UNDP Project Document

United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Promoting Integrated Conservation of Wildlife and Landscapes for Sustainable Development of Ethiopia		
Country: **Ethiopia**	***Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):*** Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)	***Execution Modality:*** National Implementation (Assisted NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* From 2020-2025 UNDP Country Programme Document: ● By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change. ● By 2025, all people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy. ● By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society. ● 2025, people in Ethiopia enjoy improved health and well-being		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2	
Quantum Award ID: 1382653	**Quantum Project ID: 01004296**	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 6740	**GEF Project ID number:** 11152	
LPAC meeting date: September 15, 2025		
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Latest possible CEO endorsement date: August 5, 2025		
Project duration in months: 84		
Planned start date: February 9, 2025	**Planned completion date:** February 9, 2032	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: August 9, 2028	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** August 9, 2032	
Expected Operational Closure Date: November 9, 2032	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** May 9, 2033	
Ethiopia's rich biodiversity is under increasing threat due to rapid population growth, unsustainable resource use, and weak institutional capacity. These pressures have led to habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade, endangering both ecological integrity and local livelihoods.		

As part of the **GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (GEF-8 GWP)**, this project addresses the key drivers of biodiversity loss through: **Improved terrestrial protected area (PA) management** effectiveness across eight sites having a cumulative area of **1,883,025 ha**, and creation of **two new terrestrial PA's** covering **196,500 ha**; **Improved practices across 150,000 ha of production landscapes within buffer zones of the target PAs**, promoting biodiversity conservation and climate resilience; **Restoration of 50,000 ha** of degraded ecosystems to improve habitat integrity and ecosystem services; **Enhanced anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts** through capacity-building, cross-border collaboration, and improved enforcement; **Expansion of nature-based tourism** to increase the economic value of wildlife and habitats; **Diversified livelihood opportunities** that support ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation; and **Adaptive learning and behavioral change strategies** to strengthen wildlife economies and community resilience.

By integrating conservation with sustainable development, this initiative delivers **significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs):** improved biodiversity conservation, enhanced land management, **7.5 million metric tons of CO_2e mitigated**, and **15,000 people (50% of whom are women) benefitting from the GEF-financed investment**.

Leveraging the **GWP knowledge platform**, the project fosters **cross-country collaboration, knowledge exchange, and policy integration**, ensuring the long-term sustainability of Ethiopia's terrestrial ecosystems and wildlife.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 11,932,415
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 500,000
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	
Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 12,432,415**
Co-financing In-kind	
Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 59,175,417**
Grand-Total Project Financing	**USD 71,607,832**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	Agreed by Ministry of Finance	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	Date/Month/Year:
Signature:	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFOLU:	Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
BES:	Babile Elephant Sanctuary
BPPS NCE:	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCNP:	Chebera Chuchura National Park
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMCCA:	Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area
CMS:	Convention on Migratory Species
CO:	Country Office
CRGE:	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CWT:	Counter-Wildlife Trafficking
EBI:	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
ECU:	Environnemental Crime Unit
EFIC:	Ethiopian Financial Intelligence Centre
EOP:	End of Project
EWCA:	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPIC:	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSP:	Full-Sized Project
FZS:	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GBF:	Global Biodiversity Framework
GFFR:	Gura Ferda Forest Reserve
GLI:	Green Legacy Initiative
GRM:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWP:	Global Wildlife Program
HACT:	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HANP:	Hallaydeghe National Park
HAWEN:	Horn of African Countries Wildlife Enforcement Network
HWC:	Human-Wildlife Conflict
IC:	International Consultant
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
ILM:	Integrated Landscape Management
IP:	Implementing Partner
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPLCs:	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IPPF:	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IWT:	Illegal Wildlife Trade
KBA:	Key biodiversity area
KfW:	KfW Development Bank
LDCF:	Least Developed Countries Fund
LPAC:	Local Project Appraisal Committee
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
METT:	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MFBR:	Majang Forest Biosphere Reserve
MFR:	Medabo Forest Reserve
MGCCA:	Menze Guassa Community Conservation Area
MNP:	Mago National Park
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP:	Medium-Sized Project
MTR:	Mid-Term Review
NAP:	National Action Program
NAPA:	National Action Plan for Adaptation
NBSAP:	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NBT	Nature-based tourism

NC:	National Communications
NCs:	National Consultants
NGO:	Non-governmental Organisation
NIM:	National Implementation Modality
NIP:	National Implementation Plan
NP:	National Park
NRM:	Natural Resource Management
NTFP:	Non-timber forest products
OFP:	Operational Focal Point
ONP:	Omo National Park
PA:	Protected Area
PFD:	Project Document Formulation
PIF:	Project Identification Form
PIR:	Project Implementation Report
PMC:	Project Management Cost
PMU:	Project Management Unit
POPP:	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPCP:	Public-private-community partnership
PPG:	Project Preparation Grant
REDD+:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SCCF:	Special Climate Change Fund
SES:	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP:	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SMART:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound
SOP:	Standard Operating Procedure
SSC:	South-South Cooperation
STAP:	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TE:	Terminal Evaluation
ToC:	Theory of Change
TOR:	Terms of Reference
UNDAF:	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
UNSDCF:	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VF:	Vertical Fund
WB:	World Bank
WCD IP:	Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program

Development Challenge

National Context

Ethiopia is one of Africa's most biodiverse countries, situated within two major biodiversity hotspots: The Horn of Africa and the Eastern Afromontane. Despite an increase in the number of protected areas—expanding from 6% of the country's land area in the 1970s to 12.14% in 2022—the conservation status of many species remains precarious[1]. Ethiopia hosts 314 mammal species, including 57 endemics, yet 74 species (23.5%) are experiencing population declines, with 39 (12.4%) globally threatened[2][3]. Similarly, 214 bird species are undergoing declines, with 36 classified as globally threatened. Among amphibians, half of Ethiopia's 78 recorded species are endemic, yet 18 of these are globally threatened[4]. While the overall extinction risk for mammals, birds, and amphibians has remained relatively constant over the past 25 years, the Red List Index (RLI) score of 0.85 indicates a degraded biodiversity status, warranting urgent intervention[5].

Plant biodiversity is also under threat. Although Ethiopia has rich vascular plant diversity, particularly in the southwestern and southeastern regions, the conservation status of many plant species remains poorly documented. Out of 800 endemic or near-endemic plant species assessed by the IUCN, 68 are globally threatened, including 10 critically endangered, 26 endangered, and 32 vulnerable species. Populations of about 6% of the total endemic species are declining, while 40% remain unknown due to data limitations (IUCN, 2020). Threatened plant species include economically and ecologically valuable species such as *Erythrina burana* (useful tree), *Aframomum corrorima* (spice), and *Pycnostachys abyssinica* (medicinal plant). Some species, like *Crotalaria heterotricha*, are presumed extinct due to human activity, while others, such as *Blepharis cuspidata*, have not been collected in over 150 years (Vivero et al., 2006; IUCN, 2020).[6,7]

Ethiopia's biodiversity faces **severe and ongoing threats** from **habitat loss, inadequate management of protected areas and buffer zones, illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and human-wildlife conflict (HWC)**. These interconnected challenges have resulted in declining wildlife populations, ecosystem degradation, and increased pressure on rural communities that depend on natural resources. Addressing these threats requires a comprehensive approach that integrates conservation efforts with sustainable land-use planning, law enforcement, and local community engagement.

Habitat destruction driven by agricultural expansion, fuelwood extraction, and overgrazing continues to accelerate biodiversity loss. Moreover, inadequate data on protected areas hinder assessments of their effectiveness in safeguarding key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and species of conservation concern. This

[1] Addisu, A., Gebremedhin, B., Berhanu, L., & Meheretu, Y. (2023). *The status of Ethiopia's biodiversity and ecosystems: A national Red List assessment.* BIODEV2030 - Ethiopia, IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO). Ethiopia-National-Biodiversity-Threat-Assessment_Final-Report_Mekbeb-and-Addisu_10_02_2022.pdf

[2] IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org

[3] Addisu, A., Gebremedhin, B., Berhanu, L., & Meheretu, Y. (2023). *The status of Ethiopia's biodiversity and ecosystems: A national Red List assessment.* BIODEV2030 - Ethiopia, IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO). Ethiopia-National-Biodiversity-Threat-Assessment_Final-Report_Mekbeb-and-Addisu_10_02_2022.pdf

[4] Ibid

[5] IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org

[6] Vivero, J.L., Ensermu, K. & Sebsebe, D. 2006. Progress on the Red List of plants of Ethiopia and Eritrea: conservation and biogeography of endemic flowering taxa. In: S.A. Ghazanfar and H.J. Beentje (eds.), Taxonomy and ecology of African plants, their conservation and sustainable use, pp. 761–778. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

[7] IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org

underscores the urgent need for improved conservation planning and sustainable landscape management to halt further declines.

Habitat Loss and Degradation

Deforestation and land degradation—driven by agricultural expansion, fuelwood extraction, and overgrazing—are accelerating biodiversity loss and increasing climate vulnerability. **In southwestern Ethiopia, 80% of forests were lost between 1957 and 2007 due to demographic and socio-economic pressures related to agricultural expansion. Nationally, Ethiopia loses an estimated 73,000 hectares of forest annually, with some regions, such as the Bale eco-region, experiencing deforestation rates as high as 3.7% per year**[8]. Studies indicate that energy demand contributes to ecosystem degradation, with traditional biomass energy use covering 94% of the country's energy needs. Additionally, climate change threatens agricultural productivity, with projections indicating a 30% decline over the next 50 years, exacerbating food insecurity and land degradation. Ethiopia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC notes that Ethiopia has frequently experienced extreme events like droughts and floods, in addition to rainfall variability and increasing temperature which contribute to adverse impacts to livelihoods. Primary environmental problems are soil erosion, deforestation, recurrent droughts, desertification, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity and wildlife.

Inadequate Protected Area and Buffer Zone Management

Although Ethiopia has increased its network of protected areas (PAs), weak governance, underfunding, and limited institutional coordination undermine their effectiveness. While protected areas should serve as critical refuges for biodiversity, many suffer from **encroachment, illegal resource extraction, and insufficient management capacity**. Moreover, buffer zones—which are meant to serve as transitional areas balancing conservation with sustainable land use—often lack clear governance structures, leading to **conflicts over land use, unregulated expansion of agriculture, and habitat fragmentation**. Strengthening PA governance, community-based conservation, and sustainable land-use planning in buffer zones is essential for improving biodiversity conservation outcomes.

Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching

Ethiopia serves as both a **source and transit country** for **IWT**, with species such as elephants, pangolins, and leopards frequently targeted for trafficking. Despite being a signatory to CITES and other international agreements, **weak enforcement, porous borders, and lack of coordinated intelligence-sharing mechanisms** have allowed IWT networks to persist. Studies indicate that **poaching is not only driven by external demand but also by local socio-economic factors**, including poverty and limited livelihood alternatives. Strengthening law enforcement, increasing penalties for wildlife crimes, and engaging local communities in conservation enforcement are critical to combating IWT.

Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

Encroachment into protected areas and habitat fragmentation have led to increasing **human-wildlife conflict**, particularly in regions where communities rely on subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing. Wildlife such as **elephants, primates, and large carnivores** frequently come into conflict with local

[8] Kassaye, M. L. (2024). Review of the historic trajectory of deforestation, its drivers and implications in Ethiopia. *Preprints*, 202401.0332. https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202401.0332.v1

populations, damaging crops, preying on livestock, and, in some cases, causing human fatalities. In retaliation, communities resort to **lethal control measures**, further exacerbating wildlife population declines. Without effective mitigation strategies—such as **early warning systems, non-lethal deterrents, and compensation schemes**—HWC will continue to undermine conservation efforts.

National context closing

Ethiopia has established legal and institutional frameworks to support conservation, including the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), the 2007 Wildlife Policy and Conservation Strategy, and various regulations. The country has also ratified international conventions on biodiversity conservation[9]. Please do also see the below section **Alignment with National Priorities**. However, as expanded upon in the sections below, collaboration among stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector remains fragmented. Limited engagement, lack of shared goals, and weak institutional frameworks hinder effective biodiversity conservation and landscape management. Addressing these challenges requires strengthened collaboration, long-term strategic planning, enhanced institutional capacity and an enabling policy environment.

This project represents **a timely and strategic intervention** to halt biodiversity loss, strengthen protected area management, and promote sustainable landscape governance. By addressing the core drivers of environmental degradation—**habitat destruction, weak enforcement, illegal wildlife trade, and human-wildlife conflict**—the initiative will not only enhance conservation outcomes but also improve the livelihoods of communities living in and around protected areas. The integration of **nature-based tourism, conservation-compatible livelihoods, and strengthened law enforcement** ensures a multi-dimensional approach that aligns with Ethiopia's national priorities and international commitments. Moreover, Ethiopia's demonstrated policy momentum—through its **Wildlife Policy, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and engagement with global conservation frameworks**—indicates a **critical window of opportunity** for transformative action. This project capitalizes on that momentum, bringing together key stakeholders to drive **systemic, long-term improvements in biodiversity conservation, protected area resilience, and community-driven environmental stewardship**.

Project area description

Ethiopia is a nation renowned for its extraordinary biodiversity and diverse landscapes, encompassing a wide array of ecosystems that support many endemic species, contributing significantly to the world's biodiversity. These ecosystems face mounting threats from uncontrolled population growth, unsustainable resource use, and inadequate institutional capacity. These factors have led to habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and a surge in the illegal wildlife trade, jeopardizing the nation's natural heritage and its people's livelihoods. The project will address several global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities. The escalating threats to Ethiopia's biodiversity, including habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and the illegal wildlife trade, impact the country's ecological integrity and the livelihoods of millions who depend on these natural resources.

To ensure broad diversity in terms of habitats and ecosystems, involving a larger range of local government institutions and structures, and involve a broad spectre of Indigenous peoples and local

[9] CBD, 2023

communities (IPLCs) living in and around protected areas – and which is the crux point for the successful implementation of this project, eight PAs have been selected (i.e. Babile Elephant Sanctuary (BES: 698,200 ha); Chebera Churchura National Park (CCNP: 141,000 ha); Majang Forest Biosphere Reserve (MFBR: 151,525 ha); Menz Guassa Community Conservation Area (MGCCA: 11,000 ha); Omo National Park (ONP: 515,200 ha); Mago National Park (MNP: 194,200 ha); Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park (HANP: 109,900 ha); and Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area (CMCCA: 62,000 ha). Additionally, two new PAs are planned to be created within the Gura Fera Forest Reserve (GFFR) and Medabo Forest Reserve (MFR). These protected areas and forest reserves have rich biodiversity within the diverse ecosystems ranging from the moist Afromontane forests of Majang, Gura Ferda, Medabo and Chebera Churchura to the savannah ecosystems of Omo, Mago, Hallaydeghe Asebot and Babile and to the Afro-Alpine ecosystems of Guassa Menz and Choke Mountains. Likewise, there are diverse fauna and flora in these protected areas including **Elephants, Buffalo, Leopard, Lion, Giraffe, Beisa Oryx, Grevy's Zebra, and Burchell's Zebra**, many of which are classified as **Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), or Near Threatened (NT) on the IUCN Red List**. Endemic species such as the **Ethiopian Wolf, Gelada Baboon, and Menelik's Bushbuck** are also found here, emphasizing the global significance of these landscapes for conservation.

However, these PAs have been impacted by both anthropogenic and natural threats, with significant **variation across sites.** Key threats include **poaching, human-wildlife conflict (HWC), deforestation, agricultural expansion, and weak enforcement mechanisms**.

Habitat Loss & Encroachment:

- **Majang Forest Biosphere Reserve, Gura Ferda, and Medabo Forest Reserves** are facing severe **deforestation and agricultural expansion** due to the rise of **commercial farming and resettlement programs.**
- **Bale eco-region** (which includes Omo and Mago National Parks) experiences **deforestation rates of up to 3.7% per year**, contributing to habitat fragmentation.
- **Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area** is heavily impacted by **fuelwood extraction and land conversion**, leading to rapid degradation of highland Afro-Alpine ecosystems.

Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC):

- **Babile Elephant Sanctuary** has experienced a drastic decline in its elephant population due to retaliatory killing as a result of frequent injury, loss of human life and **crop raiding by elephants.**
- **Chebera Churchura National Park** faces **frequent human Elephant conflict and livestock depredation by large carnivores** (lions, hyenas, leopards), leading to retaliatory killings.
- **Menz-Guassa Community Conservation Area** has documented **increased conflicts between farmers and Gelada baboons**, who raid crops due to habitat loss.

Illegal Wildlife Trade & Poaching:

- **Omo and Mago National Parks suffer severe poaching of wildlife including elephants, lion, leopard, buffalo and other species.**
- **Babile Elephant Sanctuary and its surroundings towards the borders with the Somali Land serve as a key transit corridor for illegal wildlife trade including ivory, cheetah and lion cubs.**
- **Majang Biosphere Reserve and Gura Ferda** are also vulnerable to **illegal timber trade**, with high-value trees being targeted.

Weak PA Governance & Enforcement:

- **Omo and Mago National Parks** have **insufficient ranger patrols** and suffer from porous borders, allowing illegal settlements and resource extraction.
- **Majang Biosphere Reserve and Chebera Churchura National Park** face **institutional capacity constraints**, limiting their ability to enforce conservation regulations.

These challenges and shortfalls require a coordinated action to enhance the management of these selected sites, reduce the ongoing threats and benefiting communities.

IPLCs residing and utilizing resources within the buffer zones of the project sites play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management. These communities rely on traditional knowledge and resource use practices but face challenges such as human wildlife conflicts, invasive species, and lack of access to resources.

Communities, living in and around Babile Elephant Sanctuary; Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park; Choke Mountains; Menz Guassa Community Conservation Areas and Chebera Churchura National Park, depend on natural resources for farming and livestock grazing. Depending on the location, local communities can be categorized as farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists and hunters and gatherers. The farmers grow crops both for subsistence and income generation. These communities may affect protected areas through expanding farms in the boundaries of these areas and conversely, they can be affected by HWC. Specifically, increasing habitat loss and human-wildlife conflict are affecting both community livelihoods and biodiversity in these particular project areas:

- **Babile Elephant Sanctuary:** Elephants raid farms, leading to retaliatory killings. Expansion of agriculture is encroaching on key elephant corridors, exacerbating conflicts.
- **Chebera Churchura & Hallaydeghe Asebot National Parks:** Large carnivores prey on livestock, causing significant economic losses to local pastoralists. Without alternative mitigation measures, retaliatory killings of lions and leopards continue to drive population declines.

Communities found around Omo, Mago and Hallaydeghe Asebot National Parks are agro-pastoralists who practice both farming and livestock rearing. During dry seasons, overgrazing within PA boundaries intensifies, leading to habitat degradation and increased HWC. In these areas:

- **Overgrazing weakens ecosystem resilience.** Carnivore populations move toward human settlements, increasing predation on livestock.
- **Omo & Mago National Parks are IWT hotspots**. These parks serve as **transit points for wildlife trafficking**, further increasing risks for vulnerable species.

Communities living in and around Chebera Churchura National Park; Majang Biosphere Reserve; Gura Ferda Forest Reserve and Medabo Forest Reserve include the Majang, Sheko, Meeint, Bacha and Tsera people. These people depend on honey collection, wildlife coffee collection, other non-timber forest products (NTFP) and collection of minerals. While these practices are potentially sustainable, they are increasingly at risk due to expanding commercial agriculture and illegal timber harvesting.

- **Deforestation from agricultural expansion threatens wild coffee & honey production.**
- **Illegal timber trade is degrading forest ecosystems**. Key tree species are disappearing, affecting both biodiversity and local economic opportunities.

The selection of these ten project sites was driven by **conservation urgency and high-impact potential.** These sites represent **critical biodiversity strongholds** facing severe threats from **habitat loss, poaching, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade.** They also encompass **key ecological corridors** essential for species movement and climate resilience. Furthermore, the presence of **diverse IPLC**

communities whose livelihoods intersect with conservation goals makes them ideal locations for **integrated landscape management approaches.** By strategically targeting these areas, the project will **maximize biodiversity conservation outcomes, strengthen PA governance, and enhance sustainable community-driven solutions** that ensure long-term ecological and economic benefits.

Linking Project-Enhanced Ecotourism and Community Enterprises

Although still developing, nature-based enterprises and private-sector investment in conservation-friendly businesses are emerging in the project regions. The primary focus of these businesses includes eco-lodges, sustainable agriculture, and non-timber forest product (NTFP) markets. These sectors provide significant opportunities for community participation in conservation-linked economic activities. However, current engagement remains limited by weak market linkages, a lack of formal business structures, and minimal integration with protected area (PA) management strategies.

Currently, **many of these livelihoods (e.g., honey collection, wild coffee harvesting, NTFPs) are practiced at small scales with little formal oversight, limiting their economic potential and increasing the risk of unsustainable harvesting.** While some traditional practices are inherently sustainable, **there is a need for better regulation, certification, and organized value chains to prevent overexploitation and ensure long-term viability.**

Regulatory and financial barriers also hinder private sector engagement in conservation-linked business opportunities. **Conflicting regulations, overlapping mandates, lack of tax incentives, and underdeveloped green financing mechanisms** prevent **more structured investment** in sustainable tourism and conservation-based enterprises. Additionally, many businesses **lack expertise in eco-business models and operate in isolation from local communities, leading to distrust and missed collaboration opportunities.**

This project will strengthen **community-enterprise linkages with ecotourism**, ensuring that **livelihood investments directly benefit local communities while enhancing PA conservation goals.** For example:

- **Sustainable honey and NTFP production** (e.g., coffee, wild spices, medicinal plants) will be **scaled and certified** to supply **existing and new eco-tourism enterprises, including lodges and service providers.**
- **Local cooperatives** will receive business development support, ensuring that **rural producers can access ecotourism markets** through structured supply chains.
- **Community-based tourism enterprises**—such as **guided tours, cultural experiences, and artisanal markets**—will be developed to diversify income sources while reinforcing conservation awareness.

By **formalizing, scaling, and regulating** these community livelihoods, the project will create a **mutually beneficial relationship** between **ecotourism development and conservation-based livelihoods,** reducing dependence on unsustainable resource use and strengthening community engagement in biodiversity protection.

With regard to the project's intervention area (physical and sectoral) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are supporting conservation and community engagement through capacity building, anti-poaching efforts, habitat restoration, and community development projects. NGOs who are engaged in biodiversity conservation and community livelihood include HRF, AWF, FZS, NABU, AFD and APN are

working in wildlife conservation and protected area management. The project will seek to work with these entities during project implementation.

For a more substantial description of the project relevant stakeholders including National and Local government entities, as well as research institutions, please see **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP) annex which also outlines the respective stakeholders' engagement in the project. The project recognizes the importance of stakeholder engagement and will, as mentioned SEP, actively involve a diverse array of stakeholders throughout its implementation. Local communities residing in and around protected areas, particularly women, youth, and indigenous peoples, will be the primary beneficiaries. The project will also collaborate with government agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations, and private sector actors, primarily in the tourism and agriculture sectors.

Problem statement

The project's objective is "to conserve Ethiopia's wildlife and ecosystems by strengthening protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, reducing illegal wildlife trafficking, and promoting sustainable landscape management for biodiversity and community resilience." This objective is driven by the urgent need to protect Ethiopia's biodiversity and ensure sustainable development. The project recognizes the interconnectedness of human activities and environmental health and seeks to reduce the drivers of species and habitat loss through a multifaceted approach.

This project is justified as it directly addresses the complex and interconnected challenges facing Ethiopia's exceptional biodiversity. By tackling the root causes of habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and the illegal wildlife trade, the project aims to conserve the country's unique natural heritage while supporting the sustainable development of local communities. The project's focus on enhancing human-wildlife coexistence, reducing illegal wildlife trafficking, and improving landscape management is crucial to achieving lasting and transformative change for both people and nature in Ethiopia.

The project will have a multifaceted approach to address the complex challenges facing environmental sustainability, wildlife conservation, poverty reduction, and social equity in Ethiopia that is essential to ensure sustainable development of the country. In Ethiopia environmental change is negatively impacted by several drivers, including: population growth - the increasing population puts pressure on natural resources and leads to habitat loss; economic development - uncontrolled economic development often prioritizes short-term gains over environmental sustainability, leading to unsustainable resource use and habitat degradation; climate change - the impacts of climate change, such as droughts and floods, exacerbate existing environmental challenges and affect the livelihoods of communities dependent on natural resources; sociocultural and political factors - cultural practices, land tenure systems, and conflicts can influence resource management practices and impact conservation efforts; and technological changes: while technology can positively impact conservation efforts, it can also lead to more efficient exploitation of natural resources, increasing the pressure on habitats and wildlife.

With this in mind, the project will address a subset of drivers and root causes, within the projects sphere of influence, to ensure long-term project sustainability and create a more equitable and sustainable future for both people and wildlife in Ethiopia.

Local Population Growth and Resource Pressure: Ethiopia's population has grown rapidly, from approximately 38 million in 1980 to over 126 million in 2023, making it the second-most populous

country in Africa[10]. This surge in population has intensified pressure on natural resources, particularly in and around protected areas, where expanding agriculture, overgrazing, and hunting have led to extensive habitat degradation and biodiversity loss. Studies indicate that agricultural land expansion accounts for 80% of deforestation in Ethiopia, significantly reducing forest cover and wildlife habitat[11]. As a result, ecosystems are increasingly fragmented, disrupting species migration patterns and depleting biodiversity.

Unsustainable Resource Use and Environmental Degradation: In many regions, the reliance on natural resources for subsistence—coupled with widespread poverty—has led to overgrazing, deforestation, and land conversion for agriculture. Over 85% of Ethiopia's population depends on agriculture for livelihoods (FAO, 2021), further exacerbating ecosystem degradation. Unsustainable practices such as slash-and-burn farming, charcoal production, and illegal logging have reduced the capacity of ecosystems to regenerate, contributing to soil erosion, land degradation, and declining water availability. Ethiopia loses an estimated 1.5 billion metric tons of topsoil annually due to land degradation, impacting both biodiversity and agricultural productivity[12].

Weak Law Enforcement and Institutional Gaps: Despite legal frameworks designed to protect wildlife and ecosystems, weak enforcement and limited institutional capacity allow illegal activities such as poaching, wildlife trafficking, and deforestation to persist. Ethiopia has ratified international conservation treaties such as CITES, yet illegal wildlife trade remains a critical issue, with elephant ivory, pangolin scales, and leopard skins frequently seized in global trafficking networks[13]. Additionally, uncoordinated conservation policies and limited inter-agency collaboration have weakened the effectiveness of environmental protections, leaving many protected areas vulnerable to exploitation.

Human-Wildlife Conflict and Retaliatory Killings: Encroachment into protected areas has increased HWC, particularly in regions where communities rely on subsistence agriculture. Wildlife, including elephants and primates, often raid crops, while carnivores such as lions and hyenas prey on livestock. In the Babile Elephant Sanctuary, human encroachment has resulted in frequent human-elephant conflicts, with elephants destroying farms and communities retaliating with lethal measures[14]. Such conflicts undermine conservation efforts, as resentment towards wildlife leads to increased poaching and habitat destruction.

Habitat Fragmentation and Invasive Species Expansion: One of the major drivers of biodiversity loss is habitat fragmentation due to unregulated land-use expansion. Studies indicate that Ethiopia's forest cover has declined from 40% in the early 20th century to less than 15% today[15], largely due to agricultural expansion, settlement growth, and infrastructure development. The spread of invasive plant species, such as *Prosopis juliflora* and *Parthenium hysterophorus*, has further degraded ecosystems by outcompeting native flora and altering habitat conditions. Despite their ecological and economic consequences, efforts to control invasive species remain inadequate due to limited funding and lack of coordinated management strategies.

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[10] World Bank. (2023). *World Development Indicators: Ethiopia Population Growth Statistics*. World Bank Group.
[11] FAO. (2021). *State of the World's Forests: Ethiopia's Agricultural Land Expansion and Deforestation Trends*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
[12] World Bank. (2022). *Ethiopia's Land Degradation and Soil Erosion Assessment Report*. World Bank Group.
[13] TRAFFIC. (2022). *Illegal Wildlife Trade in Eastern Africa: Trends and Implications for Conservation*. TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network.
[14] Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA). (2021). *Human-Wildlife Conflict and Conservation Challenges in Babile Elephant Sanctuary*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
[15] FAO. (2020). *Global Forest Resources Assessment: Ethiopia Report*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Economic Vulnerability and Reliance on Unsustainable Practices: Limited livelihood diversification has left many rural communities dependent on environmentally harmful practices for survival. With nearly 70% of Ethiopia's rural population living below the poverty line (World Bank, 2022), deforestation for fuelwood, bushmeat hunting, and illegal grazing remain primary sources of income. The lack of alternative employment opportunities and access to education perpetuates cycles of environmental degradation and poverty. Investment in sustainable livelihood options such as eco-tourism, agroforestry, and community-based conservation remains minimal, further restricting economic incentives for conservation.

Poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade, and Weak Enforcement: The high profitability of wildlife products continues to drive poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Studies show that African elephant populations have declined by over 30% in the past decade due to poaching for ivory, with Ethiopia serving as both a source and transit country for illegal wildlife products[16]. The lack of adequate funding and capacity for protected area management has further weakened anti-poaching efforts. Ethiopia's annual budget allocation for protected areas is among the lowest in Africa, limiting ranger patrols, surveillance, and conservation infrastructure[17]. Without sufficient resources, law enforcement remains ineffective, allowing poaching syndicates to operate with impunity.

