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**Subject : Fourth Quarter FACE and Progress Report of 2018**

Enclosed with this letter is the 4th quarter FACE and progress report as implemented by the ***Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate Project*** within the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. The 4th quarter FACE report is 10,161,738.45 (ten million one hundred sixty one thousand seven hundred thirty eight and forty five cents) and the FACE request for quarter 4 is 10,161,738.45 (ten million one hundred sixty one seven hundred thirty eight and forty five cents).

With Best Regards,

  
Arega Mekonnen  
Project Manager




**CC**

Office of the Director General

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

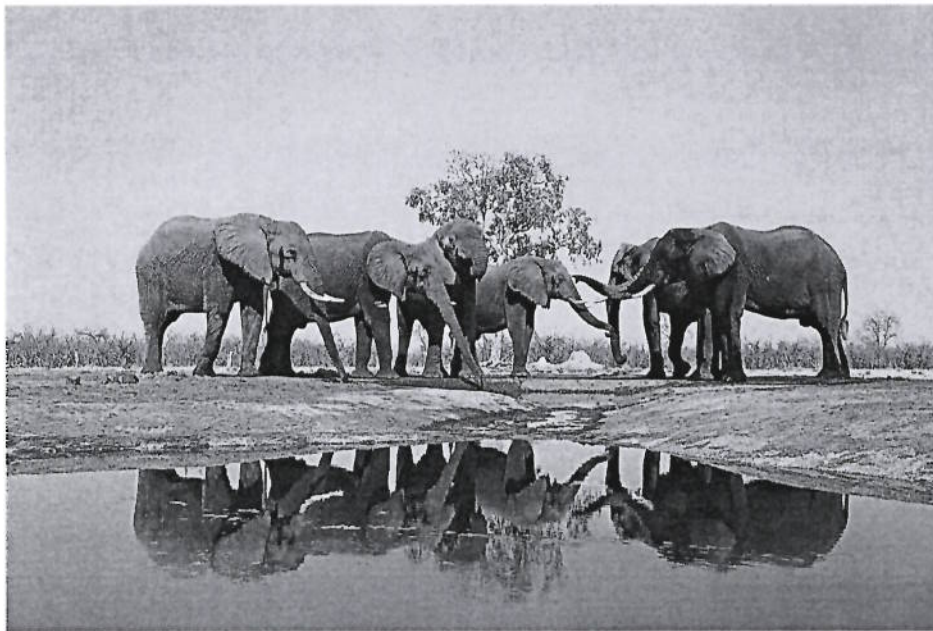
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**ETHIOPIAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY  
ENHANCED MANAGEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF ETHIOPIA'S  
PROTECTED AREA ESTATE PROJECT**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF 2018**



**Project Code:** 00103276/Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate

**Implementing Partner:** Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute

*Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopian Protected Area Estate Project  
Annual Report of 2018*



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## **Outcome 1: Improved protected area management effectiveness delivers enhanced protection in the targeted protected areas**

### ***Output 1.1: The formulation of protected area management plans and initial implementation supported***

- Preparation of General Management Plan for Kafta Sheraro National Park is completed and its implementation will start in January 2019, and that for Mago National Park is undergoing.
- 15 Wardens and Senior have been trained in Tanzania, College of African Wildlife Management on protected area management techniques, wilderness skills, planning protected area conservation, application of technology in wildlife management, protected area operations, infrastructure development and human wildlife conflict,
- Demarcation of Omo National park Completed with success of establishing transboundary park with South Sudan. Participatory
  - ✓ Highly negotiated
  - ✓ Area increased by 60% ICW recent or 22% ICW old
  - ✓ Connected with South Sudan
  - ✓ More home range for Elephants and other big mammals
  - ✓ The new area is now 4775 sq km



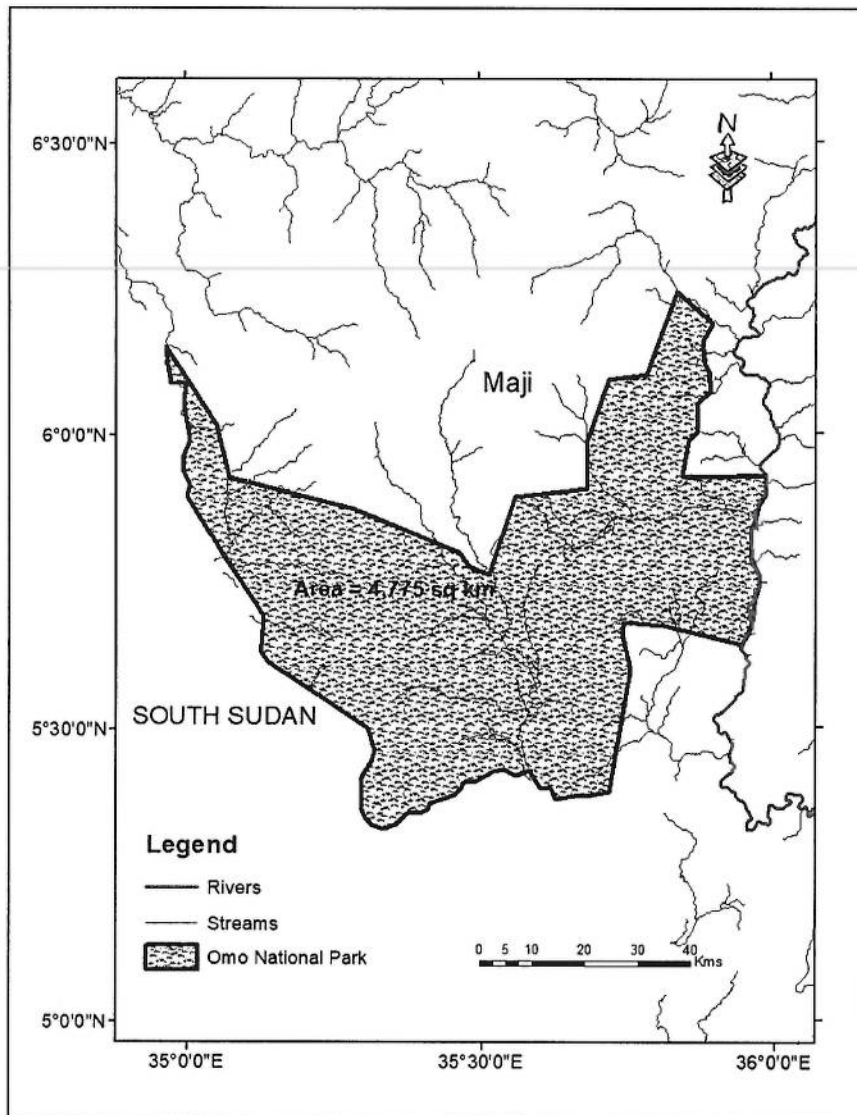
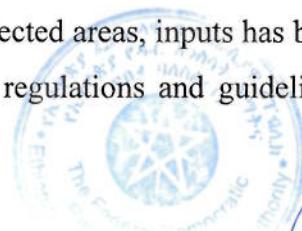


