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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL

Country: Ethiopia

Project Title: Ethiopia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan,
Participation in Clearing House Mechanism for CBD, and
Country Report to the COP

GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity

Country Eligibility: Convention ratified on 28 May 1993

GEF Financing: US \$331,930

Government Contribution: In kind (\$75,000)

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

National Executing Agency: Government of Ethiopia, Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Biodiversity Conservation & Research Institute (BCRI)

GEF Operational Focal Point: EPA

CBD Operational Focal Point: BCRI

Estimated Starting Date: March 1999

Project Duration: 18 months

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Background

1. Ethiopia with a land area of 1,100,000 km² occupies most of the Horn of Africa. It shares borders with Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea. Its population, which is growing at the rate of about 3% per annum, is estimated at around 56,300,000 with an annual per capita income of \$130. Agriculture, including livestock production, constitutes the basis of the economy (Ethiopia's livestock population was estimated at around 80 million in 1988, the largest in Africa). It accounts for 40% of the gross domestic product, 80% of exports, and 80% of the employment of the labour force. The country is administratively sub-divided into 9 National Regional States and two independently administered cities.

2. Biogeographic affinities in Ethiopia belong to four groups; that is: (a) Afro-montane in the centre with Afro-alpine elements at the highest altitudes, (b) Somali-Masai along the Rift Valley, and in the south and east, (c) Sudanian in the west; and (d) the Sahel transitional zone in the far north west of the country. Though reduced, montane forests are still extensive in the south-west. Also bamboo, moorlands and heaths, woodlands, thickets and grasslands interspersed with cultivated areas occur in the highlands of Ethiopia. Conversely, dry thickets and Acacia woodlands dominate the arid lowlands of the country with semi-desert vegetation in the east. There are extensive savannah woodlands in the west.

3. Three major centres of endemism are recognised in Ethiopia: the mountain forests and the Afro-alpine zone, the semi-arid areas of the Somali-Masai Region, and the montane grasslands. At least 6500-7000 vascular plant species occur in Ethiopia, 12% of which are believed to be endemic (CSE, 1994). At least 31 species of mammals, 29 species of birds, 6 species of reptiles, 33 species of amphibians and 3 species of fish are endemic taxa. Some 39 species of bovids, including the endemic mountain nyala occur in Ethiopia. There is also one endemic species of baboon, the gelada. Further surveys continue to reveal new population of endangered species: e.g., the recent confirmation of the Ethiopian Wolf in South Wello and North Shewa mountains. Many of these species are endangered and of great conservation concern, for example 6 rodent species, 9 fruit bat species, and many threatened bird species.

4. Ethiopia is one of the 8 major world centres of agro-biodiversity (Vasilov Centres) and is endowed with a large variety of domesticated animal and plant stocks. Ethiopia is largely known as centre of origin and/or diversity for several important economic crops plants *viz*: wheat, barley, tef, rape seeds, safflower, coffee and other lesser appreciated but potentially useful plants such as anchote (*Coccinia abyssinica*), noya (*Vernonia galamensis* sub sp. *galamensis*), noog (*Guizotia abyssinica*) and oromo dinich (*Coleus edulis*). This crop diversity has been developed through thousands of years of farming practices combined with the large topographic, edaphic and climatic factors prevailing in Ethiopia. The extremely wide range of agro-ecological conditions and the eco-geographical position of the country have contributed to the high concentration of diverse genetic characteristics.

5. Threats to biodiversity in Ethiopia come from poverty, recurrent droughts, crop cultivation and overgrazing by livestock. Also poor conservation measures compounded by poaching, particularly of elephants, and soil erosion altogether are threatening biodiversity conservation

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in the country. However Ethiopia has developed an extensive, but inadequately managed, conservation area system covering as much as 18.5% of the country's land area. There are 9 national parks, of which only two are legally gazetted, and several proposed conservation areas are still on paper. These are managed by Autonomous Regions, with policy guidelines from the wildlife conservation organization in BCRI. The Environmental Protection Authority co-ordinates environmental matters and natural resource conservation throughout the country.