Need for Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development: Addressing these challenges requires a holistic and coordinated approach that integrates conservation with sustainable development. Strengthening land-use planning, investing in alternative livelihoods, and enhancing community engagement are critical steps toward reducing resource pressure on protected areas. Additionally, improving law enforcement, increasing conservation funding, and promoting ecosystem restoration efforts will be essential in mitigating biodiversity loss, ensuring human wildlife coexistence and securing Ethiopia's rich ecological heritage for future generations.
Overall, the challenges to conservation arise from a combination of population pressure, unsustainable resource use, weak enforcement mechanisms and limited economic opportunities. These interconnected factors drive habitat destruction, biodiversity loss and climate vulnerability. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach that includes the implementation of comprehensive land use policies, strengthened institutional frameworks, diversified economic opportunities, and enhanced conservation funding. By tackling the root causes of environmental degradation, Ethiopia can safeguard its natural heritage while promoting sustainable development.

In a similar way that the mentioned driver of population growth is outside the scope of this project, the issue of climate change also falls outside the current project's area of influence. Although the project through its interventions will seek to optimize climate resilience in its activities. Here with a particular reference to the project's livelihood interventions.

As noted, the underlying drivers and root causes for environmental degradation, unsustainable use of resources, park/community conflicts, poaching and wildlife trade are well known by the Ethiopian Government. In response it has, over the last 30 years, with increasing commitment, sought to tackle the underlying systemic problems. Part of this response, is currently, the Ten- Year Development Plan (2021-2030); the national Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II); and for example, the National REDD+ Strategy and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) - which is currently

[16] CITES. (2021). *The African Elephant Status Report*. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
[17] Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA). (2022). *Protected Area Management Budget Analysis Report*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

being updated to include the KMGBF goals and targets. Please do also see the below section **Alignment with national priorities.**

Barriers

While Ethiopia is making progress, which among other can be seen from the national reporting under the different Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), progress is hindered for a multitude of reasons. During the current project's PPG phase, a subset of project specific barriers were identified, which were deemed to 1) hinder or slow down the desired development trajectory or 2) not being in place/accessible and without which the development trajectory cannot be expedited.
To rectify this the project is designed to tackle the identified barriers through a variety of target actions (i.e. project activities and outputs – please see the **Project Description** section below). The barriers identified are as follows:

Barrier 1. Underfunded Protected Areas and Human-Wildlife Conflict.
Underfunding cripples protected area management, hindering zonation and conservation initiatives, while also limiting potential income from nature-based tourism. Weak, fragmented law enforcement, due to financial constraints, within protected areas enables poaching and habitat destruction, leading to declining wildlife populations. Unclear land tenure and open access near protected areas encourage unsustainable practices like overgrazing, illegal logging, and agricultural expansion spill over into protected areas. Human-wildlife conflicts are exacerbated by underfunded protected areas and pose a critical threat. Competition for resources fuels crop damage, livestock predation, and even human fatalities, as seen with the 15 elephant-related deaths near Babile Elephant Sanctuary in 2024. Similar conflicts with lions and hyenas plague Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park. As human populations expand, encroaching on habitats, conflicts over resources intensify further straining relations between communities and authorities. In addition, the escalating human-wildlife conflict endangers both wildlife and communities, while degrading ecosystems in and around protected areas threaten biodiversity and long-term health.

Barrier 2. Weak Law Enforcement and Institutional Capacity
Conservation efforts are hampered by weak law enforcement, due to lack of capacity, equipment and facilities. Limited institutional capacity, and poor inter-agency coordination also create hindrances in effective management and enforcement. The low capacity affects the management of confiscated wildlife products, limits community engagement and awareness, and weaken capacity to prevent and control zoonotic spillover events further perpetuate wildlife crime and threaten human and animal health. Information management and the ability to turn information into intelligence and the act on that is severely lacking. For example, a centralized platform for data and intelligence sharing is urgently needed to improve coordination and effectiveness in combating these crimes and promoting a "One Health" approach, given the potential for further zoonotic spillover in future whether via a global pandemic or localised transmission.

Barrier 3. Limited Community Investment and Sustainable Livelihoods.
Limited investment in communities near protected areas like Mago and Omo National Parks perpetuate poverty and environmental degradation. These marginalized, resource-reliant communities often lack alternative livelihoods, hindering conservation engagement. Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure, marketing, and community engagement limit economic benefits and job creation. The absence of local processing facilities and market access further restricts income generation from agricultural and natural resource products, increasing vulnerability to economic

shocks and climate change. Furthermore, a lack of clear policy and governance frameworks for sustainable nature-based tourism leads to uncontrolled development with negative environmental impacts and limited local benefits, or to no development at all. Weak stakeholder engagement, limited tourism opportunities, and underdeveloped infrastructure compound this issue. Existing livelihood programs often overlook gender considerations, traditional practices, and equitable resource access in practice, even if written into design. Investing in sustainable livelihoods like ecotourism and sustainable agriculture, along with improved market access, can incentivize conservation and reduce pressure on natural resources, fostering sustainable development but the enabling environment to do so is limited.

Barrier 4. Inadequate Knowledge Management & Limited Community Engagement.
Neglecting local communities' needs and knowledge undermines conservation support, fueling conflict, yet it remains an issue in this context. Limited information access, inadequate data collection, and insufficient knowledge sharing hinder effective planning. Low communication and safeguarding standards erode trust between communities and government, impeding progress. Effective knowledge sharing among practitioners, researchers, and communities is crucial for sustainability but under invested in. Communities lack, yet need, access to current research and best practices for resource management, and the lack of their decision-making involvement, incorporating traditional knowledge and livelihood needs, results in resentment. Formal programs should value and utilize traditional practices and integrating them with modern approaches. While this is often done at the design stage, this integration often fails under implementation. Limited knowledge sharing at present also hinders adaptive management and scaling successful interventions. A lack of effective monitoring, evaluation, and an embedded grievance redress mechanism at the system level further undermines adaptive management, accountability, and project success, potentially leading to unresolved conflict, particular in areas identified as of more substantial risk of expose to conflict.

The interventions to be undertaken by the current project to address the above-mentioned barriers, as well as underlying drivers within the project sphere, is further description in the **Project Description** below. In this connection, it should be noted that the project has been developed within the space of several ongoing initiatives which are briefly described in the below section **Ongoing Initiatives** and for many of which co-financing agreements have been ensured.

Future Narratives
As part of the project design, various future pathways and narratives were explored, considering existing barriers, the scale of government investment, political will, and the impact of climate change. These are briefly described below.

Narrative 1: Due to slower policy and regulatory changes, limited financial resources, and fewer incentives for integrating local economy into Protected Areas planning and management - along with reduced local involvement in Protected Area management—Ethiopia's Protected Area estate will face increasing pressure. This limits the potential for a meaningful transformation of the estate toward an environmentally sustainable economic development pathway that aligns with nature conservation. The ability to plan for enhancing climate change resilience will be significantly weakened, leading to further detrimental effects on natural ecosystems and their services.

Narrative 2: The swift advancement of policy and regulatory reforms, along with improved governance for implementing integrated Protected Area and economic development planning approaches that promote ecological interlinkages, can create greater opportunities for transitioning to

nature-positive economic growth in areas surrounding the Protected Area estate. However, the delayed introduction of incentives and innovative financial solutions can undermine efforts to improve the effectiveness of Protected Areas and achieve nature-positive outcomes. With limited capacity for climate change resilience planning, the impact of new policies is unlikely to be fully realized or have a lasting effect on the maintenance of Protected Areas and the promotion of nature conservation.

Narrative 3: The early introduction of incentives and the expanded availability of innovative financial solutions for integrating Protected Areas into economic development planning and promoting nature-positive approaches can enhance opportunities to establish effective and sustainable economies, leveraging the supportive policy, regulatory framework, and governance conditions. Since the project focuses on enhancing conservation outcomes and improving governance by expanding local stakeholder participation, it will offer some incentives for biodiversity conservation. This, along with strengthened local and private sector ownership, is likely to enhance community resilience and encourage private sector engagement in addressing climate change risks and promoting nature conservation.

In all three previously discussed narratives, underlying trends and pressures on Protected Areas highlight the need for new policies, regulations, strengthened governance, improved coordination, incentives, and financial resources to develop and sustain a more resilient, nature-focused, community-reliant model for Protected Areas in the country. This presents an opportunity to generate global environmental benefits through improved conservation outcomes, which support economic well-being, while also enhancing climate change adaptation and local resilience and security. However, a business-as-usual approach, as represented in Narrative 1, will fail because it does not sufficiently address the increasing pressures on existing Protected Area and ecosystems they protect nor the impacts of climate change. This underscores the need to incorporate active measures for strengthening environmental security and resilience into the project's foundational narrative. While Narrative 2 represents progress, the absence of sufficient incentives and financial measures is likely to hinder efforts in achieving the desired outcome. A strong focus on policy and governance reform, along with the strategic introduction of incentives and financial innovations, is essential to achieving a resilient, ecologically sustainable economic pathway and delivering global environmental benefits. The planned project interventions are expected to support the promotion of Narrative 3 by providing a strong response to future uncertainties. The goal of a robust project intervention is to tackle the drivers of degradation in a way that enhances the resilience of local communities through livelihood diversification, tapping into local and regional markets for sustainable products, and promoting ecotourism as ongoing sources of financial benefits and job creation for local communities. This should be further supported by additional efforts to enhance Protected Area planning and management.

This project has been selected in preference to other potential options due to its comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing the drivers of environmental degradation and climate vulnerabilities in Ethiopia. The project's focus on sustainable development, human-wildlife coexistence, and strengthening institutional capacity sets it apart from other initiatives in a holistic fashion. Its alignment with national development priorities and the GWP framework ensures that the project's outcomes will endure in the face of changes in the drivers described in the future narratives.

In terms of the baseline course of action, in the absence of the project, Ethiopia's protected areas would continue to face escalating threats from human-wildlife conflict, deforestation, illegal hunting and trade, unsustainable grazing, and climate change, all contributing to biodiversity loss and habitat

degradation. These challenges may overwhelm existing conservation efforts, leading to further environmental degradation and social instability. The project will pursue the following avenues to change the baseline: 1) Improved human-wildlife coexistence -this will lead to reduced conflict and enhanced conservation of protected areas; 2) Significant reduction in illegal wildlife trafficking and poaching - this will contribute to the recovery of threatened species; 3) Enhanced economic value of wildlife and habitats – to support sustainable development and improved livelihoods for local communities; and 4) Strengthened national capacity for biodiversity conservation – with a focus on gender mainstreaming and participatory approaches. The **Project Description** section below describes how this will be achieved through the projects 4 components.

Alignment with national priorities

The project aligns with Ethiopia's national priorities but recognizes potential conflicts with policies prioritizing economic growth over conservation. To address this, it will collaborate with policymakers and stakeholders to integrate conservation with sustainable development, emphasizing biodiversity's economic benefits and advocating for supportive policy reforms.

Ethiopia has a solid foundation for wildlife conservation through policies like the **Environmental Policy of Ethiopia** (1997) and the **Wildlife Development, Conservation, and Utilization Regulations (2008)**. However, challenges such as weak institutional capacity, limited resources, and insufficient community engagement often hinder effective implementation. The project directly addresses these barriers by improving human-wildlife coexistence, reducing illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Aligned with **Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan (2021-2030)** and the **Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)**, the project supports the transition to a climate-resilient, green economy and contributes to the **National REDD+ Strategy** (2010) by addressing deforestation drivers. Additionally, it supports the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)** (2015) by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in agriculture, forestry, and tourism.

The project emphasizes **local community participation** through the **Wildlife Proclamation No. 541/2007** and **Forest Regulation 544/2024**, encouraging sustainable forest and wildlife management. It also contributes to the **Green Legacy Initiative (GLI)** (2019) and supports **Ethiopia's Tourism Policy (draft 2021)** by promoting eco-tourism as a key strategy for economic growth and biodiversity protection.

Strategy

Theory of Change

The project's Theory of Change (ToC) is based on the premise that by addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable development, it is possible to achieve lasting and transformative change for both people and nature in Ethiopia. Please see the TOC diagram for reference. The ToC is anchored in a multi-pronged approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and economic factors. The expected overall Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) defined under the ToC are sustained wildlife populations; protected areas expanded and effectively managed; improved land management; and carbon sequestration and emissions avoided in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector. By enhancing human-wildlife coexistence,

restoring degraded forest areas, strengthening law enforcement, and promoting sustainable economic alternatives, the project aims to catalyze a holistic transformation, yielding immediate improvements in conservation efforts and fostering long-term social and economic development within local communities.

The success of this strategy hinges on empowering local communities, building strong institutional capacity, and ensuring the continued support of government agencies and non-state actors. The ToC is based on the premise that by addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable development, it is possible to achieve lasting and transformative change for both people and nature in Ethiopia.

The project's innovative approach is evident in its multifaceted strategy, which integrates wildlife conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and community empowerment while addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss and promoting systemic change. This integrated approach is characterized by several key elements:

The project adopts an integrated landscape management approach, recognizing the interconnectedness of ecosystems and promoting holistic conservation and development strategies. The project prioritizes human-wildlife coexistence, acknowledging the importance of considering the needs and livelihoods of local communities in conservation efforts. The project emphasizes community-based conservation, empowering local communities to take ownership of conservation and development initiatives. The project leverages technology to enhance conservation efforts, utilizing tools such as remote sensing and GIS for monitoring and planning, developing early warning systems for human-wildlife conflict, and utilizing digital platforms for knowledge sharing and communication.

The ToC is consistent with the GWP's outcomes, which include healthy wildlife populations, reduced threats from illegal wildlife trade, community benefits, and collaboration for maximum effectiveness. The logic of the ToC is as follows:

IF: Human-wildlife coexistence through improved conservation of protected areas are ensured; and

IF: Management of biosphere reserves, landscapes, and ecosystem restoration, through an integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas, is improved; and

IF: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking, and zoonotic spillover, through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities, is reduced; and

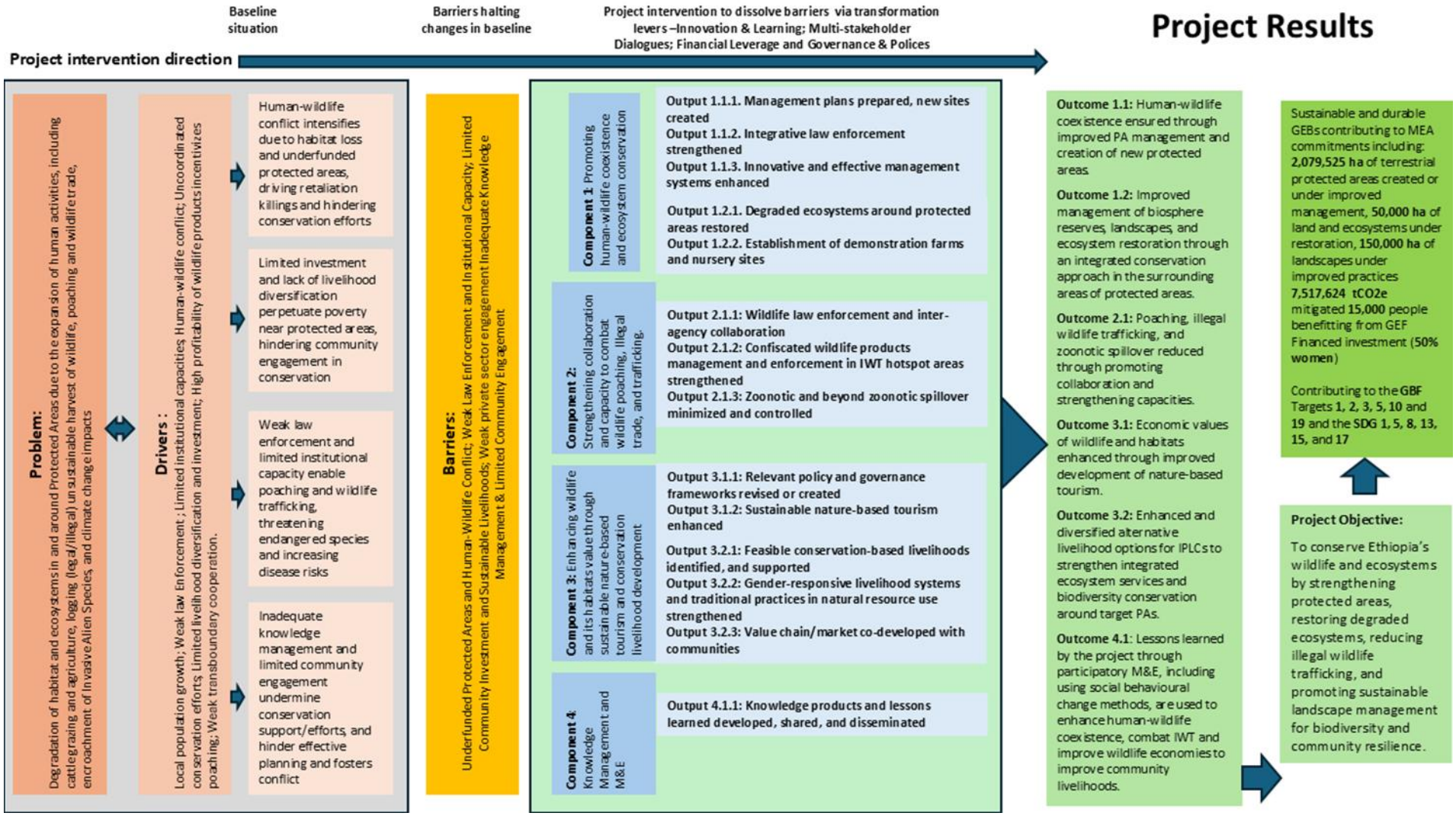
IF: Economic values of wildlife and habitats is enhanced through improved development of nature-based tourism; and

IF: Alternative livelihood options for the local community to strengthen integrated ecosystem services and agrobiodiversity conservation around all Protected Areas is enhanced and diversified; and

IF: Social behavioural change, enhance human-wildlife coexistence and combatting IWT, and improve wildlife economies are improved and lessons shared.

THEN: There will be effective conservation of wildlife and landscapes where the drivers of species and habitat loss are reduced, and sustainable development of the country and communities will be further ensured.

Theory of Change



The main enablers of this project are: 1) Sound government commitment and leadership - government support and commitment to conservation and sustainable development are crucial for the project's success; 2) Effective stakeholder engagement and participation -active participation and engagement of local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector are essential for project success; 3) Adequate financial resources and technical capacity - sufficient financial resources and technical expertise are needed to implement project activities effectively and 4) Favourable policy and regulatory environment - supportive policies and regulations are expected to facilitate the project's implementation and the achievement of its objectives.

In addition, this is based on a subset of assumptions without which the theoretical change from the baseline situation to the GEF alternative cannot happen. Therefore, the monitoring of the project assumptions is a critical part of the project's monitoring and risk management work. The main identified assumptions are as follows:

- That policymakers remain committed to the involvement of IPLCs in Protected Areas management, planning and decision making.
- That stakeholders are willing and able to participate in constructive management/ livelihood/ business collaboration benefitting local populations
- There is public and private sector support for innovative financial solutions which can benefit local communities
- That willingness to cooperate between key public and private entities and communities to adjust to environmentally friendly practices
- That IPLCs and other stakeholders have adequate information to recognize the benefit from Protected Areas and the ecosystem Services they and their surrounding areas provide
- That Free and Prior Informed Consent secured at the onset inception and functional grievance mechanisms are in place to address local concerns
- That stakeholders have capacity and means to undertake restoration rehabilitation and conservation, and nature-based solutions related measures
- That knowledge generated through research is readily available including information adapted for IPLC use.

The project is expected to generate significant global environmental benefits, including: improved human-wildlife coexistence, leading to reduced conflict and enhanced conservation of protected areas; significant reduction in illegal wildlife trafficking and poaching, contributing to the recovery of threatened species; enhanced economic value of wildlife and habitats, supporting sustainable development and improved livelihoods for local communities and strengthened national capacity for biodiversity conservation, with a focus on gender mainstreaming and participatory approaches.

As mentioned, the project recognizes the interconnectedness of human activities and environmental health and aims to reduce the drivers of species and habitat loss by enhancing human-wildlife coexistence, reducing illegal wildlife trafficking, and improving landscape management. The project's strategy is informed by lessons learned from previous conservation and development initiatives in Ethiopia and other contexts. It builds on best practices in protected area management, community-based conservation, and sustainable livelihood development, incorporating gender considerations and technologies to enhance its effectiveness and impact.

The project incorporates a robust stakeholder engagement planning process, actively involving local communities, government agencies, law enforcement, NGOs, and the private sector in defined roles

across project components, from co-management to anti-poaching and nature-based tourism development. The project activities under the four project components have been guided by extensive stakeholder consultations (please see the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** Annex and the **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** Annex). The project will implement gender-responsive measures, including enhancing women's access to resources, promoting their participation in decision-making, challenging gender stereotypes, supporting economic empowerment, and addressing gender-based violence. Expected results include closing gender gaps in resource access and control, improving women's participation and decision-making, and generating socio-economic benefits for women. Gender-sensitive indicators will monitor progress, measuring women's participation, benefits, changes in attitudes, leadership roles, and adoption of gender-sensitive policies. The safeguarding process has included several in depth consultations with local communities and, where relevant, indigenous peoples. A key output in this connection is the project's **Social and Environmental Screening Procedure**. Private sector engagement is specifically targeted in Component three in particular regarding nature-based tourism and value chain development, while civil society organizations (NGOs) are recognized as key partners, collaborators, steering committee members, and co-financiers throughout. The project has four components.

Incremental Reasoning Analysis

The Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario

Under a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, Ethiopia's globally significant biodiversity and protected areas (PAs) will continue to face increasing threats from habitat degradation, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade. The government, with limited financial and institutional resources, will struggle to implement robust conservation programs at the scale necessary to halt these trends. Fragmented law enforcement and insufficient funding will lead to continued poaching and wildlife trafficking, while human-wildlife conflicts will escalate due to expanding agriculture and encroachment into PAs. Community engagement in conservation will remain low due to weak incentive structures, limiting local participation in sustainable land management practices.

Existing conservation policies and strategies, such as Ethiopia's Ten-Year Strategic Plan for Wildlife Conservation and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, provide a strong framework but lack the financial and technical resources needed for full implementation. While international commitments under CITES, CMS, and CBD guide conservation priorities, domestic funding remains insufficient to translate policy ambitions into large-scale action. The private sector, though showing nascent interest in eco-tourism and conservation-friendly enterprises, lacks the necessary investment incentives and regulatory support to drive meaningful engagement.

Without targeted intervention, these challenges will persist, leading to continued biodiversity loss, increasing vulnerability of communities reliant on ecosystem services, and missed opportunities for sustainable economic development through nature-based tourism and conservation-linked livelihoods. The degradation of Ethiopia's landscapes will also contribute to broader environmental and climate-related challenges, including reduced carbon sequestration and heightened risks of zoonotic spillover events.

Key risks across **project target areas** include:

- **Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and Poaching Risks:**

- *Babile Elephant Sanctuary:* A hotspot for elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade. Without intervention, the sanctuary's elephant population is at risk of local extinction due to sustained poaching pressure and inadequate enforcement capacity.
- *Omo and Mago National Parks:* Weak law enforcement allows unchecked poaching and wildlife trafficking. If left unaddressed, key species such as lions, buffalo, and antelope may experience significant population declines, further destabilizing the ecosystem.

- **Globally Significant Species and Ecosystem Diversity Under Threat:**
  - *Chebera Churchura National Park:* Holds one-third of Ethiopia's elephant population but faces severe human wildlife conflict as a result of elephants raiding and encroaching to people's villages and raiding crops. Continued habitat degradation without intervention could severely fragment populations, reducing genetic diversity and increasing human-wildlife conflicts.
  - *Majang Biosphere Reserve:* A UNESCO-listed biodiversity hotspot with rare endemic species, threatened by habitat loss. If deforestation trends persist, irreversible biodiversity loss is likely, diminishing global conservation value.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Zoonotic Spillover Risks:**
  - *Guassa Menz Community Conservation Area:* A critical refuge for Ethiopian wolves, facing increased habitat fragmentation. Without conservation measures, the Ethiopian wolf, already one of the world's rarest canids, may face further population declines due to loss of habitat and disease spillover.
  - *Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park:* High conflict levels due to agro-pastoral encroachment and habitat loss. If conflict mitigation strategies are not implemented, retaliatory killings of wildlife and economic losses for local communities will increase.
- **Ecosystem and Livelihood Vulnerabilities:**
  - *Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area:* A major water source for the Blue Nile Basin, facing severe degradation. Without intervention, soil erosion and water scarcity will intensify, threatening agriculture and livelihoods downstream.
  - *Gura Ferda Forest Reserve:* Indigenous communities rely on sustainable non-timber products but face deforestation threats. Ongoing land conversion could undermine traditional livelihoods and exacerbate poverty in forest-dependent communities.

GEF Alternative: Transformational Change with GEF Support

GEF financing will enable a **transformational shift** by catalyzing systemic improvements in Ethiopia's approach to biodiversity conservation, human-wildlife coexistence, and nature-based economic development. The project will directly address barriers that cannot be overcome through domestic funding alone, filling critical gaps in enforcement, governance, and community engagement.

With GEF support, the project will establish stronger, more effective conservation frameworks by integrating innovative landscape-level conservation strategies and human-wildlife conflict management systems. It will bolster institutional capacity, enhance inter-agency collaboration, and deploy cutting-edge monitoring and enforcement tools to combat illegal wildlife trade and habitat destruction. By investing in targeted interventions such as site-based anti-poaching operations, legal and policy reforms,

and the strengthening of transnational enforcement networks, the project will achieve conservation outcomes that would otherwise be unattainable under the BAU scenario.

The project will address key conservation challenges by:

- **Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and Poaching:**
  - Strengthening law enforcement and inter-agency coordination in Babile, Omo, and Mago National Parks.
  - Deploying new anti-poaching technologies and intelligence-sharing mechanisms to disrupt trafficking networks.
  - Enhancing transboundary collaboration to prevent cross-border illegal wildlife trade.
- **Protecting Globally Significant Species and Ecosystem Diversity:**
  - Improving conservation management in Chebera Churchura National Park and Majang Biosphere Reserve.
  - Expanding habitat restoration and ecological connectivity efforts to sustain key species populations.
  - Engaging local communities in sustainable resource management to reduce habitat degradation.
- **Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Reducing Zoonotic Spillover Risks:**
  - Implementing innovative HWC mitigation strategies in Guassa Menz and Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park.
  - Strengthening early warning and rapid response systems to address livestock predation and crop damage.
  - Conducting targeted awareness campaigns to reduce zoonotic disease transmission risks.
- **Enhancing Ecosystem Resilience and Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods:**
  - Promoting ecosystem restoration initiatives in Choke Mountains and Gura Ferda Forest Reserve.
  - Expanding nature-based tourism and conservation-linked enterprises to improve economic incentives for conservation.
  - Supporting alternative livelihood programs that integrate biodiversity conservation with community well-being.

The project is designed to **leverage national and international investments** in conservation, governance, and sustainable development. GEF support will act as a catalyst, ensuring that domestic policies and existing initiatives receive the financial reinforcement needed to scale up impact. By aligning with Ethiopia's national conservation strategies, as well as international funding sources from bilateral and multilateral donors, the project will create a foundation for long-term sustainability. Private sector engagement, particularly in eco-tourism and conservation finance, will be strengthened to ensure continued financial support beyond the life of the project.

In the absence of GEF financing, it is unlikely that Ethiopia will secure the level of funding or coordination necessary to implement these transformative conservation strategies at scale. The incremental impact of GEF support will thus be critical in bridging policy commitments with on-the-ground action, ensuring measurable improvements in biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable development.

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)

The project will generate significant **global environmental benefits (GEBs)**, reinforcing Ethiopia's role as a steward of globally important biodiversity. Key benefits include:

- Conservation of critical habitats that support endemic and migratory species, enhancing global biodiversity resilience.
- Reduction in illegal wildlife trade, contributing to global efforts to combat transnational environmental crime.
- Restoration of degraded landscapes, increasing carbon sequestration and strengthening climate adaptation.

Enhanced ecosystem services, including water regulation, soil stabilization, and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices that support long-term environmental sustainability.

Results and Partnerships

Project objective: To effectively conserve wildlife and landscapes by reducing the drivers of species and habitat loss through enhanced human-wildlife coexistence, reduced illegal wildlife trafficking, and improved landscape management for ensuring sustainable development of the country and communities.

Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation

This component is designed to address the escalating HWC in Ethiopia, which stems from competition for resources and leads to crop damage, livestock predation, and human casualties. This conflict fuels negative perceptions of wildlife and hinders conservation efforts. Additionally, underfunding in protected areas results in lower management effectiveness, limited financial diversification, and restricted potential for nature-based tourism. This component will focus on strengthening the management effectiveness of protected areas, enhancing ecological connectivity, and reducing human-wildlife conflict to address these challenges.

Outcome 1.1: Human-wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved PA management and creation of new protected areas.

Under the **Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)**, this outcome will improve PA management, facilitate creation of new protected areas, enhance law enforcement, and restore critical habitats to improve human-wildlife coexistence. It addresses **habitat degradation, fragmented law enforcement, and wildlife population declines** by integrating community engagement and improved governance mechanisms.

Several **flagship and endemic species**—including **elephants, lions, leopards, giraffes, Grevy's zebra, and Beisa oryx**—are facing severe threats due to habitat fragmentation, retaliatory killings, and **IWT**. Savannah ecosystems (e.g., **Omo and Mago National Parks**) are experiencing increased habitat fragmentation, impacting Grevy's zebra and Beisa oryx populations. In Afro-Alpine ecosystems such as **Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains**, Gelada baboons and the **endemic Ethiopian wolf** are increasingly affected by **livestock encroachment and unsustainable land-use change**.

