

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Promoting Integrated Conservation of Wildlife and Landscapes for Sustainable Development of Ethiopia

Region Africa	GEF Project ID 11152
Country(ies) Ethiopia	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 6740
Project Executing Entity(s) Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) UNDP	Project Executing Type Government Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 2/8/2025
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 84
GEF Project Grant: (a) 11,932,415.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 1,073,917.00
PPG Amount: (c) 300,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 26,998.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 13333330	Total Co-financing 59,675,417.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

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 CO₂e 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.

Child Project Description Overview

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.

Project Components

Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,171,478.00	16,746,745.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators and targets:

- Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites (Elephant, Giraffe, Oryx).
- Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences in project-supported sites reduced from 540 incidents at baseline (7 sites) to 73 incidents at the end of project (7 sites).
- CI-1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created.
- CI-1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management.
- CI-6.5. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of AFOLU (tCO₂e)
- CI-11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% of whom are women).

Output:

Output 1.1.1: PA management plans 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.

Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,595,250.00	7,978,030.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators and targets:

- Eight (8) improved management plans developed and implemented reflecting sensitive landscapes around the target protected areas.
- CI-3: Land and ecosystems under restoration.
- CI-4: Landscapes under improved practices.
- CI-6.5. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of AFOLU (tCO₂e).
- CI-11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% of whom are women).

Output:

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,052,000.00	10,262,290.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators and targets:

- Extent of poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites reduced from 645 incidents at baseline (9 sites) to 70 incidents at the end of the project (9 sites).
- ICCWC IF score of 3, reflecting improved enforcement effectiveness in deterring wildlife crime.
- National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan ratified and incorporated into sectoral programming.
- National monitoring and control system for legal wildlife trade operationalized.
- Operational integration of Ethiopia's "One Health" platform in project sites.
- CI-1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management.
- CI-4: Landscapes under improved practices.
- CI-6.5. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of AFOLU (tCO₂e).
- CI-11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% of whom are women).

Output:

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,918,998.00	9,748,490.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators and targets:

- Legal framework related to allocation of entrance and user fees for conservation and community development approved and under implementation at eight of the project sites.
- NBT national strategy approved and under implementation at five of the project sites.
- Four (4) new public-private-community partnerships in the wildlife economy, including NBT.
- CI-1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management.
- CI-4: Landscapes under improved practices.
- CI-11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% of whom are women).

Output:

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.

Component 3: Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,208,832.00	10,009,470.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators and targets:

- 10,000 people (50% of whom are women) in project-supported areas directly benefit economically from participation in Ethiopia’s wildlife economy.
- CI-4: Landscapes under improved practices.
- CI-11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% of whom are women).

Output:

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) and implemented

Component 4: Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
179,000.00	895,200.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E shared to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods, within GWP countries, GWP platform and beyond

Indicators and targets

- Four (4) lessons learned and/or good practices shared across GWP; two (2) lessons learned and/or good practices shared beyond the GWP; and six (6) knowledge products shared nationally.

Output:

Output 4.1.1:

Knowledge products and lessons learnt shared and disseminated

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
238,648.00	1,193,510.00

Outcome:

Adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and SES policies realized, capturing gender-responsiveness.

Indicators and targets:

Agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE completed on time.

Output:

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.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation	3,171,478.00	16,746,745.00

Component 1: Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation	1,595,250.00	7,978,030.00
Component 2: Strengthening collaboration and capacity to combat wildlife poaching, illegal trade, and trafficking	2,052,000.00	10,262,290.00
Component 3: Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development	1,918,998.00	9,748,490.00
Component 3: Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development	2,208,832.00	10,009,470.00
Component 4: Knowledge Management	179,000.00	895,200.00
M&E	238,648.00	1,193,510.00
Subtotal	11,364,206.00	56,833,735.00
Project Management Cost	568,209.00	2,841,682.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	11,932,415.00	59,675,417.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

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 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]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 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 conservation¹⁹. 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 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 (**from 10,000 in the 1970s to ~2,000 in 2023**) due to **crop raiding and retaliatory killings**.
- **Chebera Churchura National Park** faces **frequent 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, Mago, and Hallaydeghe Asebot National Parks** serve as **key transit corridors for illegal wildlife trade**. Elephant ivory, pangolins, and leopard skins are frequently trafficked through these regions.
- **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, often multiethnic, 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 protected areas 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 wildlife 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]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]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]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]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.