6. The country's water system is little developed with some hydroelectricity (ca 1% of potential) being generated in the highlands and irrigation (ca 5% of potential) along the Rift Valley. The major rivers include the Blue Nile, Tekeze, Baro, Awash, Omo, Genale, Shebele, and Mago, and the major lakes include Tana, Chamo, Abaya, Ziway, Shalla, Abijatta and the Lakes of the Danakil. Most of Ethiopia's rivers originate in the highlands, and they flow outward in many directions through deep gorges. The Somali Region in the south east and the Afar Depression in the north east are water deficient.

7. Since 1992 Ethiopia has taken a number of important steps to preserve the environment and to ensure conservation of its biological resources. These milestone steps have included: the formulation of a general Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE), which contains provisions to counter land degradation; and the development of animal, plant, microbial, and ecosystem diversity policies. There is an ongoing process of developing Regional level Conservation Strategies, under the umbrella of the CSE.

8. There are advanced discussions in the country to enact new legislation to regulate access to biodiversity resources, to protect resources, to protect local biodiversity from invading species, and to ensure safe usage of modern biotechnology as related to biodiversity resources. Moreover legislation is now being drafted to ensure communities' rights in applying Article 8.j. of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Government of Ethiopia established the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and a coherent environmental policy has been formulated and approved by the Government.

9. On 11 February 1997, the EPA requested assistance to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through UNDP to formulate Ethiopia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) and to draft the first Country Report to the Conference of Parties (COP).

Project Objectives, Institutional Framework and Project Description

10. The principal objective of this enabling activity is to assist Ethiopia, through the EPA and BCRI, in preparing a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP). Whilst this is a National Plan, it will have relevance to, and inputs from, the Autonomous Regions; including full participation of the grassroots communities. The BSAP will define the current status of, pressures on, options for, and priority action to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and equitable share of its biological diversity. The project will build on the existing knowledge base to elaborate the BSAP through a process of participatory planning and stakeholders' consultations. This will enable Ethiopia to meet its obligation under the Convention on

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Biological Diversity (CBD). The BSAP will complement the CSE, which was formulated under the supervision of EPA. EPA is supervising the Regional Conservation Strategy process.

11. The EPA will be the Government Executing Agency with overall responsibility for the successful completion of the BSAP. However, EPA has entrusted the BCRI with the responsibility of undertaking the actual project activity. BCRI is thus the project implementing institution.

12. The Government of Ethiopia will appoint a Project Steering Committee at the commencement of the project to supervise and provide overall direction and policy guidance to the BSAP process. Members of the Steering Committee (SC) will be heads of principal institutions and stakeholders involved with biodiversity issues, including representatives of Regional Governments. A summary of the functions of the SC is given in Annex 1. EPA will provide the initial Chairman for the SC, and the General Manager of BCRI, the Implementing Agency, will act as Secretary to the SC. The General Manager of BCRI will assign a senior staff member as National Project Coordinator to assist him in his duties.

13. The Steering Committee will identify and select the members of the BSAP Planning Team (PT) on the basis of their biodiversity and planning expertise. Planning Team members will represent the varied sectors, institutions and biodiversity resource users. The Planning Team is the principal technical organ of the BSAP process. Team members will represent their parent sectors, and will provide part-time input. They will not be salaried by the BSAP project but their travel expenses will be paid. The PT will be convened by a full-time National Project Manager (NPM), who will have expertise in biodiversity planning. This post will be salaried by the project through the Implementing Agency. The NPM will report to the Steering Committee through the Project Coordinator. Specific functions for these inputs are given in Annex 1.

14. A secretariat office for the project will be established in the BCRI. BCRI will assign relevant staff members as administrative staff for the BSAP project. BCRI will provide office accommodation for the project activity

15. The BSAP process will also involve different sectors of the society. This will be achieved by the organisation of 2 National Workshops and 9 Regional Workshops and 2 City Workshops, as well as several smaller issue based discussions within the Regions. Note that Regional Workshops will be organised for each Region of the country, as these constitute separate legislative entities with separate responsibilities for resource conservation. The Regions correspond roughly to specific ecological zones and have distinctive land-use patterns, resource values and pressures on their biological resources.

16. The Planning Team (PT) will be assisted by national and international consultants who are well experienced in biodiversity issues; see Annex 1(6). An international consultant will provide assistance in familiarising the Planning Team at national level in biodiversity planning, framing key strategies, and drafting the BSAP. This consultant will advise the

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national consultants on BSAP processes. In conjunction with the first national workshop, consultants will provide familiarisation sessions in participatory methods, biodiversity analysis, strategic planning techniques and dissemination techniques to the Planning Team leading up to the First National Workshop. This input will be in three separate visits. Short term international expertise will advise on database activity for the BSAP process, and on the use of environmental economics in biodiversity conservation and management.