This outcome will strengthen conservation through:

- **Improved connectivity** across PAs and buffer zones, reducing habitat fragmentation and enhancing biodiversity corridors for key species.
- **Community-based conservation models**, empowering local communities in PA governance and wildlife monitoring.

- **Enhanced law enforcement capacity**, integrating intelligence-driven anti-poaching strategies and transboundary cooperation.
- **Wildlife conflict mitigation strategies**, including participatory land-use planning and innovative HWC deterrents.
- **New protected areas** within the **Gura Ferda and Medabo Forest Reserves** gazetted.

By ensuring improved habitat protection and fostering coexistence between people and wildlife, this outcome contributes directly to the **GEF-8 GWP focus on enhancing ecological connectivity and reducing human-wildlife conflict in landscapes critical for biodiversity conservation.**

Output 1.1.1. PA management plans prepared and implemented, with enhanced implementation capacities built across all sites, and facilitation of new protected areas

Through this output, the project will support the development, revision, and implementation of management plans for eight (8) PAs, including national parks, Sanctuary, and community-conservation areas. The project engages with a total of 10 PAs, including Gura Ferda and Medabo Forest Reserves, which are undergoing demarcation and classification under IUCN categories but will not receive full management plans under this intervention. These plans, which will be subjected to the relevant UNDP Environmental and Social safeguard protocols, will be co-designed with local communities and stakeholders, integrating traditional knowledge and scientific best practices. Gender-sensitive consultations will promote women's active participation in conservation planning and decision-making. To enhance implementation, necessary infrastructure and equipment such as field vehicles, monitoring stations, and ranger outposts will improve surveillance and mobility. Trails and road networks will facilitate access to remote areas, while PA headquarters and ranger posts will be equipped with solar power, water, and internet to support operations. Capacity-building efforts will provide comprehensive training for PA staff in conservation, habitat protection, and conflict resolution. A mentorship program will ensure knowledge transfer, and gender-disaggregated data will inform management strategies. Continuous monitoring, stakeholder feedback, and periodic reviews will guide adaptive management, ensuring long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the management plans.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

By strengthening governance, conservation enforcement, and infrastructure across these eight PAs, the project contributes directly to terrestrial protected areas under improved management (CI-1.2). Facilitating gazettement of new protected areas within the Gura Ferda and Medabo Forest Reserves contributes towards CI-1.1. Carbon sequestered and emissions avoided associated with the improved management of the existing PAs and creation of new PAs contributes towards greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (CI-6.5). Additionally, training and capacity-building initiatives under this output will directly benefit individuals, including park staff, local community members, and conservation practitioners (which will be disaggregated by gender), reinforcing the project's contribution to CI-11.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 1.1.1.1: Develop and finalize co-designed management plans for eight (8) protected areas (PAs), incorporating inputs from local communities, conservation experts, and relevant government agencies.*

- *Activity 1.1.1.2: Enhance infrastructure and procure necessary equipment, including field vehicles, ranger posts, monitoring stations, and basic services such as solar electricity, water, and internet access.*
- *Activity 1.1.1.3: Conduct gender-sensitive training for protected area staff on conservation techniques, ecosystem management, and conflict resolution to improve site-level management capacity.*
- *Activity 1.1.1.4: Undertake demarcation of new protected areas within the Gura Ferda and Medabo Forest Reserves and facilitate gazettement according to agreed IUCN categories.*

Output 1.1.2. Integrative law enforcement strengthened at site level and effective protection of wildlife and habitats ensured

This output will enhance law enforcement in PAs by fostering collaboration among PA authorities, law enforcement agencies, and local communities. Quarterly meetings will assess enforcement effectiveness, address conservation challenges, and coordinate actions against poaching, habitat encroachment, and wildlife trafficking. The best practices from the GEF-6 EMEPA project and lessons learned will be applied to enhance effective site-level integrated law enforcement actions.

Targeted training programs will equip rangers, including women, with skills in anti-poaching, patrolling, human rights-based conflict resolution, and wildlife crime investigation. Exchange programs will expose them to successful enforcement models, while gender-sensitive infrastructure, including separate accommodations and safe spaces, will support inclusivity. Understanding of the project's (and UNDP's) human rights approach are essential aspects of this output.

Advanced enforcement tools, such as GPS-enabled patrol devices, drones, and AI-powered data analysis, will improve surveillance, real-time reporting, and crime detection. Digital reporting systems with voice-to-text capabilities will enhance accessibility. Community involvement will be key, with conservation brigades and incentive-based ranger programs encouraging local participation in intelligence gathering and enforcement. Gender-responsive patrol protocols will ensure equitable participation, with annual assessments improving inclusivity and engagement of underrepresented groups in conservation law enforcement.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

Strengthening law enforcement across protected areas will contribute directly to **CI-1.2** by improving conservation enforcement and site-level governance. Additionally, training and capacity-building efforts for rangers, PA staff, and enforcement agencies will provide direct benefits to individuals engaged in conservation enforcement, reinforcing **CI-11.**

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 1.1.2.1: Facilitate multi-agency collaboration among protected area authorities, law enforcement agencies, and local communities through organizing task forces for undertaking joint operations and conduct quarterly meetings to assess enforcement effectiveness and tackle conservation challenges.*

- *Activity 1.1.2.2: Provide targeted training for rangers and law enforcement personnel on anti-poaching strategies, patrolling techniques, conflict resolution, and wildlife crime investigation, ensuring a gender-sensitive approach.*
- *Activity 1.1.2.3: Deploy advanced monitoring technologies, including GPS-enabled patrol devices, drones, and digital radio communication systems, to improve surveillance and real-time data collection.*
- *Activity 1.1.2.4: Develop and implement fire and invasive species management strategies, introducing appropriate measures to mitigate threats to wildlife and habitats.*
- *Activity 1.1.2.5: Establish and train community-based conservation brigades to support law enforcement efforts by reporting illegal activities and promoting conservation awareness at the local level.*

Output 1.1.3. Innovative and effective management systems to reduce human-wildlife conflict and sustainable coexistence enhanced

HWC threatens conservation and livelihoods. This output will develop a national HWC management strategy with best practices and policy recommendations. Feasibility studies and community consultations, including women's participation and the participation of vulnerable community members, will guide sustainable coexistence solutions, integrating gender-sensitive deterrents and household interventions like wildlife-proof storage and reinforced enclosures.

A toolkit and standard operating procedures (SOPs) will support conflict response, preventive measures, and a mobile-based reporting system for real-time incident management. Training programs will equip communities, law enforcement, and conservation staff with non-lethal deterrents, conflict resolution skills, and early warning systems. Youth education programs will foster conservation awareness. Social behaviour change campaigns will discourage harmful practices like retaliatory killings. Conservation efforts will focus on elephant tracking, habitat restoration, fire management, and invasive species control.

A multi-stakeholder platform will coordinate government, NGOs, and private sector partners, establishing formal agreements and exploring public-private partnerships to sustain HWC mitigation. Regular stakeholder meetings will ensure adaptive management, monitoring progress, and strengthening human-wildlife coexistence efforts.

This output will develop a national HWC management strategy, outlining best practices and policy recommendations. Feasibility studies and community consultations, designed to be inclusive and cater to stakeholder needs, will guide sustainable coexistence solutions, integrating gender-sensitive deterrents and household-level interventions like wildlife-proof storage and reinforced enclosures.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

Strengthening human-wildlife conflict management directly contributes to **CI-1.2** by enhancing conservation enforcement and habitat protection within PAs. Additionally, mitigation strategies, training programs, and capacity-building efforts will benefit local communities and conservation practitioners, aligning with **CI-11**.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 1.1.3.1: Develop and implement a national HWC management strategy, including guidelines and standard operating procedures for conflict mitigation.*
- *Activity 1.1.3.2: Conduct feasibility assessments and community consultations to identify sustainable coexistence alternatives, such as improved livestock enclosures, crop protection strategies, and early warning systems.*
- *Activity 1.1.3.3: Provide specialized training for local communities and law enforcement personnel on non-lethal deterrence methods, conflict resolution strategies, and emergency response protocols for wildlife incursions.*
- *Activity 1.1.3.4: Introduce mobile-based HWC reporting systems to enable communities to report conflict incidents in real time and receive expert guidance on mitigation measures.*
- *Activity 1.1.3.5: Implement public awareness and social behaviour change campaigns to discourage retaliatory killings of wildlife and promote coexistence-focused conservation attitudes.*
- *Activity 1.1.3.6: Conduct a detailed study of elephant population ecology and design its long-term conservation to enhance its co-existence with local communities.*

Outcome 1.2: Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes, and ecosystem restoration through an integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas.

Under the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI), this outcome focuses on integrated management of landscapes surrounding protected areas, ensuring that buffer zones and production landscapes support biodiversity conservation while reducing HWC.

Protected areas do not function in isolation—**habitat degradation and weak land-use planning in surrounding areas increase pressures on wildlife populations, exacerbating HWC and ecosystem fragmentation**. This outcome addresses **landscape degradation, uncoordinated land-use planning, and the lack of participatory conservation governance** by strengthening **collaborative management strategies** in **buffer zones and surrounding landscapes**.

This outcome strengthens **habitat continuity within PA landscapes** by restoring degraded buffer zones, integrating biodiversity corridors into local land-use planning, and promoting conservation-compatible land management. These measures will sustain key species populations, facilitate seasonal wildlife movement, and reduce human-wildlife conflict, aligning with GWP's priority of maintaining connected and climate-resilient conservation landscapes.

Key interventions will focus on:

- **Implementing restoration** of degraded agricultural lands, forest land, and natural grass and woodlands **within buffer zones**.
- **Developing collaborative landscape management plans** that integrate biodiversity conservation with sustainable land use.
- **Enhancing policy and governance frameworks** to formalize buffer zone protection and **reduce land-use conflicts**.
- **Implementing targeted HWC mitigation strategies** in sensitive landscapes, including livestock protection measures and improved land-use planning to reduce human-wildlife interactions.

Output 1.2.1. Integrated landscape management and ecosystem restoration, focusing on buffer zones of the target protected areas

Under this output, the project will facilitate multiple stakeholder collaboration including PA management agencies, local governments, civil society, and IPLCs in developing and implementing integrated landscape management plans, focusing on production landscapes within the buffer zones of the target PAs.

An assessment will identify and map degraded zones around the Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Chebera Churchura National Park, and Mago National Park, guiding targeted restoration efforts. This will involve ecological surveys and biodiversity assessments to determine the state of vegetation and wildlife in these areas. Based on the findings, appropriate restoration practices will be selected and implemented, including enrichment planting with indigenous and endemic species and enclosure methods to allow natural regeneration.

To prevent further degradation, erosion control techniques - including terracing, soil stabilization, and gully rehabilitation - will be implemented. Restoration activities will be co-developed with IPLCs through site based ecosystem restoration plans, linked with the integrated landscape management plans and ensuring alignment with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. In this regard, Social and Environmental Management Plans including FPIC will be undertaken to support decision-making.

Community-led resource committees will enforce by-laws regulating resource use, promoting sustainable land management. Women's leadership in these committees will be prioritized to enhance gender equity in decision-making. Training programs will build community capacity in ecosystem restoration and by-law enforcement. As customary in the country, IPLCs will provide in-kind labour for the restoration activities. Some examples of incentives for this in-kind support include inter alia the following:

- Allowed to cut and carry grass and other fodders for cattle upon formal request and permission by local administrator.
- Allowed to collect fuel wood and construction materials with request according to the existing bylaws.
- Allowed to collect NTFPs, such as wild honey, wild fruits, gum and incenses, and medicinal plants
- Allowed to practice religious and cultural practices.
- IPLCs will be able to benefit from improved ecosystem services resulting from the restoration of degraded ecosystems, such as restored spring water, avoided erosion, siltation and gully formation, sustainable water supplies for irrigation.

Site-based experts will provide technical support, while ongoing community engagement and knowledge-sharing platforms will promote best practices.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

Promoting sustainable landscape practices in production areas within buffer zones surrounding the target protected areas contributes towards **CI-4**. Targeted ecosystem restoration interventions contribute towards the achievement of **CI-3**. Carbon sequestration and avoided emissions associated with improved landscape practices and ecosystem restoration contribute to CI-6. And livelihood benefits and access to improved ecosystem services corresponding to the improved landscape practices and restoration interventions contribute to **CI-11**.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 1.2.1.1: Develop and implement integrated landscape management plans for the production areas within the buffer zones of identified protected areas, co-designed with PA management agencies, civil society, IPLCs, and other stakeholders.*
- *Activity 1.2.1.2: Identify and map degraded ecosystems around identified protected areas through ecological surveys and biodiversity assessments.*
- *Activity 1.2.1.3: Implement restoration interventions, including enrichment planting with indigenous species, enclosure methods, and erosion control techniques such as terracing and contour ploughing.*
- *Activity 1.2.1.4: Establish and enforce community-led resource management by-laws, ensuring inclusive decision-making processes and strengthening women's leadership in resource management committees.*

Output 1.2.2. Establishment of demonstration farms (good farming practices for agrobiodiversity production/ adaptation) and nursery sites to produce selected (indigenous, endemic, medicinal value, and threatened) seedlings

Demonstration farms will be established near protected areas to showcase sustainable farming practices supporting agrobiodiversity and climate adaptation. These farms will serve as training hubs for local communities, where local farmers can learn soil conservation, integrated land management, and sustainable agriculture. Nurseries will be established and strengthened to produce indigenous, endemic, medicinal, and threatened seedlings for ecosystem restoration and conservation. Community members, both women and men, will be trained in sustainable farming, nursery management and sustainable seedling propagation. To the extent possible marginalized people from within the communities will also be engaged. Mentorship programs will pair experienced farmers, especially women, with younger generations to promote intergenerational learning in agrobiodiversity conservation. Gender-sensitive training materials will highlight both men's and women's roles in sustainable farming.

Site-based experts will provide continuous technical support to ensure best practices in agrobiodiversity production and landscape management, while gender-sensitive approaches will be integrated into all training and capacity-building activities to ensure long-term success.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

This output directly contributes to **CI-4** by promoting sustainable landscape practices in buffer zones, reducing land degradation and enhancing ecological resilience. The establishment of nurseries and agroforestry practices also support **CI-6** through increased carbon sequestration and reduced emissions from ecosystem degradation. Furthermore, the knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and mentorship programs ensure that the project benefits local farmers, nursery workers, and marginalized groups, reinforcing its alignment with **CI-11**. By integrating sustainable farming, conservation, and community livelihoods, Output 1.2.2 strengthens biodiversity-friendly production landscapes while fostering long-term resilience for both ecosystems and communities.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 1.2.2.1: Identify suitable locations for demonstration farms and nurseries through participatory community consultations and ecological assessments.*
- *Activity 1.2.2.2: Establish and operationalize demonstration farms through setting up fences, equipping local offices, procuring the necessary materials and facilities, and recruiting workers.*
- *Activity 1.2.2.3: Develop and strengthen nurseries to produce indigenous, endemic, medicinal, and threatened seedlings for ecosystem restoration and sustainable use.*
- *Activity 1.2.2.4: Conduct training and mentorship programs for farmers, with a focus on sustainable agricultural practices, nursery management, and gender-sensitive knowledge transfer.*

Component 2: Strengthening collaboration and capacity to combat wildlife poaching, Illegal trade, and trafficking.

This component is designed to combat the illegal wildlife trade, which is driven by factors such as poverty, limited livelihood options, and weak enforcement mechanisms. By promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities, the component aims to reduce wildlife poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking, and zoonotic spillovers. This will involve strengthening law enforcement, enhancing inter-agency collaboration, and raising public awareness. The component builds on key recommendations from the ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) assessment, ensuring that Ethiopia's enforcement efforts align with international best practices in wildlife crime prevention and intelligence-led enforcement.

Outcome 2.1: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking, and zoonotic spillover reduced through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities.

Under the EWCA, this outcome will enhance Ethiopia's institutional and enforcement capacity to combat wildlife crime by strengthening legal frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and inter-agency coordination. It aligns directly with **GWP Component 2: Combating Illegal, Unsustainable, and Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Trade** by reinforcing Ethiopia's compliance with international standards, improving forensic and digital tracking capabilities, and ensuring the legal, transparent regulation of wildlife use.

This outcome will systematically improve Ethiopia's law enforcement effectiveness and criminal justice response by:

- **Developing and ratifying the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan (NWCES)** and embedding it into national law enforcement and environmental governance frameworks (**Indicator 10**).
- **Enhancing Ethiopia's ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) rating from 1.4 to 3** by improving **inter-**agency coordination, intelligence-sharing, and cross-border enforcement to dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.
- **Establishing a national monitoring and control system for legal wildlife use**, strengthening **permitting, compliance, and enforcement** against overexploitation (**Indicator 11**).
- **Building the capacity of prosecutors, judiciary, and law enforcement agencies** to ensure effective **legal action, evidence-based prosecution, and deterrence** against wildlife crime.
- **Deploying forensic, digital tracking, and financial crime monitoring tools** to improve evidence chains, wildlife trade transparency, and judicial outcomes.
- **Strengthening border control, trade regulation, and wildlife health screening** to cu**rb illegal cross-border trade and zoonotic spillover risks.**

By securing the formal adoption and cross-sectoral implementation of the NWCES, while ensuring a robust monitoring system for legal wildlife take, this project will deliver long-term systemic improvements in wildlife crime enforcement, governance, and compliance with global wildlife protection standards.

Output 2.1.1: Wildlife law enforcement and inter-agency collaboration, including transboundary collaboration, strengthened through the reform and enforcement of national wildlife-related laws and policies

A National Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Strategy will be developed with government partners, including police and customs, to strengthen wildlife crime laws and enforcement. A wildlife proclamation, increasing penalties will be ratified to ensure stricter legal consequences. A Rapid Reference Guide for investigating wildlife crimes will be created, alongside the establishment of a dedicated wildlife court in key areas. Training for law enforcement agencies, including the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), will focus on investigative techniques, crime scene management, and species identification. Capacity-building initiatives, including specialized training for rangers and law enforcement officers, provision of the necessary materials and equipment and emplacement of tools and systems will enhance surveillance and enforcement capabilities. Part of the training would also involve sensitization of the project's (and UNDP's) human rights approach are essential aspects of this output.

A Counter-Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) sub-working group will improve intelligence sharing between national and international agencies. Regional collaboration will be enhanced through multi-lateral training with neighbouring countries, like Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and South Sudan. Secure communication platforms will enable real-time intelligence exchange on illegal wildlife trade. Social behavioral approaches will be used to improve enforcement efficiency, with solutions based on barriers analysis. Motivation and accountability will be bolstered through public recognition, targeted messaging, and uniforms to foster team pride and cohesion. The project will engage with the GWP, UNODC and ICCWC for best approaches of countering illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in Ethiopia including capacity building, transboundary collaboration, the use of tools and systems, etc. Detailed scoping of law enforcement outputs will be conducted in collaboration with relevant ICCWC partners, particularly UNODC, to ensure alignment with international enforcement standards and best practices. This will include exploring synergies with existing capacity-building initiatives and ensuring a coordinated approach to combating wildlife crime in Ethiopia.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

Enhancing enforcement capacity within PAs, reducing poaching, and strengthening governance frameworks for biodiversity protection contributes to **CI-1.2**. Extending law enforcement activities to buffer zones and key production landscapes, addressing wildlife crime hotspots beyond PA boundaries contributes to **CI-4**. This assumes that enforcement interventions will actively cover these areas, particularly where illegal wildlife trade and habitat encroachment pressures are most significant. Providing direct training, capacity building, and improved working conditions for rangers, law enforcement personnel, and local community members engaged in conservation enforcement contributes to **CI-11**.

Indicative activities[18]*:*

- *Activity 2.1.1.1: Develop and ratify the national wildlife crime law enforcement strategy and action plan in collaboration with relevant stakeholders (e.g., police, customs, government agencies).*
- *Activity 2.1.1.2: Ratify the draft wildlife proclamation that increases penalties for wildlife crimes to strengthen the legal framework for wildlife protection.*
- *Activity 2.1.1.3: Conduct multi-agency law enforcement training programs focused on crime scene management, evidence collection, and wildlife crime investigations for agencies like the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), Federal Police, and Customs.*
- *Activity 2.1.1.4: Establish a Counter-Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) sub-working group within the Ethiopian Financial Intelligence Centre (EFIC) to facilitate intelligence sharing and cooperation on wildlife crime investigations.*
- *Activity 2.1.1.5: Facilitate/Organize regional cooperation meetings with neighbouring countries to formalize cross-border wildlife crime cooperation and develop common action plans and participate in international convention meetings and platforms.*
- *Activity 2.1.1.6: Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to counter illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and poaching through barrier analysis, logistic support, training, strengthening canine unit functionality, utilizing technology, and developing forensic capabilities.*

Output 2.1.2: Confiscated wildlife products management and enforcement in IWT hotspot areas strengthened, along with community engagement and public awareness on wildlife crime

A wildlife crime database with intelligence and case management will be established within the ECU, expanding to include relevant authorities. Standardized procedures for handling confiscated wildlife products will be developed, along with improved storage facilities. Collaboration with the Born Free Foundation-supported rescue center at Holeta will be enhanced, with technical support for wildlife rescue centers and storage facilities across regions. High-risk areas for poaching and trafficking will be identified, and anti-trafficking operations conducted, including establishing law enforcement checkpoints and creating a rapid response team. Community engagement will be vital, with a network of informants from local communities and park rangers. A safeguarding protocol will protect whistleblowers, and awareness campaigns will shift social norms to discourage poaching. Public awareness campaigns will target reducing demand for trafficked wildlife products. Gender-sensitive training for journalists, social media campaigns, and radio/TV programs will feature women leaders in wildlife conservation. Customs officers at Bole International Airport will receive specialized training, and the canine detection unit will be strengthened to intercept trafficked wildlife products. To ensure alignment with international enforcement standards, the project will explore collaboration with UNODC to leverage existing specialized training programs for customs officials, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers. This partnership will help build Ethiopia's capacity for intelligence-led investigations, case management, and cross-border cooperation in combating wildlife crime.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

[18] Most of the activities have been informed by the ICCWC indicator framework analysis report with the support of UNODC and GWP.

By enhancing enforcement against the illegal wildlife trade, this output strengthens the protection and management of protected areas (**CI-1.2**) by reducing poaching pressures and illegal encroachment. Additionally, as many trafficking routes and hotspots exist in buffer zones and production landscapes, these enforcement measures contribute to improved landscape practices in buffer zones (**CI-4**) by deterring illegal activities and enhancing conservation governance. Finally, **CI-11** is supported through capacity-building efforts, community engagement in anti-trafficking initiatives, and public awareness campaigns, ensuring that local stakeholders, especially community informants, journalists, and conservation groups—are empowered to participate in wildlife crime prevention.

Indicative activities[19]:

Activity 2.1.2.1: Establish a wildlife crime database with intelligence and case management capabilities within the ECU and expand it to include other law enforcement authorities.

Activity 2.1.2.2: Create and implement standardized operating procedures for managing confiscated wildlife products, including improved storage and handling facilities.

Activity 2.1.2.3: Conduct participatory anti-trafficking operations in IWT hotspots, working with local communities and park rangers to identify trafficking routes and poaching activities.

Activity 2.1.2.4: Organize public awareness campaigns to reduce iilegal trade, trafficking and demand for live animals and their products, including gender-sensitive training for journalists and social media outreach highlighting the roles of women in wildlife protection.

Activity 2.1.2.5: Strengthen the canine unit at Bole International Airport through additional resources and training to detect wildlife trafficking at entry points and engagement with United for Wildlife Transport and Finance Taskforces.

Output 2.1.3: Zoonotic and beyond zoonotic spillover minimized and controlled in project sites through a social marketing approach and integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform strengthened

A comprehensive assessment will identify high-risk areas for zoonotic disease transmission between wildlife, livestock, and humans. Based on the findings, Ethiopia's One Health strategy will be updated, integrating conservation and public health measures. Mobile wildlife health units will be set up to monitor and respond to wildlife disease outbreaks, working closely with veterinary institutions, park authorities, and community health workers. A national contingency plan for zoonotic disease outbreaks will be developed, outlining rapid response strategies. Social marketing campaigns will target communities near protected areas, raising awareness of the risks of bushmeat consumption and human-wildlife interactions. Care will be taken to ensure that the project's diverse cultural and ethnic groups are adequately targeted as are various social groups. These campaigns will promote safer practices while supporting livelihoods. International and academic collaboration will strengthen evidence-based disease prevention methods. Capacity-building programs for wildlife veterinarians and public health professionals will be implemented, ensuring gender-inclusive participation and training. These efforts will build local expertise and enhance disease control strategies to reduce zoonotic risks.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

[19] Most of the activities have been informed by the ICCWC indicator framework analysis report with the support of UNODC and GWP.

By integrating public health with conservation efforts, this output contributes to **improved PA management (CI-1.2)** by strengthening disease surveillance, reducing zoonotic risks, and enhancing response capacity within protected areas. Additionally, the project's outreach and health interventions extend into **buffer zones and surrounding landscapes (CI-4),** improving the sustainable management of 150,000 ha by promoting practices that mitigate human-wildlife interactions and prevent ecosystem degradation linked to disease spillover. **CI-11 is supported** through training programs for wildlife health professionals, capacity-building for local stakeholders, and social marketing campaigns that engage communities in disease prevention, ensuring broad participation and long-term benefits.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 2.1.3.1: Conduct a zoonotic disease risk assessment to identify high-risk areas and interactions between wildlife, livestock, and humans, and integrate findings into Ethiopia's One Health strategy.*
- *Activity 2.1.3.2: Establish mobile wildlife health units to monitor wildlife health, detect potential zoonotic disease outbreaks, and ensure rapid response.*
- *Activity 2.1.3.3: Develop a national contingency plan for zoonotic disease outbreaks to coordinate responses between wildlife authorities, health ministries, and communities.*
- *Activity 2.1.3.4: Launch social marketing campaigns to educate local communities about the risks of zoonotic diseases and promote safer practices, such as avoiding bushmeat consumption and reducing wildlife contact.*
- *Activity 2.1.3.5: Organize training for public health professionals, wildlife veterinarians, and local stakeholders on One Health approaches, ensuring a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach to community health initiatives*.

Component 3: Enhancing wildlife value through sustainable nature-based tourism and conservation livelihood development

This component is based on the premise that enhancing the economic values of wildlife and habitats can contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction. By developing sustainable nature-based tourism and diversifying other conservation-based alternative livelihood options for local communities, the component aims to promote the economic value of biodiversity and improve community livelihoods.

Outcome 3.1: Economic values of wildlife enhanced through improved development of nature-based tourism.

Ethiopia’s biodiversity holds significant economic potential, yet nature-based tourism (NBT) remains underdeveloped due to legal and structural barriers including **lack of legal frameworks for revenue-sharing, weak stakeholder engagement, and underdeveloped tourism infrastructure.** Addressing these challenges aligns directly with **GWP Component 3: Wildlife for Prosperity**, ensuring that conservation and IPLCs benefit from sustainable economic growth. Addressing barriers such as **weak legal frameworks, limited stakeholder engagement, and underdeveloped tourism infrastructure**, this outcome ensures that NBT contributes directly to conservation financing and sustainable local livelihoods.

To catalyze the growth of Ethiopia’s NBT sector, the project will:

- **Develop and implement a legal framework for entrance and user fee allocation** at eight project sites, ensuring that **NBT revenues directly support conservation and community benefits** (**Indicator 12a**).
- **Develop and approve Ethiopia's first National Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) Strategy**, providing a **structured roadmap for sustainable tourism growth,** investment attraction, and regulatory improvements (**Indicator 12b**).
- **Establish at least four new public-private-community partnerships (PPCPs)** to foster collaboration between **conservation agencies, tourism operators, and lPLCs**, ensuring equitable revenue distribution (**Indicator 13**).
- **Invest in eco-tourism facilities and infrastructure** within protected areas, enhancing visitor experiences and **reinforcing conservation-based economic incentives**.
- **Integrate conservation-compatible businesses into the NBT value chain**, including **NTFPs,** sustainable handicrafts, and wildlife-friendly agriculture, to **diversify local income sources while promoting biodiversity stewardship**.
- **Build capacity among local entrepreneurs, tour operators, and conservation staff** to ensure the long-term viability of NBT enterprises and **enhance community-led tourism initiatives**.

By formalizing revenue-sharing mechanisms, establishing a national NBT strategy, and creating market-driven conservation-business linkages, this project will unlock new wildlife-based economic opportunities, strengthening Ethiopia's position as a leader in sustainable nature-based tourism while delivering lasting benefits to both conservation and communities.

Output 3.1.1: Relevant policy and governance frameworks for sustainable nature-based tourism development revised or created

To ensure sustainable development and management of nature-based tourism (NBT), including its development as an alternative livelihood for local communities, this output will involve the revision and development of critical policy and governance frameworks. This will begin with a comprehensive review of existing legal structures regarding entrance and user fees, ensuring they align with current needs and priorities. Necessary amendments will be made to ensure that the fees collected are effectively used for biodiversity conservation, landscape preservation, and community development, with the support and approval of relevant authorities.