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]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]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 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 poses 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 creates 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 project's 4 components.

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[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>

[9] CBD, 2023

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^[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.

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^[16] CITES. (2021). *The African Elephant Status Report*. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

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B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

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

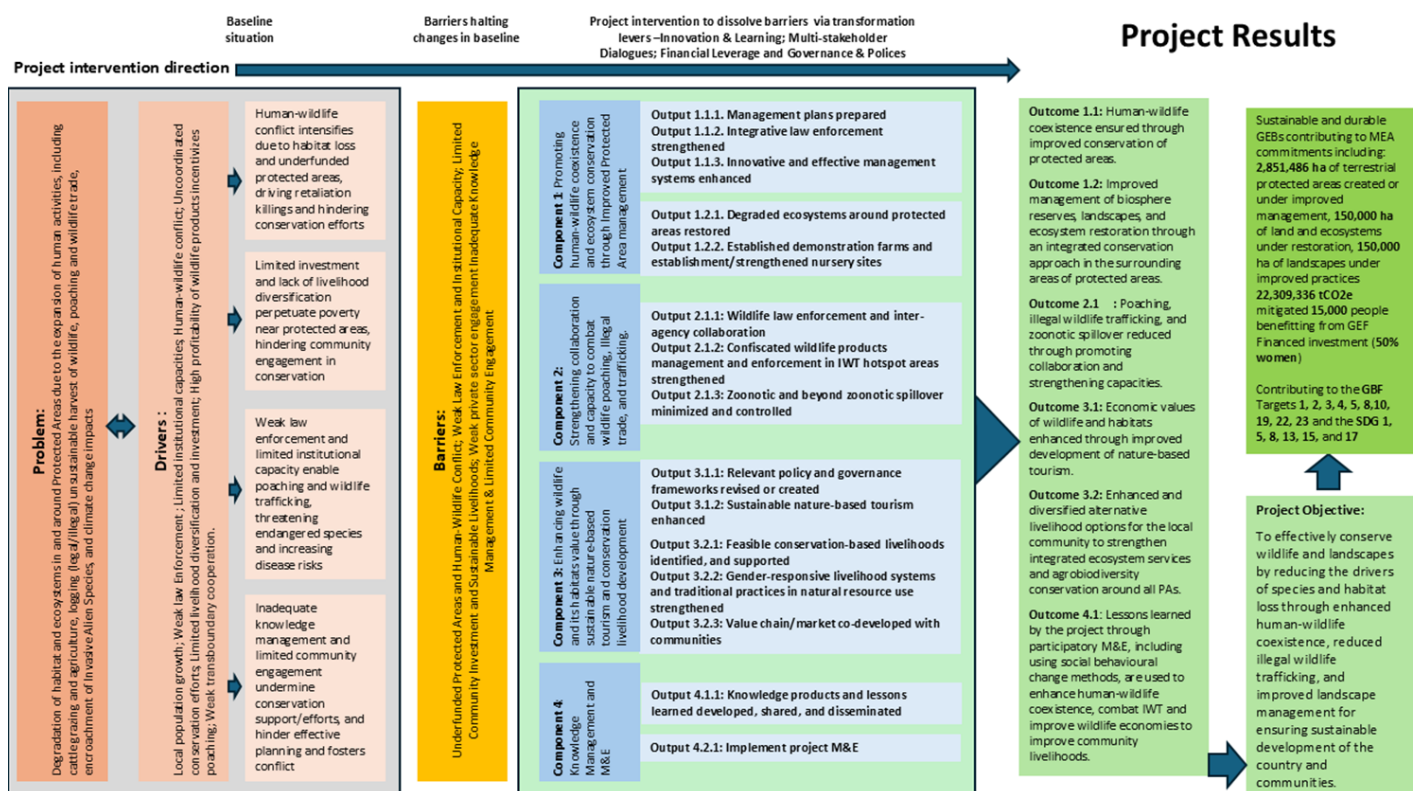
IF: Economic values of wildlife and habitats is enhanced through improved development of nature-based tourism; and

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.