17. The Planning Team will review the WRI/IUCN/UNEP guidelines (Milley and Lanou, 1995), GEF documentation on BSAPs, new UNDP BSAP Guidelines (Hagen 1998) and lessons learned from other BSAP activities. This review will guide the preparation process for the Ethiopia BSAP, and ensure the application of best practice. The Planning Team will link with the new GEF supported Global Support Programme for Biodiversity Planning. UNDP will facilitate such linkage.

18. The PT will then undertake the Stocktaking and Inventory component of the BSAP. This will entail the compilation and synthesis of existing information on the status of, and threats to the nation's biodiversity. This information, together with summaries of other natural resource activities in Ethiopia will be presented at the first national workshop. Consultant expertise will develop database formats for the most effective storage and analysis methodologies. These activities are summarised in Table 3.

19. With support from the consultants, the PT will conduct the first national workshop, which will draw together the full range of actors (NGOs, CBOs, local populations, national and regional government institutions, private sector and professional associations) and stakeholders relevant to biodiversity, including representatives of Regions and user groups. The workshop participants will analyse the results of the stocktaking and inventory to select objectives, identify key issues and options, as well as actors and priority areas for review.

20. Following the first national workshop, a detailed analysis of the issues and options will be carried out by the Planning Team with the help of consultants. As part of this process, 9 Regional and 2 Town Workshops will bring together representatives from local communities and institutions, private sector and government agencies. The regional workshops will assess various issues and options by the 9 Regions and two independent towns of the country and involve the full range of local stakeholder in the BSAP process.

21. The results of the analysis and Regional workshops will then be drawn together by the PT and a draft BSAP will be prepared. A second national workshop will invite comment on the initial analysis and draft BSAP. New alternatives and options will be identified and developed to seek consensus among the stakeholder prior to the finalisation of the details of the BSAP.

22. Upon approval by the project Steering Committee, and the Government of Ethiopia, the BSAP will be disseminated widely within Ethiopia and a country report to the COP of the biodiversity convention will be prepared by the Planning Team.

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23. The project will take advantage of support for the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), and set up the CHM facility in the Biodiversity Focal Point Offices (BCRI). CHM needs of the project are detailed in Annex 2.

Coverage Without Duplication

24. The project will ensure participation of various Government ministries in the BSAP process. The BSAP will build on existing data to be compiled under the guidance of the planning team. Stocktaking activities will be undertaken as there is need to synthesize the existing information from biodiversity related projects and update the earlier CSE process. This was several years ago, with a very different governance structure. The focus was land, soil and afforestation. Biodiversity was not a major focus of the CSE. The Regional CSE process is a lower key activity to give greater involvement of regions. The BSAP will benefit from other past and ongoing activities and EPA and the BSAP steering Committee will ensure that there is no duplication of efforts. The BSAP will use skills and expertise in agrobiodiversity, and botanical resources inventory, collection and management being developed through the GEF funded plant genetic project. These will contribute to the BSAP, and there will be no duplication of activities.

Time Plan and Sequencing

25. The project will follow the sequence of activities envisaged in the CBD, taking note of what has been recommended in the WRI/IUCN/UNEP Guidelines with variations as appropriate, based on lessons learned from early country experiences around the world (Miller and Lanou, 1995). Activities will start in March 1999 and will last for 18 months (see Table 1).

Best Practice

26. The project will follow methodology recommended in the IUCN's "Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity" (Glowka *et al.*, 1994) and the WRI/IUCN/UNEP's "Guidelines for Preparing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans" (Miller and Lanou, 1995). The BSAP will prepare the grounds and identify priority needs of activities in the fields of biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and benefit sharing to be carried out by subsequent projects. The nine criteria for best practices will be addressed. Right from the start; that is from the stocktaking exercise, the project will seek for and ensure inputs from various sectors of the society, and it will practice a decentralized multi-sectoral approach to strategically plan the use and conservation of biodiversity resources.