Fig 1: New map of Omo National Park after demarcation

- Biodiversity assessment and habitat mapping has been started by inviting university students from Wondo Gennet College of Forestry and Natural Resources (Hawassa University), Mekelle University, Addis Ababa University and Haromaya University (10 MSs and 5 PhD students),

***Output 1.2: Tools and systems for protected area management developed and initial operationalization supported***

- Before developing the SOP for the selected protected areas, inputs has been gathered through the review of policies, strategies, legislations, regulations and guidelines of the Ethiopian



Wildlife Conservation Authority. Site level implementation pitfalls and challenges had been seriously evaluated and relevant information has been collected,

- Development of the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for the project sites is currently undergoing by a national consultant and will be finalized at the end of this year.

### ***Output 1.3: Site level law enforcement initiatives are supported***

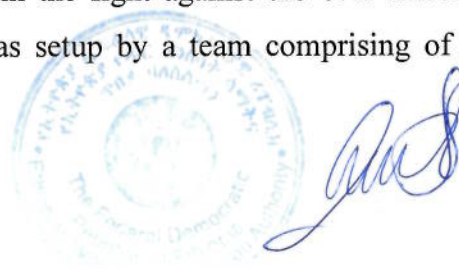
- In all protected areas covered by the project, consultative committee meetings/workshops have been conducted, site level law enforcement agencies identified, committees established, MOUs developed and signed, except in Babile Elephant Sanctuary due to peace instability in the region. Included in these site level law enforcement committees are woreda police, judiciary, security, judge and kebele administrative, elders, etc). In the MOUs, roles and responsibilities have been formulated and agreed upon among the law enforcement agencies, and the administrative bodies and law enforcement agencies at the zonal and regional levels are agreed to have the responsibility to oversee the performance of site level committees,
- According to the signed agreement between park management and local level law enforcement agencies, cooperative actions among the signatory agencies have been planned, implemented, and quarterly regular meetings executed whereby the performances of the cooperative actions in the protected areas are evaluated and adaptive measures taken,
- Training of 84 Law Enforcement staff (scouts), of which scouts 10% were females was undertaken on military science, national laws (including Constitution of the FDRE) relevant to wildlife conservation, and basic concepts of wildlife conservation. This 35 days long training was provided in collaboration with Oromia Police College,





Fig.2: Scouts Training at Oromia Police College

- A consultant has been appointed to conduct human and other resources need assessment study for optimum effective law enforcement activities, and the study is undergoing at present and will be completed before the end of this year. Furthermore, based on preliminary reports of the study contracts for the delivery of best law enforcement solutions has been negotiated and agreements signed, Four field vehicles have been procured,
- A study tour on LE best practices for effective protected area management and wildlife conservation was organized and executed. Accordingly, 15 people drawn from EWCA, EBI and other relevant regional and federal stakeholders have been to Kenya for two weeks. The lessons they learnt were presented to EWCA management and experts and were agreed to be used as inputs for the forthcoming years Annual work Plans (AWPs) of EWCA and EMEPA project,
- Studies on the nature and magnitude of human-elephant conflicts in/around Babile Elephant Sanctuary have been conducted; while in Chebera Churchura and Kafta-Sheraro is still going-on. As a first step to reduce human elephant conflicts in the project sites, awareness raising campaigns was suggested by the studies and implemented accordingly. Other methods such as the use of chemical deterrent approaches were tried in Babile using “Chilli Fencing” and promising result was found in the fight against the ever increasing human-elephant conflicts. Here, an experiment was setup by a team comprising of EWCA HQs





experts and Babile rangers (scouts) in the Erer valley—previously known human-elephant conflict prone site in the sanctuary—to assess the effectiveness of “Chilli Fencing” as one mechanism to mitigate the conflict. The Chili fencing demonstration was carried-out on two steps. First, we grind a chilly berry and mixed it with used car motor oil, then a fabric cloth of 60cm by 45cm was immersed/soaked in the mixture of chilly and car oil. Then, ~700m robe was tied on poles erected at certain intervals. Finally, the fabric cloth soaked with chilly mixed with motor oil was placed on the robe. Interestingly, follow up observation of the experiment for three consecutive days showed that elephants were not seen moving across/around the experimental site, suggesting that the proposed method can serve as one conflict mitigation strategy in the area, as well elsewhere.