Simultaneously, new legal frameworks will be developed to earmark a percentage of the revenue generated from NBT for conservation and community engagement activities, directly benefiting the protected areas (PAs) and surrounding local communities. In addition, a new legal framework will be drafted to incentivize private sector involvement in NBT, such as tax benefits or grants for private enterprises contributing to conservation. Additionally, a comprehensive NBT development strategy will be designed, both at the national level and for specific sites. This strategy will outline actions, priorities, and goals for enhancing NBT, ensuring alignment with broader environmental, economic, and social objectives. These frameworks will also focus on creating sustainable, gender-sensitive and cultural/ethnical appropriate guidelines and procedures to foster inclusivity, particularly emphasizing the participation of women in NBT activities. Strong and consistent stakeholder involvement in the legal framework and NBT development strategy will foster collaboration among government bodies, and

particular the local communities, and private sector partners, which are seen as vital actors contributing to conservation and local community livelihood improvement. Ecofriendly guidelines will be developed for constructing tourist facilities, such as camping sites, visitor centers, and amenities like kitchens, dining areas, signages, and separate male and female toilets. Awareness campaigns will highlight the value of sustainability and biodiversity. Institutional arrangements for Choke Mountain Community Conservation Area will support conservation and sustainable NBT development, including ensuring economic benefits for local communities.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

The development and revision of legal frameworks for **nature-based tourism (NBT)** directly contribute to improved **PA governance and financial sustainability**, supporting **CI-1.2** by ensuring that entrance and user fees are effectively allocated toward **PA management and conservation efforts**. Additionally, this output enhances **land-use planning and conservation in buffer zones**, aligning with **CI-4** by formalizing governance mechanisms that regulate **sustainable land use, private-sector engagement, and NBT development** in landscapes surrounding PAs. By earmarking a portion of NBT revenues for **community engagement and development**, Output 3.1.1 supports **CI-11** by creating direct economic benefits for local communities through conservation-linked enterprises and employment opportunities.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 3.1.1.1: Create/revise legal frameworks related to entrance and other user fees for PAs, allocation of a certain percentage of income from NBT for biodiversity conservation and local community development, incentivizing of the private sector to engage in conservation and NBT enterprises at PAs; obtaining approval from concerned bodies, and implementation.*
- *Activity 3.1.1.2: Design and implement NBT development strategy at national and site levels.*
- *Activity 3.1.1.3: Develop national gender friendly guidelines/roadmaps for linking the private sector and local communities, for creating public-private partnership, for organizing local communities in different NBT cooperatives and allocating start-up funds, and for establishing tourist facilities and infrastructure.*
- *Activity 3.1.1.4: Develop institutional arrangements for Choke Mountain Community Conservation Area, establishing offices, hiring the required personnel, training the personnel.*
- *Activity 3.1.1.5: Promote the values of biodiversity and landscapes for national and local private and government stakeholders, including women, to promote conservation and engagement in NBT enterprises.*

Output 3.1.2: Sustainable nature-based tourism enhanced through the improvement and development of tourist facilities, infrastructure, and activities, and strengthened stakeholder engagement

This output focuses on enhancing infrastructure and facilities to support sustainable NBT in PAs. Work will be done to improve and establish tourist facilities such as camping sites, visitor centers, signages, and toilets eco-friendly, which are important elements for catering to visitors' needs and enhance economic benefits for PAs and local communities. Road networks leading to PAs will be assessed, with improvements advocated in collaboration with government stakeholders to ensure accessibility while minimizing environmental impact. NBT products and activities showcasing biodiversity and landscapes

will be developed, with detailed maps, itineraries, brochures, guidebooks, and videos to increase tourist flow and income generated for PAs and local communities. Cultural heritage will be integrated into tourism offerings for a holistic experience and to enhance economic benefits and cultural conservation for local communities. Gender-sensitive approaches will empower women in NBT enterprises through training and leadership roles. Capacity-building programs will focus on marketing, interpreting NBT products, and digital strategies, ensuring gender mainstreaming and leveraging women's cultural knowledge in tourism development. As was the case for Output 3.1.1, IPLCs and private sector actors will be important stakeholders engaged in this output.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

This output primarily contributes to **CI-1.2** by enhancing tourism infrastructure and facilities within protected areas, thereby supporting economic sustainability and conservation efforts. Additionally, **CI-4** is supported through strategic improvements to road networks and visitor access infrastructure in buffer zones, ensuring that tourism development aligns with sustainable land-use practices and minimizes environmental impact. **CI-11** is supported through the engagement of IPLCs in NBT enterprises, capacity-building programs, and economic benefits from tourism-related activities. Training initiatives, particularly those aimed at women and IPLCs, will ensure that the benefits of tourism are equitably distributed, fostering inclusive and sustainable livelihoods.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 3.1.2.1: Improve and establish tourist facilities and infrastructure such as camping sites, visitor centers, signages, toilets, and roads.*
- *Activity 3.1.2.2: Identify and map NBT products, activities, and associated cultural heritage. Develop promotional materials such as maps, brochures, and videos, and create itineraries that highlight unique tourism offerings tied to the PAs' biodiversity and cultural heritage.*
- *Activity 3.1.2.3: Identify potential NBT enterprises and services, including women-led businesses in NBT, and promoting them to local communities and the private sector, including women*
- *Activity 3.1.2.4: Promote the PAs and their NBT products for visitors through brand marketing, developing content for each PA, and printing guidebooks, brochures, and maps and disseminating them in-person and digitally.*
- *Activity 3.1.2.5: Provide capacity building training for national, sub-national and local government and private stakeholders on interpretation, marketing and promotion of PAs and NBT, and women's unique cultural and ecological knowledge in tourism products.*

Outcome 3.2: Enhanced and diversified alternative livelihood options for IPLCs to strengthen integrated ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation around target PAs.

Expanding conservation-based livelihood opportunities in Ethiopia's protected landscapes is essential to strengthening economic resilience, enhancing gender equality, and reducing reliance on unsustainable resource extraction. This aligns directly with **GWP Component 3: Wildlife for Prosperity**, ensuring that local communities - especially women and youth -benefit from conservation-friendly enterprises such as **sustainable agriculture, ecotourism-linked businesses, and NTFP commercialization**.

The project will establish **livelihood cooperatives**, with a strong emphasis on **women's leadership, financial inclusion, and equitable access to resources**. Gender-responsive training programs will provide women and youth with the skills needed to **launch and scale conservation-compatible businesses**. Additionally, the project will facilitate access to financing through **low-value grants**, ensuring that women entrepreneurs are prioritized in funding allocations.

To enhance market access, the project will strengthen **national and international value chains**, enabling producers in project sites - particularly women-led enterprises - to tap into **higher-value markets** through partnerships with **ecotourism businesses, digital market platforms, and organic certification initiatives**. These interventions will directly contribute to **strengthening value chains, reducing post-harvest losses, and enhancing household income stability** for women and marginalized groups.

By expanding conservation-based livelihood options, the project will ensure that **wildlife conservation delivers measurable economic benefits**, including the creation **new and improved livelihood opportunities**, increased income-generation for women and youth, and strengthened market linkages for community producers. This holistic approach integrates **traditional resource management knowledge** with **innovative, sustainable livelihood strategies**, ensuring **long-term benefits for both people and ecosystems while advancing gender equality in economic opportunities**.

Output 3.2.1: Feasible conservation-based livelihoods identified, business plans developed and supported around project sites

The project will begin by conducting comprehensive socioeconomic studies to identify and rank agrobiodiversity products based on their market value. This will allow for the selection of feasible, high-potential products around the project sites. Next, the project will work closely with target communities and stakeholders to assess the feasibility of various livelihood options that support conservation efforts. Criteria will be developed to form livelihood cooperatives, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as women, unemployed youth, and those frequently impacted by human-wildlife conflict. These cooperatives will be provided with financial support via a Low Value Trust Fund grant to implement approved business plans that focus on sustainable, alternative livelihoods. The interlinkages with private sector companies and established value chains will be vital backdrops for the success of this output (please do also see output 3.2.3).

Core Indicators supported by this output:

Output 3.2.1 contributes to **CI-4** by integrating conservation-based livelihoods into buffer zones and production landscapes, promoting biodiversity-friendly practices that enhance ecosystem resilience. It also supports **CI-11** by directly engaging local communities - particularly socially marginalized groups such as women, youth, and those impacted by HWC - in sustainable economic opportunities. By linking livelihood development with conservation objectives, this output strengthens both ecological and socioeconomic sustainability in the project areas.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 3.2.1.1: Conduct socioeconomic studies to identify and prioritize potential agrobiodiversity products with high market value in the target areas, with an emphasis on women and youth populations.*

- *Activity 3.2.1.2: Work with communities to assess livelihood options by consulting with stakeholders to identify and evaluate feasible business opportunities based on local resources and needs.*
- *Activity 3.2.1.3: Establish livelihood cooperatives with clear criteria focusing on including vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, people affected by human-wildlife conflict).*
- *Activity 3.2.1.4: Provide financial support through grants/innovation prizes funding to cooperatives to implement business plans that integrate conservation and alternative livelihood practices to achieve equitable opportunity sets across genders.*

Output 3.2.2: Gender-responsive livelihood systems and traditional practices in natural resource use strengthened

This output focuses on strengthening gender-responsive livelihood systems and promoting traditional sustainable practices in resource use. Key activities include creating gender-sensitive training manuals for women, men, youth, and people with disabilities. These manuals will provide guidance on implementing and managing conservation-based business plans that contribute to sustainable livelihoods. The project will collaborate closely with local communities to design a long-term community livelihood sustainability strategy, which is cultural/ethnic specific, incorporating innovative technologies to improve effectiveness. Traditional practices for resource use and conservation will be identified, documented, and promoted to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage while supporting conservation efforts. The project will lead to the development of training materials, ensuring that gender considerations are fully integrated into all capacity-building activities. Active engagement with women's groups and consultations will ensure their needs, perspectives, and experiences are prioritized in the design and delivery of the training. This approach aims to empower women and communities, fostering inclusive and sustainable resource management practices.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

By strengthening gender-responsive livelihood systems and promoting traditional conservation practices, this output contributes to multiple core indicators. It supports **CI-4** by improving resource management in buffer zones and production landscapes through sustainable land-use strategies. The introduction of energy-saving technologies reduces pressure on natural forests, contributing to **CI-6** by mitigating greenhouse gas emissions associated with deforestation and biomass burning. Aligning with **CI-11**, capacity-building efforts, including training programs and livelihood diversification initiatives, directly benefit IPLCs, particularly women and socially marginalized groups. These interventions collectively enhance the resilience of local communities while ensuring long-term sustainability in resource management.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 3.2.2.1: Develop gender-responsive training materials to guide both men and women, including youth and people with disabilities, on implementing and managing business plans.*
- *Activity 3.2.2.2: Conduct community workshops to create a long-term livelihood strategy that incorporates technology and innovation for sustainability.*
- *Activity 3.2.2.3: Identify, document, and promote traditional practices for sustainable resource use and conservation that can be adapted and supported in the project sites.*

- *Activity 3.2.2.4: Provide training on sustainable practices, including the application of technologies, and resource management to strengthen the resilience of local communities and ensure the continuity of livelihoods.*
- *Activity 3.2.2.5: Provide energy-saving technologies and equipment to local communities to reduce deforestation for fuelwood.*

Output 3.2.3: Value chain/market linkage (national/international) co-developed with communities (men and women) and implemented

To enhance the sustainability and success of conservation-based livelihoods, the project will focus on developing value chains and establishing market linkages for selected agrobiodiversity products. These products will be showcased to local communities, and the private sector will be involved in agro-processing, financial services, and sustainable marketing efforts. The project will mobilize co-financing and investment from public-private partnerships and international development funding. Digital platforms will be set up to provide real-time market data, and the project will support the certification of organic agrobiodiversity products to open up new markets. The project will work closely with both local communities and the private sector to ensure that value chains are developed collaboratively and that market linkages are established, with a particular focus on ensuring that women equally benefit from the value chains and market opportunities. The project will also facilitate the creation of digital platforms and ensure these tools are accessible and beneficial to all stakeholders.

Core Indicators supported by this output:

By facilitating **value chain development and market integration** for agrobiodiversity products, **Output 3.2.3 directly supports CI-11** by expanding economic opportunities for local communities, including farmers, cooperatives, and small-scale producers. Additionally, the promotion of **sustainable value chains and conservation-based agriculture** strengthens **CI-4**, as it incentivizes responsible land-use management in **buffer zones and production landscapes**. These efforts ensure **socioeconomic sustainability** while reinforcing conservation-compatible livelihood models.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 3.2.3.1: Identify and select agrobiodiversity products for inclusion in value chains, ensuring the participation of local communities in the process.*
- *Activity 3.2.3.2: Engage the private sector (e.g., agro-processing companies, financial services, and marketing partners) and international development funders to co-develop value chains and market opportunities for selected products.*
- *Activity 3.2.3.3: Establish digital platforms to provide real-time market data, offering farmers and cooperatives access to valuable information for better decision-making and market engagement.*
- *Activity 3.2.3.4: Certify organic products and promote sustainable market access through eco-labelling and international certifications to expand the market for agrobiodiversity products.*
- *Activity 3.2.3.5 Adopt and introduce small scale climate-smart agriculture for ensuring the long-term sustainability of value chains, particularly in areas prone to environmental degradation for target communities.*

Component 4: Knowledge Management

The project will ensure that lessons learned from **participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E), social behavior change strategies, and conservation interventions** are systematically documented and disseminated to enhance **human-wildlife coexistence, combat IWT, and strengthen wildlife economies** for improved community livelihoods. This aligns directly with **GWP Component 4: Coordination & Knowledge Exchange**, reinforcing Ethiopia's role in global conservation learning and adaptive management.

A **Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy** will be developed to capture, analyze, and share insights across project stakeholders, ensuring that **evidence-based approaches inform conservation policies, enforcement strategies, and sustainable wildlife economies**. The project will prioritize documenting both successes and challenges, particularly in:

- **Human-wildlife coexistence strategies**, including **community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, compensation schemes, and social behavior change interventions**.
- **Wildlife crime prevention and enforcement**, drawing on **intelligence-sharing, inter-agency coordination, and counter-trafficking effectiveness**.
- **Wildlife-based livelihoods and conservation enterprises**, with a focus on **value-chain integration, market linkages, and financial sustainability**.
- **Gender-responsive conservation approaches**, ensuring **gender-disaggregated data collection and increased women's participation in conservation decision-making**.

Insights will be shared through **policy briefs, technical reports, learning workshops, and cross-sectoral exchanges** at three levels:

- **Across the Global Wildlife Program (GWP)** – Contributions will be made to the **GWP knowledge-sharing platform**, aligning Ethiopia's experiences with broader global efforts.
- **Beyond the GWP** – Select lessons will be shared in **regional and international forums**, fostering **South-South knowledge exchange (including with Uganda)**.
- **Nationally** – Knowledge products will be distributed among **government agencies, local NGOs, and private sector actors** to inform policy and improve conservation practices.

Through structured **learning loops**, M&E findings will be continuously integrated into project implementation, allowing for **evidence-based adjustments** that enhance impact. By the project's completion:

- **Four (4) lessons** will be shared within the **GWP knowledge platform**,
- **Two (2) key findings** will be disseminated **beyond GWP**, and
- **Six (6) knowledge products** will be published **at the national level**, ensuring broad uptake of **conservation best practices**.

Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E, including using social behavioral change methods, are used to enhance human-wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods.

Output 4.1.1: Knowledge products and lessons learned developed, shared, and disseminated

To ensure the successful replication of project strategies and outcomes, key lessons from project activities will be carefully analyzed and documented. These lessons will focus on adaptive management, gender mainstreaming, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. A key aspect of this output is the development of an electronic platform, which will be designed to serve as a central hub for sharing best practices and lessons learned with project stakeholders and the wider conservation community. . Particular emphasis will be placed on best practices and lessons learned in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. This platform will allow real-time access to successful methodologies and outcomes, promoting broader application in other conservation efforts. To further support knowledge exchange, comprehensive training materials will be created on wildlife conservation and landscape management practices. These materials will be tailored for both local communities and implementing partners, helping to build capacity and ensuring that sustainable practices are maintained long after the project's completion. This output will ensure that the gender action plan is implemented and reported, ensuring that gender considerations are implemented, with equitable participation and benefits for all stakeholders. Active participation in national and international forums, especially with the GWP, conferences, and experience-sharing platforms will be organized to enable knowledge exchange between conservation practitioners. By engaging in these global networks, the project will not only share its lessons but also learn from the experiences of others in the field. Finally, a range of knowledge products will be produced, including short films, brochures, posters, and booklets. These materials will highlight project achievements, promote awareness of key conservation issues, and engage diverse audiences, further supporting the dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned.

The project will actively coordinate with the **GWP Coordination Team** to ensure consistency with GWP-wide monitoring efforts. This includes:

- **Reporting results to both the GEF Secretariat and the Lead Agency**, ensuring alignment with global wildlife conservation priorities.
- **Engagement in GWP-wide M&E activities**, including participation in working groups, peer learning exchanges, and technical discussions.
- **Active participation in the GWP Coordination Team's M&E working group**, engaging in collaborative learning, indicator harmonization, and data-sharing initiatives.
- **Integration of GWP-specific evaluation questions** (e.g., additionality, value-added, and benefits from GWP participation) into the **Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE)**.
- **Contributing insights to the GWP knowledge-sharing platform**, ensuring Ethiopia's experiences inform best practices across the GWP network.

By embedding these structured learning mechanisms, the project will **enhance evidence-based decision-making** while strengthening Ethiopia's role in **regional and global conservation knowledge exchange**.

Indicative activities:

- *Activity 4.1.1.1: Create a user-friendly electronic platform that serves as a repository for all project-related knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned.*
- *Activity 4.1.1.2: Develop comprehensive training modules, including video tutorials, guidebooks, and pamphlets on wildlife conservation, landscape management, and gender mainstreaming.*

- *Activity 4.1.1.3: Implement the gender action plan to ensure gender-responsive activities, and report*
- *Activity 4.1.1.4: Facilitate participation in conservation forums, workshops, and conferences, both locally and globally (GWP platforms and conferences), to share project outcomes and learn from other practitioners. These events will provide a platform for networking and disseminating the knowledge gained through the project.*
- *Activity 4.1.1.5: Coordinate with the GEF-8 GWP Coordination Team, including reporting results, engagement in GWP-wide M&E activities, participate in the team's M&E working group, etc.*

Interlinkages with the GEF-8 GWP Program

The project's interventions are also aligned with regional priorities, as demonstrated by its participation in the Global Wildlife Program. The GWP is a multi-million-dollar grant program designed to address wildlife crime across beneficiary countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. By participating in the GWP, the project benefits from a comprehensive approach to wildlife conservation and sustainable development, leveraging global expertise and resources to achieve its objectives.

Contribution of the project to GEF-8 GWP program outcomes

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected Project Contributions/Targets
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats	*Long-term outcome*: Healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife 1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored 1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced 1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased 1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced 1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	Enhance human-wildlife coexistence by improving protected area conservation through management plans, strengthened law enforcement, and enhanced ecological connectivity. Improve biosphere reserve, landscape, and ecosystem management by conducting studies on degraded areas, assessing biodiversity, developing Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) plans, and creating community by-laws.
2. Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	*Long-term outcome:* Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade 2.1 Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries 2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime 2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks 2.4 Legal wildlife supply chains are managed and monitored to ensure sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk 2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced	Reduce poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT), and zoonotic spillover by reforming wildlife laws, enhancing inter-agency collaboration, and strengthening capacities. Boost the effectiveness of the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), improve transnational IWT control, and ensure implementation of international wildlife treaties. Enhance law enforcement capacity, improve management of wildlife products and confiscated animals, and strengthen operations in IWT hotspots. Raise public awareness on wildlife crime and control zoonotic spillover in project sites.
3. Wildlife for Prosperity	*Long-term outcome*: Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation	Enhance the economic value of wildlife and habitats by developing policies for sustainable

	3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened 3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built 3.3 Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved 3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened 3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups	nature-based tourism (NBT), improving tourist facilities, and promoting stakeholder collaboration. Diversify NBT enterprises in protected areas (PAs), strengthen marketing efforts, and support alternative livelihoods to boost ecosystem services and agrobiodiversity conservation. Conduct socioeconomic studies to identify viable conservation livelihoods and provide grants to diversify livelihoods for women, youth, and HWC-affected communities. Build gender-responsive capacities and create value chain linkages (national/international) with communities.
4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	*Long-term outcome*: Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness 4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices 4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed 4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships 4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results	The project will use lessons from M&E, including gender mainstreaming, to improve human-wildlife coexistence, combat IWT, and boost livelihoods through a public awareness strategy. It will raise awareness on ecosystem restoration, wildlife values, and sustainable resource use, while ensuring M&E supports adaptive management and stakeholder engagement

Resources Required

To achieve its ambitious intended results, the project will require a diverse set of resources working in tandem, including financial, human, and knowledge resources, along with strong partnerships and innovative technologies. **In terms of financial resources,** the project will primarily be funded by a grant of USD 11,932,415 from the GEF Trust Fund, administered by UNDP. Co-financing from various partners, including the Ethiopian government (USD 35 million) and KfW (USD 9,093,040 million), among others, will be crucial to achieving the project's objectives. These funds will support various activities, including capacity building for local communities and government agencies, technical assistance from national and international experts, and community engagement initiatives to promote sustainable resource management. For **human Resources**, the project's success will also depend on a skilled and dedicated team of experts. The project will be implemented by the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), with support in the delivery of two outcomes from the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within EWCA, led by EWCA Project Manager supported by an EBI Deputy Project Manager and staffed with technical and administrative personnel responsible for day-to-day operations, monitoring, and reporting. The project will also require the expertise of national and international consultants and specialists in various fields, including biodiversity conservation, sustainable tourism, and community development. **Partnerships are critical.** Strong partnerships will be essential to achieving the project's goals. The project will collaborate closely with local NGOs, community-based organizations, and the private sector to leverage their expertise and ensure the project's long-term sustainability. These partnerships will provide access to a wider range of resources, expertise, and networks, enhancing the project's impact and reach. For **Knowledge Management**, the project will utilize existing knowledge and best practices in conservation and sustainable development, complemented by innovative technologies. This involves conducting research,

integrating social behavioural change approaches, developing knowledge products, and promoting knowledge sharing to enhance the project's overall effectiveness and impact. **Innovative Technologies will be used where relevant** such as remote sensing, GIS, and digital platforms, to enhance conservation efforts, improve monitoring and evaluation, and promote knowledge sharing.

Partnerships

This GEF-8 project builds off the GEF-6 GWP "EMEPA: Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate" (PIMS 5609) project. The current project will build on the EMEPA results and lessons learned from the project to fight poaching and IWT and promote community-based conservation.

The project will collaborate with existing initiatives/projects to maximize impact/avoid duplication of efforts. This collaboration includes co-location with other projects and sharing of expertise and staffing (to reduce costs), particularly with those working on combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and enhancing community engagement.

- PACT (GEFID 11235 – IFAD, Food Systems IP Child Project): this project's Outcome 1.2, which focuses **on landscape and buffer zone restoration, demonstration farms, and strengthening nurseries for indigenous species, complements PACT's investments in ILM**, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable land management for smallholder farmers and agropastoral communities. Both projects reinforce biodiversity-friendly farming practices while promoting livelihood diversification and resilience.
- GLI (GEFID 11416 – UNEP, LDCF Project): the WCD child project's work on **degraded ecosystem restoration and indigenous species nurseries** aligns with GLI's efforts in seedling production, afforestation, and restoration activities to enhance climate resilience. These shared objectives create opportunities for joint learning and resource optimization.
- Co-location and collaboration with **GIZ-Biodiversity and Forestry Program** will focus on capacity building and sharing of experiences and practices.
- Collaboration with the **African Wildlife Foundation** will focus on countering illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and capacity building, with the potential for the project to support the canine unit at Bole International Airport.
- Collaboration with **Frankfurt Zoological Society** will be on experience sharing and cooperation on project implementation.
- GITEC Consulting is currently implementing a project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas in Ethiopia in Oromia and Amhara Region where most of the sites are located. The collaboration will be on experience sharing and information exchange to avoid overlapping of interventions.
- The **KFW Development Bank** is implementing a project known by Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. The collaboration with KFW is experience sharing on project implementation, information exchange and co-financing on common activities.
- **The Hailemariam and Roman Foundation** is implementing a project preservation of Maze National Park and Its Watersheds in Ethiopia. The collaboration will be experience sharing and cording intervention in the southern part of Ethiopia.

- The project will build upon the lessons learned from the **UNDP-GEF-6** project, "Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate."
- Collaboration with Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) will involve monitoring the illegal killing of elephants in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary and capacity building of rangers.

The project will collaborate with relevant initiatives to share knowledge, scale best practices, and optimize human resources by leveraging expertise and staff from partner organizations. Collaboration will be formalized through MOUs or similar agreements, defining roles, resource sharing, and coordination. This ensures a synergistic approach to conservation and sustainable development in Ethiopia.

The project will be implemented as part of the Global Wildlife Program which allows for a greater degree of collaboration both by utilising the expertise of the coordination until housed in the World Bank as well as learning from other GWP participant nations.

Co-financing Summary Table

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Government of Ethiopia (EWCA)	In-Kind	$20,000,000	Yes	All outputs
Government of Ethiopia (EBI)	In-Kind	$15,000,000	Yes	Outputs related to landscape restoration and community engagement and beneficiation
UNDP	Grant	$500,000	Yes	All outputs
KfW	In-Kind	$9,093,040	No	Outputs related to protected area management, tackling illegal wildlife trade and landscape restoration
FZS	In-Kind	$5,228,498	No	Outputs related to combating illegal wildlife trade and community engagement
Hailemariam and Roman Foundation	In-Kind	$5,683,150	No	Outputs related to sustainable tourism development and livelihood diversification
African Wildlife Foundation	In-Kind	$3,000,000	No	Outputs related to protected areas management and community engagement
GITEC	In-Kind	$1,170,729	No	Outputs related to protected areas management and community engagement

Risks and Assumptions

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Assessment: Outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters. Where project outputs will be vulnerable to climate-induced impacts such as severe droughts, increased temperatures and soil salinity. The potential impacts are assessed to be increased vulnerability of project outputs and communities dependent on them, leading to potential failure to deliver any benefits for biodiversity or people. Climate change poses a moderate substantial risk to the project, erratic rainfall and frequent droughts will affect wildlife habitats, leading to increased wildfires, water scarcity and ecosystem degradation, potentially impacting ecosystems, water resources, and vegetation growth, which indirectly affects wildlife. This risk was reviewed as part of the UNDP SESP and have followed the relevant screening via the relevant guidelines Mitigation: The project will focus on capacity building and adaptation strategies. implement restoration of degraded habitats, implementation of climate-smart and environmentally friendly practices and integrated landscape management measures. Adaptive Management: Implement adaptive management strategies to respond to changing climate conditions during the project implementation, including extreme weather events. Resilience Building: Focus on building the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change impacts, including capacity building on adaptation techniques. Community Involvement: Engage local communities in planning and implementing of adaptation and other activities to ensure local ecological knowledge is incorporated into the activities. Further steps and procedures for climate risk screening, assessment and mitigation to be included in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (PPG phase).
Environment and Social	Substantial	Assessment: Social and environmental risk screening was conducted during the project development phase through UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), and identified eleven risks associated with various project activities, of which five were assessed as Substantial, and six were assessed as Moderate. Substantial risks are linked to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle, Standards 2 (Climate Change and Disaster Risks), Standard 3 (Community Health, Safety and Security), Standard 5(Displacement and Resettlement) and Standard 6 (Indigenous People). Moderate risks are linked to Accountability Principle, Human Rights Principle, and Standards 1 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management), Standards 4 (Cultural Heritage), Standards 7 (Labour and Working Conditions) and Standards 8 (Pollution Prevention and Resource Use Efficiency); hence overall SESP risk categorization rating for the project is "Substantial". Mitigation:

		Mitigation measures involve thorough consultations with key stakeholders (including indigenous people, and vulnerable groups), and implementation of appropriate management plans: • Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed for engaging the communities in decisions that may lead to restricted access, applying FPIC where necessary. • The Gender Analysis and Action Plan developed during PPG phase identifies the needs, opportunities and strategies relevant to overcoming the barriers that currently constrain women's participation in conservation and development activities ensuring full inclusion of women as managers/stewards of land and beneficiaries of project activities related to restoration and diversified livelihoods. • To guide further steps and procedures for climate risk screening, assessment and mitigation to be included in the project's, an Environmental and Social Management Framework developed during PPG phase. • A preliminary Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is under preparation, including guidance on conducting consultations to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), in line with national legislation, the UNDP SES Standard 6, UNDRIP and other applicable human rights law. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework, Process framework including livelihood restoration framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has prepared, which outlined guidance on the process required to screen, scope and develop appropriate plans for implementation and compliance on all issues that are identified as social and environmental risks. • A Process Framework has been developed and will be finalized in the first 6 months of project implementation to establish the process by which communities will be engaged in determining the type, location and extent of economic displacement risks that might arise from project activities, and the mitigation measures that will be appropriate for addressing economic displacement risks. These will inform the selection of activities to be supported under Outcome 3 and will constitute a Livelihoods Action Plan (or plans, specific to each landscape). • Further, site specific scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the required management plans including Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (including intangible and intangible cultural heritage) will be carried out in early implementation and ahead of the detailed design of all activities under Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 3; **a** Climate Vulnerability/Risk assessment and a Conflict/Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan and other required plans will be developed during early during the project implementation for Component 1 activities such as: restore degraded ecosystems around protected areas, protected areas management plans preparation and implementation in 10 PAs, establishment of demonstration farms and nursery sites to

		produce selected (indigenous, endemic, medicinal value and threatened) seedlings and Component 2 activities such as small business and value chains establishment. • A SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) will be conducted to inform the planning processes for delivering Protected Area Management Plans (Output 1.1.1); Integrated Landscape Management Plans (Output 1.2.1), the project's strengthened law enforcement policies (Output 2.1.1) and the nature-based tourism policy (Output 3.2.1). Targeted assessment conducted and targeted management plans such as Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) have been developed during PPG phase. Mitigation: Mitigation measures involve thorough consultations with key stakeholders (including indigenous people, and vulnerable groups), implementation of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework and other required appropriate management plans. To guide further required management plans, during the PPG phase instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework, Process framework including livelihood restoration framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has prepared, which outlined guidance on the process required to screen, scope and develop appropriate plans for implementation and compliance on all issues that are identified as social and environmental risks. Moreover, site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the required management plan will be further developed during project implementation for Component 1 activities such as: restore degraded ecosystems around protected areas, protected areas management plans preparation and implementation in 10 PAs, establishment of demonstration farms and nursery sites to produce selected (indigenous, endemic, medicinal value and threatened) seedlings and Component 2 activities such as small business and value chains establishment.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Assessment: There is strong political support for the project; however, capacity constraints within various government institutions, along with weak coordination among sectors, are posing challenges. Additionally, the weak enforcement of wildlife protection and conservation policies, combined with staff turnover and the risks associated with centralized governance policies, further complicates implementation efforts. Mitigation: To mitigate these risks, the project will support law enforcement efforts and actively involve decentralized government agencies in implementation. Capacity-building training will be provided for key stakeholders to enhance governance and enforcement capabilities. Additionally, the project design integrates measures to address capacity

		constraints and coordination deficits by strengthening policy alignment, offering policy briefs, and training decision-makers across sectors. This will foster inter-sectoral collaboration and improve overall project effectiveness.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Assessment: The institutional and policy risks related to the project are largely based on the interaction between regional and federal government. These will need to be managed carefully in the current complex political situation. There are multiple environmental and conservation projects, but weak coordination among institutions often leads to inefficiencies and gaps in implementation. Given the multi-sectoral nature of the project effective coordination will be critical. There is a risk that the authority of said coordination structures is not fully recognized and that siloed management actions remain the norm – including uncoordinated actions towards competing priorities. Mitigation: Strong collaboration between regional and federal governments, as well as with relevant institutions, will be fostered to ensure effective policy alignment and institutional coordination. This risk will be mitigated by strengthening inter-agency collaboration, enhancing communication channels, and establishing clear mechanisms for joint decision-making. Building on existing institutional structures, the project will facilitate coordination among institutional stakeholders to refine mandates and responsibilities. The authority of coordination structures will be reinforced through formal recognition by relevant institutions, ensuring that decision-making is inclusive and cross-sectoral. Policy briefs will accompany engagement activities to foster ownership among policymakers and ensure their effective implementation.
Technological	Low	Assessment: There is a risk that important data may not be adequately captured through the project's knowledge and monitoring systems or that external data—such as scientific research and lessons from other initiatives—may not be fully integrated. Additionally, the decision support tool may fail to incorporate information from different sectors effectively, potentially hindering coordinated and complementary decision-making. The development of the workflow system could also face delays or inefficiencies due to difficulties in finding skilled IT professionals with expertise in systems relevant to Protected Area management, community-based conservation, poaching and wildlife trade control, and human-wildlife conflict management. This may result in incomplete or misaligned system functionalities, impacting usability and overall project effectiveness Mitigation: Activities under the project will actively promote the systematic collection and integration of relevant data into the knowledge and monitoring systems to ensure a comprehensive decision-support tool. Experts and staff will be engaged in the facilitation of incorporating scientific research, lessons from the project and other initiatives. This will ensure that decision-making processes and the project's knowledge

		management are of high-quality, relevant, and up-to-date data. To mitigate the risk of ineffective data management and use the project define clear and detailed requirements that are aligned with the needs of Protected Area management, community-based conservation, poaching and wildlife trade control, and human-wildlife conflict management. Prioritizing vendors/experts/institutions specializing in conservation-related IT solutions will be sought. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives could be undertaken to train local IT professionals, enhancing their ability to support long-term system maintenance and sustainability.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Assessment: Effective management of the project requires the coordination of multiple stakeholders, which can lead to operational inefficiencies and delays. Navigating the regulatory frameworks presents considerable challenges and may necessitate substantial resources to ensure compliance. It is crucial to engage with and secure the support of local communities, governments, and other stakeholders for the success of the project, though achieving this can be challenging. The risk of the financial and business model failing or being restricted in scope is real and is rated as moderate, particularly if relationships with the private sector are limited and there is a lack of trust. That trust will need to be built up during the project. There is a risk that private partners will not actively engage in the scheme, particularly if the benefits to them are not clear or if there is not transparency on how the funds paid into the scheme are used. There is further risk that the market for sustainable livelihoods is not adequately developed, that there is insufficient interest for green destinations in the ecotourism sector, or that offerings to not meet the required standards to appeal to international tourism. Mitigation: Representatives of the private sector and affected communities will be included in the structured discussions and development of the project-related scheme including financial incentives aimed at supporting local livelihoods and the development of product value-chains including tourism. To mitigate risks to livelihoods, communities will be trained on the requirements for sustainable livelihoods, including business management and standards for health, safety and comfort. Partnerships will also be developed between communities and private sector operators to share knowledge, as well as to integrate green destinations into the existing tourism packages on offer. To manage this risk, the project will select and operate demonstration projects that will be managed and monitored closely. Key learnings from these projects will be documented and utilized to inform subsequent projects.
EXECUTION		
Capacity for Implementation	Low	Assessment: As the project will be under Full National Implementation Modality, based on stringent UNDP assessments including Audits and HACT of the project Implementation Partner and the Responsible Agency it is anticipated that the overall risk related to Implementation Capacity is Low. Also, the Government and UNDP will apply strict hiring protocols for the selection of staff and experts under this project. Furthermore, ongoing performance reviews will be undertaken to ensure high-quality

		standards of project staff and experts. In addition, the project will undergo strict monitoring and evaluation under which the project's progress will be reported on, via the annual PIR. Mitigation: As mentioned the project will be screened on an ongoing basis both in terms of project performance and staff performance. In case there are any evidence that staff and expert capacities are not as expected and required steps will be taken to rectify this. Part of the mitigation efforts are also the projects Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation.
Fiduciary	Low	Assessment: To manage development project, partner applies its financial rules and regulations, which meets the level of standard required as evidenced by the fact that partner receives overall risk rating, based on the Micro Assessment conducted. Yet, there is risk that the project would not be implemented in full compliance with the set rules and regulations due to staffs turn over, limited staff technical expertise in the relevant areas, issue in segregation of duty. This would lead to negative findings from the HACT follow up exercise (audit or spot check), hence would impede the implementation progress of the project. Mitigation: Expectations on the performance in project financial resources management will be clearly communicated by UNDP to the national partner focal team, e.g. ensuring staffs with the required level of technical expertise to play to role as finance focal person, full compliance with the set rule and regulation is required. In addition, as a preventive measure, list of the past common audit/spot checks findings will be shared with the national partner. Regular HACT exercise (e.g. spot check or audit) will be scheduled on yearly basis on the partner.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Assessment: Stakeholder-related risks are moderate, with potential concerns about equitable benefit-sharing from tourism activities and the possibility of retaliation against those voicing grievances. Accountability to Stakeholders where weak or non-inclusive engagement leads to exclusion of some potentially affected stakeholders from decision making that affects them or form benefitting equitably form project interventions, in particular marginalized and vulnerable groups (including persons living with disabilities, youth, or the elderly). The assessed impact would be inequitable participation and distribution of project benefits, leading to weak ownership by stakeholders Mitigation: The mitigations measures involve promoting stakeholder engagement and ensuring clear communication channels for addressing concerns. The development of the site-based Stakeholder Engagement plans must be informed by a rapid vulnerability assessment that identifies vulnerable groups based on clear criteria.

		All stakeholders will have access the UNDP Accountability Mechanism, and stakeholders must be informed of this and how they can access it. The M&E Framework should include specific indicators and targets for tracking stakeholder engagement and operation of the GRM, in line with priorities set in the Stakeholder Engagement Plans. Progress with implementation will be reported in the annual PIR. An annual Stakeholder Engagement Report should be prepared by the PMU and made publicly available To promote transparency and accountability, all SES documents, along with other key project documents will be publicly disclosed in line with UNDP's policy on public disclosure of project information. Please do also see the response to the risk Environment and Social
Other	Low	
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The project's overall risk rating is substantial, with substantial risks primarily concentrated in the environmental, social, and implementation domains. These risks are mitigated through comprehensive stakeholder engagement, robust oversight mechanisms, and a commitment to sustainable practices.

Safeguards Rating (endorsement level): Substantial

Social and environmental risk screening was conducted during the project development phase through UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), and identified eleven risks associated with various project activities, of which five were assessed as Substantial, and six were assessed as Moderate. Substantial risks are linked to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle, Standards 2 (Climate Change and Disaster Risks), Standard 3 (Community Health, Safety and Security), Standard 5 (Displacement and Resettlement) and Standard 6 (Indigenous People). Moderate risks are linked to Accountability Principle, Human Rights Principle, and Standards 1 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management), Standards 4 (Cultural Heritage), Standards 7 (Labour and Working Conditions) and Standards 8 (Pollution Prevention and Resource Use Efficiency); hence overall SESP risk categorization rating for the project is "Substantial".

- A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed for engaging the communities in decisions that may lead to restricted access, applying FPIC where necessary.
- The Gender Analysis and Action Plan developed during PPG identifies the needs, opportunities and strategies relevant to overcoming the barriers that currently constrain women's participation in conservation and development activities ensuring full inclusion of women as managers/stewards of land and beneficiaries of project activities related to restoration and diversified livelihoods. To guide further steps and procedures for climate risk screening, assessment and mitigation to be included in the project's, an Environmental and Social Management Framework developed during PPG phase.

- A preliminary Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is under preparation, including guidance on conducting consultations to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), in line with national legislation, the UNDP SES Standard 6, UNDRIP and other applicable human rights law.
- A Process Framework has been developed and will be finalized in the first 6 months of project implementation to establish the process by which communities will be engaged in determining the type, location and extent of economic displacement risks that might arise from project activities, and the mitigation measures that will be appropriate for addressing economic displacement risks. These will inform the selection of activities to be supported under Outcome 3 and will constitute a Livelihoods Action Plan (or plans, specific to each landscape).
- Further, scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) including Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (including intangible and intangible cultural heritage) will be carried out in early implementation and ahead of the detailed design of all activities under Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 3; a Climate Vulnerability/Risk assessment and a Conflict/Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan and other required plans will be developed early during the project implementation for Component 1 activities such as: restore degraded ecosystems around protected areas, protected areas management plans preparation and implementation in 10 PAs, establishment of demonstration farms and nursery sites to produce selected (indigenous, endemic, medicinal value and threatened) seedlings and Component 2 activities such as small business and value chains establishment.
- A scoped SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) will be conducted to inform the planning processes for delivering Protected Area Management Plans (Output 1.1.1); Integrated Landscape Management Plans (Output 1.2.1), the project's strengthened law enforcement policies (Output 2.1.1) and the nature-based tourism policy (Output 3.2.1).

Potential Social Risks of the Project

The project, while aiming for significant conservation and development outcomes, faces a complex web of potential social risks that require careful consideration and proactive mitigation strategies. These risks are deeply intertwined with the social, economic, and political realities of the project sites, and failure to address them could undermine the project's success and even exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. One major concern is the prevalence of conflicts and insecurity in the project areas. These conflicts, often rooted in ethnic tensions, resource disputes, and political instability, pose a direct threat to project implementation. Conflicts can disrupt project activities, hinder access to communities, and create an environment of fear and mistrust, making it challenging to build the necessary partnerships for effective conservation. Moreover, insecurity can limit the movement of project personnel and communities, impeding the delivery of planned interventions and the monitoring of project progress.

The project's focus on strengthening law enforcement and anti-poaching activities also raises important human rights concerns. While these efforts are crucial for curbing illegal wildlife trade and protecting biodiversity, they must be implemented with strict adherence to human rights principles. There is a risk of potential human rights violations, including excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, and restrictions on freedom of movement, especially if law enforcement personnel are not adequately trained and supervised. It is essential to ensure that all law enforcement activities are conducted in a manner that respects human rights and that robust accountability mechanisms are in place to address any violations. Another critical risk is the potential displacement and resettlement of local communities due to

conservation initiatives which should be avoided at all costs and is not advocated for this project. The expansion of protected areas or landscape restoration efforts could lead to restrictions on access to natural resources for communities that rely on forest products, grazing lands, or water sources within or near these areas if not managed carefully. Any loss of access could have severe consequences, including economic hardship, food insecurity, and social disruption. It is crucial to ensure that any restrictions on access to resources are implemented in a participatory and equitable manner, with adequate compensation and alternative livelihood options provided to affected communities. Furthermore, the project's emphasis on alternative livelihoods may not immediately compensate for the income and resources that local communities traditionally gain from unsustainable practices.

The transition to alternative livelihoods, such as eco-tourism, handicrafts, or sustainable agriculture, can be slow and challenging, requiring new skills, infrastructure, and market access. If this transition is not carefully managed, it could result in economic hardship and food insecurity for vulnerable households, exacerbating poverty and undermining local support for conservation. It is essential to ensure that alternative livelihood programmes are designed in close consultation with communities, taking into account their needs, preferences, and existing skills, and that they provide adequate support and training to ensure a successful transition. The project also faces the risk of human-wildlife conflict and aims to mitigate that. Efforts to conserve wildlife and their habitats may lead to greater interactions between humans and wildlife, especially in areas where communities live close to wildlife reserves. This includes potential damage to crops, livestock predation, and threats to human safety. Increased wildlife presence in proximity to human settlements could lead to economic losses for farmers and herders, eroding local support for conservation efforts and potentially leading to retaliatory killings of wildlife. It is crucial to implement measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, such as strengthening park boundaries, providing compensation for damages, and promoting community-based wildlife management efforts.

The exclusion of marginalized groups and inequitable distribution of benefits is another significant risk if allowed to happen. Local communities are often diverse, with marginalized groups such as women, youth, and indigenous people facing barriers to participation in decision-making and access to resources. If these groups are excluded from project activities or if the benefits of conservation are not distributed equitably, it could reinforce existing inequalities and create social tensions. It is essential to ensure that the project promotes inclusivity and that all members of the community have equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from project interventions. Finally, the introduction of new conservation practices or tourism initiatives may clash with the traditional ways of life of indigenous or local communities, leading to cultural erosion and resistance to change. Communities that rely on their cultural ties to land and resources may perceive the project as a threat to their identity and traditions, reducing their willingness to participate in or support conservation efforts. Resistance could manifest in the form of non-cooperation, protests, or increased illicit activities like poaching, undermining the project's conservation goals. It is crucial to engage with communities in a culturally sensitive manner, respecting their traditional knowledge and practices, and ensuring that conservation initiatives are compatible with their cultural values. In summary, the project faces a range of social risks that require careful attention and proactive mitigation measures. Addressing these risks will require a comprehensive approach that prioritizes community engagement, human rights, and equitable benefit sharing. By integrating these considerations into project design and implementation, the project can increase its chances of success and contribute to both conservation and sustainable development goals.

Economic Risks:

In terms of the risks of economic displacement, the project's emphasis on diversified and in some cases alternative livelihoods, while aiming for sustainability, may inadvertently cause economic displacement. This displacement can be either temporary or permanent, particularly affecting communities whose traditional activities, like overgrazing or unsustainable resource extraction, clash with conservation goals. It's a critical concern that demands continuous monitoring to ensure that while promoting conservation, the economic well-being of local communities is not compromised. This risk is more prominent in and around PAs like the Babile Elephant Sanctuary, where previous engagements between the authorities and the communities may have disrupted traditional land-use patterns and future engagement will need to be particularly sensitive to this matter. Regarding financial sustainability, the project's long-term success hinges on securing continuous funding beyond the initial grant. This financial sustainability is vulnerable to shifts in government priorities, potential economic downturns, or a decline in donor interest. Such changes could disrupt the flow of co-financing, jeopardizing the project's continuity and its potential for long-term impact. Market volatility is another risk: the economic benefits the project aims to generate through sustainable tourism and alternative livelihood activities are susceptible to market volatility. Unpredictable factors, including global economic trends, political instability, and evolving consumer preferences, can significantly influence the demand for tourism and the profitability of sustainable livelihoods.

To mitigate these risks, the project needs to prioritize diversification of livelihood options and implement robust risk management strategies. Gender-related economic risks need to be understood. The project's success is intertwined with its impact on women's economic empowerment. There's a risk that existing gender disparities in economic opportunities and resource access may be exacerbated. This demands careful implementation of the Gender Action Plan, ensuring that women are not only included but also empowered to take on leadership roles and benefit equitably from the project's economic initiatives. There are also risks related to specific livelihood activities. The success of specific livelihood activities, such as those related to agrobiodiversity production, depends on factors beyond the project's direct control. Market demand for specific products, the availability of resources, and the ability of local communities to adapt to new livelihood strategies all influence the economic sustainability of these activities. The project needs to remain adaptable, providing ongoing support and adjusting strategies based on the specific needs and challenges faced by local communities.

Environmental Risks:

The project, while aiming to promote conservation and sustainable development, could lead to unintended environmental consequences. The potential impacts of climate change, such as altered precipitation patterns, droughts, and floods, might intensify existing environmental challenges, affecting wildlife populations and disrupting essential ecosystem services. Therefore, incorporating climate resilience strategies into the project's design and implementation is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts. Developing tourism infrastructure and implementing livelihood activities, if not properly managed, could result in pollution, habitat degradation, and unsustainable resource use. To mitigate these risks, the project should prioritize environmental impact assessments (ESIAs) once at the stage of a major tourism investment and implement appropriate mitigation measures. This proactive approach will ensure that the project's activities are environmentally sustainable and minimize negative impacts on the environment. Furthermore, specific project activities, such as establishing wildlife corridors and responding to human-wildlife conflicts, could increase community health and safety risks if not done professionally. The potential for zoonotic disease transmission and

increased human-wildlife encounters if allowed, might jeopardize community health. To mitigate these risks, the project must implement appropriate health and safety protocols, including disease surveillance and community education work.

Mitigation Measures:

To mitigate these risks, the project will adopt a comprehensive approach that includes:

Adaptive Management: The project will employ an adaptive management approach, closely monitoring progress, and adjusting strategies as needed to respond to emerging challenges and opportunities. This will involve regular reviews of project activities and their impacts, allowing for adjustments in implementation based on lessons learned and new information.

Stakeholder Engagement: The project will prioritize stakeholder engagement, ensuring that all relevant stakeholders, including marginalized groups, are actively involved in the project's design, implementation, and monitoring. This will involve establishing clear and accessible communication channels, providing opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback, and ensuring that their concerns and aspirations are addressed in project decision-making.

Capacity Building: The project will invest in capacity building for local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders to enhance their ability to participate effectively in conservation and sustainable development initiatives. This will involve providing training, technical assistance, and support for knowledge sharing and learning.

Gender Mainstreaming: The project will mainstream gender considerations into all aspects of its design and implementation, across all components, ensuring that women are empowered to participate fully in and benefit from conservation efforts. This will involve conducting gender analysis, developing gender action plans, and promoting the participation of women in decision-making processes.

Environmental and Social Safeguards: The project will implement a robust Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and associated safeguarding tools and approaches to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts, including those related to human rights, community health and safety, and cultural heritage. This will involve conducting environmental and social impact assessments, developing and implementing appropriate management plans, and establishing a grievance redress mechanism to address stakeholder concerns.

Financial Sustainability: The project will explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services and sustainable tourism revenue sharing, to ensure the long-term financial viability of its interventions. This will involve developing and implementing sustainable financing strategies, promoting partnerships with the private sector, and exploring opportunities for community-based ecotourism ventures.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning: The project will establish a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, assess impacts, and inform adaptive management decisions. This will involve collecting data on project activities, outputs, and outcomes, as well as conducting regular evaluations to assess the effectiveness of interventions and identify areas for improvement.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will engage a diverse array of stakeholders throughout its implementation, including local communities residing in and around protected areas—particularly women, youth, and indigenous peoples—who will be the primary beneficiaries. To ensure their meaningful participation, the project will use a participatory planning process, capacity-building activities, and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Additionally, the project will collaborate with government agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations, and private sector actors, primarily in the tourism and agriculture sectors. The project will also collaborate with the World Bank GWP coordination team. The World Bank runs the GWP knowledge platform and coordination activities that this national GWP child project will participate in. The project's comprehensive **Stakeholder Engagement Plan,** mandates meaningful and informed engagement, including stakeholder analysis, information disclosure, consultation, dispute resolution, and involvement in monitoring and evaluation.

Summary of safeguards triggered based on screening conducted during project preparation

Number of risks in each risk rating category	
High	0
Substantial	5
Moderate	4
Low	2
Total number of project risks	11
Overall Project Risk Categorization	Substantial
Number of safeguard standards triggered	7

The project will also establish a **grievance redress mechanism** (GRM), aligned with the UNDP's 2022 GRM guidelines, to address any concerns or complaints in a timely and transparent manner. The project will prioritize **free, prior, and informed consent (**FPIC) for local communities and indigenous peoples, especially for project activities with potentially significant social and environmental impacts. This includes activities related to enhancing human-wildlife coexistence, strengthening law enforcement, upgrading forest reserves, introducing new tools and technologies, implementing innovative management systems, reducing threats on wildlife habitats, promoting collaboration to reduce wildlife poaching, developing nature-based tourism, and conducting surveys and workshops. Establishing inclusive **communication channels** that consider literacy and language diversity; organizing targeted consultations with stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalized groups; implementing a feedback and grievance mechanism with multiple reporting options; conducting training sessions and workshops for stakeholders on relevant topics; ensuring FPIC is clearly stipulated and integrated into project activities; using adaptive management of stakeholder engagement strategies based on feedback and lessons learned; and performing regular monitoring and evaluation of engagement activities to assess effectiveness and inclusiveness.

GWP, South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project will actively engage in coordination and mutual cooperation with GWP partners and more wildly to share lessons learned and best practices with other countries facing similar conservation and development challenges. The project will actively participate in the GWP knowledge platform and will co-finance its participation in GWP knowledge management activities. Appropriate budget has been-aside for this participation, including to allow for dedicated PMU representatives to attend for the GWP annual conference. Countries that have GWP projects will also be potential partners. This cooperation may involve joint training programmes, cross-border conservation initiatives, and knowledge sharing on best practices. Cooperation in general, with GWP and more widely, including through UNDP, will involve documenting and disseminating project experiences, organizing exchange visits, and participating in regional and global knowledge-sharing platforms. Specific actions will include:

- Documenting and disseminating project experiences: The project will develop knowledge products, such as case studies, reports, and policy briefs, highlighting key lessons and best practices. These will be shared through the Africa Solutions Platform, UN South-South Galaxy, PANORAMA, and other relevant platforms.
- Organizing exchange visits: The project will facilitate exchange visits with other countries to share experiences and learn from their approaches to human-wildlife coexistence, combating illegal wildlife trade, and promoting sustainable livelihoods.
- Participating in regional and global fora: The project will actively participate in relevant events and conferences to share its experiences and contribute to the global discourse on wildlife conservation and sustainable development.

In addition to the GWP coordination efforts, the project will explore opportunities for Ethiopia to participate in global and regional fora, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties, the African Wildlife Consultative Forum, and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). This will enable Ethiopia to share its experiences and contribute to the global development discourse on topics such as: human-wildlife conflict management; combating illegal wildlife trade; promoting sustainable livelihoods and nature-based tourism; and integrating gender considerations into conservation efforts The project will also provide opportunities for regional cooperation with neighbouring countries, such as Kenya, Tanzania, and Sudan, which face similar challenges related to wildlife conservation and sustainable development.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The project is committed to gender equality and women's empowerment as crucial elements for achieving its conservation and development goals. A gender analysis using the Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and UNDP guidelines revealed disparities faced by women in communities near protected areas. These include limited access to resources, unequal participation in decision-making, gendered division of labour, cultural and social norms that perpetuate inequalities, and gender-based violence. To address these challenges, the project will implement a Gender Action Plan with the following key actions:

- **Enhance women's access to and control over resources:** This includes addressing water scarcity and improving access to land and markets through targeted initiatives that prioritize women's participation.

- **Promote women's participation in decision-making:** The project will actively encourage and facilitate women's involvement in community-based conservation initiatives, decision-making bodies, and leadership positions. This will involve implementing leadership training programs and mentorship to increase women's representation in cooperatives, PFM, and other decision-making bodies.

- **Challenge gender stereotypes and norms:** The project will conduct awareness-raising campaigns and training programs to challenge harmful gender stereotypes and promote gender equality within communities. This includes implementing community-based programs that involve both men and women to challenge restrictive cultural norms and promote gender equality.

- **Support women's economic empowerment: The** project will provide training, access to finance, and market linkages to support women's participation in sustainable livelihoods and income-generating activities. This will involve facilitating women's access to high-value economic activities and markets through microfinance initiatives, training in financial management, and support for small-scale businesses.

- **Address gender-based violence:** The project will work with local partners to prevent and address gender-based violence, ensuring that women and girls feel safe and empowered to participate in conservation efforts. This includes enhancing women's safety and security by improving infrastructure and safety measures for women engaged in conservation work.

The project will monitor and evaluate the progress of its gender mainstreaming efforts through indicators such as the number of women participating in project activities and decision-making processes, the percentage of women benefiting from project interventions, changes in community attitudes and practices related to gender equality, and the number of women holding leadership positions in community-based conservation and resource management institutions. By addressing gender disparities and promoting women's empowerment, the project aims to create a more inclusive and equitable approach to conservation and sustainable development, ensuring that both women and men benefit from and contribute to the protection of Ethiopia's natural resources.

Knowledge Management

The project recognizes that knowledge management (KM) is not merely a support function, but rather a core component of effective conservation and sustainable development. Therefore, KM is not just integrated into other components but is given a dedicated fourth component to ensure the systematic and strategic management of knowledge generated throughout the project lifecycle. **Component 4: Knowledge Management and ME** will focus on capturing lessons learned, best practices, and data generated through project activities, research, and monitoring and evaluation. This includes documenting experiences in community engagement, human-wildlife conflict resolution, sustainable livelihood development, and combating illegal wildlife trade. The project will actively share knowledge products and findings with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and research institutions as well as the GWP coordination team and other GWP projects. This will involve developing user-friendly reports, policy briefs, case studies, training manuals, and multimedia materials. The project will also organize workshops, conferences, and exchange visits to facilitate learning and collaboration.

The project will promote the application of knowledge to inform decision-making, improve project implementation, and scale-up successful interventions. This includes integrating lessons learned into adaptive management strategies, developing policy recommendations, and supporting the replication of best practices in other conservation initiatives. The project will also establish a dedicated knowledge platform, such as a website or online portal, to serve as a central repository for project information, knowledge products, and learning resources. This platform will facilitate access to information, encourage collaboration among stakeholders, and promote knowledge sharing beyond the project's lifespan. The platform will allow for learning events and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. Regular meetings and clear communication channels will be established to ensure coordination within the team and with other project components and with the GWP. Knowledge Management specialists will also collaborate closely with the Monitoring and Evaluation specialists to track progress, measure the impact of KM activities, and identify areas for improvement.

Innovativeness, Sustainability, and Potential for Scaling Up

The project's innovative approach is evident in its multifaceted strategy, which not only integrates wildlife conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and community empowerment but also addresses the root causes of biodiversity loss and promotes systemic change. This integrated approach is characterized by several key elements. **Firstly**, the project adopts an integrated landscape management approach, recognizing the interconnectedness of ecosystems and promoting holistic conservation and development strategies. This approach extends beyond traditional protected area management to encompass the wider landscape, promoting sustainable land-use practices and addressing the root causes of habitat loss. **Secondly**, the project prioritizes human-wildlife coexistence, acknowledging the importance of considering the needs and livelihoods of local communities in conservation efforts. This involves implementing innovative conflict mitigation strategies, promoting alternative livelihoods, and fostering a sense of shared responsibility for wildlife conservation. **Thirdly**, the project emphasizes community-based conservation, empowering local communities to take ownership of conservation and development initiatives. This is achieved through participatory planning processes, capacity building, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms, ensuring that communities are actively involved in and benefit from conservation efforts. **Lastly**, the project leverages technology to enhance conservation efforts, utilizing tools such as remote sensing and GIS for monitoring and planning, developing early warning systems for human-wildlife conflict, and utilizing digital platforms for knowledge sharing and communication.

The project's sustainability is ensured through strong government ownership and commitment, community participation and ownership, financial sustainability, and knowledge management and capacity building. The project will align with relevant national systems, such as the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, the National Action Plan for Adaptation of Climate Change, BIOFIN, and the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP). The project's sustainability will be ensured through:

- **Strong government ownership and commitment:** The project will work closely through and with government agencies to ensure that its interventions are aligned with national priorities and policies. This will involve embedding project outcomes into national strategies and plans, building the capacity of government institutions, and promoting policy coherence across sectors.

- **Community participation and ownership:** The project will empower local communities to take ownership of conservation and development initiatives, ensuring their long-term sustainability. This will involve establishing community-based conservation institutions, promoting local leadership, and fostering a sense of shared responsibility for natural resource management.

- **Financial sustainability:** The project will explore innovative financing mechanisms described in the BIOFIN, such as payments for ecosystem services and sustainable tourism revenue sharing, to ensure the long-term financial viability of its interventions. This will involve developing business plans for community-based tourism enterprises, establishing revolving funds for sustainable livelihoods, and exploring opportunities for carbon financing and biodiversity offsets.

- **Knowledge management and capacity building:** The project will build the capacity of government agencies, local institutions, and communities to effectively manage and conserve wildlife and landscapes, ensuring that the knowledge and skills gained are sustained beyond the project's lifetime. This will involve developing training programs, establishing knowledge-sharing platforms, and promoting South-South cooperation and learning.