27. The GEF budgetary resources required are detailed in Table 2. This includes the CHM component, which is further elaborated in Annex 2. Government counterpart contribution is in kind and includes the provision of accommodation in BCRI (the project Field Implementing Institution) as well as the services of personnel in the Steering Committee, Planning Team and support and input in the Regions. This is estimated at some 75,000\$

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Deviations from Criteria and Norms

28. The project does not deviate from the GEF enabling activity criteria and norms. Costs for the preparation of the National Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) are close to the upper limit of the permissible range because:

- Ethiopia is a mega-biodiversity nation in the forest, wildlife and agro-biodiversity fields;
- Ethiopia, with its complex resource tenure systems and recent civil strife has a diverse array of threats and constraints; and
- the BSAP will require a demanding process (from stocktaking) toward the formulation and integration of biodiversity issues from the 11 Autonomous Regions and Towns into ONE national strategy. This will require extensive public participation and intensive stocktaking. Note that past processes such as CSE are undertaken before the creation of regions. However this BSAP will link with the ongoing regional strategies. Each Region in Ethiopia constitutes a separate legislative entity with particular land use patterns and biodiversity values and threats. These particular circumstances and responsibilities require careful analysis and integration into the process.

Institutional Framework and Project Implementation

29. The project will be executed by EPA with implementation by BCRI with support from UNDP's country office. Under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, an inter-agency Planning Team will manage project activities with the assistance of national and international consultants.

29. The first country report to the COP for the CBD will be prepared following the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties. The report will be developed in consultation with diverse governmental and non-governmental agencies, including both the private sector and community representatives. The report and the BSAP will be disseminated widely upon completion.

References

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4. Glowka, L., Burhenne-Guilmin, H. Synge, J.A. McNeely, and L. Gundling 1994. A guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity. IUCN Gland and Cambridge. xii + 161pp.
5. IUCN, the World Conservation Union 1990. Biodiversity in Sub-Sahara Africa and its Islands. Gland, Switzerland.
6. IUCN, the World Conservation Union 1992. Protected Areas of the World Gland, Switzerland.
7. Miller, K.R. and S.M. Lanou 1995. National Biodiversity Planning Guidelines Based on Early Experiences Around the World. WRI, UNEP, IUCN. 162.
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Table 1. Activity sequence

Activity	Month																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Formulation of Steering Committee	*																	
Establishment of the Planning Team & Training		*																
Appointment of Consultants		*																
Stocktaking and Inventory of Information			*	*	*	*												
1 st National Workshop							*											
Analysis of Options								*										
Regional/Town Workshops									*	*	*	*	*					
Preparation of BSAP													*	*	*			
2 nd National Workshop																*		
Adoption of BSAP by Govt and dissemination																	*	
Participation in Clearing House Mechanism			*															
Preparation of First Country Report																	*	*

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Table 2 Project Finance Requirement (in US\$) Based on Best-Practice Cost Norms

No	Title	Product	Process	Total
1	Stocktaking and Inventory of Existing Information	26,000		26,000
	- Planning Team (travel/meetings/outputs) ¹	4,000		4,000
	- National Consultants (3)	6,000		6,000
	- International Consultant (Training/Direction)	7,500		7,500
	- International Consultant (Databases)	5,500		5,500
	- Documentation, Miscellaneous	3,000		3,000
2	Identification and Analysis of Options	47,500	143,000	190,500
	- Planning Team (Meetings,Outputs) ¹	10,000	8,000	18,000
	- Training Activity for Planning Team	8,000		8,000
	- National Consultants (5)	10,000		10,000
	- International Consultant (Options)	7,500		7,500
	- International Consultant (Economics)	5,000		5,000
	- First National Workshop		30,000	30,000
	- Regional Issue Analysis		18,000	18,000
	- Regional Workshops (9)		72,000	72,000
	- Town Workshops (2)		10,000	10,000
	- Travel, Miscellaneous	7,000	5,000	12,000
3	Preparation of Strategy and Action Plan	34,000	38,500	72,500
	- Planning Team ¹	5,000	5,000	10,000
	- Consultation with autonomous regions ²	5,000	5,000	10,000
	- National Consultants	5,000		5,000
	- International Consultant	7,500		7,500
	- Second National Workshop		25,000	25,000
	- Travel, Miscellaneous	3,500	3,500	7,000
	- Dissemination	8,000		8,000
4	First National Report	8,000	8,000	16,000

¹ Planning team costs are higher than expected as they involve a great deal of consultation at regional level (within 9 Autonomous Regions). These sums provide for the planning team to visit regions, and for regional staff to visit BSAP team. Costs include DSA, vehicle costs, air travel, communications, dissemination of papers etc.