## **Outcome 2: Strengthened national and local capacity for conservation of endangered fauna and flora through implementation of anti-trafficking measures**

### ***Output 2.1: International cooperation on illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) is supported***

- The project supported the collaboration between Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and the Chinese government CITES management group to discuss on issues related to illegal trafficking of wildlife products across the countries. On the meeting, five presentations were made by both countries focussing on the global and country contexts of the extent and trends of illegal wildlife products transactions and actions taken and achievements made. Finally, discussion on how the two countries work collaboratively to reduce trafficking and demand of wildlife products were made, and authorities of the two countries have agreed to strengthen collaborative actions to reduce trafficking and demand on wildlife products, especially Ivory trade, through information sharing and capacity building,
- The 28<sup>th</sup> African Elephant Coalition summit was hosted by Ethiopia, which took place in Addis Ababa, from 1-3 June 2018, with the facilitation of EWCA and EMEPA PMU office. On the Summit a number of issues with respect to elephants and ivory trade, were presented and discussed upon, and updates were provided on other relevant issues, including hearing

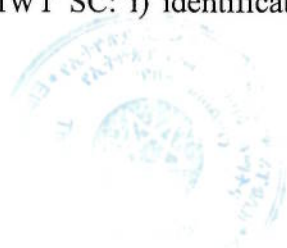


the status of implementation by member parties, since the 2016 of CoP17, of National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs), closure of domestic ivory trade, destroying of ivory Stockpiles, etc. other issues. All the issues discussed during the summit are of significant relevance to EWCA and EMEPA project, as the knowledge gained and lessons learnt from it has contributed, in one or the other ways to implementation and achievement of Outcome Two [of the project]: Strengthened national and local capacity for conservation of endangered fauna and flora through implementation of anti-trafficking measures,

- Contacts has been established with the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) that comprises Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland, Djibouti, South Sudan, Sudan representatives to discuss on issues of wildlife trafficking in the region and measures to be taken to halt the problem,
- A meeting event is now arranged (invitation letter already sent) with HAWEN and a document on the areas of cooperation to halt IWT is formulated. It is hoped that, during the meeting, the MOU agreement documents will be signed, and a pertinent system and modality for implementing agreed terms of reference of the cooperation will be established and ready for implementation.

***Output 2.2: Proposals to strengthen the illegal wildlife trafficking steering committee (IWT SC) are developed***

- The project has supported quarterly meetings of the illegal wildlife trafficking steering committee and proposed a mandate to be enriched and agreed for the upcoming meetings. On this meeting the project plan with regard to wildlife and wildlife products trade and trafficking has been presented and the SC members well aware and oriented,
- TOR and mandate for the Illegal Wildlife Trade/Trafficking Steering Committee (IWT SC) has been drafted; but it is yet to be submitted for approval, pending for receiving and incorporation of comments from some key committee members,
- Despite this, quarterly meetings of IWT SC have been conducted whereby information on IWT issues have been discussed and exchanged,
- It is now planned to undertake two crucial activities on the coming (in last week of December 2018) quarterly meeting of the IWT SC: i) identification of effective systems that enable



- effective implementation for IWT SC, updating the existing strategies of global wildlife crimes; and ii) providing training for IWT SC on wildlife policy, strategy and legislations,
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***Output 2.3: Establishment of IWT Task Forces in pilot regions is supported***

- The process of establishment of two regional task forces (RTF) (on each in SNNPRS and the Somali Region) has been initiated by recruiting a consultant who assists EWCA and facilitates the task,
- As such, draft TOR and mandate for the IWT Regional Task Forces (RTF) have been defined and communication with regional stakeholders established in both regions. It is hoped that the TOR and Mandate of the RTF will be submitted for approval soon (before end of December) once a workshop is conducted to obtain a feedback from members.

***Output 2.4: Establishment and functionality of an environmental crime unit (ECU) within the federal serious crime unit***

- The need and importance of establishing an environmental crime unit has been communicated to concerned high level officers and further meetings are planned on how to deal with procedures,
- A consultant is recruited to assist and facilitates establishment of functional ECU,
- Two studies analysing applicable laws for prosecuting IWT & illegal killing of wildlife have been undertaken: a study analysing gaps in the current laws for prosecuting IWT & illegal



killing of wildlife in the country, and a study to compile laws that can be applied at present time for prosecuting IWT & illegal killing of wildlife,

- The first study (gap analysis) is currently published, with 500 copies printed and dissemination to stakeholders already started, while the second study is expected to be published near the end of this December.

### ***Output 2.6: Functionality of the Environmental Crime Unit within the Federal Serious Crime Unit is supported***

- A study tour (to garner political support for ECU and to learn lessons) has been facilitated for potential ECU members (Federal Attorney and Federal Police) to Kenya for 15 days,
- With the assistance of a consultant, draft structure and mandate for ECU is now designed, and assessment of resource and equipment needs for effective functionality of the ECU is undergoing.

### ***Output 2.7 Support for the development of a management system for wildlife products and live animals that are confiscated, seized and/or collecting in the field***

- Preliminary review of best practice for managing wildlife products and live animals has been made by based on Kenya's practices and CITES requirements/guidelines; this review document is incorporated in the study tour report of the team sent to Kenya for experience sharing,
- Over 30 relevant personnel at EWCA and the regional bureaus were trained on management of wildlife products, in collaboration with "stop ivory" project and USA Embassy,
- A national assessment on the stock reserve of wildlife products in EWCA's HQs store, in some protected areas, and in different LE agencies (police station, custom, etc) found in Addis Ababa city and the surrounding Oromia towns,
- For stock inventories done so far, wildlife products are now properly registered, stockpiled and a database is created.



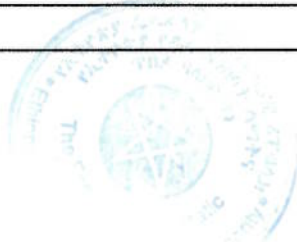
- Measures taken to speed up the project implementation by means of fast track in collaboration with implementing partners
- Reprogramming and downward budgeting measures
- Delegation of individuals to coordinate the project from EBI staff.
- For implementation of the project activities EBI Biodiversity Centers take part in harmonization with their Annual Work Plan.
- To avoid failure of procurement of Laboratory equipment UNDP was delegated.
- After first round failed of hiring a consultant for the study of value chains, the second round bid was urgently publicized and potential consultant was identified.
- Experience sharing visits were conducted in collaboration with UNDP country office and EWCA.