Figure 1: Theory of Change Diagram



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, the 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 encroachment pressures. 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.
 - *Guraferda 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 Guraferda 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.

Project Components and component elements

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 through Improved Protected Area management

This component is designed to address the escalating human-wildlife conflict 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. For instance, Babile Elephant Sanctuary’s elephant population has declined from **10,000 in the 1970s to approximately 2,000 in 2023** due to poaching and HWC. 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, forest reserves, and community-protected 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 gazettelement 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 curb **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:

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^{[21]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 demand for wildlife 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:

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 and its habitats 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 and habitats 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 IPLCs**, 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/ethnic 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 guide books, 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.*

^[1] Most of the activities have been informed by the ICCWC indicator framework analysis report with the support of UNODC and GWP.

^[2] Most of the activities have been informed by the ICCWC indicator framework analysis report with the support of UNODC and GWP.

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
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<p>1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats</p>	<p><i>Long-term outcome:</i> Healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife</p> <p>1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored</p> <p>1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced</p> <p>1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased</p> <p>1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced</p> <p>1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed</p>	<p>Enhance human-wildlife coexistence by improving protected area conservation through management plans, strengthened law enforcement, and enhanced ecological connectivity.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>2. Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade</p>	<p><i>Long-term outcome:</i> Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade</p> <p>2.1 Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries</p> <p>2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime</p> <p>2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks</p> <p>2.4 Legal wildlife supply chains are managed and monitored to ensure sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk</p> <p>2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced</p>	<p>Reduce poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT), and zoonotic spillover by reforming wildlife laws, enhancing inter-agency collaboration, and strengthening capacities.</p> <p>Boost the effectiveness of the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), improve transnational IWT control, and ensure implementation of international wildlife treaties.</p> <p>Enhance law enforcement capacity, improve management of wildlife products and confiscated animals, and strengthen operations in IWT hotspots.</p> <p>Raise public awareness on wildlife crime and control zoonotic spillover in project sites.</p>
<p>3. Wildlife for Prosperity</p>	<p><i>Long-term outcome:</i> Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation</p> <p>3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened</p> <p>3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built</p> <p>3.3 Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved</p> <p>3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened</p> <p>3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups</p>	<p>Enhance the economic value of wildlife and habitats by developing policies for sustainable nature-based tourism (NBT), improving tourist facilities, and promoting stakeholder collaboration.</p> <p>Diversify NBT enterprises in protected areas (PAs), strengthen marketing efforts, and support alternative livelihoods to boost ecosystem services and agrobiodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Conduct socioeconomic studies to identify viable conservation livelihoods and provide grants to diversify livelihoods for women, youth, and HWC-affected communities.</p> <p>Build gender-responsive capacities and create value chain linkages (national/international) with communities.</p>
<p>4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact</p>	<p><i>Long-term outcome:</i> Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness</p> <p>4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices</p>	<p>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.</p>

	<p>4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed</p> <p>4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships</p> <p>4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results</p>	<p>It will raise awareness on ecosystem restoration, wildlife values, and sustainable resource use, while ensuring M&E supports adaptive management and stakeholder engagement</p>
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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.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project, executed under a National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) as the Implementing Partner (IP), will be governed by a Project Steering Committee (PSC). This PSC,

responsible for strategic guidance and oversight, will comprise representatives from UNDP, the Ethiopian government, co-financing partners, local communities, and civil society organizations. UNDP will assist in the execution only for international procurement.

