants in the four pilot sites documented. Feedstock supplies for home gardens, replication and field gene banks established. Catalogue or compendium of propagation cultivation methods of selected medicinal plants. 1200 new home gardens established and supplied with medicinal plants. Guidelines for sustainable harvesting of priority species of medicinal plants.					
		Livelihood opportunities based on natural resources and biodiversity	Equity across gender and vulnerable groups in management of and benefit from natural resources and biodiversity Adapting to climate change effects.					
2. Enabling Policy & Institutional framework for conservation of medicinal plants biodiversity	TA	Enhanced implementation of revised national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regime Increased revenue flows to local communities and businesses arising from ABS	Review of existing ABS regulations and recommendations for revision based on experiences of pilot studies and negotiations of the International Regime (post-COP 10). Medicinal plant biodiversity policies revised and medicinal plants conservation and institutional arrangement for their implementation formulated bye-laws and regulations.	274,500	54	230,000	46	504,500

			Local institutions in the four pilot sites have medicinal plant Administrative systems for handling ABS contract negotiations at central government and piloted at district and local community level. Extension packages for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants biodiversity					
3. Markets for medicinal plants biodiversity	TA	Markets for medicinal plants friendly products increased by at least 50% through expansion of value chains and national and international markets	Small group trade associations established at local and federal level Business and financial capacity that brings in the private sector in place to produce medicinal plants friendly products and services in the pilot sites. Certification systems, processes, verification and monitoring compliance	238,900	44	300,000	46	538,900
4. Capacity Building for wider application of ABS measures in Ethiopia	TA	A strengthened national institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants	Strengthened local government and enforcement of policies for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants biodiversity at district and local levels in the four pilot sites National extension programmes promoting medicinal plants conservation and sustainable use Local communities (farmers, THs, elderly, youth and women) integrating medicinal plants into farming systems	713,000	45	870,000	55	1,583,000
Project M&E				107,000	42	150,000	58	257,000
Project management				197,000	44	250,000	56	447,000
Total Project Costs				2,047,000	45	2,500,000	55	4,547,000

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (expand the table line items as necessary)

Name of Co-financier (source)	***Classification***	***Type***	***Project***	***%***
Federal Government of Ethiopia	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	2,500,000	100
Total Co-financing			**2,500,000**	**100%**

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT ($)

	Project Preparation a	*Project b*	*Total c = a + b*	*Agency Fee*	*For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF*
GEF financing	135,000	2,047,000	2,182,000	204,700	2,047,000
Co-financing	190,000	2,500,000	2,690,000		2,025,000
Total	**325,000**	**4,547,000**	**4,872,000**	**204,700**	**4,072,000**

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)[1]

GEF Agency	*Focal Area*	*Country Name/ Global*	*(in $)*		
			Project (a)	*Agency Fee (b)*	*Total c=a+b*

[1] No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	*Estimated person weeks*	*GEF amount($)*	*Co-financing ($)*	*Project total ($)*
Local consultants*	519	264,280	205,280	469,560
International consultants*	30	45,000	22,500	67,500
Total	**549**	**309,280**	**227,780**	**537,060**

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

Cost Items	*Total Estimated person weeks/months*	*GEF amount ($)*	*Co-financing ($)*	*Project total ($)*
Local consultants*	428	153,220	153,220	306,440
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		32,780	76,780	109,560
Travel*		11,000	20,000	31,000
Total	**428**	**197,000**	**250,000**	**447,000**

* Details to be provided in Annex C. .

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? yes ☐ no ☒

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in Appendix 6. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project Monitoring and Evaluation plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Appendix 4 includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix

6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The M&E related costs are presented in Table G1 and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the PM to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee will receive half yearly reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

At the time of project approval 70 per cent of baseline data is available. Baseline data collection will be the first activity of each component of this project. Baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

A mid-term management review or evaluation will take place as indicated in the project work plan. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis. The project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

An independent terminal evaluation will take place at the end of project implementation. The Evaluation and Oversight Unit (EOU) of UNEP will manage the terminal evaluation process. A review of the quality of the evaluation report will be done by EOU and submitted along with the report to the GEF Evaluation Office not later than 6 months after the completion of the evaluation. The standard terms of reference for the terminal evaluation are included in Appendix 7. These will be adjusted to the special needs of the project.

Table G1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with Indicative Cost

Type of M & E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame (3 years)	Indicative cost to GEF US$	Indicative cost to Executing Agency (IBC)
Inception workshop	Project Manager, PMU/IBC	Within 2 months of project approval	0	10,000
Project inception report	Project Manager and UNEP/GEF TM	Within first 3 months	0	1,000
Project implementation Review, PIR	Project Manager/PMU/ IBC to UNEP GEF TM	Yearly	0	1,500
Half-yearly progress reports to GEF	Project Manager/PMU/ IBC to UNEP GEF TM	Half-yearly (as at 30 June & 31	0	2,000