Output	Indicator/target	Cumulative result	Target met
Output 1.1. The formulation of PA management plans and initial implementation supported	<b>Indicator:</b>		
	Number of protected areas that have developed and approved management plans		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No management plan exist for selected protected areas</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target :</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least three management plans for three protected areas will be completed and approved at the end of this budget year (2018)</li> </ul>	2 management plans developed	3- close tp target
Output 1.2. Tools and systems for PA management developed and initial operationalization supported	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of SOP manuals produced and ready for use</li> <li>Proportion of PA staff who are acquainted</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No standard operation procedures produced so far</li> <li>PA staff do not use SOP for wildlife</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One standard operation procedure manual will be developed and be ready for use</li> </ul>	One SOP manual is being developed	2- on target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30% of PA staff in the project sites will be trained in implementation of SOP</li> </ul>	None	4- below target	
Output 1.3 Site level law enforcement (LE) initiatives are supported.	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of MOU prepared and agreements signed</li> <li>Number of LE personnel trained of which</li> <li>Number of need assessment document</li> <li>Number of vehicles procured</li> <li>Number of workshops organized</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no formal agreements made among the wildlife authorities and the various LE agencies</li> <li>Lack of awareness on illegal activities in</li> <li>No efforts made to develop need</li> <li>Lack of field vehicles</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very few dialogues made among LE agencies</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets</b>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five agreements will be signed with law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	Five agreements developed among LE agencies of five project sites	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 200 people will be trained on PA conservation</li> </ul>	500 people have been trained on PA conservation	1- above target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One need assessment document will be produced,</li> </ul>	One SOP manual is being developed	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 4 vehicles will be procured</li> </ul>	5 vehicles procured	1- above target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one workshop will be organized for each project site</li> </ul>	8 workshops conducted in the project sites	1- above target
<b>Output 2.1.</b> International cooperation on IWT control is supported	<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>Number of international agreements made to control IWT</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>International cooperation on IWT control is weak.</p> <p><b>Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four agreements are developed with neighbouring countries on cooperation to control IWT</li> </ul>	Agreements developed	4 - below target
<b>Output 2.2</b> Proposals to strengthen the (existing) National IWT Steering Committee are developed	<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of approved proposals on strengthening the existing IWT SC and ensured implementation</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing national IWT steering committee is not strengthened for appropriate</li> </ul> <p><b>Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One action plan document will be approved to strengthened the existing IWT SC</li> </ul>	Not yet developed	4- below target
<b>Output 2.3</b> Establishment of IWT Task Forces in pilot regions is supported	<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of IWT regional task forces ( RTF) established in the pilot regions</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IWT task forces has never been established in the pilot regions</li> </ul> <p><b>Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two regional task forces ( RTF) will be established in SNNPRS and the Ethiopian Somali Region)</li> </ul>	Two regional taskforces established for SPNNRS and Ethio-Somali RS	2- on target
<b>Output 2.4</b> Establishment	<b>Indicator</b>		



and functionality of an Environmental Crime Unit(ECU) within the Federal Series Crime Unit (FSCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of formally established environmental crime units with developed mandate and well documented resource needs</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no a mandated, appropriately established and functioning division within the Federal Series Crime Unit</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Environmental Crime Unit will be formally established, structured and mandate developed with required resources and</li> </ul>	Not done	4- below target
<b>Output 2.6</b> Functionality of the Environmental Crime Unit within the Federal Serious Crime Unit is supported	<b>Indicator</b>		
	The level of functionality of the ECU within the FSCU		
	<b>Baseline</b>		
	There is no a functional ECU within the FSCU		
	<b>Target</b>		
	The establishment of a highly functional and effective ECU will be supported	Preconditions completed to establish highly functional and	4- below target
<b>Output 2.7</b> Support for the development of a management system for wildlife products and live animals that are confiscated, seized and/or collecting in the field	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of proposals developed on management of wildlife products and confiscated live animals</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of best practice experiences assessed on management of wildlife products and confiscated live animals</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently, the management system of wildlife products and confiscated live animals is limited and weak</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No strategy and trained staff for</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An assessment will be made on the best experience for management of wildlife products and confiscated live animals</li> </ul>	management of wildlife products has been learnt from Kenya and stop ivory	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One proposal document will be produced on the management of wildlife products and confiscated live animals</li> </ul>	A proposal has been developed on management of wildlife	2 - On target
<b>Output 2.8</b> Capacity development support to the national CITES management and scientific authorities	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of assessments made on CITES authorities</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of professionals trained scientific authorities</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		



	Inadequate capacity of the national CITES management and scientific authorities		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An assessment will be made for CITES authorities</li> </ul>	Assessment has been done on functionality of	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 8 relevant professionals will be trained to enable CITES implementation in Ethiopia</li> </ul>	No training conducted to enable CITES implementation	4- below target
<b>Output 2.9</b> An information campaign to increase public knowledge and responsiveness regarding wildlife and wildlife crime is implemented	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of the public and government leaders who are aware responsive and supportive to reduce wildlife crimes</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of the general public who are</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 20% of the public and government leaders who are aware responsive and supportive to reduce wildlife crimes</li> </ul>	> 20% of the public and government leaders have been informed the threats on wildlife and	1- above target
<b>Output 3.1</b> Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) plans are developed.	<b>Indicators:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved landscape/ ecosystem level</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total area covered by approved ILM plans (ha)</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed thematic maps of forests and agrobiodiversity do not exist.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Landscape Management Plans do not exist.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed thematic maps of forests and agrobiodiversity are developed and approved.</li> </ul>	Detailed thematic maps of forests and agrobiodiversity are developed	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One ILM plan covering 15,000ha is developed and approved.</li> </ul>	One ILM plan covering 15,000ha is developed and approved.	2- on target
<b>Output 3.2</b> Stakeholder agreements on access to and use of natural resources within and surrounding each selected PA developed.	<b>Indicators:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of natural resource use agreements with stakeholders – including local and indigenous communities.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements do not exist.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets:</b>		
	Two agreements[1] with communities and indigenous people on natural resource use in place and being implemented.	Two agreements[1] with communities and indigenous people on natural resource use in place and being implemented.	2- on target
<b>Output 3.3</b> Value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity (crop and livestock) products are developed and presented to the local communities for implementation.	<b>Indicators:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of studies on value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity products.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No studies are available.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three studies on value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity products are undertaken.</li> </ul>	Six studies on value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity products are undertaken.	1- above target
<b>Output 3.4</b> Microcredit schemes for local communities are developed and implemented	<b>Indicators:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of household surveys and Socio-economic Studies Conducted.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Microcredit schemes established/ strengthened.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No studies are available.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Microcredit schemes are established (?).</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household surveys and Socio-Economic Studies are undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household surveys and Socio-Economic Studies are undertaken.</li> </ul>	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microcredit schemes are established/ strengthened (if any).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microcredit schemes are established/ strengthened</li> </ul>	2- on target