Project Management

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project's strategy is designed to maximize results with available resources by adopting a multi-faceted approach that leverages synergies and partnerships. Key elements contributing to cost efficiency and effectiveness include:

- **Integrated approach:** The project addresses multiple environmental challenges in an integrated manner, promoting synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts. This approach optimizes resource allocation and maximizes impact across biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation.

- **Leveraging existing initiatives and partnerships:** The project builds on lessons learned and best practices from previous and ongoing initiatives, including the GEF 6 GWP project. It also fosters collaboration with various partners, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, to leverage their expertise and resources.

- **Community-based approach:** The project empowers local communities to actively participate in conservation and sustainable development efforts, ensuring ownership and long-term sustainability of outcomes. This approach reduces reliance on external interventions and promotes cost-effective solutions.

- **Innovative technologies:** The project will utilize innovative technologies, such as remote sensing and GIS, to improve monitoring and evaluation, enhance decision-making, and optimize resource allocation.

- **Knowledge management and capacity building:** The project will invest in knowledge management and capacity building to ensure that lessons learned and best practices are captured, shared, and replicated. This will contribute to long-term sustainability and scaling up of project outcomes.

The selected strategy is considered the most efficient and effective of available options due to its comprehensive and integrated approach, its focus on community empowerment and participation, and

its emphasis on knowledge management and capacity building. By addressing the root causes of environmental degradation and promoting sustainable development, the project is expected to achieve lasting and transformative change in Ethiopia's wildlife conservation and landscape management efforts.

Project Management

The project will be operationalized across multiple sites in Ethiopia, including Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Chebera Churchura National Park, Choke Mountain Community Conservation Area, Menz Guassa Community Conservation Area, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park, Mago National Park, Omo National Park, Majang Forest biosphere reserves, Guraferda Forest Reserve, and Medabo Forest.

Project Offices and Management. A central project office will be established at the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) headquarters in Addis Ababa, responsible for overall project coordination, management, and monitoring. Additional temporary field offices may be set up in strategic locations to facilitate implementation and coordination at the local level. These will be set up on a case-by-case basis if required. The project will adopt a collaborative management approach, working closely with partner agencies, including the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) which will lead two outcomes, as well as relevant government ministries, NGOs, and community-based organizations. EBI will sit on the PMU. **Collaborative Arrangements.** Regular coordination meetings, joint field visits, and knowledge-sharing platforms will be established to ensure effective collaboration and synergy among partners. The project will also establish a Project Steering Committee at the local level in each project site to facilitate coordination and collaboration among stakeholders. These committees will include representatives from local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. **Audit Arrangements.** Audit arrangements will be in line with UNDP and GEF requirements, with regular financial and programmatic audits conducted by independent auditors. The project has established a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address any concerns or complaints from stakeholders. **UNDP Assistance.** UNDP will provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the project, ensuring compliance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures. UNDP will also provide technical assistance and capacity building support to the PMU and other project partners. UNDP will provide support to international procurement through Assisted NIM in one area only: to alleviate complexities for the Government-led PMU in managing international procurement in USD. *UNDP will manage the procurement only. The rest of the project is full NIM.* **Collaborative Arrangements with Related Projects.** The project will be implemented in collaboration with other related projects and initiative to promote synergy, share lessons learned, and avoid duplication of efforts. This collaboration will involve joint activities, such as monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and knowledge sharing.

Project Results Framework

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 15: Life on Land; SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: Result 4.1 (Indicators 4.1.1, 4.1.2), Result 4.2 (Indicator 4.2.1)
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Promoting Integrated Conservation of Wildlife and Landscapes for Sustainable Development of Ethiopia' - 1002069

Objective and Outcome Indicators		**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	**To conserve Ethiopia's wildlife and ecosystems by strengthening protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, reducing illegal wildlife trafficking, and promoting sustainable landscape management for biodiversity and community resilience**						
	Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF-8 CI 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare) Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (ha) Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha) ***Aligned with IRRF Indicator 4.1.2*** ***Aligned with GBF Targets 3, 4***	PA management plans; M&E reports; Management effectiveness tracking tool (METT)	**1,883,025 ha** **Indicator 1.1 Baseline METT:** **Total area: 0 ha** **Indicator 1.2 Baseline METT:** **Total area: 1,883,025 ha** MNP (194,200 ha): 40.4% ONP (515,200 ha): 52.5% CCNP (141,000 ha): 62.6% MFBR (151,525 ha): 45.5% HANP (109,900 ha): 49.5% BES (698,200 ha): 41.4% MGCCA (11,000 ha): 39.4% CMCCA (62,000 ha): 37.4%	**1,883,025 ha** **Indicator 1.1 METT:** **Total area: 0 ha** **Indicator 1.2 METT:** **Total area: 1,883,025 ha** MNP (194,200 ha): 46.5% ONP (515,200 ha): 60.4% CCNP (141,000 ha): 72.0% MFBR (151,525 ha): 52.3% HANP (109,900 ha): 56.9% BES (698,200 ha): 47.6% MGCCA (11,000 ha): 45.3% CMCCA (62,000 ha): 43.0%	**2,079,525 ha** **Indicator 1.1 METT:** **Total area: 196,500 ha** Gura Ferda PA: 168,000 ha Medabo PA: 28,500 ha **Indicator 1.2 METT:** **Total area: 1,883,025 ha** MNP (194,200 ha): 55.8% ONP (515,200 ha): 72.5% CCNP (141,000 ha): 86.4% MFBR (151,525 ha): 62.7% HANP (109,900 ha): 68.3% BES (698,200 ha): 57.2% MGCCA (11,000 ha): 54.4% CMCCA (62,000 ha): 51.6%	Midterm and end of project METT assessments, M&E reports, management plans	Risks: Increased land use conflicts may escalate and worsen the management of protected areas. An unpredictable climate may impact PA's and the planned targets may not be achieved. Gazettement of the two newly created PA's may does not materialize during the timeframe of the project. Assumptions: PA's have clear boundaries, manpower, and infrastructure. Considering that the proposed newly created PA's are currently community managed forest reserves increases the likelihood that gazettement will materialize.
	Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF-8 CI 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha). ***Aligned with GBF Target 2***	M&E reports	Zero areas under restoration, as project-specific interventions are yet in place	20,000 ha	50,000 ha	Review of M&E reports	Risks: Climate vulnerability may negatively impact on expected results. Possible low buy-in from local communities. Assumptions: Climate-resilient restoration approaches implemented. Local government bodies and communities support the initiatives.
	Mandatory Indicator 3 (GF-8 CI 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha). ***Aligned with GBF Target 1***	PA management plans, M&E reports	Zero landscapes under improved management, as project-specific	150,000 ha of landscapes outside PA's reflected in PA management plans, developed in collaboration	150,000 ha	Review of PA management plans, M&E reports	Risks: Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and implementing management plans.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
			interventions are yet in place	between PA management entities, local government bodies, and local communities			Assumptions: Effective collaboration among multiple stakeholders ensures sustainable management of PA's and landscapes outside the boundaries of the PA's.
	Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF-8 CI 6): Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2e). Indicator 6.5: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (direct). ***Aligned with GBF Target 8***	Land cover assessments; fire incident records; records; GHG emission reduction estimates.	Zero CO2e mitigated, as project-specific interventions are yet in place.	Estimated end target of 7,517,624 tCO2e (lifetime direct) assessed through updated consideration of assumptions	7,517,624tCO2e (lifetime direct)	Review of land cover assessments; fire incident records; Updated estimates of GHG emission reductions.	Risks: Improved management outcomes may not be met, e.g., management practices may revert to the business-as-usual scenario. The National Carbon Registry may not be operational and functional. Assumptions: Improved management outcomes fulfilled and maintained post project. The National Carbon Registry will be operational and functional.
	Mandatory Indicator 5 (GEF-8 CI 11): People benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count) ***Aligned with IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1*** ***Aligned with GBF Targets 22, 23***	Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports, training attendance records, project beneficiary surveys, and stakeholder engagement documentation.	Zero at the project's start, no individuals have yet benefited from the specific GEF-financed investment	5,000 (of whom 50% are women).	15,000 (of whom 50% are women)	Review of information in M&E reports, training records, etc.	Risks: Uncertainty regarding who will benefit from the GEF investment. Project beneficiaries reluctant to participate in project sponsored activities; women not actively engaged in project activities due to cultural or traditional norms. Assumptions: Beneficiaries are clearly identified based on agreed criteria by relevant partners. Project beneficiaries, including women, will actively engage in project activities, as benefits are clearly communicated to them.
Component 1	**Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation**						
Outcome 1.1: Human wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved PA management	**Indicator 6**. Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.1.1 (required)***	Wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	ONP: Elephant 400; Giraffe 10; Oryx: 10 HANP: Beisa Oryx 270; Grévy's Zebra 270 BES: Elephant: 270	ONP: Elephant 500; Giraffe 15; Oryx: 20 HANP: Beisa Oryx 300; Grévy's Zebra 300 BES: Elephant: 300	ONP: Elephant 600; Giraffe 20; Oryx: 30 HANP: Beisa Oryx 350; Grévy's Zebra 350 BES: Elephant: 350	Review of wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	Risk: Persistent high demand for wildlife products. Assumptions: Public awareness campaigns and alternative livelihoods shift attitudes and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
and creation of new protected areas			Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation.				
	Indicator 7. Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences in project-supported sites. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.5.1 (required)***	HWC case reports, M&E reports, METT assessments	540 incidents (7 sites) Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation	207 incidents (7 sites)	73 incidents (7 sites)	Review of HWC case reports, M&E reports, METT assessments	Risk: Effectiveness of new HWC control and mitigation measures may not properly work or fail to bring effective results. Assumption: Adequate support of affected communities by human wildlife conflict.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	**Output 1.1.1**: Management plans for 10 PAs prepared and implemented, with enhanced implementation capacities built across all sites, and facilitation of new protected areas. **Output 1.1.2:** Integrative law enforcement strengthened at site level and effective protection of wildlife and habitats ensured. **Output 1.1.3:** Innovative and effective management systems to reduce human wildlife conflict and sustainable coexistence enhanced.						
Outcome 1.2: Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes and ecosystem restoration through integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas	**Indicator 8**. New and/or improved strategies, policies, laws, or regulations that enable better management of human-wildlife conflict, as measured by the number of collaborative management plans developed and implemented that address conflict-prone landscapes around protected areas. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.6.1 (recommended)***	Management plans, M&E reports	Zero; current PA management plans in place do not reflect landscapes outside the boundaries of the sites to reduce and mitigate human wildlife conflict	Four (4)	Eight (8)	Management plans, M&E reports	Risks: Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and implementing management plans. Assumptions: Effective collaboration among multiple stakeholders ensures sustainable management of PA's and landscapes outside the boundaries of the PA's.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	**Output 1.2.1**:Integrated landscape management and ecosystem restoration, focusing on buffer zones of the target protected areas. **Output 1.2.2**: Establishment of demonstration farms (good farming practices for agrobiodiversity production/adaptation) and nursery sites to produce selected (indigenous, endemic, medicinal value and threatened) seedlings.						
Component 2	**Strengthening collaboration and capacity to combat wildlife poaching, Illegal trade, and trafficking**						
Outcome 2.1: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking and zoonotic spillover reduced	**Indicator 9**. Extent of poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)***	Poaching and illegal killing reports, M&E reports, METT assessments	645 incidents (9 sites) Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation	246 incidents (9 sites)	70 incidents (9 sites)	Review of poaching and killing reports, M&E reports, METT assessments.	Risk: Corruption and weak law enforcement. Assumption: Information on trafficking networks and routes will be effectively shared among relevant agencies and countries.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities	**Indicator 10.** Score of proactive enforcement effectiveness in deterring wildlife crimes, as measured by Ethiopia's ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) rating, with targeted improvements in inter-agency collaboration, intelligence-sharing, and prosecution capacity. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)***	ICCWC IF assessment report	1.4 ICCWC IF score	2 ICCWC IF score	3 ICCWC IF score	ICCWC IF assessment reports	Risk: Corruption and weak law enforcement. Assumption: Information on trafficking networks and routes will be effectively shared among relevant agencies and countries
	Indicator 11. Level of law enforcement and/or criminal justice capacity to combat wildlife crime, as indicated by the ratification of the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 2.2.1 (required)***	Developed strategy and action plan, M&E reports	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan not developed	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan developed and under initial implementation	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan ratified, incorporated into sectoral programming and used as the basis for coordinated enforcement actions and cross-agency collaboration.	Review of government records of ratified strategy and action plan.	Risks: Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies. Assumptions: Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.
	Indicator 12. Extent of effective monitoring and control system for legal wildlife trade, as measured by the establishment and operationalization of a national permitting, compliance, and enforcement framework, including digital tracking tools, transparency mechanisms, and enforcement protocols to prevent overexploitation and illegal trade	Monitoring and control system	Monitoring and control systems are weak and lack enforcement capacity	National monitoring and control system for legal wildlife trade established and formally approved, including a regulatory framework for permitting and compliance	National monitoring and control system fully operational, with digital tracking tools deployed, enforcement mechanisms in use, and at least X% of legal wildlife trade transactions monitored for compliance	Review of documents developed for monitoring and control systems and M&E reports	Risks: Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies. Assumptions: Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.
	Indicator 13. Strengthened institutional and community-based measures to prevent and control zoonotic spillover in project sites	Integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform at project sites.	Limited coordination and capacity for zoonotic spillover prevention, and weak integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform.	Improved integration of the "One Health" platform into wildlife law enforcement and conservation programs, with targeted social marketing campaigns implemented to reduce zoonotic transmission risks.	Fully operational integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform in project sites	Review of the integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform at project sites	Risks: Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies. Assumptions: Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	**Output 2.1.1:** Wildlife law enforcement and inter-agency collaboration including transboundary collaboration strengthened through the reform and enforcement of national wildlife-related laws and policies. **Output 2.1.2**: Confiscated wildlife products management and enforcement in IWT hotspot areas strengthened along with community engagement and public awareness on wildlife crime. **Output 2.1.3:** Zoonotic and beyond Zoonotic spillover minimized and controlled in project sites through social marketing approach and integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform strengthened.						
Component 3	**Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development**						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 3.1: Economic values of wildlife and habitats enhanced through improved development of nature-based tourism	**Indicator 14**. New and/or improved strategies, policies, laws, or regulations promoting wildlife-based economy opportunities, as indicated by (a) an updated legal framework related to allocation of entrance and user fees for conservation and community development, and (b) development of a nature-based tourism national strategy ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 3.1.1 (recommended)***	Government policies on revenue sharing; records of revenue allocation, national NBT strategy	(a) Currently revenue from entrance and user fees is not allocated for conservation for community development. (b) No NBT strategy in place.	(a) Legal framework drafted and under initial implementation. (b) NBT strategy developed.	(a) Legal framework approved and being implemented at eight of the project sites. (b) NBT strategy approved and under implementation at five of the project sites.	Review of policies and records on revenue sharing, national NBT strategy.	Risks: Government units may be reluctant to allocate revenue towards conservation and community development. Tourism operators may lack the capacities to effectively offer NBT. Assumptions: Government open to allocating an agreed percentage of revenue generated. Tourism operators are capacitated to effectively offer NBT.
	Indicator 15. Number of new or strengthened public-private-community partnerships (PPCPs) that support Ethiopia's wildlife economy, including nature-based tourism, sustainable wildlife product enterprises, and community-led businesses. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 3.2.1 (recommended)***	MOUs, M&E reports	No formal PPCPs exist in Ethiopia's wildlife economy	Two PPCPs established with initial agreements in place for revenue-sharing and community involvement	Four PPCPs operational, with structured investment mechanisms, community-benefit sharing models, and conservation-linked business commitments in place	Review of MOUs, M&E reports	Risks: Partners reluctant to cooperate due to low market potential and limited capacities. Assumptions: Wildlife economy, including NBT has sufficient market potential to attract cooperation between public, private, and community partners.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	**Output 3.1.1**: Relevant policy and governance frameworks for sustainable nature-based tourism development revised or created **Output 3.1.2**: Sustainable nature-based tourism enhanced through the improvement and development of tourist facilities, infrastructure, and activities, and strengthened stakeholder engagement						
Outcome 3.2: Enhanced and diversified alternative livelihood options for IPLCs to strengthen ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation around target PAs	**Indicator 16**: Number of community members in project-supported areas who directly benefit economically from participation in Ethiopia's wildlife economy	M&E reports	14,535 community members benefitted from the wildlife economy in the GEF-6 project (no geographic overlap with the GEF-8 project areas).	3,000 (50% of whom are women)	10,000 (50% of whom are women)	M&E reports	Risks: The adverse impacts of climate change, environmental hazards such as flooding, forest fire may affect livelihoods and agricultural productivity Assumption: Market instability to sale products
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	**Output 3.2.1:** Feasible conservation-based livelihoods identified, business plans developed and supported around project sites. **Output 3.2.2:** Gender-responsive livelihood systems and traditional practices in natural resource use strengthened. **Output 3.2.3**: Value chain/market linkage (national/international) co-developed with communities (men and women) implemented.						
Component 4	**Knowledge Management**						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned are used to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods	**Indicator 17**. Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative) and 'good practices' documented and shared: (a) Across the GWP, (b) beyond the GWP, and (c) Nationally, including gender-focused and behavior change insights, shared through workshops, reports, or policy briefs. ***GEF-8 GWP Indicator 4.1.2 (required)***	Dissemination records, media posts, publications, conference proceedings, and M&E reports on gender mainstreaming and behavior change lessons.	No knowledge management strategy exists to document or share insights, gender-focused lessons, or good practices.	(a) Share two (b) Share one lesson beyond the GWP platform; (c) Share three knowledge products nationally	a) Share four lessons (b) Share two lessons beyond the GWP platform; (c) Share six knowledge products nationally	Review dissemination records, media posts, publications, and M&E reports.	Risks: Ineffective knowledge management limits dissemination. Stakeholders are reluctant to share information on unintended outcomes. Assumptions: Knowledge strategy ensures timely dissemination. Stakeholders value sharing both successes and failures.
Output to achieve Outcome 4.1	**Output 4.1.1:** Knowledge products and lessons learnt shared and disseminated						
M&E	**Monitoring and evaluation**						
Adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and SES policies realized, capturing gender-responsiveness	**Indicator 18**. Midterm review and terminal evaluation delivered on time and according to expected quality	Project implementation reports (PIRs), MTR report, TE report	Independent evaluations incorporated into project M&E plan and budget	MTR completed on time and recommendations presented to Project Steering Committee	Agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE completed on time	Review of PIRs, MTR report	Risks: MTR may be delayed due to possible delayed start of project implementation. Assumptions: Project reporting and independent evaluations are delivered on time, providing guidance for efficient and effective achievement of project results.
Output to achieve project M&E	Implementation of project M&E plan, results reported to the Project Steering Committee and in quarterly and annual reports (PIRs), arrange MTR and TE, and ensure project Grievance Redress Mechanism and other safeguard instruments established and operationalized						

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[20]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report. The M&E will also be coordinated with the WGP M&E team in the World Bank.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will

[20] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF. If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) must be prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. Development of the MTR terms will also involve the GWP team in the World Bank. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. *Mid-point is determined by taking the expected ProDoc signature date plus number of months duration and finding the middle date. (For example, if a project has a 5-year duration, the MTR must be submitted 2.5 years after ProDoc signature.)* To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR. The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre. Development of the TE terms will also involve the GWP team in the World Bank. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDPHY ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report: The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly. Ongoing collaboration with the M&E leads in the GWP coordination team in the World Bank is expected throughout.

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective**: To conserve Ethiopia's wildlife and ecosystems by strengthening protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, reducing illegal wildlife trafficking, and promoting sustainable landscape management for biodiversity and community resilience	**Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF-8 CI 1):** Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare) Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (ha) Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha)	**2,079,525 ha** **<u>Indicator 1.1 METT:</u>** **Total area: 196,500 ha** Gura Ferda PA: 168,000 ha Medabo PA: 28,500 ha **<u>Indicator 1.2 METT</u>:** **Total area: 1,883,025 ha** MNP (194,200 ha): 55.8% ONP (515,200 ha): 72.5% CCNP (141,000 ha): 86.4% MFBR (151,525 ha): 62.7% HANP (109,900 ha): 68.3% BES (698,200 ha): 57.2% MGCCA (11,000 ha): 54.4% CMCCA (62,000 ha): 51.6%	Measurement of improved management effectiveness of the eight target terrestrial protected areas, based on assessments using the GEF BD tracking tool (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool – METT), and creation of the two new protected areas.	Midterm, end of project	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Midterm and end of project METT assessments, M&E reports, management plans
		Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF-8 CI 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha).	50,000 ha	Measurement of ecosystems under restoration.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of M&E reports
		Mandatory Indicator 3 (GF-8 CI 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha).	150,000 ha	Landscapes outside PA's under improved practices reflected in PA management plans, developed in collaboration between PA management entities, local government bodies, and local communities	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of PA management plans, M&E reports
		Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF-8 CI 6): Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2e). Indicator 6.5: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (direct).	7,517,624tCO2e (lifetime direct)	A measure of the climate change mitigation benefits achieved through avoided deforestation corresponding to the newly created PAs, and the planned restoration interventions. The metric is	Midterm, end of project	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service	Review of land cover assessments; fire incident records; Updated estimates of GHG

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
				measured using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT).		providers as needed	emission reductions.
		Mandatory Indicator 5 (GEF-8 CI 11): People benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	15,000 (of whom 50% are women)	People who "receive a high intensity of support", including women and men working in a strengthened entities managing protected areas, as well as community members involved in protection and enforcement work, including those who may benefit from sustainable livelihood and enterprise development support.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of information in M&E reports, training records, etc.
	Outcome 1.1: Human wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved PA management and creation of new protected areas	**Indicator 6**. Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites.	ONP: Elephant 600; Giraffe 20; Oryx: 30 HANP: Beisa Oryx 350; Grévy's Zebra 350 BES: Elephant: 350	Measurement of populations of threatened wildlife in target PAs; baseline and targets recorded in baseline METT assessments.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.
		Indicator 7. Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences in project-supported sites.	73 incidents (7 sites)	The indicators indicate a reduction in human-wildlife conflict incidences due to the project implementation, based on baseline and targets recorded in the baseline METT assessments.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of HWC case reports, M&E reports, METT assessments
	Outcome 1.2: Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes and ecosystem restoration through integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas	**Indicator 8**. New and/or improved strategies, policies, laws, or regulations that enable better management of human-wildlife conflict, as measured by the number of collaborative management plans developed and implemented that address conflict-prone landscapes around protected areas.	Eight (8)	Measurement of policy and regulatory reform aimed at improving wildlife conservation outcomes.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Management plans, M&E reports

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		Indicator 9. Extent of poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites.	70 incidents (9 sites)	Measurement of changes in the number of poaching and other illegal killings of wildlife at project sites; baseline and targets recorded in baseline METT assessments.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of poaching and killing reports, M&E reports, METT assessments.
		Indicator 10. Score of proactive enforcement effectiveness in deterring wildlife crimes, as measured by Ethiopia's ICCWC Indicator Framework (IF) rating, with targeted improvements in inter-agency collaboration, intelligence-sharing, and prosecution capacity.	3 ICCWC IF score	Measurement of enforcement effectiveness using the ICCWC IF.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	ICCWC IF assessment reports
		Indicator 11. Level of law enforcement and/or criminal justice capacity to combat wildlife crime, as indicated by the ratification of the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan ratified, incorporated into sectoral programming and used as the basis for coordinated enforcement actions and cross-agency collaboration.	Measurement of improvements in law enforcement strategic planning and stakeholder collaboration.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of government records of ratified strategy and action plan.
		Indicator 12. Extent of effective monitoring and control system for legal wildlife trade, as measured by the establishment and operationalization of a national permitting, compliance, and enforcement framework, including digital tracking tools, transparency mechanisms, and enforcement protocols to prevent overexploitation and illegal trade	National monitoring and control system fully operational, with digital tracking tools deployed, enforcement mechanisms in use, and at least X% of legal wildlife trade transactions monitored for compliance	Measurement of improvements in monitoring and control of legal wildlife trade.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of documents developed for monitoring and control systems and M&E reports
		Indicator 13. Strengthened institutional and community-based measures to prevent and control zoonotic spillover in project sites	Fully operational integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform in project sites	Measurement of institutional and community measures to prevent and control zoonotic spillover risks.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of the integration of the Ethiopian "One Health" platform at project sites
	Outcome 3.1: Economic values of wildlife and habitats enhanced through improved development of	**Indicator 14**. New and/or improved strategies, policies, laws, or regulations promoting wildlife-based economy opportunities, as indicated by (a) an updated legal framework related to allocation of entrance and user fees for conservation and community development, and (b) development of a nature-based tourism national strategy	(a) Legal framework approved and being implemented at eight of the project sites. (b) NBT strategy approved and under implementation at five of the project sites.	Measurement of enabling strategies, policies and legal frameworks to promote wildlife-based economy opportunities.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of policies and records on revenue sharing, national NBT strategy.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	nature-based tourism	**Indicator 15**. Number of new or strengthened public-private-community partnerships (PPCPs) that support Ethiopia's wildlife economy, including nature-based tourism, sustainable wildlife product enterprises, and community-led businesses.	Four PPCPs operational, with structured investment mechanisms, community-benefit sharing models, and conservation-linked business commitments in place	Measurement of multiple stakeholder partnerships in the wildlife economy.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of MOUs, M&E reports
	Outcome 3.2: Enhanced and diversified alternative livelihood options for IPLCs to strengthen ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation around target PAs	**Indicator 16**: Number of community members in project-supported areas who directly benefit economically from participation in Ethiopia's wildlife economy	10,000 (50% of whom are women)	Measurement of community engagement in the wildlife economy	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of M&E reports
	Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned are used to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods	**Indicator 17**. Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative) and 'good practices' documented and shared: (a) Across the GWP, (b) beyond the GWP, and (c) Nationally, including gender-focused and behavior change insights, shared through workshops, reports, or policy briefs.	a) Share four lessons (b) Share two lessons beyond the GWP platform; (c) Share six knowledge products nationally	Measurement of knowledge management, including dissemination of best practices and lessons learned.	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review dissemination records, media posts, publications, and M&E reports.
	M&E: Adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and SES policies realized, capturing gender-responsiveness	**Indicator 18**. Midterm review and terminal evaluation delivered on time and according to expected quality, and capturing gender-related findings and lessons learnt.	Agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE completed on time	Measurement of effectiveness of project M&E	Annual	Project Manager, supported Responsible Party and qualified service providers as needed	Review of PIRs, MTR report

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Monitor ***[list project safeguards management frameworks and/or plans and gender action plans here; delete row if none]***	ongoing	Gender and safeguarding management frameworks including IPPF, GAP, SEP, and EMSF will be implemented to ensure community and the environment safety	
Supervision Missions	Annually	Field trips to the project cites and PMU office	
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	
Project Review (Project Board)	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	N/A	**Environment:** Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.	By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change. By 2025, all people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy.	Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: August 9, 2028	Ministries, Authorities (EWCA, EPA, EFD), Representatives, and Media, PA managers, UNDP, GEF, Global Wildlife Program, NGOs (GITEC_IGP, GIZ, African Wildlife Foundation, Wetland International), and projects (GEF-UNDP, MIKE CITES), NGOs and community-based organizations, private sector (tourism and agriculture), research and academic institutions, and investors.
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	N/A	**Environment:** Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping governments protect, manage and value their natural assets.	By 2025, all people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change. By 2025, all people in Ethiopia benefit from an inclusive, resilient and sustainable economy.	Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF: August 9, 2032	Ministries, Authorities (EWCA, EPA, EFD), Representatives, and Media, PA managers, UNDP, GEF, Global Wildlife Program, NGOs (GITEC_IGP, GIZ, African Wildlife Foundation, Wetland International), and projects (GEF-UNDP, MIKE CITES), NGOs and community-based organizations, private sector (tourism and agriculture), research and academic institutions, and investors.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution: *This M&E budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are equivalent to those of the M&E Component of the Results Framework and TBWP. Other project M&E activities can be added to this budget if they are included under the M&E component of the results framework. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units in these M&E activities and in performing standard UNDP M&E requirements are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.*	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (USD$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	$20,000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	$5,000
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution: *This M&E budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are equivalent to those of the M&E Component of the Results Framework and TBWP. Other project M&E activities can be added to this budget if they are included under the M&E component of the results framework. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units in these M&E activities and in performing standard UNDP M&E requirements are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.*	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (USD$)**
Monitoring of *project safeguards management frameworks and gender action plans, as described in Component 4.*	$47,200
M&E Officer 450/month = total 7 years	$37,800
Supervision missions	$5,000
Learning missions	$10,000
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): *costs associated with conducting the independent review/evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or PMU.*	$45,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): *costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.*	$68,648
TOTAL indicative COST	**USD $238,648**

Governance and Management Arrangements

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

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

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditure.

Responsible Parties:
The Implementing Partners, EWCA will engage with EBI as Responsible Parties to contribute to the implementation of the activities under Outcome 1.2 and the Outome 3.2.

The Responsible Party will be directly accountable to the Implementing Partner, EWCA, and will work closely with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure the effective delivery of project outputs. Their specific roles and responsibilities will be further defined and formalized through contractual agreements during the project implementation phase.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The project recognizes the vital role of stakeholders in achieving its conservation and sustainable development objectives. The project has identified key stakeholders and target groups who will be engaged throughout the project's lifecycle. These stakeholders include:

- **Local communities:** Communities residing in and around the targeted protected areas are the primary beneficiaries of the project. They will be actively involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities, ensuring that their needs and priorities are addressed.
- **Government agencies:** The project will collaborate with various government agencies, including the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) as IP, the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) as an RP, Environmental Protection Authority, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Federal Police Commission, National Security Service, Customs Commission of Ethiopia, Regional bureaus of Tourism, Regional bureaus of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ethiopian Forest Development, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture.