		December)		
Project Steering Committee Meetings	PM/PMU/IBC	3, Annually,	0	15,000
Project Technical Advisory Committee meetings	Project Manager/PMU/ IBC & UNEP GEF TM	As appropriate	0	12,000
Monitoring visits (technical support)	PM/PMU/IBC/UNEP GEF TM	As appropriate	0	12,500
Field Surveys (to fill gaps in baseline information, refinement of indicator, etc.)	PM/PMU/IBC/ UNEP GEF TM		7,000	10,000
Technical Reports & Publications	PM/PMU, Hired Consultants	As appropriate	0	15,000
Independent mid-term Review/ Evaluation	UNEP/GEF Task Manager – UNEP EOU	End of Project Year-2	45,000	30,000
Independent final Evaluation	UNEP/GEF Task Manager – UNEP EOU	3 months prior to the "terminal" review meeting	45,000	40,000
Project terminal report	PM/PMU/IBC, final clearance and processing by UNEP/GEF TM	Within 60 days of project completion (year 4)	0	1,000
Audit	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, IBC	yearly	10,000	0
		Total indicative cost	**107,000**	**150,000**

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

The biodiversity richness of Ethiopia has been known since 5000 years ago when ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans used it as a source of commodities like frankincense, myrrh and other plant products, which are also used for medicinal preparations (Thulin, 2004). Ethiopia's diverse vegetation, distributed in the wide range of ecological, edaphic and climatic mosaics, has been classified into nine major vegetation types each consisting of many minor plant community units and assemblages. These features have shaped a set of macro and micro-ecological systems, which, coupled with the cultural diversity, made the country home to a rich biological diversity that also hosts many plants of various value including medicinal plant taxa. Ethiopia is believed to be home to over 6,500 species of higher plants with up to 12% endemic species; and hence is one of the six plant biodiversity rich countries of Africa (UNEP, 1995). Recent biodiversity assessments have shown that Ethiopia has a significant portion of two of the world's 34 biodiversity rich hotspots, i.e. the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot and the Horn of Africa Biodiversity Hotspot (see Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots, at www.biodiversityhotspots.org). The labeling of an area as a hotspot - high species richness but with significant loss of habitat area - highlights the region as priorities for the world's conservation efforts. The Ethiopian hotspots house a lot of useful biodiversity, including medicinal plants. Medicinal plants have been reported from the different vegetation types and different agro ecologic zones of the country, which extend over an altitudinal range of about 110 metre below sea level in the Afar Depression to more than 4620m above sea level on Ras-Dashen Mountain.

Ethiopia's biological resources constitute an important source of agricultural biodiversity, as well as biodiversity of industrial and medicinal application and potential. For instance, in Ethiopia, about 70% of the human population and

90% of the livestock population are dependent on traditional medicine. The use of medicinal plants plays a major cost savings role in Ethiopia given the large number of users of traditional medicine and healers. The total Federal Government budget expenditure was estimated at ETB 24.7 billion in 2005, and the traditional medicine trade value was estimated as ETB 2 billion with some 346,000 income-earning opportunities associated with the trade. However, plant supplies are declining throughout the country. Should the supply of medicinal plants continue to decline, there will be huge opportunity cost to the entire humanity through lose of potential. The Ethiopian Government could face huge costs in replacing traditional medicine with modern healthcare. For example, if it is assumed that 50% of the 515 million traditional medicine treatments (estimated per annum) have to be replaced by modern medicine at a very conservative cost of ETB 20 per treatment, then the Government would need to find an additional ETB 5 billion to replace the services already being supplied by traditional medicinal plants. These estimates include the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of livestock. In summary, 48 million consumers use some 56,000 tonnes of medicinal plants per annum, with consumers obtaining their plant material from healers, traders and by direct harvesting. Importantly, the consumption is based on largely wild plant stocks. Some 87% or 49,000 tonnes are harvested from wild stocks, with only 13% or 7,000 tonnes being cultivated. However, supply is declining, with 78% of harvesters reporting greater scarcity. This has serious implications for welfare in Ethiopia. The key drivers of continued biodiversity loss and threat to associated traditional knowledge in Ethiopia include poverty and a poverty-induced resource use attitude, land use change and associated impacts, lack of awareness and community participation, lack of economic incentive to the local community concerned for continued conservation of biodiversity, low visibility of the contribution of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the national and local economy, lack of capacity in key areas of competence for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at all levels. Ethiopia's forests, once occupying some 40% of the country, now only occupy 3% of the land area and most of these remaining areas are in protected areas. Clearly, without serious investment in sustaining supply, many households in Ethiopia will experience a decline in welfare as the popular plants become unavailable in the short term. Furthermore, with so many people consuming traditional medicine, an improvement in the quality of medicine will have a considerable impact in national welfare.

Destruction of natural vegetation and ecosystems causes annual losses of 150,000-200,000 hectares and poses threat to endemism and exacerbate soil erosion (soil losses exceeds formation by a factor of six largely due to removal of vegetation cover). Such high rates of deforestation and exploitation of natural vegetation and ecosystems exposes fertile soils to high magnitude of erosion estimated at 1.9 to 3.5 billion tonnes/year. Many tree species such as *Hagenia abyssinica, Prunus africana*, etc. are some of the threatened medicinal plants in Ethiopia because of over-harvesting as timber, fuel and other construction wood. Unplanned relocation of people results in settlement and encroachment into parks and open access to resources; e.g., In the Bale Mountains National Park [BMNP], there are about 30,000 household settlers living within the protected area. Forest fire and clearance for farm/settlement establishment, and widespread use of biomass (only 6% of the national energy demand is satisfied with commercial energy) devastate the vegetation and medicinal plants species. Reckless overexploitation of medicinal plants is another critical danger. For example, the roots of *Taverniera abyssinica* are a popular traditional medicine for what is known as sudden disease. The species is categorized as critically endangered in the Red List of Endemic Trees and Shrubs of Ethiopia. The same also applies to *Echinops kebericho*, which is a popular general purpose medicinal plant in Ethiopia. Others, such as *Securidaca longepedunculata, Warburgia ugandensis*, etc. are highly threatened due to overexploitation. The sap from certain species of Aloe is known for its medicinal properties and is widely traded internationally. Ethiopia has 40 species of Aloe, of which 20 species are endemic and 18 are threatened. The 1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants records 11 species of Aloe are rare or threatened in Ethiopia.