<b>Output 3.5</b> Demonstration farms for the conservation of agrobiodiversity are established.	<b>Indicators:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of selected and approved demonstration farms.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of identified and selected species</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration farms do not exist.</li> <li>• Species with high Socio-Economic values</li> </ul>		
	<b>Targets:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two demonstration farms[2] with an area of at least 50ha each are selected and approved.</li> </ul>	Three demonstration farm established	3 - close to target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species (crop, agroforestry, and livestock) with high Socio-Economic values are identified for propagation in farms.</li> </ul>	agroforestry, and livestock) with high Socio-Economic values are identified for	2- on target
<b>Output 4.1.</b> M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management, gender mainstreaming and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation	<b>Indicators</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency of monitoring to gather information for adaptive management</li> <li>• Number of project sites where survey is undertaken</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate information for adaptive management, poor gender mainstreaming, learning and active participation of stakeholders</li> <li>• Insufficient data on the current status of</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly monitoring of project implementation will be carried out</li> </ul>	Quarterly monitoring has been conducted for three project sites	2- on target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife survey will be made for 5 project sites</li> </ul>	Wildlife survey is being undertaken in all project sites	2- on target
<b>Output 4.2.</b> Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation, including gender mainstreaming, are shared on national and international levels	<b>Indicator:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of manuals produced to develop and implement project M &amp; E system</li> </ul>		
	<b>Baseline:</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No lessons learnt from LE strategies and community based conservation including gender mainstreaming were shared and there is no established M &amp; E system for it</li> </ul>		
	<b>Target:</b>		

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- One manual will be produced to develop and implement project M & E system

A manual is developed for project M&E system

2- on target



Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures

Country : Ethiopia

Programme Code & Title:

Project Code & Title:

Responsible Officer (s):

Implementing Partner:

Currency: Birr

UN Agency : UNDP

Date: 08/01/2019

Type of Request:

Direct Cash T1

Reimburseme

Direct Payme

00100238: Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate

00103276: Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority



REPORTING

REQUESTS/AUTHORIZATIONS

Activity Description From AWP with Duration	Coding for UNDP	Authorised Amount A	Actual Project Expenditure B	Expenditures accepted by Agency C	Balance D= A - C	New Request Period & Amount E	Authorised Amount F	Outstanding Authorised Amount G= D + F
Activity 1.1.1: Preparation of TOR to develop management plans for 3 project sites		0.00	0.00					
Activity 1.1.2: Recruitment and assignment of working groups for preparation of management plans		0.00	0.00					
Activity 1.1.3: Train wardens and senior experts on management and conservation of protected areas in Tanzania		0.00	0.00					
Activity 1.1.4: Preparation of need assessments for PAs which include staffing, logistics, infrastructure, facilities, materials, use technology like IT solutions, etc		0.00	0.00					
Activity 1.1.5 Demarcation of Omo National Park and Babile Elephant Sanctuary		411,129.00	411,129.00					
Activity 1.1.6 : Develop the management plan of Mago National park		274,086.00	274,086.00					
Activity 1.1.7 Support studies preferably university students of EWCA who focus on collecting baseline data in the project sites		137,043.00	137,043.00					
Activity 1.1.8: Carry out overall resource assessment including fauna, flora, habitat mapping, physical resources, distribution of wildlife and threats in the project sites		0.00	0.00					
• Accomplish aerial survey assessment		0.00	0.00					
• Carry out ground survey		0.00	0.00					
• Support habitat, land cover mapping and make inventory of physical resources		0.00	0.00					
• Establish data on species diversity		0.00	0.00					
• Put all the results together to establish a resource base document and publish		411,129.00	411,129.00					
Activity 1.2.1 Prepare TOR and recruit an international consultant to develop standard operation procedures manual								

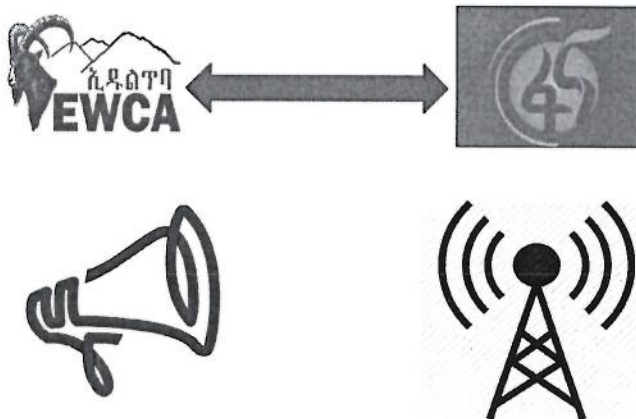


**Output 2.8: Capacity development support to the national CITES management and scientific authorities**

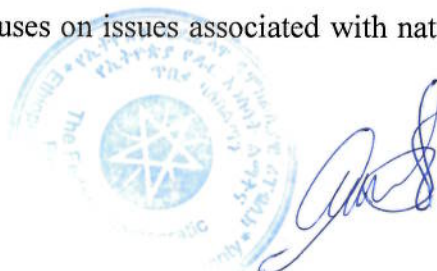
- CITES Management and Scientific Authorities has been assessed and this has been used to develop plan to improve its functionality in Ethiopia
- A study that assess the current status of CITES Appendix species in the country has been initiated by reviewing available published and unpublished data, thereby identifying gaps in knowledge and recommendations of future research works for key species considered. Report is under preparation.