NIM with Government as Implementing Partner

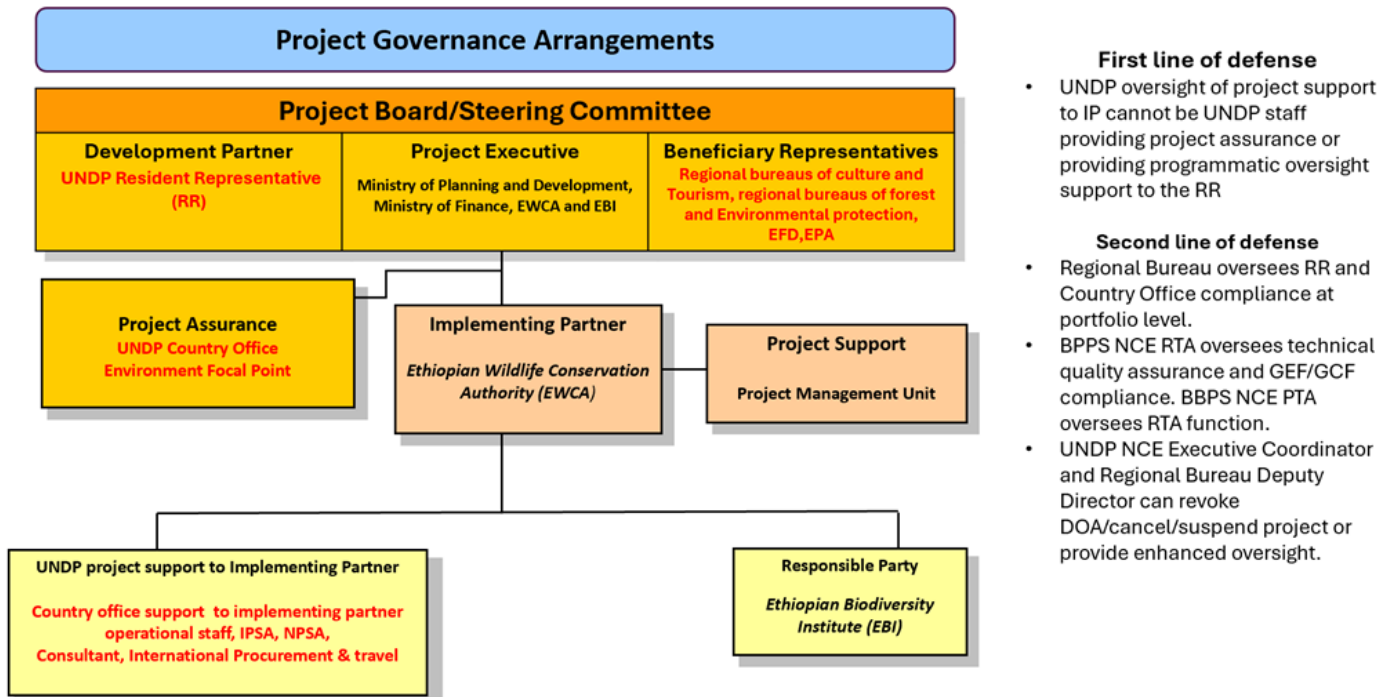


Figure 2: Project Governance arrangements

A Project Management Unit (PMU) within the EWCA, with a Project Manager and technical and administrative staff, will manage day-to-day operations. Financial management and procurement will be subject to both UNDP and GEF policies. The PMU will monitor project expenditures and prepare financial reports, while UNDP Ethiopia will provide international procurement support and other delegated procurement services. The project will be audited in line with UNDP and GEF requirements by independent auditors. The PMU will be supported by international and national consultants for specific activities; these consultants will be hired following UNDP procedures.

The Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) will be the Responsible Party (RP) for this project, executing activities under Outcome 1.2 and Outcome 3.2 in line with UNDP’s operational and financial regulations. EBI will collaborate closely with the Implementing Partner (IP) to submit periodic technical and financial reports and adhere to established risk mitigation and adaptive management processes.

The project will collaborate with other initiatives where possible to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. It will leverage a community-based approach, innovative technologies, and knowledge management for optimized resource allocation and sustainable outcomes. The project’s sustainability will be ensured through government ownership, community participation, financial sustainability strategies, and capacity building. The project’s results framework/monitoring plan will be reviewed during an inception workshop, and progress will be reported annually in the GEF PIR. Project risks (outlined in the risk register) will be monitored

quarterly. The project will be subject to an independent mid-term review/terminal evaluation, following UNDP and GEF guidelines.