In spite of the above mentioned prevailing pressures on Ethiopian biodiversity, Ethiopian floral diversity remains high, containing close to 1,000 identified medicinal plant species and many others not yet identified and formally described. Considering the rich overall flora, the ecological and the cultural diversity, there may be more emerging medicinal plant species, adding to the existing list through continued ethnobotanical investigations particularly in the lesser studied areas of the country. From the limited studies done so far, it can be concluded that Ethiopian medicinal plants are found primarily in the south and south-western parts of the country following the concentration of biological and cultural diversity in these parts. Recent in-depth study in and around the Bale Mountains National Park showed that the area, as much as it is a biodiversity hotspot, also turned out to be a medicinal plant hotspot with 337 identified medicinal plant species of which 24 are endemic. The species comprised of 283 used as human medicine, 47 used as livestock medicine and 76 species used for both humans and livestock by community of healers, harvesters, traders and other users. A similar pattern was also observed by Edwards (2001) in the south-eastern lowlands.

In another dimension, production of medicinal plants biomass as an alternative viable livelihood option has not been incorporated into policy frameworks for agriculture and food security. Therefore, there is need for much more policy analysis, harmonization and advocacy. While a relatively complex distribution system and a healing practice have developed in Ethiopia, the trade in medicinal plants is still very much under-developed relative to other agricultural products. The medicinal plant trade is largely undeveloped, yet has increasing demand and diminishing supply. However, the experience of Egypt, which has developed an export trade in medicinal plants, selling some 14,000 tonnes per annum of plant material to Europe with a value of USD 18 million, portrays the potential of this sub-sector. Given the great biodiversity of Ethiopia, the export success of coffee and the rapid growth in international demand for herbal medicines, there is real potential for Ethiopia to develop and export herbal medicines in volumes more than Egypt. The growing recognition of the importance of medicinal plants in meeting local and global healthcare need, however, provides an important opportunity for conservationists, traditional medicine proponents, local communities and others to work together to develop mutually supportive measures to problems associated with forest loss and biodiversity erosion. One of the recommendations included in the research report on 'Marketing of Medicinal Plants in Ethiopia: A survey of trade in medicinal plants' prepared by Mander et al. (2006) indicated that sustained and coordinated efforts are needed to transform currently unsustainable practices of medicinal plant "mining" from wild sources to more ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable, and economically equitable production and utilization systems premixed on a good national regime on ABS. Therefore, creating the appropriate regulatory and policy environment to ensure sustainable use based on ABS measures thereby contributing to a major objective of the CBD is essential. Such valuable activity requires appropriate action, and changes by the full range of societies and stakeholders involved in the conservation, production, management, marketing, processing and use of medicinal plants and their derivatives. Since an action on conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants need involvement of various sectors and greater public support, it needs a continuous task of creating public awareness.

However, limited capacity to conserve biodiversity and especially medicinal plants in the wild and under cultivation will constrain conservation efforts. It is risky to store seeds of most wild medicinal plants in gene bank cold rooms due to lack of knowledge on their storage behavior. Most importantly, there is no institutional plan for implementation of conservation strategies linked to utilization that contributes to economic development. As Ethiopia's major development objective is poverty reduction through sustained growth and development, this project will assist in conserving biological diversity of the country in general and medicinal plants in particular including endemic species and those under threat such as *Echinops kebericho, Hagenia abyssinica, Silene macrosalen, Taverniera abyssinica, Hydnora johannis, Olea europeae ssp. Cuspidata sp., Glinus lotoides, Withania somnifera, Securidaca longepedunculata, Ximenia americana, Cucumis prophetarum, C. ficifolius, Aloe spp.*, etc, in different important areas by protecting them in situ and ex situ. This is hoped to direct national and global attention towards medicinal plants in Ethiopia and also to encourage the investment sector to open its eyes to the development of the medicinal plant resources of Ethiopia while the government and international bodies play their role in support and facilitation. The development of the medicinal plant sector, in turn, will have a significant impact on its conservation by promoting sustainable use. Sustainable use and participatory management of forest, mountain, and arid and semi-arid biodiversity will be installed and enhanced through appropriate mechanisms and by monitoring the status of species, both cultivated and in the wild. The project also aims at ensuring sustainable utilization by encouraging and supporting farmers to cultivate marketable medicinal plants in their home gardens and other places with the view to enhance their income and take the pressure off natural populations in the wild. In situ conservation areas can be designated as core, buffer and economic activity zones. Medicinal plants can be planted in the economic activity zones. Medicinal plants can also be encouraged to grow within the cultivated landscape such as places of worship (churches, mosques, traditional believer sites, grave yards, etc.), sacred groves, farm margins, river banks, mountains, gorges, caves, roadsides, rocky outcrops in fields, trees in fields/villages, live fences of gardens and fields, etc., where native species thrive. Plantations of medicinal plants will be made in degraded areas with the additional objective of re-vegetating degraded and degrading areas. Medicinal plants will be cultivated in home gardens. In the Bale Mountain National Park project 334 home gardens have been established and a number of them contain more than 30 species of medicinal plants. This effort will be replicated to many other important areas. Expanding field gene bank collections from diverse ecosystems will also encourage local communities to enhance the production of medicinal plants' biomass. The project will also develop small groups such as traders' forums, which represent the trade from local levels right up to federal level that in turn can help to improve the

marketing as a whole. The details of stakeholders' participation and institutional structure to ensure efficient flow of information between the scientific, legal and ground-level (farmer) activities +are fully described in the FSP document.

The Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of the previous project on medicinal plant concluded that project implementation demonstrated the effectiveness of several strategies adopted, including:(i) capacity building to manage development of phyto-medicines; (ii) support to community-based development initiatives (pilot alternative livelihood schemes) to reduce pressure on medicinal plant resources; (iii) mass awareness program on conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants; (iv) participation of local communities and associations in delivering project outputs (to ensure greater responsiveness and ownership); and (v) the effective use of NGOs to provide services (development of the management plan for Bale Mountain National Park) and ensure intensive contact with stakeholders. As mentioned above, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is seriously constrained by lack of economic incentives and awareness by the local community to continue to conserve genetic resources and the prevailing poverty levels in the country. The system of ABS and associated capacity building, will therefore, play strategic role in promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional knowledge in Ethiopia. Marketing of medicinal plant products and In-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in selected conservation and production sites will ensure mainstreaming of medicinal plant in the productive landscape and link ABS and conservation. This will also strengthen Ethiopia's capacity to fulfill its obligations as a Party to the CBD. [Reference: Mander M, Emana B, Asfaw Z, Badassa B. (2006) Marketing of Medicinal Plants in Ethiopia: A survey of the trade in medicinal plants. Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants Project; Addis Ababa: Institute of Biodiversity Conservation; 2006].

B. Describe the consistency of the project with national and/or regional riorities/ plans:

One of the objectives of the National Biodiversity Conservation and Research Policy is ensuring communities share from the benefit accrued from the utilization of genetic resources and their traditional knowledge. The overall goal of the NBSAP is, "effective systems are established that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Ethiopia's biodiversity, which provide for the equitable sharing of the costs and benefits arising there from, and that contribute to the well-being and security of the nation. One of the strategic objectives of the NBSAP is, "the costs and benefits on biodiversity conservation are equitably shared through a range of public, private, community/CBO and NGO partnerships for PA management and for sustainable use and marketing of biodiversity". The action plan specifies development of access and benefit sharing legislation as a matter of priority to comply, among other concerns, with Article 15 (genetic resources), Article 16 (technology) and Article 19 (handling of biotechnology and distribution of benefits). In determining this by law, the "Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge, and to Provide for the Rights of Communities over Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge" promulgated in 2006. A regulation was prepared and approved by the Council of Ministers in 2009. The regulation cited as "Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge, and Community Rights" facilitates Access Agreement, which will be signed in accordance with article 14(2) of the proclamation. In addition, with the civil service reform broadly taking place in the country, the Government has established a directorate of ABS within the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC). The aim is to promote access and benefit-sharing as a key focus area that can develop capacity to implement ABS laws and regulations.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project aims at sustained and coordinated efforts to transform the currently unsustainable practices of medicinal plant mining from wild sources to more ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable, and economically equitable production and utilization systems. The project attempts to undertake appropriate action and impact changes on the full range of societies and stakeholders involved in the conservation, production, management, marketing, processing and use of medicinal plants and their derivatives. Thus the project concept fits closely with Biodiversity SO-2: mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and also SO-4: to build capacity on access and benefit sharing; GEF-4 Strategic Programs: SO-2: SP-4 and SP-5, SO-4: SP-8.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES. N/A

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

This project will build on lessons learned from a previous GEF-UNDP and World Bank project on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants in Ethiopia. The project will be partner to the Bale Eco-region Sustainable Management Programme. The Programme receives support from in-country donor consortium (Embassies of the Netherlands, Norway and Ireland) with the purpose of supporting the government and local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources in the Bale Eco-region. A General Management Plan (GMP) for the BMNP was prepared jointly. The project will have strong linkages with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)/UNDP/GEF Protected Areas Project. Other partners include Farm Africa and SOS Sahel through their Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme, and the GTZ SUN unit. The Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants (Ethiopia) project was designed to help integrate traditional and modern medicine by identifying phyto-medicines based on traditional plant remedies and fostering longer-term conservation of threatened medicinal plants. The project helped to: (i) build foundation for the development of phytomedicines by engaging the actors in process, increase local awareness of the importance of conserving medicinal plants, (ii) provide alternative livelihood and income strategies, (iii) enhance capacity to manage home gardens and nurseries for better conservation and income, (iv) increase social mobilization and development of new Traditional Healers Associations (THA), (v) improve the supply of selected medicinal plants in nurseries and home gardens, (vi) preserve knowledge of indigenous medicinal plants, (vii) enhance the commitment to participatory management of the Bale Mountain National Park (BMNP), (viii) foster national awareness of the importance of conserving medicinal plants (including the economic value), (ix) improve technical capacity to manage biodiversity conservation and (x) confirm the potential for marketable surplus of medicinal plants, including for export. This project will build on and incorporate lessons learnt from the WB project. Through the in situ (on-farm) conservation program of the project entitled "Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to the Conservation of Ethiopia's Plant Genetic Resources", farmers' varieties of locally and globally significant crops of cereals, pulses, oil and other horticultural crops are conserved. By establishing 12 community gene banks (CGBs) in 12 districts of some 6 agroecological zones, the project has linked farm communities and their local varieties/landraces with the existing genetic resources conservation efforts of the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC). Twelve Crop Conservation associations (CCAs) have also been established to provide the overall oversight and management of each CGB. The CCAs and CGBs represent a valuable opportunity for farmers to be integrated into the international plant genetic resources community. Landrace evaluation and enhancement programs are undertaken to undertake production-based conservation and more extensive utilization of genetic resources that have already adapted to these regions. The project will link up with on-going UNEP GEF MSP on Biosafety; UNEP Umbrella project for Enabling Activities of revision of NBSAP and 5th national report of Ethiopia and the wider REDD+ initiatives in the country. The project also links with UNEP Medium Term Strategy (2010-2013) subprogrammes of Ecosystem Management and Environmental Governance especially as it addresses norms, standards and guidelines and capacity building with regard to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