**Output 2.9: An information campaign to increase public knowledge and responsiveness regarding wildlife and wildlife crime is implemented**

- Fana Broadcasting Corporation has been contracted to carry out PR campaign; contents, methods and time allocation of the campaign was designed & implementation has been started since November 2018 in four languages (Amharic, Afan Oromo, Tigire and Somali languages). This campaign is transmitted twice a week for 30 minutes, conveying messages which are believed to result in attitudinal changes for the public in order to support wildlife conservation and reducing wildlife crimes,



- Factsheet of the project has been designed, published and disseminated to the public to increase public knowledge and responsiveness regarding wildlife and wildlife crime,
- Summary description of the project (goals and key activities) was published in “mountain media”; published by a well-recognized Ethiopian environmental journalist, Aschalew Getachew, this semi-popular magazine focuses on issues associated with nature and tourism

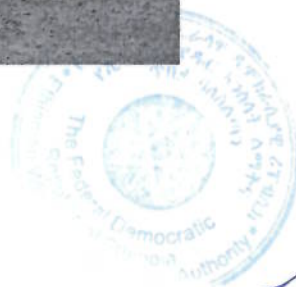


and has a wider audiences ranging from highest government officials to local communities. It is presumed that this publication could be used as one approach to reach-out stakeholders on wildlife conservation,

- Training has been provided to public relation personnel of EWCA and media workers in communication techniques in conservation,
- Experience sharing visit has been made to Adopt Kenya's experience in wildlife conservation campaign and lessons learnt from the visit are incorporated in the design and implementation of the campaign,
- Finally, field trip was organized for about 30 most influential and legendary Ethiopian artists to some protected areas, including Chebera Churchura, to promote their knowledge and understanding on the importance of biodiversity to Ethiopia's people, the current status of the areas and secure their support in any possible ways. This outreach technique, the first of its kind in targeting unrecognized yet influential group of the society, has resulted to a number of interesting actions. First, they all have promised to support wildlife conservation by promoting through artistic works. Second, each of them have agreed to act as ambassadors of each park where they take the responsibilities [voluntarily] to regularly follow and engaged in issues pertaining to their respective park. Finally, they all will work to meet highest and higher government officials to discuss on the ways to find solutions to reverse the current situation of wildlife conservation in the country. During this reporting period, they have made arrangement to meet His Excellency Ato Lemma Megersa, oromia president, to discuss on issues related to conservation of protected areas found in the region.



Fig. 3: Artists in the field





## **Outcome 3. Improved conservation of forestry and agrobiodiversity resources through a landscape -based natural resource management approach based on community**

### ***Summary Reports of Major Achievements of Annual Work Plan (2018)***

The Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute is responsible for Component Three of the project. Therefore, the Summary Reports of Major Achievements of Annual Work Plan (2018) is summarized as follows:-

#### **I. Total amount of budget released and utilized in 2018 (component three of the project).**

- i. First Quarter released budget: **1,046,036.21** ETB.
- ii. Second quarter budget: **2,994,469.80** ETB.
- iii. Third quarter released budget: **3,687,502.8** ETB.
  - **Totally: 7,728,008.81** (Excluding procurement (lab equipment and one vehicle/Land Curser)
- iv. The fourth quarter budget was not released and utilized due to gaps in planning and utilization of the allocated budget.

#### **II. Implementation status of Planned Activities of out puts**

##### ***Output 3.1: Integrated Landscape Management plans***

- Data for landscape (geospatial, forests, agrobiodiversity, ecological, etc.) were collected
- Socio-economic study of CCNP (Gudumu project site) was conducted.
- Detailed thematic map of forests and agrobiodiversity of CCNP (Gudumu project site) were conducted
- Integrated landscape management ILM plan CCNP (Gudumu project site) was developed
- The draft socioeconomic study, detailed thematic maps, and ILM plan documents were validated/evaluated by concerned stakeholders and the final documents were submitted to concerned authorities/institutions.





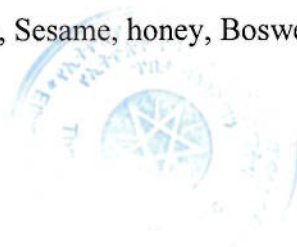
- A “national awareness raising campaign on forestry and agro-biodiversity conservation around five protected areas of project sites” were conducted (local communities, concerned district, zonal, and regional officials were take part in the occasions; totally 807 individuals were participated, and of these 258 of them were females).
- UNDP is delegated to procure various goods (field and laboratory equipment’s), and vehicle and some field and lab equipment were procured.
- Totally, five individuals (three concerned directorates and deputy director of EBI) were traveled outside Ethiopia (visited Kenya) for 12 days, and shared experiences on wildlife conservation around protected areas in collaboration with EWCA.



Fig.6: Woman collecting medicinal plants

***Output 3.3: Value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity (crop and livestock) products are developed and presented***

- Study of value chains for forestry and agrobiodiversity products of Babilie elephant Sanctuary and Kafta Shhiraro project sites were carried out, and validated/reviewed by concerned stakeholders. In general the study has been done on six Agrobiodiversity products that include livestock breeds, Sesame, honey, Boswellia paplifera, and groundnut.



Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Reference CRQ	Reference:

Activity 1



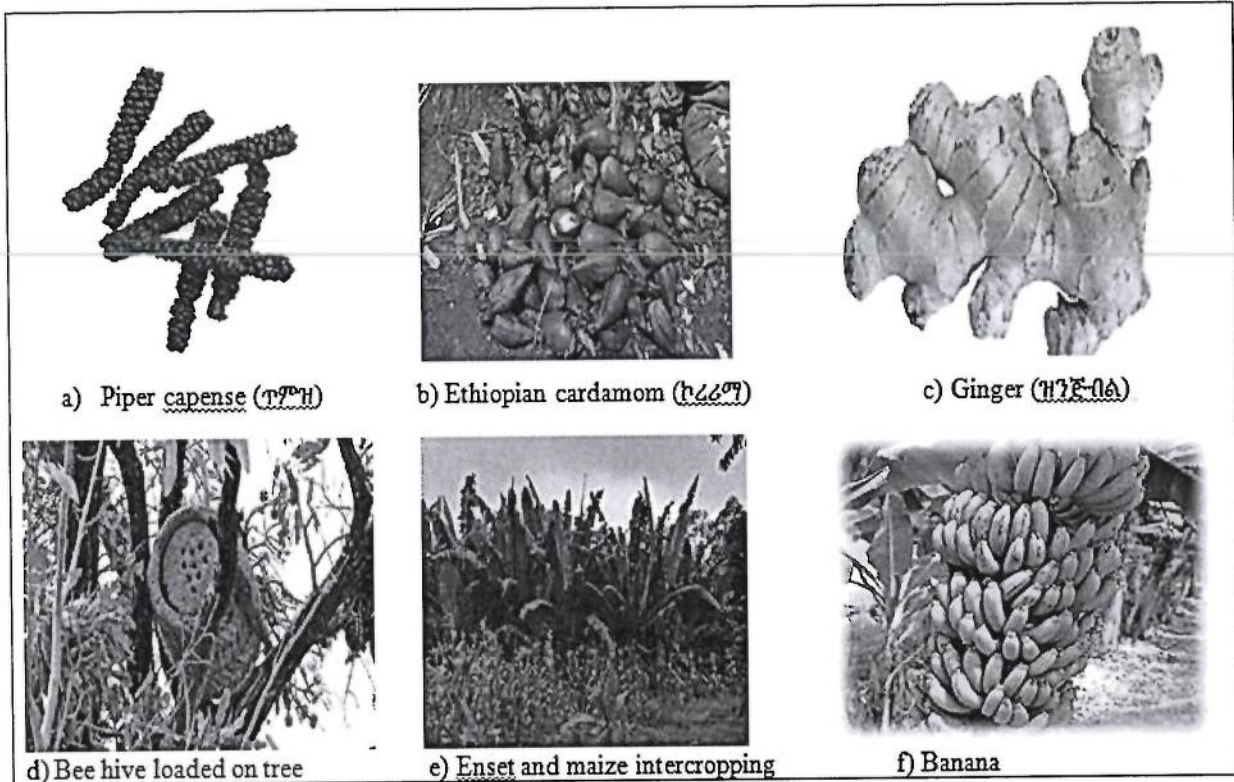


Fig.6: Some of the identified Agrobiodiversity products around Chebera Churchura National Park

**Output 3.4: Microcredit schemes for local communities**

- Household surveys and socio-economic data were collected from three PA of project sites (CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES)
- Study on microcredit scheme was conducted and proposal for its implementation was developed around project site of CCNP.

**Output 3.5: Demonstration farms for the conservation of agrobiodiversity**

- General assessment on the priority project areas and surrounding landscapes was conducted around three PA of project sites (CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES)
- Inventory of Farmers' Varieties (FV), Medicinal and aromatic crops and livestock breeds and associated Traditional knowledge in and around the project areas was carried out around three PA of project sites (CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES).



*[Handwritten signature]*

- Inventory of Farmers' Varieties (FV), Medicinal and aromatic crops and livestock breeds and associated Traditional knowledge in and around the project sites (CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES) were done
- Selection and prioritization of species (forestry and agrobiodiversity) for conservation and Sustainable utilization of for demonstration farm and model farmers were conducted in the project sites of CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES.
- Selection and identification of Conservator Farmers' (Model Farmers') and model Farms in the project sites around CCNP, Babilie & Kafta Shiraro were conducted.
- Training and experience sharing among local communities with previously established similar associations in different parts of the country were carried out.
- Collection and documentation of prioritized crop species and associated Traditional Knowledge/Indigenous knowledge in the project sites of CCNP, KS NP, and Babilie ES (more than 200 accessions were conserved at each project site) were conducted.

**Outcome 4: Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E, including gender mainstreaming, are used to fight poaching and IWT, and promote community based conservation nationally and internationally**

***Output 4.1: M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management, gender mainstreaming and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation***

- The PMU staff have been have been learnt valuable lessons from the online knowledge exchange platform organized by the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) on different issues of wildlife management such as crime prevention, law enforcement, engaging communities, working with national and international agencies etc,
- The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority has been sending representatives from the institution for experience sharing in different countries such as Gabon, India, Sri Lanka and Mozambique. This experience sharing program is also organized by the GWP,
- The project has made an extensive awareness and discussion with regard to the project plan and its implementation both at headquarter and site levels,



- Survey of flagship species of concern that include Elephant, lion, leopard and cheetah in the project areas has been undergoing in collaboration national universities.