The project will be subject to UNDP and GEF policies for budget revision and tolerance. Project extensions will require approval and must comply with UNDP POPP guidelines. The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules. The project's legal context will be defined by the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and UNDP. The project will be responsible for its security and for preventing misuse of funds. It will adhere to UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

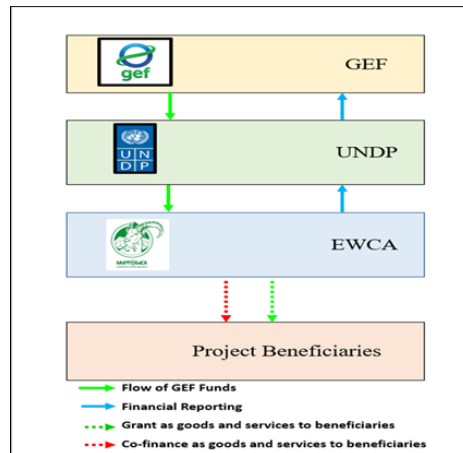


Figure 3: Flow of Funds

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

The GEF Agency will have a minimal role in execution, The project will operate under NIM with the sole execution role of providing support to international procurement due to the challenges of government doing so effectively. Otherwise, the project will be directly executed by the government implementation partners. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

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 utilizing the expertise of the coordination until housed in the World Bank as well as learning from other GWP participant nations.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2000000	2079525	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
120700	196500	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Guraferda Forest Reserve	29095	Strict Nature Reserve	25,700.00	168,000.00		
Medabo Forest Reserve		Strict Nature Reserve	95,000.00	28,500.00		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1879300	1883025	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Babile Elephant sanctuary	18439	Habitat/Species Management Area	690,000.00	698,200.00			41.40		
Chebera Churchura National Park	342517	National Park	130,600.00	141,000.00			62.60		
Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area		Protected Landscape/Seascape	6,000.00	62,000.00			37.40		
Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park	10740	National Park	109,900.00	109,900.00			49.50		
Mago National Park	2277	National Park	194,200.00	194,200.00			40.40		
Majange Forest Biosphere Reserve	29091	Strict Nature Reserve	225,500.00	151,525.00			45.50		
Menz Guassa Community		Protected area with sustainable use	7,800.00	11,000.00			39.40		

Conservation Area		of natural resources							
Omo National Park	2280	National Park	515,300.00	515,200.00			52.50		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	50000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture		10,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands		15,000.00		
Natural grass		20,000.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	150000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	150,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	12366738	7517624	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	12,366,738	7,517,624		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2026		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	7,800	7,500		
Male	7,200	7,500		
Total	15,000	15,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

CI-1: The end target for the creation of new terrestrial protected areas (CI-1.1) is 196,500 ha, which includes 168,000 ha for a new protected area to be demarcated within the Gura Ferda Forest Reserve and 28,500 ha for a new protected area within the Medabo Forest Reserve. The indicative figures for these two sites indicated in the concept note were 50,000 ha and 30,000 ha, respectively. During stakeholder consultations conducted during the PPG phase, the sizes of the proposed PAs to be demarcated within these two forest reserves were refined. The figures are likely to be further clarified during the implementation phase through stakeholder consultations and relevant surveys.

The end target for CI-1.2 (terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness) is 1,883,025 ha, which is the cumulative area of the eight (8) existing PAs the project is targeting for improved management effectiveness. The following adjustments were made from the indicative figures presented in the concept note: the size of the Majang Forest Biosphere Reserve (151,525 ha) excludes the 73,400 ha buffer zone, which is officially not part of the PA; and the size of the Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area (62,000 ha) was clarified during the baseline METT assessment.