To maintain and enhance the stream of benefits being generated by medicinal plants in Ethiopia, three major interventions are required.

- Supply needs to be sustained - With no plant supply, the benefits of the sector will no longer exist. Therefore, conservation and sustainable harvesting of wild stocks need to be in place and cultivation of high value plants need to be developed.
- Developing market places with market information systems and involving the private sector would speed up the development of the entire sector.
- Consumers need to be educated to be more discerning in their consumption of traditional medicine, because more discerning consumers demand for better products, which in turn facilitate the cultivation of medicinal plants. This GEF project will prepare a full-scale plan to remove the barriers stipulated in section A and enable the conservation, development and effective utilization of this resource by involving all actors including

government agencies, CBO's, universities, research institutions, NGO's and the private sector.

The current baseline for medicinal plants in Ethiopia is one of rapid, possibly accelerating decline through a combination of land-use change, unsustainable use and changing climate. The World Bank project in the Bale mountains has shown that this situation can be reversed with the appropriate combination of interventions to (i) conserve core populations of endemic and threatened plants, (ii) bring utilization under local community management, and (iii) increase ex-situ cultivation of key medicinal plant species to both reduce collection from the wild and to increase revenue flows. Replication and improvement of the Bale Mountain project could demonstrate to other communities that sustainable management and increased revenues can be achieved at the same time. The GEF investment will allow the government to put in place sufficient pilot schemes to allow improved management of medicinal plants to spread to a much wider area in the country.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

RISK	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURE
Unwillingness to share knowledge: Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs), religious organizations, women and farmers might not share the knowledge that is critical for identifying, implementing, and managing a medicinal plant conservation and cultivation programme.	H	The proposed project will speed up the issuance of the draft policy guideline for IPR, and the Regulation on Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights in order to inspire confidence and trust. The project will also facilitate the development of knowledge transfer agreements
Capacity problem: Limited institutional capacity and low levels of collaboration for medicinal plant conservation, management and utilization.	H	Measures will be put in place to ehance or strengtheng institutional capacity and collaboration on medicinal plant conservation, management and utilization
Slow changes: Rural poverty is being tackled, but changes are slow.	H	The proposed project will contribute to poverty alleviation with important links to environment, alternative livelihood and rural development.
Intellectual Property Rights, IPR: The project is sensitive to the risk of foreign access to medicinal plant materials and loss of ownership. Many individuals treat with skepticism the outsiders' interest in their plants and therapies, believing they will receive no credit or royalties for any future drug discoveries derived from their knowledge.	M	The policy guidelines and regulations, as well as a public awareness strategy will developed and used to address the concerns.
Land Management: Weak enforcement of protected area status can threaten wild populations of medicinal plants that need to be conserved as a "resource base" from which ex situ stocks can be established	M	Strengthening of local community management to ensure that both conservation and sustainable use plants are agreed and supported.
Climate Change: Other factors, including climate change may become important determinants of population status of medicinal plants, especially at higher altitudes.	M	All conservation planning will include design to increase resilience through incorporation of altitudinal and corridor movement options

H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Reversing decline and expanding production in the four pilot areas would be sufficient to demonstrate the market value to local communities such that the same activities will be taken up in other areas; i.e. the project will be catalytic in nature and not only self-sustaining but expanding with no further GEF support.

The global values of Ethiopia's biodiversity resources including medicinal plants suggest that an intervention of US$ 4 million (of which US$ 2 million is GEF) is not an excessive investment. The premise of the project is based on cost efficiency. Removing the barriers to the ABS in genetic resource and associated traditional knowledge as outlined previous in sections that currently impede the sustainable and efficient conservation and marketing as well as mainstreaming of biodiversity in general and medicinal plants in particular will increase the conservation dividend of resources invested in agricultural eco-systems. Especially, by mainstreaming medicinal plants conservation through markets, recurrent costs will be virtually eliminated, with conservation supported by economic production systems that increase financial benefits for local communities. This will promote adoption by farming communities outside the project area with farmers using their own resources to replicate practices and achieve scale up well beyond what would be possible with only GEF funds. The government of Ethiopia is supporting conservation by allocating resource to the budget of IBC, regional environment agency and district offices of agriculture and rural development agricultural extension support to local communities. The project will also secure other matching funds form the government treasury and other development partners. Moreover, the project will have a general impact that will help the rural community to generate income from medicinal plant trade as an alternative livelihood and reduce food insecurity, which costs the global community well in excess of an average US$ 50 million per year in Ethiopia. Reversing decline and expanding production in the four pilot areas would be sufficient to demonstrate the market value to local communities such that the same activities will be taken up in other areas; i.e. the project will be catalytic in nature and not only self-sustaining but expanding with no further GEF support.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

The project will executed by the **Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC)** under guidance of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) will have overall responsibility for the project involving all the major stakeholder institutions such as Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Trade (MoT), Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MoTC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Universities, research institutions, traditional healers, farming communities, CBOs, NGOs, and regional bureaus and states in the implementation of the project. IBC will be responsible for the delivery of the project results and accountable for resources provided, in accordance with UNEP GEF procedures. It will communicate to all stakeholders about the project progress and reports to the higher organ of the project, the PSC. IBC will work closely with MoA that will be responsible for raising awareness of the project among other government ministries and resolving strategic and policy issues.