² This will involve the nine autonomous regions seeking their inputs and approval.

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	- Consultation with autonomous regions, (preparation, publication and dissemination)	
5	Support for Clearing House Mechanism (Annex 2)	12,000
6	Project Support Costs	14,930
	TOTAL FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES	331,930

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Table 3 Activity Matrix

Enabling Activity Commitment	Output	Capacity Building	Training	Public participation	Comments
Stocktaking and assessment, based on existing information					
- biodiversity and biological resources	x				1
- database development	x				1
- cross-sectoral issues	x				1
- policy and regulatory framework	x				1
- institutional and human capacity	x				1
- analysis of root causes of BD loss	x				1
- technologies for conservation and sustainable use	x				1
- activities with adverse impacts	x				1
- existing measures and programmes	x				1
- preliminary statement of objectives	x				1
- identification of gaps					1
- assessment of existing needs	x				1
Identification and analysis of options to meet the objectives of the CBD					
- strategies for conservation	x	x	x	x	2
- strategies for sustainable use	x	x	x	x	2
- strategies for benefit sharing	x	x	x	x	2
Planning and Preparation of Strategy and Plan					
- national strategy	x	x	x	x	2
- national action plan	x	x	x	x	2
Preparation of the first national report					
- first national report	x			x	

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Notes on the Activity Matrix

1. The BSAP stocktaking will build on the base of information that exists as a result of domestic and international initiatives and projects. However, existing information needs to be summarised and reorganised to fit into BSAP process. Some significant conservation and development projects related to biodiversity resources include:
 - The Environment Policy of Ethiopia
 - Development of the CSE by the Government of Ethiopia with technical and financial assistance from IUCN, ODA, UNSO, and NORAD. Plus the ongoing Regional Conservation Strategy Programme, with support from IUCN. This project will build on the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE) and the results from the above mentioned projects to ensure that there is no duplication
 - Policy and strategy of the BDI and genebank collections, plus community genebank initiatives.
 - Legislation, policies and strategies of sectoral agencies.
 - The published Flora of Ethiopia and herbarium collections.
 - Soil Conservation and Land Rehabilitation projects of the various regions.
 - Rehabilitation of degraded watershed areas through socially and ecologically sound forest management techniques under GTZ sponsorship.
 - Wildlife sector programmes including:
 - Development of the Bale Mountains National Park by EWCO and WWF,
 - Assessment of conservation needs and wildlife surveys of Nechisar National Park by FFPS and PTES.
 - Conservation and sustainable development for Simein sponsored by DDA.
 - Wildlife conservation study of Simien Jackal ecology, environment education programmes for EWCO by WCS.
 - Nationwide conservation and environmental education by WWF and, UNDP projects.

2. The BSAP will work in close cooperation with Biodiversity initiatives. These include other on-going GEF and non-GEF inputs:
 - The UNDP-GEF sponsored project on plant genetic conservation in the BDI Expertise from the project would contribute information on agricultural biodiversity issues.
 - The developing UNDP-GEF project on Wildlife Protected Areas would address the needs of a comprehensive wildlife protected areas systems plan and would pass this information to the BSAP to be included in the large national review of all protected areas.
 - The developing UNDP/UNEP-GEF regional project on Rift Valley Lakes would be able to provide significant information on these importance ecosystems.
 - The developing World Bank-BDI GEF project on medicinal plants could, depending on start up training, provide similar information.