CI-3: A total of 50,000 ha of degraded ecosystems will undergo active ecological restoration through enrichment planting with native species, natural regeneration, and erosion control measures. This revised target reflects a strategic shift toward high-impact, ecologically prioritized interventions that support both ecosystem integrity and sustainable community-based land use. The indicative 150,000-ha target included in the concept note represented the full potential of restoration opportunities across degraded landscapes. Following a refined assessment of ecological priorities, feasibility, and project alignment, the target has been adjusted to 50,000 ha, focusing on the most critically degraded areas around the project PAs. The primary driver of this restoration is Output 1.2.1, which ensures targeted interventions in degraded ecosystems surrounding protected areas. This ensures that restoration efforts are both ecologically impactful and socioeconomically beneficial for IPLCs. The breakdown of the 50,000-ha end target is as follows: Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land under restoration: 10,000 ha (Mago NP: 4,000 ha; Babile Elephant Sanctuary: 6,000 ha); Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration: 5,000 ha (Chebera Churchura NP: 4,000 ha; Mago NP: 1,000 ha); and Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration: 35,000 ha (Mago NP: 14,000 ha; Babile Elephant Sanctuary: 12,000 ha; Chebera Churchura NP: 9,000 ha).

CI-4: 150,000 ha of buffer zones surrounding the target protected areas will be under improved landscape practices to enhance biodiversity conservation, promote climate resilience, and strengthen ecological connectivity. While CI-4 and CI-3 operate in buffer zone landscapes, they measure distinct interventions and there is no geographic overlap. CI-3 covers restoration of degraded ecosystems, whereas CI-4 corresponds to broader land use and conservation improvements, including fire management, governance, and sustainable agriculture, ensuring that these landscapes remain ecologically functional.

CI-6: The end target for total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated in the AFOLU sector corresponds to carbon sequestration and emissions avoided associated with (1) avoided deforestation in the Gura Ferda (50,000 ha avoided) and Medabo (10,000 ha avoided) Forest Reserves, where new protected areas are planned to be demarcated. Within creation of these protected areas, these forest areas face ongoing deforestation threats due to agricultural expansion, development, and weak enforcement. Establishment of protected areas will provide increased protection and enforcement, coupled with cooperation from local communities, reducing these pressures and preserving critical carbon sinks and ensuring long-term sequestration benefits; and (2) restoration of degraded areas described in CI-3, including 10,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands, 5,000 ha of forest areas, and 35,000 ha of natural grass and woodlands under restoration.

CI-11: The project will benefit 15,000 people (50% of whom are women), including community members engaged in sustainable land management, restoration activities, and biodiversity conservation, as well as local land-users, PA staff, conservation officers, and those involved in community-led enforcement and resource management. Capacity-building efforts will directly contribute to this target by training PA staff, rangers, and local conservation committees in protected area management, conservation enforcement, and sustainable resource governance. Additionally, strengthened integrative law enforcement through targeted ranger training, community-based conservation brigades, and the deployment of advanced enforcement tools, will further enhance the capacity of beneficiaries involved in PA management. Additional benefits will be generated through deployment of HWC mitigation strategies, equipping local communities with skills, tools, and knowledge to prevent conflict-related losses, reducing retaliatory killings, and improving sustainable coexistence with wildlife.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk 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

		<p>indirectly affects wildlife. This risk was reviewed as part of the UNDP SESP and have followed the relevant screening via the relevant guidelines</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Environmental and Social</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

		<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Financial and Business Model</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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 do 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</p>

		<p>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.</p>
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	<p>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 do 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.</p>
Fiduciary	Low	<p>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</p>

		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	<p>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 from 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</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed interventions are strategically aligned with GEF-8 programming strategies and biodiversity conservation goals, as well as country and regional priorities. The project's focus directly supports GEF-8's objectives of fostering human-wildlife coexistence, reducing threats from illegal wildlife trade, and promoting sustainable economic alternatives for local communities. The project's alignment with Ethiopia's national development priorities as outlined above in the section **Alignment with national priorities**. The project's activities also support the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Specifically, the project contributes to six different Framework's targets (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 19).

Target 1	The project's focus on strengthening the management effectiveness of protected areas and enhancing ecological connectivity directly contributes to this target.
Target 2	The project's collaboration with various Ethiopian government ministries and agencies ensures that conservation goals are integrated into relevant policies and plans, supporting this target.
Target 3	The project's focus on sustainable land management practices and ecosystem restoration contributes to reducing pollution risks and protecting biodiversity.
Target 5	The project's efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and poaching directly support this target.
Target 10	The project's promotion of sustainable livelihoods and alternative economic activities contributes to this target.
Target 19	Lessons learned through this process will be systematically documented and shared to enhance human-wildlife coexistence, combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT), and strengthen wildlife economies that improve community livelihoods.