UNEP is the GEF Implementing Agency for this project. As the GEF Implementing Agency, it will coordinate the activities of partners; provide technical and scientific expertise and enhancement of regional cooperation. More specifically, UNEP will be in charge of transfer of financial resources needed for execution of the project; approval of expenditures on activities; Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC); monitoring and evaluation of execution and output performance in consultation with IBC; commissioning mid-term and final evaluations of the project. UNEP will be a knowledge partner in providing technical support/backstopping to IBC during the implementation of the project and with ABS exercises and experiences through sharing expertise / experiences of its other projects being supported by GEF or other agencies.

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be set up and will be responsible for providing oversight over actual implementation of project activities at national and production landscape levels as well as coordination among various Government agencies, districts/woredas and federal levels and relevant stakeholders. The PSC will consist of all categories of membership, representing the various interests of stakeholders. The PSC is the highest decision making

organ of the project and will guide and oversee the project. It will be housed within IBC and chaired by the Director General of the IBC.

A **Project Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC)** will be established to provide technical and methodological expertise to the project at national, state and local level. The PTAC will consist of a representative from the National Herbarium (ETH) - Addis Ababa University, Bahir-Dar University, Awassa University, Robe University, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) and Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority (FMHACA), and the Private Sector. It will advise the Project Management Unit on implementation problems that emerge and ensure the technical soundness of the project outputs.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

Project Management Unit (PMU) will provide overall leadership, management and technical guidance to ensure the achievement of project objectives and delivery of project outputs across the four pilot sites in close consultation with the site level project management units, stakeholders and partners. The PMU will be housed within the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) and will be responsible for day-to-day oversight and coordination of implementation of project activities including supervision of activities contracted to consultants. It will consist of a National Project Manager (NPM), Market Specialist, Policy Specialist and support staff (financial officer, Project assistant/secretary and a driver/messenger). The Project Manager (NPM) will head the PMU and report to the Director General of the IBC. S/he will maintain liaison with UNEP, and be responsible for national level outcomes as well as support to the site level project activities as outlined below.

The project has four pilot sites at Bale Zone of Oromia, Benshangul Gumuz (Anbesa Forest), South Omo (Kure Protected National Forest) in SNNP and the Amhara (Zegei Plateau Forest). Activities at each site will be implemented by a **Project Site Implementation Unit (PSIU)** consisting of a Project Site Officer (PSO), Project Site Policy and Marketing Associates and support staff (project administration officer/secretary and driver/messenger). The PSIU will be under the guidance of the National PM and with technical back up from the Market and Policy Specialists at the PMU based at IBC.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

The project is fully aligned with the original PIF. However, following the recommendations of the project partner, the expected outcomes and outputs have been slightly revised. Instead of two components there are now four components with marketing and policy and institutional framework added as new components. That marketing component in particular takes into account the recommendations of the Swiss Council Member to put more weight on this component to ensure sustainability of the project outcomes. Of worthy to note also is that the Government of Ethiopia has increased co-finance contribution from US$2,025,000 to US$ 2,500,000; an increase of US$475,000 on the original commitment. This has enabled the strengthening of the market component of this project that is seen as vital for the successful wider application of the ABS measures in Ethiopia.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Ms Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director GEF Coordination Office, UNEP Tel: + 254 20 762-4166		03/01/2012	Mohamed Sessay	+254 20 762 4294	mohamed.sessay@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives and Outcomes/Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective: To ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and associated traditional knowledge through conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants and effective implementation of a revised Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regime					
Component 1: *In-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in selected conservation and production sites					
Outcome 1.1: Conservation status of threatened medicinal plant species improved within the pilot areas covering 200,000 ha	Total area (ha) where in situ conservation of medicinal plants is measurably improved	*In situ* conservation happening at BMNP, but will be strengthened and extended in the other 3 sites (South Omo-Kure Natural Protected Forest, Amhara- Zegei Plateau Forest and Benshangul Gumuz-Anbesa Forest)	Four in-situ gene banks covering a total of 200,000 ha established by the end of the project 135,000 ha of *in situ* conservation sites established by project mid-term and the remaining 75,000 ha established by end of the project	Project technical reports M&E reports *In situ* gene bank management plan Maps of conservation sites Inventories of diversity conserved Reports of environmental impact assessment NBSAP progress reports	Rural poverty is being tackled, but changes are slow Continued encroachment on natural habitats Weak enforcement of protected area status can threaten wild populations of medicinal plants that need to be conserved Effects of climate change
Output 1.1.1 Management plan for *in situ* conservation of medicinal plants biodiversity Output 1.1.2 GIS based spatial population density map of endemic and threatened medicinal plant species Output 1.1.3 Levels of "from the wild" collection, on farm propagation and local market demand documented Output 1.1.4 Field gene banks for medicinal plants established Output 1.1.5 Awareness raised at local, national and international level of the importance of medicinal plants friendly products in promoting conservation and communities' welfare in Ethiopia Output 1.1.6 Reduced or avoided deforestation & forest degradation, and improved forest restoration through use of the prospect of PES for promoting conservation					
Outcome 1.2 Ensuring sustainable use of medicinal plants	Four sustainable use agreements of medicinal plants facilitated and negotiated by *in situ* management and local management groups at the 4 pilot sites specifying the type and amount of resources that can be used and by whom	There is no any sustainable use agreement of medicinal plants at the pilot sites	Two sustainable use agreements of medicinal plants signed and implemented by mid-term and another 2 by end of project	Agreements signed Reports of negotiations M&E document Assessment reports Project monitoring reports	