- **NGOs and community-based organizations:** The project will partner with local NGOs and community-based organizations to engage communities, promote sustainable livelihoods, and implement conservation activities on the ground.
- **Private sector:** The project will engage the private sector, particularly in the tourism and agriculture sectors, to promote sustainable practices and investments that benefit both people and nature.
- **Research and academic institutions:** The project will collaborate with research and academic institutions to conduct biodiversity assessments, develop species management plans, and support the integration of scientific knowledge into conservation strategies.
- **Donors and international organizations:** The project will maintain close collaboration with donors and international organizations, foundations and other development partners, to ensure alignment with national priorities and international best practices.

The project will employ various engagement strategies to ensure that stakeholders are actively involved in the project's decision-making processes. These strategies include:

- **Project Board:** The Project Board will be the primary decision-making body, comprising representatives from key stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and the private sector. The Board will provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the project.
- **Local Steering Committees:** Local Steering Committees will be established in each project site to facilitate coordination and collaboration among stakeholders at the local level. These committees will include representatives from local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
- **Consultations and participatory planning:** The project will conduct regular consultations and participatory planning workshops to engage stakeholders in the design, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.
- **Information sharing and feedback mechanisms:** The project will establish a grievance redress mechanism to address any concerns or complaints from stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP Vertical Funds Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure

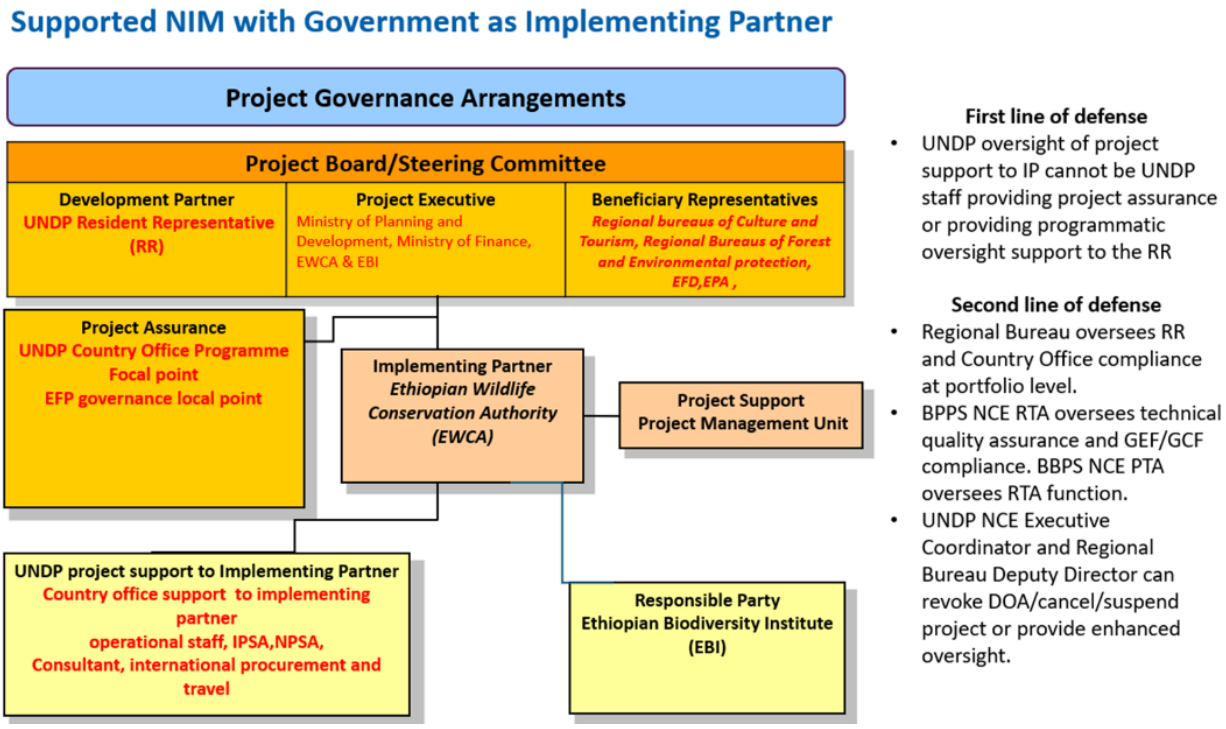


Figure 1: Project Governance arrangements

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD$ 1,227,581 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by**– Charu Bist, Deputy Resident Representatives for Programme, and UNDP person providing project assurance – Wubua Mekonnen, Team Leader, CRES unit.**
UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by **Endrias Getachew, DRR Deputy Resident Representatives for Operations and Operations Manager,** who will report to **Samuel Doe, UNDP Ethiopia, Resident Representative.**

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

A Project Board will be established as the primary decision-making body, responsible for providing overall strategic guidance and oversight to the project. The Board will comprise representatives from key stakeholders, including:

- **UNDP**: The UNDP country office will provide strategic guidance and oversight as a member of the project board.
- **Government of Ethiopia:** Representatives from relevant ministries and agencies, including the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (chairs the project board), Environmental Protection Authority, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture.

- **Co-financing partners:** Representatives from KfW, AWF, GIZ or the Hailemariam and Roman Foundation will contribute to decision-making and ensure effective coordination of co-financing activities.
- **Regional Tourism bureaus:** Southwest Ethiopia bureau of tourism and South Ethiopia Bureau of Tourism
- **Protected Areas:** Wardens of project sites will be members of the project board.
- L**ocal communities:** Representatives from communities in and around project sites will ensure that their voices and concerns are heard and addressed.
- **Civil society organizations:** Representatives from relevant NGOs and community-based organizations will provide independent perspectives and expertise.

The Project Board will meet at least annually to review progress, approve work plans and budgets, and make decisions on project implementation. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within EWCA to manage the day-to-day implementation of project activities. The PMU will be led by a Project Manager and will include technical and administrative staff responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

A Project Assurance role will be assigned to a senior UNDP staff member to provide quality assurance and oversight of project implementation. The Project Assurance will advise the Project Board on project progress, risks, and challenges, and ensure compliance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures.

The project will also establish a Project Steering Committee at the local level in each project site to facilitate coordination and collaboration among stakeholders. These committees will include representatives from local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.

UNDP's role: UNDP will provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the project, ensuring compliance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures. UNDP will also provide technical assistance and capacity building support to the PMU and other project partners.

Partner capacity assessments: The Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) capacity assessment will be conducted to assess the capacity of the EWCA and other partners to implement the project effectively. The findings of these assessments will inform the project's management arrangements and risk mitigation strategies.

This governance and management structure will ensure effective and transparent project implementation, with clear roles and responsibilities for all parties involved. It will also promote stakeholder participation and ensure that the project's benefits are shared equitably among all beneficiaries.

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.

- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk Management:
  - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
  - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that

can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Chair:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Chairperson usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and will be a representative of the Federal Government. In some cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board, such as from EWCA.
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board.
3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: UNDP, represented by the Resident Representative (RR), the most senior figure in the UNDP Country Office.
4. **Co-**financing Partner(s). Representative of the co-financing organizations will be invited to sit on the project board to facilitate the issuance of materialized co-financing letters during project implementation and ensure linkages with their own projects and initiatives. It is not obligatory, but the invitation will be made.

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part

of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the UNDP Ethiopia Country Office Environmental Focal Point.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

   A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager

Financial Planning and Management

The total cost of the project is USD **71,607,832**. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 11,932,415 and USD 500,000 in grant co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD **59,175,417** in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Source of co-financing	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount
Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Government of Ethiopia (EWCA)	recurrent expenditures	$20,000,000
Recipient Country Government	In-Kind	Government of Ethiopia (EBI)	recurrent expenditures	$15,000,000
GEF Agency	Grant	UNDP	investment mobilized	$500,000
Other	In-Kind	KfW	recurrent expenditures	$9,093,040
Civil Society Organization	In-Kind	FZS	recurrent expenditures	$5,228,498
Civil Society Organization	In-Kind	Hailemariam and Roman Foundation	recurrent expenditures	$5,683,150
Civil Society Organization	In-Kind	African Wildlife Foundation	recurrent expenditures	$3,000,000
Other	In-Kind	GITEC	recurrent expenditures	$1,170,729
Total				$59,675,417

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to

maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however, **must be done before the operational closure**

date. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[21]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
  Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

[21] See https://popp.undp.org/ https://popp-prod.acquia.undp.org/policy-page/close-and-transition.

Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan															Budget Note No.
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-ETH10 (Ethiopia)														
Quantum Project ID:	1004296	Quantum Project Title:	Wildlife Conservation for Development in Ethiopia												
Quantum Award ID:	1382653	Quantum Award Title:	Wildlife Conservation for Development in Ethiopia												
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6740														
Implementing Partners (IP)	Ethiopian Wildlfe Conservation Authority (EWCA)														
Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	**Quantum Output and Activity (GEF Outcome)**	**Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)**	**Quantum Fund ID**	**Quantum Donor ID**	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year *{2025}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2026}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2027}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2028}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2029}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2030}* (USD)**	**Amount Year *{2031}* (USD)**	**Total (USD)**	
Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and integrated ecosystem conservation through improved management of protected areas and surrounding landscapes	*Outcome 1.1: Human wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved conservation of protected areas*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	**71200**	*International Consultants*	-	48,000						**48,000**	1
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	-	10,000						**10,000**	3(a)
		Total Responsible UNDP					-	**58,000**	-	-	-	-	-	**58,000**	
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*National consultants*	92,000	86,544	44,825					**223,369**	2
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	42,168	33,527	69,410	51,658	52,592	32,293	33,229	**314,877**	3(b)
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual services - Imp partner*	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	**168,000**	4
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - companies*	96,791	308,762	151,492	50,910				**607,955**	5

		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	106,710	43,342						**150,052**	6
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72300*	*Materials & Goods*	135,000	163,388	150,052					**448,440**	7
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72400*	*Communic & Audio Visual Equip*	96,104	15,004	15,004	15,004	15,004	15,004	5,299	**176,423**	8
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72800*	*Information Technology Equipment*	73,500	97,041	29,895	89,653				**290,089**	9
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*74200*	*Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs*	4,416	4,416	4,416	4,416	4,416	4,416	4,416	**30,912**	10
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	227,654	147,876	139,058		80,091	100,000	8,682	**703,361**	11
		Total Responsible EWCA					**898,343**	**923,900**	**628,152**	**235,641**	**176,103**	**175,713**	**75,626**	**3,113,478**	
Total Outcome 1.1							**898,343**	**981,900**	**628,152**	**235,641**	**176,103**	**175,713**	**75,626**	**3,171,478**	
Outcome 1.2: Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes and ecosystem restoration through integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas		***UNDP***	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual Service-Individual*	44,400	44,400	44,400	48,298	49,000	49,000	49,000	**328,498**	12
		Total Responsible UNDP					**44,400**	**44,400**	**44,400**	**48,298**	**49,000**	**49,000**	**49,000**	**328,498**	
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*National consultants*	78,500	103,860	61,356	48,465				**292,181**	13
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	28,773	36,394	28,262	41,905	23,231	21,178	11,393	**191,136**	14
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - companies*	45,269	58,000						**103,269**	15
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	138,157	50,000			24,486.00	24,487.00		**237,130**	16
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72400*	*Communic & Audio Visual Equip*	89,423	25,000						**114,423**	17
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72800*	*Information Technology Equipment*	66,596	-	-				-	**66,596**	18

		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	62,073	55,910	52,716	91,318				**262,017**	19
		Total Responsible Party EWCA					**508,791**	**329,164**	**142,334**	**181,688**	**47,717**	**45,665**	**11,393**	**1,266,752**	
	Total Outcome 1.2						**553,191**	**373,564**	**186,734**	**229,986**	**96,717**	**94,665**	**60,393**	**1,595,250**	
							1,451,534	**1,355,464**	**814,886**	**465,627**	**272,820**	**270,378**	**136,019**	**4,766,728**	
Component 2: Promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities to reduce wildlife poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in Ethiopia	*Outcome 2.1: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking and zoonotic spillover reduced through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	55,000						**55,000**	20
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	10,583	20,000	20,000	10,000	6,667	5,000	4,984	**77,234**	21
		Total Responsible UNDP					**10,583**	**75,000**	**20,000**	**10,000**	**6,667**	**5,000**	**4,984**	**132,234**	
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*National consultants*	10,408	25,000	36,179				-	**71,587**	22
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	63,000	72,000	62,000	44,000	29,000	32,000	31,000	**333,000**	23
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72300*	*Materials & Goods*	32,098	36,783	26,119					**95,000**	24
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - companies*	40,000	44,000	102,000	49,627				**235,627**	25
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	87,000	43,000	39,386	30,000	36,450.00	36,455.00		**272,291**	26
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72400*	*Communic & Audio Visual Equip*		96,377	38,233	18,259				**152,869**	27
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72800*	*Information Technology Equipment*	43,716	120,069	44,215					**208,000**	28
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	77,455	123,387	96,680	73,650	60,083	62,168	57,969	**551,392**	29
		Total Responsible EWCA					**353,677**	**560,616**	**444,812**	**215,536**	**125,533**	**130,623**	**88,969**	**1,919,766**	
	Total Outcome 2.1						**364,260**	**635,616**	**464,812**	**225,536**	**132,200**	**135,623**	**93,953**	**2,052,000**	
Total Component 2							**364,260**	**635,616**	**464,812**	**225,536**	**132,200**	**135,623**	**93,953**	**2,052,000**	
Component 3: Enhance the economic values of wildlife and	*Outcome 3.1: Economic values of wildlife*	*EWCA*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*National consultants*	59,000	125,200	67,666	29,000				**280,866**	30
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual services - Imp partner*	31,430	31,430						**62,860**	31

habitats through improved development of nature based tourism and other conservation livelihood interventions	*and habitats enhanced through improved developme nt of nature-based tourism*	*EWCA*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	5,000	15,000	16,288	12,748	8,600	4,020	7,000	**68,656**	32
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - companies*	365,000	196,816	144,000	240,125	67,290			**1,013,231**	33
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72300*	*Materials & Goods*	9,020	33,707	15,889					**58,616**	34
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72400*	*Communic & Audio Visual Equip*	11,320	13,825	9,782	10,433	-	-		**45,360**	35
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72600*	*Innovation Prizes Companies*	60,378	70,364						**130,742**	36
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*72800*	*Information Technology Equipment*	20,000	20,255	26,423	19,088		-	-	**85,766**	37
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*74200*	*Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs*	1,653			1,512	-	-	-	**3,165**	38
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	15,251	101,577		20,465	14,020	18,423		**169,736**	39
		Total Responsible EWCA					**578,052**	**608,174**	**280,048**	**333,371**	**89,910**	**22,443**	**7,000**	**1,918,998**	
Total Outcome 3.1							**578,052**	**608,174**	**280,048**	**333,371**	**89,910**	**22,443**	**7,000**	**1,918,998**	
	Outcome 3.2: Enhanced and diversified alternative livelihood options for local communit y to strengthen integrated ecosystem services and agrobiodiv ersity conservati on around all Pas	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	**100,000**	40
		Total Responsible UNDP					-	**50,000**	**50,000**	-	-	-	-	**100,000**	
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*National consultants*	35,000	130,683	50,000	60,000				**275,683**	41
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	23,119	39,598	33,427	38,131	27,000	13,408	10,391	**185,074**	42
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual services - companies*	49,251	125,000	141,500					**315,751**	43
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*72600*	*Grant*	-	320,000	320,000	320,000	207,386	-	-	**1,167,386**	44
		EBI	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	34,830	29,857	29,430	23,308	21,249	13,820	12,444	**164,938**	45
		Total Responsible Party EBI					**142,200**	**645,138**	**574,357**	**441,439**	**255,635**	**27,228**	**22,835**	**2,108,832**	

	Total Outcome 3.2						**142,200**	**695,138**	**624,357**	**441,439**	**255,635**	**27,228**	**22,835**	**2,208,832**	
Total Component 3							**720,252**	**1,303,312**	**904,405**	**774,810**	**345,545**	**49,671**	**29,835**	**4,127,830**	
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	*Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E are used to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	71600	Travel	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	**95,000**	46
		Total Responsible UNDP					**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**95,000**	
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	72100	Contractual services - companies		20,000	64,000					**84,000**	47
		Total Responsible EWCA					**0**	**20,000**	**64,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**84,000**	
	Total Outcome 4.1						**15,000**	**35,000**	**79,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**179,000**	
	Outcome 4.2: Adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and SES policies realized, capturing gender-responsiveness	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	71200	International Consultants				30,000			50,000	80,000	48
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	71600	Travel				10,000			10,000	20,000	49
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	71300	National consultants				15,000			18,648	33,648	50
		Total Responsible UNDP					**0**	**0**	**0**	**55,000**	**0**	**0**	**78,648**	**133,648**	
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	8,000	2000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	20,000	51
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual services - Imp partner*	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	37,800	52
		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	71600	Travel	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	7,000	47,200	53
		Total Responsible EWCA					**20,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**15,000**	**105,000**	
	Total Outcome 4.2						**20,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**69,000**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**93,648**	**238,648**	
Total Component 4							**35,000**	**49,000**	**93,000**	**84,000**	**29,000**	**24,000**	**103,648**	**417,648**	

		EWCA	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual services - Imp partner*	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,710	**146,710**	54
		Total Responsible EWCA					**20,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**21,710**	**146,710**	
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*71400*	*Contractual services - Individual*	45,000	45,000	50,000	58,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	**378,000**	55
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	74100	Professional Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**35,000**	56
		UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	72400	*Communic & Audio Visual Equip*	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,499	**8,499**	57
		Total Responsible UNDP					**50,500**	**50,500**	**56,500**	**64,500**	**66,500**	**66,500**	**66,499**	**421,499**	
		EWCA	*4000*	*12*	*71600*	*Travel*	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**35,000**	58
	PMC	EWCA	*4000*	*12*	*71800*	*Contractual services - Imp partner*	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400	**93,800**	59
Project Management Cost (PMC)		*EWCA*	*4000*	*12*	75700	*Training, Workshops and Conferences*	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**35,000**	60
		EWCA	*4000*	*12*	*72500*	*Office Supplies*	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	**49,000**	61
		Total Responsible EWCA					**30,400**	**30,400**	**30,400**	**30,400**	**30,400**	**30,400**	**30,400**	**212,800**	
		UNDP	*4000*	*12*	71200	International Consultants	*45,000.00*	25,000						**70,000**	62
		UNDP	*4000*	*12*	71600	Travel	11,000	21,600	15,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	9,600	**122,200**	63
		UNDP	*4000*	*12*	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	**95,000**	64
		Total Responsible UNDP					**69,000**	**59,600**	**28,000**	**33,000**	**34,000**	**39,000**	**24,600**	**287,200**	
	PMC GEF Fund						**70,500**	**71,500**	**77,500**	**85,500**	**87,500**	**87,500**	**88,209**	**568,209**	
	PMC UNDP Fund						**99,400**	**90,000**	**58,400**	**63,400**	**64,400**	**69,400**	**55,000**	**500,000**	
	Total Outcome PMC						**169,900**	**161,500**	**135,900**	**148,900**	**151,900**	**156,900**	**143,209**	**1,068,209**	
GRAND TOTAL							**2,740,946**	**3,504,892**	**2,413,003**	**1,698,873**	**931,465**	**636,572**	**506,664**	**12,432,415**	
Total Project - GEF FUND							**2,641,546**	**3,414,892**	**2,354,603**	**1,635,473**	**867,065**	**567,172**	**451,664**	**11,932,415**	
Total Project - UNDP FUND							**99,400**	**90,000**	**58,400**	**63,400**	**64,400**	**69,400**	**55,000**	**500,000**	

Budget Note

Budget Notes	
Budget Note No.	**Budget Note (Description)**
	Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and integrated ecosystem conservation through improved management of protected areas and surrounding landscapes
	Outcome 1: Human wildlife coexistence ensured through improved conservation of protected areas
1	Engage two international consultants : a) An international consultant (wildlife ecologist) to conduct study on the elephant ecology and population modeling in Chebera Churchura, Omo, Mago National Parks and Babile Elephant sanctuary @$24,000. b) An international consultant (wildlife management specialist) to develop a long-term conservation strategy for African Elephant in Chebera Churchura, Omo, Mago National Parks and Babile Elephant sanctuary @$24,000 **Total Cost = $48,000**
2	a) Payment for two national consultants who provide training for PA staff on the use and application of tools and conservation technologies: a1) A national consultant who provide training for PA staff on the use and application of drones and camera traps in 3 rounds estimated @$10,000 per round = $30,000 a2) A national consultant who provide training for PA staff on the use and application of SMART and Earth Ranger monitoring systems in 3 rounds estimated @$10,000 per round = $30,000 **Sub Total cost: $60,000** b) Payment for two national consultants who conduct need assessment for 8 sites estimated: b1) Payment for a national consultant who conduct need assessment for 4 project sites (Majang Biosphere Reserve, Gura Ferda Forest Reserve, Medabo Forest Reserve and Chebera Churchura National Park) estimated @ $16,000. b2) Payment for a national consultant who conduct need assessment for project sites (Omo, Mago, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Parks and Babile Elephant Sanctuary) estimated @ $16,000. **Sub Total = $32,000** c) Payment for three national consultants to conduct conflict assessments, design management systems, and develop training materials for 8 project sites: c1) Hire a national consultant to conduct human-wildlife conflict assessment @$18,000 c2) Hire a national consultant to design management systems for human wildlife conflict @$15,000 c3) Hire a national consultant to develop training materials for mitigating human-wildlife conflict @$12,996. **Sub Total : $45,996**

	d) Hire two national consultants to conduct field data collection, community engagement, and support conservation planning: d1) Hire a national consultant to conduct Socio-economic study @ $20,274 d2) Hire a national consultant to conduct ecological study @ $20,274. **Sub Total = $40,548** e) Payment for a consultant to develop fire management strategy and invasies species controle stratregy for 10 sites e1) Payment for a national consultant to develop fire management strategy @$22,000 e2) Payment for a national consultant for developing invasive species strategies @$22,825 **Sub total = $44,825** **Total Cost = $223,369**
3	a) Travel cost international consultant = $10,000 b) Travel costs for the development of management plans in 8 project sites with estimated number of trips by core planning team at EWCA and consultants = 18 trips @ 3746/trip (18 x 3746)= $67,428. c) Travel related costs for local staff and community representatives for site level operations in developing management plans (particularly fuel cost for vehicles = $20,000, transport cost from near-by town to project sites = $14,900, DSA and other related costs for those who travel to far areas from their home, etc. = $35,000 for all sites from yr1 - yr7 Subtotal = $69,900 d) Travel costs for a demarcation team from different institutions and members/representatives of the local communities estimated to $ 24,054 per site, for two sites (2 x 24,054)= $48,108. e) Travel costs for PAs staff, taskforce members and community representatives for law enforcement operations for six years @$5,000/annum = $30,000 f) Costs for travel of 3 experts to support implementation of management plans and site level interventions in 10 project sites @744 per site per annum for 7 years (744 x10 x 7) = $52,080, g) Facilitate travel for field assessments, stakeholder engagements, and conflict monitoring in HWC hotspots: lumpsum of $47,361 **Total cost= 324,877**
4	Payment for project technical Officer for EWCA @ $2000/month for 7yrs (1 x 2000 x 12 x 7)= $168,000. **Total Cost = $168,000**
5	a) Contractual service cost company for developing general management plans in 8 project sites = $163,931. b) Contracting Firm for i) supplying clean water to remote ranger posts in areas with severe human-wildlife conflict of three project sites through drilling of deep wells or river water purification and pumping systems (cost estimate @ 20,000/site (3 x 20,000)= $ 60,000 ii) improving access to these remote locations by constructing tracks, trails, and small-scale bridges @39,422/site (3 x 39,422)= $118,266). Total cost=$178,266 c) Contracting Firm for supplying clean water to remote ranger posts in areas with severe human-wildlife conflict of three project sites through drilling of deep wells or river water purification and pumping systems (cost estimate @ 20,000/site :3x20,000=60,000

	d) Hire company for installing and supplying communication and internet systems and materials necessary for achieving the objectives of this output (lumpsum $37,140) e) Engage companies to implement HWC mitigation measures, including installing barriers; Installation of physical barriers or deterrent systems (e.g., fences) for at least 30 km perimeter fence/barriers in two severely affected project sites (estimated cost $1697/1km (1697 x 30) = $50,910 f) Engage companies to support the study and conservation design by providing field survey logistics, data processing, and GIS mapping services; i) Logistical support for field surveys and mapping: $20,000, ii) GIS analysis and map production for elephant habitats: $15,691, iii) Stakeholder engagement and workshop facilitation by companies: $12,000 **Sub Total Cost= $47,691** g) Payment for contractual service for company who will put fire break structures in at least two protected areas (estimate cost=33,226) h) Costs to hire an IT company who design stakeholder communication system (lumpsum = $96,791). **Total cost = $607,955**
6	Procurement for supply of solar electricity for seven project sites (solar panels of 300W, inverters, batteries, controllers, mounting frames and other related materials for electric utility). The cost for this is estimated at $21436 per site (7 x 21436 = $150,052). **Total Cost = $150,052**
7	Procurement of equipment for 400 PAs rangers includes the following: a) Ranger uniforms once every year for 7 years @ 70/piece = 7*400*70 = $196,000 b) Procure ranger boots once every year for 7 years @60/piece = 400*7*60 = $168,000 c) Procure 400 tents @$80 = 400*80 = $32,000 d) Procure 400 sleeping bags @60 = 400*60 = $24,000 e) Mattresses, first aid kits, water bottles, etc (lumpsum = 28,440). **Total Cost = $448,440**
8	a) Communication costs for airtime and internet fees for seven years (~$37,087). b) Procurement of communication devices including: b1) 26 tablets, @$1,000 each (26 x 1000)= 26,000 b2) 10 TV screens for community education programs @$1,500 each (10 x 1500)= $15,000 b3) 13 loudspeakers and portable PA systems for community outreach @600 each (13 x 600)= $7,800 b4) environmental sensors (camera traps and acoustic sensor devices): (lumpsum = $20,000) b5) procurement of two satellite phones for two sites $1200/phone (2 x 2 x 1200) = 4,800). Sub total Cost = $73,600. c) Procure 12 LCD projectors @500 each (12 x 500) = $6,000 d) Supply of internet access for at least 6 project sites @$9,706 per site (6 x 9706)= $58,236 e) Procurement of 10 binoculars @150 (10 x 150)= $1,500 **Total Cost =176,423**

9	**a) Protected area offices will be supplied with:** a1) information technology equipment including desktop computers, multi-function printers, wireless internet access (lumpsum = 19,504), a2) 10 laptops @ 2,500 each (10 x 2,500)= $25,000, a3) 50 GPS apparatus @100 (50 x 100)= $5,000, a4) 4 drones used for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement purposes for 4 selected project sites with estimated price $6,000 each (4 x 6000)= $24,000 **Sub Total Cost=$73,504** **b) Equip teams with advanced IT tools for conflict data collection, predictive modeling, and program monitoring:** b1) Workstations and accessories for field staff and analysts 20 units @ $2,000/unit (20 x 2000)= $40,000, b2) Conflict data storage and management systems: $25,000, b3) GIS tools and software for mapping conflict zones: $22,041, b4) Mobile applications for real-time conflict reporting: $10,000, b5) 435 two way walkie talkie radios (each @$232 (435 x 232) = $100,920, b6) Thermal imaging cameras to be deployed for ecological monitoring and human wildlife conflict (lumpsum @$18,624). **Sub Total Cost: $216,585** **Total Cost =$ 290,089**
10	Procurement of communication and outreach materials including: a) Printing and publication of knowledge products (e.g., manuals, reports, toolkits) @ $15,000 b) Promotional materials (e.g., banners, flyers, branded stationery) @ $10,000 b) Distribution and dissemination of materials to stakeholders and communities @ $5,912 **Total Cost = $30,912**
11	a) Training costs for 700 rangers in year 1 – year 5 (cost estimate = $114,196). b) Quarterly meetings of law enforcement taskforces @$785 per site per quarter for 7 years (637.439 x 10 x 7 x 4) = $178,482.00 c) Demarcation and establishment of two protected areas; 4 workshops @ 25,000/workshop (4 x 25,000) = $100,000. d) Workshop for ecological corridor study for 10 sites @about $5,000 per site (10 x 5000)= $50,000. e) Training of 80 protected area experts and ecologists in 8 project sites for 2 - 3 weeks in yr1, yr2, yr3, yr4, yr5 (lumpsum = $73,102), f) Training of local communities and field teams on human wildlife conflict 4 sessions @ $5,500/session (4 x 5,500): $22,000, g) Workshops for local authorities and stakeholders on human wildlife conflict issues 3 workshops @ $3,851/workshop (3 x 3851)= $11,553 h) Costs for stakeholder meeting to be conducted twice for about 150 participants from different institutions and community representatives cost estimated $22,004/annum. Seven years (7 x 22004) = $154,028. **Total Cost = $703,361**