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- **Forest Genetic Resources Conservation project supported by GTZ.**

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ANNEX 1: FUNCTIONS OF PROJECT ORGANS AND PERSONNEL

1. Steering Committee

- The Steering Committee will be made up of senior representatives from the most pertinent stakeholder institutions and organisations. The Chairperson of this Committee shall be elected from among and by the members upon formulation of the Committee.
- The Secretary of this Committee shall be the Director General of the Executing Agency (Biodiversity Institute).
- The Steering Committee shall conduct meetings quarterly.
- The principal purpose of the Steering Committee is to provide overall ownership of their BSAP process; provide oversight mechanisms and integration into the development process.
- This Committee will establish the Planning Team.
- This Committee will provide guidance both professionally and administratively to the Planning Team throughout the life of the project.
- This Committee will oversee, monitor and evaluate the Planning Team and the project activities on the basis of the guidance provided and the activities set forward in the project document.
- This Committee will approve major partnerships and contracts with other organisations and consultants for the development of new advice notes and guidelines and provision of technical assistance.
- This Committee will set mechanisms required to facilitate the implementation of the project.

2. Planning Team

- Members of the Planning Team will be selected by the Steering Committee and comprised of experts in various fields relevant to biodiversity.
- The Planning Team will report to the Steering Committee through the Secretary of the Steering Committee (Director General of the Biodiversity Institute the Executing Agency) who will oversee PT activities.
- The Convenor of the Planning Team will be the Project Coordinator.
- The Planning Team together with specialist inputs from consultants will undertake the day-to-day activities of the project throughout the life of the project.

In particular the PT will:

- organise and set terms of reference for the Regional and National Workshops in collaboration with Regional Bureaux.
- synthesises the information gathered from the Workshops which will help to prepare the zero draft of the BSAP.

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- supervise the different facets of the project activities.
- collect relevant and pertinent information documents, manuals and guidelines to raise the knowledge and experience (skills) available to BSAP team.
- undertake stocktaking and inventory of existing information.
- identify and analyse options.
- propose options and strategies for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity.
- apply the information and guidelines provide by the Steering Committee and consultants and synthesise them to achieve the main goal, *ie.*, to formulate and write the BSAP interim and first draft.
- will prepare the first country report.
- The Planning Team shall submit reports on assignments different activities as deemed necessary through the Project Coordinator to the Steering Committee.

2. National Project Coordinator

The National Project Coordinator assists the General Manager of BCRI (The Implementing Agency for this BSAP Project in the fulfilment of his responsibilities. Specifically this will include:

- Co-ordination between sectors and project organs
- Supervision of the NPM
- Supervision of the administrative staff appointed to assist the project.
- Acting as Rapporteur to the Steering Committee.
- Facilitating linkage with other projects and initiatives

4. National Project Manager (NPM)

- The National Project Manager is a full-time post, supported by the project through National Execution Modalities. He/She will have technical skills in the broad area of biodiversity planning and have the ability to facilitate team-work. The position will be filled through open advertisement procedures.
- The NPM convenes the Planning Team and is responsible for day to day co-ordination of project activities.
- The NPM will report to the Steering Committee through the Project Coordinator.
- The NPM will ensure that all project activities are undertaken according to schedule and project objectives.
- The NPM will ensure that protocols concerning project implementation, reporting and financial management are followed according to agreed standards of GEF, UNDP and GOE.

5. Consultants (International and National)

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A) International Consultants

- A1) BSAP Training and Support (3 visits, total 1.5mm)
Specifically – training, support, networking, options analysis and SAP preparation
- A2) Biodiversity Database Development (1 input 0.4mm)
- A3) Environmental Economics (1 input 0.4mm)

B) National Consultants

- B1) Stock-Taking Phase
 - a) Root Causes of Biodiversity Loss
 - b) Technologies for Sustainable Development (x2)
 - c) Biodiversity Databases
- B2) Analysis of Options Phase
 - a) Regional Strategy Position Papers (x9)
 - b) Environmental Economics,
 - c) Bio-safety issues,
 - d) Institutional Mechanisms
 - e) Community Based Natural Resource Mechanisms
- B3) Strategy and Actions Phase
 - a) Editing and Document Preparation

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ANNEX 2: CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM COSTS

Component	Maximum \$	Actual Requested \$
Hardware :	4,000	3,900
Computer		2,400 *
UPS		500
Printer		1,000
Software	1,000	700
Modem	500	300
Internet Connection	3,800	3,000
Training	4,000	3,600 **
Technician Fees	700	500
TOTAL	14,000	12,000

- * *Dell Optiplex (Pentium 230mhz, 17'' Screen, 64 Ram. 6.4 Gigabyte HD, Multimedia)*
- ** *Training. Key staff of Planning Team. CHM Focal Point in BCRI, Database Technicians*