Output 1.2.1 State of priority threatened medicinal plants in the four pilot sites documented Output 1.2.2 Feedstock supplies for home gardens, replication and field gene banks established Output 1.2.3 Catalogue or compendium of propagation cultivation methods of selected medicinal plants Output 1.2.4 1200 new home gardens established and supplied with medicinal plants Output 1.2.5 Guidelines for sustainable harvesting of priority species of medicinal plants					
Outcome 1.3. Livelihood opportunities based on natural resources and biodiversity	Four alternative livelihood options studied and prepared, and implemented at the pilot sites by end of project	Except for the BMNP (one of the 4 sites), there is no any alternative livelihood options at any of the pilot sites	Four climate resilient alternative livelihood options studied and prepared by mid-term and implemented at the pilot sites by end of project	Number of alternative livelihood options studied and prepared Project technical reports M&E reports	
Output 1.3.1 Equity across gender and vulnerable groups in management of and benefit from natural resources and biodiversity Output 1.3.2 Adapting to climate change effects					
Component 2: Enabling policy and institutional framework for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of medicinal plants biodiversity					
Outcome 2.1 Policy, law and institutional framework revised and strengthened	Three policies evaluated and recommendations given in due consideration of new developments such as the "Nagoya Protocol' and made operational	Currently medicinal plants biodiversity conservation is catered for in some policies and IBC has the responsibility at national level for its conservation. Key policies such as agriculture, trade, forestry, etc do not properly address medicinal plants biodiversity. Institutional mandates at regional, zonal, district/ woreda and kebele levels are unclear, and capacities are limited	At least 3 policies evaluated including in light of the advent of the 'Nagoya Protocol' for their effectiveness in medicinal plants biodiversity conservation by mid-term and recommendations for gap filling made by the end of the project; Institutional mandates for medicinal plants conservation clarified at all levels and woreda and kebele governments in 4 pilot sites have capacity for medicinal plants conservation and governance to enforce policy and legislation provisions on medicinal	Policy papers and briefs Project reports M&E reports	Political stability Good will to enforce and implement policies

			plants conservation		
Output 2.1.1 Review of existing ABS regulations and recommendations for revision based on experiences of pilot studies and negotiations of the International Regime (post-COP 10) Output 2.2.2 Medicinal plant biodiversity policies revised and medicinal plants conservation and institutional arrangement for their implementation formulated Output 2.1.3 Local institutions in the four pilot sites have medicinal plant bye-laws and regulations Output 2.1.4 Administrative systems for handling ABS contract negotiations at central government and piloted at district and local community level. Output 2.1.5 Extension packages for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants biodiversity					
Outcome 2.2: Increased revenue flows to local communities and businesses arising from ABS	Eight ABS agreements in place covering 8 different medicinal plant species at the end of the project	There is no any international agreement made on medicinal plants so far	Four pilot initiatives for contract-based export trade in medicinal plants established with ABS agreements in place at mid-term and another 4 at the end of the project	Legal agreements Project reports Project monitoring reports	Generation of income from ABS Enforcement of the agreement at the international justice system might require foreign currency
Component 3: Markets for medicinal plants biodiversity friendly products promote farmer uptake of medicinal plants biodiversity conservation imperatives					
Outcome 3.1: Markets for medicinal plants friendly products increased by at least 50% through expansion of value chains and national and international markets	Four value chains established and implemented by end of project	Currently there is no any national or international market agreement on medicinal plants.	At least 2 value chains with clear national and international markets established by mid-term and another 2 value chains by end of project	Reports of operational value chains Project technical reports M&E reports Reports on assessment of household incomes Certification related reports	
Output 3.1.1 Small group trade associations established at local and federal level Output 3.1.2 Business and financial capacity that brings in the private sector in place to produce medicinal plants friendly products and services in the pilot sites Output 3.1.3 Certification systems, processes, verification and monitoring compliance					
Component 4: Capacity building for wider application of ABS measures					
Outcome 4.1: A strengthened national institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants	One functional national institutional framework for medicinal plants biodiversity conservation in place by end of project	There is no a national institutional framework catering for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants	A well articulated national institutional framework for medicinal plants biodiversity conservation agreed upon by mid-term and implemented by end of project	Reports of discussions Project reports Project monitoring reports	