	Outcome 1.2 Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes and ecosystem restoration through integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas
12	The payment for project technical cordinator for EBI (IP) 7 yrs $328,498 **Total Cost: $328,498**
13	a) Four national consultants for identification and mapping of degraded areas in different geographic areas : a1) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Mago National Parks @ $18,800. a2) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Oromia Regional State side) @ $18,800. a3) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Somali Regional State side) @ $18,800. a4) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around the Chebera Churchura National Park @ $18,800 **Sub Total = $75,200** **b)Two consultants (biodiversity specialists) to conduct assessment for one year :** b1) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in Mago and Chebera Churchura National Parks @$10,000. b2) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from both Oromia and Somali Regional States side) @$8,660. **Sub Total = $28,660** •Local consultant expert in Ecology to contribute to the preparation of management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ $22,060 •Local consultant expert in Wildlife Management to contribute to the preparation of management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ $22,060 •Local consultant expert in Tourism to contribute to the preparation of management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ $22,060 •Local consultant Sociologist contribute to the preparation of management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ $22,060 •Local consultant specialits in GIS to contribute to the preparation of management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ $22,060 Total cost = $110,300. •National consultants Specialist in Wildlife management to contribute to design and prepare community bylaws on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and preparing the implementation strategies for each bylaw: lumpsum @$26,007 •National consultants Sociologist to contribute to design and prepare community bylaws on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and preparing the implementation strategies for each bylaw: lumpsum @ $26,007 •National consultants Legal Expert to contribute to design and prepare community bylaws on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and preparing the implementation strategies for each bylaw: lumpsum @$26,007 Total cost: $78,021 **Total Cost = $292,181**

14	The travel costs for consultants, EWCA staff, site level staff, community representatives and other relevant stakeholders who will be engaged in the implementation of activities in outcome 1.2 include; i)travel cost= 64,500, ii) airfare fees= 28,200, iii) DSA payments = $98,436. **Total Cost = $191,136**
15	a) Contract a company to modify and maintain offices and storehouses around the five demonstration farm sites @$11,600 per site (5 x 11,600) = $58,000, b) Contractor a company to build necessary infrastructure and facilities for nurseries such as store rooms in the five project sites (lumpsum = $45,269) **Total Cost = $103,269**
16	Procurement of various essential field materials and equipment to support community-based land restoration and nursery development activities, including: a) Hand tools for farmers and pastoralists (e.g., shovels, hoes, rakes, wheelbarrows) – $117,130 b) Five water pumps for nursery sites @ $3,000 each – $15,000 c) Fence materials for area enclosures (5 km/site × 5 sites) @ $2,000 per km – $50,000 d) Ten water tankers for degraded land restoration activities @ $3,000 each – $30,000 e) 40 Binoculars @$300 (40 x 300)= $12,000, vi) 7 Storage Disks @$238/disk = $1,666 f) Five water tankers for nursery sites @ $1,000 each – $5,000 **Total Cost = $237,130**
17	Procurement of audio visual equipment including: a) 5 DSLR cameras @ $1,005 (5 x 1005)= 5025 b) Two laptop or desktop computers for each site estimated cost @$1500 (2 x 5 x 1500) = $15,000, c) 5 LCD @500 each (5 x 500)= $2,500, d) 5 printers @600 each (5 x 600) = $3,000, e) Five video cameras @1180 each (5 x 1180) = $5,900, f) Six solar powered charging stations @8,333 each (6 x 8333)= $49,998. g) Five portable generators @$1,000 each (5 x 1000)= $5,000), h) 10 amplifiers @ $300 each (10 x 300)= $3,000, i) Installing VISAT internet access systems for remote areas of the five landscape sites estimated @$5,000 for each (5 x 5000)= $25,000. **Total Cost = $114,423**
18	Procure i) 23 multi-tasking printers @1252 each (23 x 1252) = $28,796 and ii) 18 laptop computers @2100 each (18 x 2100) = $37,800 **Total Cost = $66,596**
19	a) Five workshops for landscape management planning = $30,000, five workshops for community bylaw development= $30,000, five workshops for developing biodiversity and degraded area management strategies = 67,515 sub total = 127,515

	b) 700 community member will be trained in all project sites for 5 rounds on the implementation of landscape management, on the community bylaw and other biodiversity conservation practices and sustainable use of natural resources over the seven year of project implementation. The total cost estimate (lumpsum = $134,502 **Total Cost = $262,017**
	Component 2 Promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities to reduce wildlife poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in Ethiopia:)
	Outcome 2.1: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking and zoonotic spillover reduced through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities
20	International consultant for forensic capacity, advanced technology integration, and canine unit functionality training (110 working days @500/day (110 x 500)= $55,000. **Total Cost = 55,000.**
21	a) International travel for treaty and convention meetings: 6 trips @ $8,500 per trip (6 x 8500)= $51,000, b) Three international travels for meetings and workshops on IWT issues @8745/travel (3 x 8744.7) = $26,234 **Total Cost = $77,234**
22	a) Individual national consultant to provide specialized support for community engagement and wildlife crime prevention strategies @$10,408. b) Engage individual consultants to develop targeted public awareness strategies, campaign messages, and behavioral change approaches; i) Development of public awareness strategy and campaign content: $25,000, ii) Media scriptwriting and editing for TV and radio: $36,179 **Total Cost = $71,587**
23	Travel expenses for project staff, consultants, and other stakeholders involved in the project activities related to IWT issues: a) airfare for domestic flight (7 years total = $42,003), b) DSA payments 9 trips per year @$2,000/trip for 7 years (9 x 2000 x 7)= $126,000, c) Travel cost for 9 trips per year @$1619/trip for 7 years (9 x 1619) = $101,997, d) travel cost for cross border collaborations regaring illegal wildlife trafficking @$9,000/annum = total 7 years $63,000 **Total Cost = $333,000**
24	Procurement of field materials including: a) cooking stoves @$20,000, b) boots @$30,000, c) backpacks @$20,000, wildlife laboratory materials @25,000. **Total Cost = $95,000**
25	a) Contract specialized companies to establish the wildlife crime database, update the wildlife products SOP, and provide necessary training for implementation; i) Development of a wildlife crime database: $50,000, ii) Updating and printing of wildlife products SOPs: $15,000, iii) Training on the SOP and database usage: $19,000 sub total=$84,000

	b) Collaborate with media production companies to design and implement multimedia campaigns to improve public awareness on wildlife crimes; i) Production of awareness-raising TV and radio programs: $50,000, ii) Development and management of social media campaigns: $30,000, iii) Creation of websites and interactive platforms: $25,627 sub total = $105,627 c) Engage professional firms to design and implement a social marketing campaign and support the Ethiopian "One Health" platform integration; i) Development and delivery of targeted social marketing campaigns: $30,000, ii) Support for platform integration workshops and technical services: $16,000 sub total = 46,000 **Total Cost = $235,627**
26	Procurement of essential equipment and facilities to support wildlife management, outreach, and social marketing initiatives, including: a) Canine transport crates and kennel equipment – $10,000 b) Storage facilities for wildlife products – $122,905 c) Office furniture for: c1) Database management center – $20,000 c2 Training and media rooms – $20,000 c3) Coordination teams ("One Health" platform) – $20,000 d) Equipment for wildlife rescue center (e.g., cages, feeding stations, medical supplies) – $23,386 e) Multimedia projectors and accessories – $10,000 f) Storage and display equipment for campaign materials – $19,000 g) Cold storage units and equipment for disease-control supplies – $15,000 h) Portable shelters and tables for outreach events – $12,000 **Total Cost = $272,291**
27	Audio-visual equipment to support implementation of outcome 2.1 a) procure projectors ($5,000), ii) video conferencing systems ($18,869), b) high resolution digital cameras with lenses ($12,000), c) sound systems ($20,000), d) TV screens ($15,000), e) CCTV cameras ($17,000), f) walkie talkie radios ($25,000), g) satellite phones ($18,000), ix) mobile phone (22,000), **Total Cost = $152,869**
28	a) 25 Laptops @ 2000 each (25 x 2000)= $50,000 b) 15 Tablets @1500 each (15 x 1500) = $22,500 c) 3 Forensic lab computers @15,000 each (3 x 15000)= $45,000 d) 8 Drones @7,000 each (8 x 7000)= $56,000 e) 20 Internet modems @50 each (20 x 50)= $1000 f) 25 Data storage devices @500 each (25 x 500)= $12,500 g) 4 work stations @ 5250 each (4 x 5250) = $21,000 **Total Cost= $208,000**

29	a) Training to educate local communities on the impacts of wildlife crime, and to build capacity for community-led initiatives: 4 workshops in yr1/yr2/yr3/yr4 within four years @ 18,973/workshop (4 x 18,973) = $75,892. b) Workshops on Strengthening Police Involvement: 2 workshops for 30 participants at $10,000 per workshop (2 x 10,000)= $20,000. c) Training sessions on anti-poaching, forensic capacity, intelligence, border control, IWT detection and surveillance techniques in yr1/yr2/yr3/yr4/yr5 in 15 rounds over five years @$13,700/round (15 x 13,700)= $205,500. d) Workshops to enhance inter-agency collaboration on IWT hotspot operations 4 workshops @ $11,000/workshop (4 x 11,000)= $44,000, e) Six stakeholder national workshops for reform and enforcement of national wildlife related laws, policies and strategies in yr1/yr2/yr3/yr4 estimated @25,000/workshop (6 x 25,000)= $150,000 f) Conferences for Knowledge Exchange and Networking: 8 conferences @$7,000 /conference (8 x 7000)= $56,000 **Total Cost = $551,392**
	Component 3: Enhance the economic values of wildlife and habitats through improved development of nature based tourism and other conservation livelihood interventions
	Outcome 3.1: Economic values of wildlife and habitats enhanced through improved development of nature-based tourism
30	a) National consultant who will develop legal frameworks, strategy and standard guidelines estimated cost @$2143.3/week x 20 weeks = $42,866. b) National consultant to conduct assessments to identify NBT enterprises and services that local communities and private sector actors, including women, can engage in: 18 weeks × $ 2000/week = $36,000. c) National consultant to develop a gender-sensitive national guideline to formulate a standard guideline for establishing tourist facilities and infrastructure in the PAs 12 weeks × $2250/week = $27,000. d) A consultant will be hired to develop a comprehensive marketing strategy for promoting PAs and NBT, including identifying target markets, designing promotional activities, and developing key messages within 20 weeks @$2750/week = $55,000. e) A national consultant to facilitate the formation of local community cooperatives, provide training, and ensure cooperatives are ready to engage in NBT activities: 110 WD × $300/day = $33,000 and to facilitate the disbursement of startup funds: 12 weeks × $2500/week = $30,000. f) A consultant to facilitate the formation of local community cooperatives, provide training, and ensure cooperatives are ready to engage in NBT activities: : 12 weeks × $2500 = $30,000. g) A consultant to supporting NBT enterprises to start operations to provide technical support, mentorship, and market linkage facilitation to ensure NBT enterprises successfully begin operations: 12 weeks × $2250/week = $27,000. **Total Cost = 280,866**
31	Payment for nature-based tourism specialist @$31430/annum for 2 years (31430 x 2)= $62,860. **Total Cost = $62,860**
32	Cost for travel to project sites to implement outcome 3.1 for teams from EWCA, consultants and stakeholders: a) Field Visits for Consultants: 35 trips × $800/trip (including fuel, driver costs, and per diems) = $28,000, b) Stakeholder Engagement Travel: 25 trips × $800/trip = $20,000, c) Trave cost for EWCA and site level staff 16 trips over 7 years @ $1291/trip (16 x 1291)= $20,656.

	Total Cost = $68,656
33	a) A company will be contracted to conduct need assessment and design tourist infrastructure and facilities in 10 project sites (estimated cost @ $50,000) b) Company contracted to develop infrastructure and facilities such as camping sites, visitor information center, wash room and kitchen, sign posts, etc for seven project sites estimated $71,688 per site (7 x 71,688) = $501,816. c) This budget line covers services contracted from external companies for marketing and promotional activities; i) designing, producing, and distributing promotional materials (guidebooks, brochures, banners, and online ads) = $150,000, ii) developing a user-friendly website to promote NBT and PAs, including SEO optimization and regular updates = $61,415, iii) media outreach, including radio, TV, and digital media campaigns = $120,000, iv) social media advertising, content creation, and influencer partnerships to enhance online visibility = $50,000, v) organizing national and local events, trade fairs, and stakeholder workshops to promote PAs and NBT = $80,000. **Total Cost = $1,013,231.**
34	Procure tents, sleeping bags, campsite materials and facilities (lumpsum= $58,616). **Total Cost = $58,616**
35	For nature-based tourism in 5 selected project sites; i) Install sound systems in 5 sites @ 4,400/site (5 x 4,400)= $22,000, ii) Install display systems in 5 sites @ 4,672/site (5 x 4,672)= $23,360 **Total Cost = $45,360**
36	Grant/innovation prizes for companies for nature based tourism enterprises start-up funding for 7 project sites ($130,742 in total). **Total Cost = $130,742.**
37	For nature-based tourism in 7 project sites the IT equipment to be procured include; a) 21 laptops @ $1,500/laptop (21 x 1,500)= $31,500, b) 14 Desktop computers @$1,000 (14 x 1000)= $14,000, c) 14 Printers/Scanners @900 (14 x 900)= $12,600, d) 7 Digital cameras@ $2,000 (7 x 2000)= $14,000, e) 40 Binoculars @$300 (40 x 300)= $12,000, vi) 7 Storage Disks @$238/disk = $1,666 **Total Cost = $85,766**
38	This budget covers the production of audio-visual and printed materials to support project communication, outreach, and awareness-raising activities, including the following: a) Printing of brochures, posters, and flyers for public distribution and stakeholder engagement b) Editing and formatting of communication products for knowledge dissemination **Total Cost $3,165**
39	a) Small working group meetings for producing the legal documents, strategy and guidelines until approval (lumpsum = $19,736). b) Workshops for stakeholders on legal framework formulation (4 workshops @10,000/workshop =$40,000). c) Community Training on NBT Enterprises: 5 sessions × $4,000/session = $20,000, d) Workshops for Private Sector and Public Stakeholders: 4 workshops × $8,000/workshop = $32,000,

	e) Workshops for NBT enterprise establishment (7 workshops @5,000 each = $35,000) f) Women-Led Business Training and Capacity Building: 5 rounds × $4,600/round = $23,000, **Total Cost = $169,736**
	Outcome 3.2: Enhanced and diversified alternative livelihood options for local community to strengthen integrated ecosystem services and agrobiodiversity conservation around all PAs
40	Budget for engaging international consultants to bring global expertise in value chain development and international market linkagesfor agro-biodiversity products. 200 working days × $500/day = $100,000. **Total Cost = $100,000**
41	a) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @$13,983 b) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @$12,000 c) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Babile and Hallaydeghe@$12,000 d) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains@$12,000. e) National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @$16,425 f) National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @16,425 g) National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Babile and Hallaydeghe @16,425 h) National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains @16,425. i) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Omo National Park @$20,000, j) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Mago National Park @$20,000 k) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Chebera Churchura National Park @$20,000 l) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Babile Elephant Sanctuary @$20,000 m) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park @$20,000. n) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @$15,000. o) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @$15,000. p) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains @$15,000.

	q) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Babile Sanctuary and Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park @$15,000 **Total = Total Cost= $275,683**
42	a) Consultants travel to project sites 12 trips@ $5,500/trip = $66,000 b) EWCA staff technical support travel 14 trips @$4,700/trip = $65,800 c) Travel for participating on workshops and trainings 13 trips @$4098/trip = $53,274 **Total Cost = $185,074**
43	a) Company fees for developing market-ready business models and branding (3 months × $16,417/month) = $49,251, b) Contract for creating knowledge products, including manuals, audiovisual materials, and other documentation tools = $90,000, c) Contractual service to establish exhibition and shopping centers for agro-biodiversity products produced by local communities in 10 sites @$11,000/site = $110,000, d) Contractual service for implementation of awareness and outreach campaigns to re-enforce sustainable practices = $66,500 **Total Cost = $315,751**
44	a) Funding women-led enterprises focusing on conservation-friendly livelihoods, such as eco-friendly crafts, small-scale agro-processing, dairy farming, fattening, vegetable production, etc. 27 women-led enterprises × $13,840.5/enterprise = $373,693. b) Grants for unemployed youth in developing innovative and conservation-friendly businesses, such as bee keeping, dairy farming, fattening, cash crop production, and waste-to-value enterprises. 27 youth enterprises × $13,840.5/enterprise = $373,693. c) Funding communities affected by HWC, enabling them to establish alternative income-generating activities that reduce reliance on wildlife and mitigate conflicts. 27 enterprises in HWC-affected areas × $15,556/enterprise = $420,000 **Total Cost = $1,167,386**
45	a) Training on sustainable business practices: 3 sessions × $3,000/session = $9,000. b) Training for local communities: 3 sessions × $2845/session = $8535. c) Training on gender-responsive business management: 10 round training over 7 years × $3,500/round = $35,000, d) Workshops for stakeholders and local communities: 4 workshops × $6,000/workshop = $24,000. e) Conferences for dissemination of findings: 2 conferences × $1,500/conference = $3,000. f) Grant management capacity-building workshops: 7 workshops × $4286/workshop = $30,000. g) Workshops for system development and institutional strengthening on livelihood interventions: 6 workshops × $4,000/workshop = $24,000, h) Stakeholder conferences on business plan development: 2 conferences × $2,201/conference = $4,403 i) Workshops for stakeholders: 4 workshops × $6,000/workshop = $24,000, j) These workshops will bring together key stakeholders such as local communities, government officials, and the private sector to present the study findings, discuss the potential agrobiodiversity products, and gather input for future actions, k) Conferences for dissemination of study results: 2 conferences × $1,500/conference = $3,000. **Total Cost = $164,938**

	Knowledge Management
46	International travel to participate: a) the GWP knowledge exchange annual conferences @$6,571/year for 7 years total (6,571 x 7)= $45,997, b) participate on the GWP experience sharing visits in different countries @ $49,003. **Total Cost = $95,000**
47	a) Contracting a company for electronic platform establishment for knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from the project (lumpsum for a company = $20,000), b) Contracting a company forproduction of knowledge products (short movies, brochures, pictures, posters, booklets, etc) (lumpsum @$64,000) to be shared for users, GWP webinar and national and international partners **Total Cost = $84,000**
	Monitoring and Evaluation
48	International consultant costs for MTR and Terminal Evaluations: USD 30,000 for independent lead consultant to undertake the mid-term review and USD 50,000 for independent lead consultant to undertake the terminal evaluation. **Total Cost = $80,000**
49	Travel for international consultants for mid term and terminal evaluation (airfare and DSA) = $20,000. **Total Cost = $20,000**
50	National consultant costs for MTR and Terminal Evaluations: USD 15,000 for national consultant to undertake the mid-term review and USD 18,648 for national consultant to undertake the terminal evaluation. **Total Cost = $33,648**
51	Inception workshop = $6,000 Organizing annual project board meetings @2000/year = 7 years total $14,000. **Total Cost = $20,000**
52	**M&E officer- EWCA @450/month = total 7 years $37,800,**
53	a) Project staff and stakeholders for project monitoring and evaluation and monitoring of project safeguards management frameworks and gender action plans over seven years @ $3,600/year for total 7 years (7 x 3,600) = $25,200, b) Trips organized for supervision and learning missions (years 2 – 6) @ 3600$ per annum (6 x 3,600), year 7: $4000 = $22,000. **Total Cost = $47,200**
	Project Management Cost (PMC)
54	Salary of project staff: a) finance officer EWCA @$500/month = total 7 years $42,000, b)Cashier accountant at EBI @450/month = total 7 years $ 37,800 c) Cashier accountant at EWCA 450/month = total 7 years = $37800, d) Office Support Staff - EWCA @346.55/month = total seven year $29,110.00 **Total Cost = $146,710**

55	Salary of full time project manager @4500/month = 7years total = $378,000. **Total Cost = $378,000**
56	Audit service @$5,000/annum = 7 years total = $35,000. **Total Cost = $35,000**
57	Communication costs printing and publication cost and the annual estimated cost is **Total Cost = $8,499**.
58	Travel cost of project staff staff for field visit and supervision **Total Cost= $35,000**
59	Salary of project staff: Social & Environmental Safeguards - SES Implementation - Social & Environmental Safgauards & Gender Specialist $13,400/annum for 7 yrs (13,400 x 7) **Total Cost = $93,800**
60	Training, Workshops and Conferences organized by imp agent **Total Cost= $35,000**
61	Office supply such as tonners and stationary for EBI &EWCA at office site $7000/annum for 7 years **Total Cost= $49,000**
62	Social & Environmental Safeguards - International Consultants to conduct Scoped ESIA including Conflict/Security assessment and plan, Process Framework, IPP and FPIC – for 10sites $ 45,000.00 and to study SESA = $25,000.00 **Total Cost = $70,000**
63	Travel cost of Project UNDP staff for field visit and supervision, for international consultant for ESIA field travel, International Travel for experience sharing, global Biodiversity Conference & World Widlife Conference **Total Cost = $ 122,200**
64	Vehicle rent for field visit for UNDP hired staff, national & international consultant **Total Cost =$95,000**

Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP, signed on 26th of February 1981. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) "Implementing Partner in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Risk Management

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the

Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any

payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis,* in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Mandatory Annexes

ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area

3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), or justification of SESP exemption
5. UNDP Risk Register
6. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
7. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
8. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Process Framework
9. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
10. Procurement Plan
11. Additional agreements
12. GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval
13. Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team
14. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators
15. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
16. Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

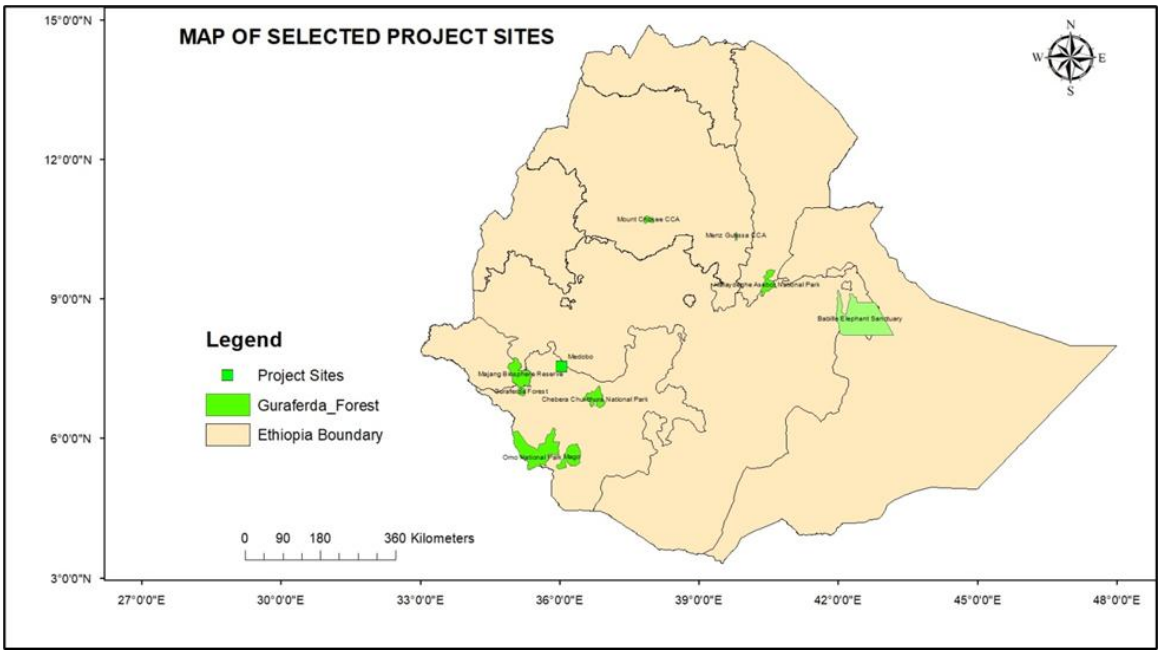
To be provided by MPSU after TBWP clearance.

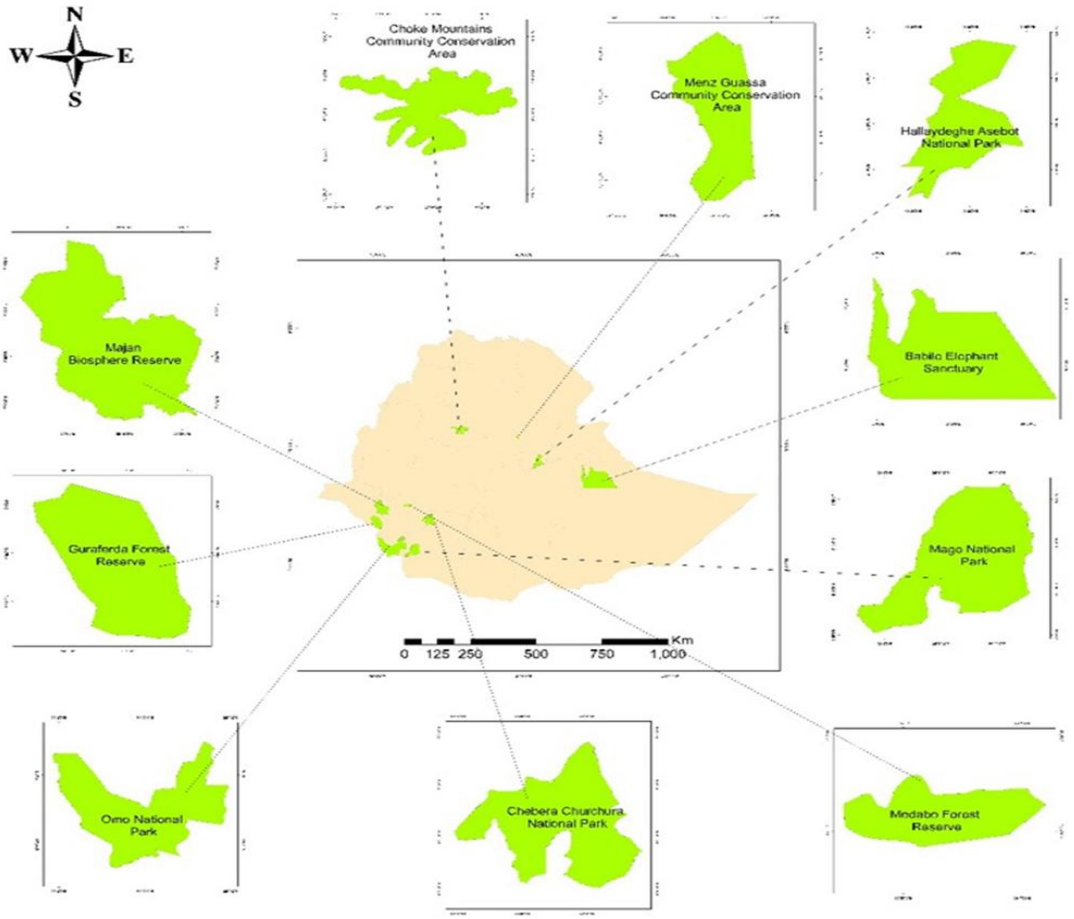
Annex 2: GEF execution support letter



PIMS 6740 GEF Execution Support Le

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites





Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	**Location Name** *Required field*	**Latitude** *Required field*	**Longitude** *Required field*	**Location Description** *Optional text field*	**Activity Description** *Optional text field*
325544	Mago National Park	5.5000	36.2500	South Ethiopia Regional State, Ethiopia	Protected area conservation, and restoration
325543	Omo National Park	6.0000	35.8333	South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Chebera Churchura National Park	6.9932	36.6648	South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Mejang Forest Biosphere reserve	7.1376	35.3378	Gambella Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
335505	Gura Ferda Forest Reserve	6.8325	35.3188	South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Medabo Forest Reserve	7.5430	36.0591	South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Babile Elephant Sanctuary	8.8103	42.4630	Oromia Region and Somali Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Hallaydehge Asebot National Park	9.2132	40.5368	Oromia region and Afar region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
340673	Choke Community Conservation area	10.7039	37.7955	Amhara Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration
	Menz Guassa Community Conservation area	10.3532	39.8003	Amhara Region	Protected area conservation, and restoration

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan



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ti%20Year%20Work%

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)



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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register



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Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts



Annex 7_Amended_23_04_2(

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan



PIMS 6740
Stakeholder Engagem

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Process Framework



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Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan



PIMS 6740 Gender Analysis and Action Pl

Annex 11: Procurement Plan



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curement%20Plan%2(

Annex 12: Additional agreements



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Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team



Annex 16_PIMS 6740
ToRs-GEF-8_ProDOC_

Annex 17: GEF Core indicators


6740_Ethiopia_GEF8_
BD-TrackingTool_METT


6740_Ethiopia_GEF8_
Core_Indicator_Works


6740_Ethiopia_GEF8_
EX-ACT_V9.4.2%20ETH

Annex 15: GEF Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ **Influencing models**			
	☒ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒ **Stakeholders**			
	☒ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☒ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ **Beneficiaries**		
	☒ **Local Communities**		
	☒ **Civil Society**		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ **Type of Engagement**		
		☐ Information Dissemination	
		☐ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ **Communications**		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☐ Public Campaigns	
		☐ Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐ **Enabling Activities**		
	☒ **Capacity Development**		
	☒ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐ **Targeted Research**		
	☒ **Learning**		
		☐ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ **Innovation**		
	☒ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	
		☒ Learning	
	☐ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒ **Gender Equality**			
	☒ **Gender Mainstreaming**		

		☐Beneficiaries	
		☐Women groups	
		☐Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☐Capacity development	
		☐Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☒**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☒Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☒High Conservation Value Forests
			☒High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☒Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☒Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☒Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☒Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems

			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ **Biodiversity**		
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☒ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☒ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒ Tourism
			☒ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☒ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒ Threatened Species
			☒ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☒ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☒ Tropical Rain Forests
			☒ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☒ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒ **Forests**		

		☒Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☒REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☒Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☒Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	

			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☐ **Climate Change**		
		☐ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☒ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency

			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☒**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☐Paris Agreement	
		☒Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☒Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	