***Output 4.2: Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community-based conservation, including gender mainstreaming, are shared on national and international levels***

- Development of project M&E system has been started and will be finalized and implemented soon,
- EMEPA project has shared lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation on National Wildlife Conferences held in the Somalia and Oromia regions, which were held to aware the current situation of elephant conservation in the Babile Sanctuary, to sensitive and mobilize concerned government authorities to support conservation of the species,
- EMEPA project has also shared the lessons learnt from implementation of the project on the annual “Wardens’ Conference” which was held in Jink town with the organizing role of Mago National Park SNNPR culture and tourism bureau and financial support of EWCA and EMEPA project. The conference was attended by wardens and experts of all protected areas throughout the country and officials from federal and regional conservation agencies. On the conference, objectives/outcomes, outputs and activities of EMEPA project and achievements made and lessons learnt were presented to the attendees,
- Promising actions have been taken that ensure appropriate gender mainstreaming. For example, females have been encouraged /invited to be involved in every activities of the project including on meeting/workshop, fieldworks, community-based conservation and outreach initiatives, stock assessment team, trainings, and experience sharing visits.





## Sri Lanka – Study Tour

- 17 government representatives from 13 GWP countries participated
- The tour was organized as a follow up to the Gabon Conference
- Dr. Sumith Pilapitiya and Dr. Fernando from the Center of Conservation and Research in Sri Lanka led the tour
- The aim was to showcase what works and doesn't for electric fences as a tool for mitigating HWC



Fig. 7: Lesson learning in Sri Lanka about human Elephant Conflict

### III. Major challenges and measures Taken

#### *i. Challenges*

- Start up delay
- Tightened plan (two years plan in nine months)
- Bad security issue in Babile
- Too long recruitment process of consultants
- Delay in procurement
- Gaps in responsible project coordinator due to the previous coordinator (Dr Abiyot) left the position for other position of government appointment.
- Lack of full time employees with various expertise under the project (finance);
- Failure of hiring a consultant for the study of value chains, because of unpredictable financial markets;
- Timely and uncoordinated measures in organizing international experience sharing visits;

#### *ii. Measures Taken*

The following measures were taken in collaboration with EBI, EWCA and UNDP country office.





Activity 2.1.1 Establish and maintain contacts among relevant international LE agencies									0.00	0.00
Activity 2.1.2 Formulate a document on the areas of cooperation to halt IWT and sign agreements:									137,043.00	137,043.00
• Prepare TOR to develop the document									0.00	0.00
• Establish working group									0.00	0.00
• Prepare the document									0.00	0.00
• Validation									0.00	0.00
Activity 2.1.3 Establish a pertinent system and modality for implementing agreed terms of reference of the cooperation									137,043.00	137,043.00
Activity 2.2.1: Definition of TOR and mandate for the IWT SC and submit for approval and implementation									0.00	0.00
Activity 2.2.2 :Organize quarterly meetings of IWT SC to discuss and exchange information on IWT issues								68,521.50	68,521.50	
Activity 2.2.3: Identify effective systems that enable effective implementation for IWT SC, updating the existing strategies of global wildlife crimes								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.2.4 Provide training for IWT SC on wildlife policy, strategy and legislations								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.3.1: TOR and mandate for the IWT Regional Task Forces ( RTF) will be defined and submitted for approval								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.3.2 :Arrange quarterly meetings of the pilot regional IWT RTFs to discuss on issues related to IWT and exchange of information								54,817.20	54,817.20	
Activity 2.3.3 Establish integrative and cooperative systems between wildlife institutions and the IWT RTF to ensure effective implementation								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.4.1 Communicate, lobby, convince and propose the need to establish ECU until formal approval is achieved								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.4.2 Study analysing applicable laws for prosecuting IWT & illegal killing of wildlife								493,354.80	493,354.80	
Activity 2.4.3 Publication and dissemination of handbook to simplify reference of applicable laws on wildlife in the country								137,043.00	137,043.00	
Activity 2.4.4 Organize training for ECU personnel on wildlife policy, strategy and legislations								0.00	0.00	
Activity 2.6.1 Study tours (to garner political support for ECU and to learn lessons)										



*[Handwritten signature]*



Activity 2.9.5 Train public relation personnel and media workers in communication techniques in conservation		274,086.00	274,086.00					
Activity 4.1.1: Lessons learnt documented and shared using different platforms including i) the project website that will be established especially for this purpose, ii) symposia and workshops that will be carried out expressly local or abroad for sharing the information and lessons, and iii) through the GWP network		82,225.80	82,225.80					
Activity 4.1.2: Carryout survey for flagship species of concern that include Elephant, lion, leopard cheetah in the project areas		0.00	0.00					
Activity 4.1.3 Perform quarterly monitoring on project implementation activities and results, analyse and use the information for improving the project management strategies		219,268.80	219,268.80					
Activity 4.2.1: Development and implementation of project M&E system		0.00	0.00					
Activity 4.2.2 Identify and compile lessons learnt from implementing the project on various issues and strategies		164,451.60	164,451.60					
Activity 4.2.3 Share compiled lessons on national and international platforms		137,043.00	137,043.00					
Activity 4.2.4 Procurement of communication devices and installation of IT infrastructure for implementers and beneficiaries to obtain reliable information		0.00	0.00					
Activity 4.2.5 Conduct national and local inception workshops		0.00	0.00					
Action: Recruit and orient PMU staff		0.00	0.00					
Action: Settle an office at EWCA HQ		0.00	0.00					
Office materials and equipments procurement		301,494.60	301,494.60					
Overhead and administrative costs		493,354.80	493,354.80					
Staff Salary		239,825.25	239,825.25					
Total Amount		<b>10,161,738.45</b>	<b>10,161,738.45</b>					

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned authorized officer of the above-mentioned implementing institution hereby certifies that:

X The funding request shown above represents estimated expenditure as per AWP and itemized cost estimates attached.

herein has been disbursed in accordance with the Date Submitted 08/01/2019

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

*Arega Mekonnen*  
Project Manager

Notes: Shaded areas to be completed by the UN Agency and non - shaded areas to be completed by the counterpart.

For AGENCY UNSE ONLY:

FOR ALL AGENCIES	FOR UNCDF USE ONLY	FOR UNCDF USE ONLY
Approved by: _____	Account Charges	Liquidation information

FOR UNCDF USE ONLY
New funding Release



*Arega Mekonnen*