Output 4.1.1 Strengthened local government and enforcement of policies for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants biodiversity at district and local levels in the four pilot sites Output 4.1.2 National extension programmes promoting medicinal plants conservation and sustainable use Output 4.1.3 Local communities (farmers, THs, elderly, youth and women) integrating medicinal plants into farming systems					
Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation					
Component 5: Project Management Outcomes: A successfully managed project, thorough evaluation, global awareness of the project tools. Outputs: A workable project management structure, effective M&E of the project, wide dissemination of the project tools. Ethiopia ABS CSUMP Project website and database	Work program adhered to Objective met Outputs delivered Budget adhered to Partner disbursements made on time	No structure exists at the moment for this project but experiences can be called upon for similar projects that IBC has implemented in the past.	- Core project staff (Project Manager, Marketing & Policy Specialists, Finance Assistant) in place by month 3 - Project website (mth 6 - Consolidated progress and financial reports to UNEP months 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42. - Project mid term review completed end of year 2. - Financial audits completed and sent to UNEP months 15, 27, 39 and 45 days after the end of the project. - All in place for project terminal evaluation month 48.	Progress reports Annual reports Impact assessment Audits	Funding sources delivered on time. Good collaboration established

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)

GEF Secretariat Comments (items worth noting at CEO Endorsement)	**UNEP Response**
1. A detailed description of the stakeholders' participation and institutional structure to ensure efficient flow of information between the scientific, legal, and ground-level (farmers) activities. Of particular interest how the farmers on the ground will benefit from the office and lab work proposed	A detailed description of the stakeholders and their participation has been provided in Section 5 of the project document. See in particular table 4. In addition, the stakeholders are also well represented in the implementation arrangement (see para 262) and stand to benefit immensely. The office and laboratory work will set standards that will guide farmers' activities such as screening of genes for medicinal values and best results of domestication and replication, etc.
2. A clear account of project outcomes that are above and beyond those obtained by the WB and UNDP project on ABS in Ethiopia	The project has been designed to build on the lessons and achievements of the WB and UNDP project. The outcomes therefore go far beyond those obtained by the WB and UNDP project, both in technical and geographical terms (i.e. additional issues will be addressed, and other areas will be covered). One particular area of interest that was not duly covered by prior projects is the involvement of the private sector in the marketing of medicinal plants. Hence the project has a full component to address this with the view of increasing incomes from sale of medicinal plants and the fair sharing of the income that would boost conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

Position Titles	*$/ person week*	*Estimated person weeks*	*Tasks to be performed*
For Project Management			See Appendix 11 of project document for details
Local			
National Project Manager	999	40	Reporting to the DG of IBC and the Project Steering Committee and responsible for overall project management activities. Provides technical support to project implementation team at both national and landscape level. Responsible for preparation of workplans and budgets and for reporting.
Finance and Administration Assistants (5)	384	140	Responsible for establishing a finance and procurement management system that will be adequate to account and report for project resources and expenditure. Provision of administrative support
Administrative Assistants: secretary/Driver/messenger (10)	240	248	To provide administrative support to the Project Manager, the policy and marketing specialists and project site officers during implementation of the project.
Justification for Travel, if any: The National Project manager will have to travel on a regular basis to visit project pilot sites, national steering committees and regular meetings with national partners. All these travels have been planned and budgeted according to budget in Appendix 1 of the Project Document: 1601 | Project staff & PSC | 11,000			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Project Site Officers (4)	599	50	To coordinate technical teams at each pilot site
Market Specialists (5)	599	50	Responsible for expansion of value chains and national and international markets
Policy Specialists (5)	960	64	Responsible for review of policy, law and legislation and existing ABS regulations and effective implementation of ABS provisions using the PIC, MAT and MTAs
Project Site Policy & Marketing Assistants (3)	320	192	Responsible for implementation of activities of component 2 & 3 at each site
Local Consultants (3)	500	163	To gather baseline data and other required information
International			
International Consultants (2)	1500	30	To coordinate and add value to the marketing and policy studies/reviews to be undertaken, production of various policy briefs and links to other development initiatives.
Justification for Travel, if any: The project officers and consultants will have to travel in order to provide technical inputs, back-stopping and general technical coordination. All these travels have been planned and budgeted. According to budget in Appendix 1 of the Project Document: 1601 | Project staff & PSC-Component 1-4 | 11,000			

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

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

The PPG activities involved (i) Stocktaking and rapid appraisal to determine baseline conditions in the pilot areas (ii) Stakeholder mapping and consultations to inform project design and to determine scope of participation and (iii) finalization of a full-size project brief. Stocktaking and rapid appraisal were carried out by a team of consultants and IBC staff in the four pilot areas of Bale Zone of Oromia, Benshangul Gumuz (Anbesa Forest), South Omo (Kure Protected National Forest) in SNNP and the Amhara (Zegei Plateau Forest). Identified stakeholders were involved through focused group discussions during designing this project, national consultations on ABS issues, through field visits to the pilot sites and meetings with relevant government departments, and local communities to design the activities under each of the components of the project, and to give comments on the draft proposal. Throughout the PPG phase, experts were used on consultancy services and prepared inputs for the GEF Project Brief under the close supervision of a project manager based at IBC and the UNEP/GEF Task Manager. The findings and inputs from the consultants and the many reports prepared have informed the formulation of the FSP proposal of this Ethiopia ABS CSUMP project.

B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

None

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

Project Preparation Activities Approved	*Implementation Status*	*GEF Amount ($)*				*Co-financing ($)*
		Amount Approved	*Amount Spent Todate*	*Amount Committed*	*Uncommitted Amount*	
1. Stocktaking and rapid appraisal to determine baseline conditions in the pilot areas	Completed	80,000	80,000	0	0	90,000
2. Stakeholder mapping and consultations to inform project design and to determine scope of participation	Completed	55,000	75,000	0	0	75,000
3. Preparation of final documents to support FSP	Completed	0	0	0	0	25,000
	(Select)					
Total		135,000	135,000	0	0	190,000