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.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	8,071,383.00	726,424.00	8,797,807.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	2,690,461.00	242,141.00	2,932,602.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	376,768.00	33,909.00	410,677.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	125,589.00	11,303.00	136,892.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	501,161.00	45,105.00	546,266.00

UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	167,053.00	15,035.00	182,088.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						11,932,415.00	1,073,917.00	13,006,332.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 26998

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	202,928.00	18,263.00	221,191.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	67,642.00	6,087.00	73,729.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	9,473.00	852.00	10,325.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	3,157.00	284.00	3,441.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	12,600.00	1,134.00	13,734.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	4,200.00	378.00	4,578.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	26,998.00	326,998.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,018,998.00
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	421,002.00

UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	560,000.00
Total GEF Resources					10,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Wildlife IP	GET	11,932,415.00	59675417
Total Project Cost		11,932,415.00	59,675,417.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Government	Country Government of Ethiopia (EWCA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20000000
Recipient Government	Country Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15000000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Others	KfW	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9093040
Civil Society Organization	FZS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5228498
Others	Hailemariam and Roman Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5683150
Civil Society Organization	African Wildlife Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3000000
Others	GITEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1170729
Total Co-financing				59,675,417.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

UNDP: This grant will be utilized for the Project Management Costs (PMC) over the lifetime of the project as outlined in the project document.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/8/2025	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	2/8/2025	Charles Tamou		charles.tamou@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Abas Mohammed Ali	DIRECTOR of the Economic Analysis and Policy directorate	Ministry Of Planning and Development	3/29/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

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	PA management plans; M&E reports; Management effectiveness tracking tool (METT)	1,883,025 ha - Indicator 1.1 Baseline METT:	1,883,025 ha - Indicator 1.1 METT:	2,079,525 ha - Indicator 1.1 METT:	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

<p>management (hectare)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (ha)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha)</p> <p><i>Aligned with IRRF Indicator 4.1.2</i></p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Targets 3, 4</i></p>		<p>Total area: 0 ha</p> <p>-</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 Baseline METT:</p> <p>Total area: 1,883,025 ha</p> <p>MNP (194,200 ha): 40.4%</p> <p>ONP (515,200 ha): 52.5%</p> <p>CCNP (141,000 ha): 62.6%</p> <p>MFBR (151,525 ha): 45.5%</p> <p>HANP (109,900 ha): 49.5%</p> <p>BES (698,200 ha): 41.4%</p> <p>MGCCA (11,000 ha): 39.4%</p> <p>CMCCA (62,000 ha): 37.4%</p>	<p>Total area: 0 ha</p> <p>-</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 METT:</p> <p>Total area: 1,883,025 ha</p> <p>MNP (194,200 ha): 46.5%</p> <p>ONP (515,200 ha): 60.4%</p> <p>CCNP (141,000 ha): 72.0%</p> <p>MFBR (151,525 ha): 52.3%</p> <p>HANP (109,900 ha): 56.9%</p> <p>BES (698,200 ha): 47.6%</p> <p>MGCCA (11,000 ha): 45.3%</p> <p>CMCCA (62,000 ha): 43.0%</p>	<p>Total area: 196,500 ha</p> <p>Gura Ferda PA: 168,000 ha</p> <p>Medabo PA: 28,500 ha</p> <p>-</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 METT:</p> <p>Total area: 1,883,025 ha</p> <p>MNP (194,200 ha): 55.8%</p> <p>ONP (515,200 ha): 72.5%</p> <p>CCNP (141,000 ha): 86.4%</p> <p>MFBR (151,525 ha): 62.7%</p> <p>HANP (109,900 ha): 68.3%</p> <p>BES (698,200 ha): 57.2%</p> <p>MGCCA (11,000 ha): 54.4%</p> <p>CMCCA (62,000 ha): 51.6%</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> 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.</p>
<p>Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF-8 CI 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 2</i></p>	<p>M&E reports</p>	<p>Zero areas under restoration, as project-specific interventions are yet in place</p>	<p>20,000 ha</p>	<p>50,000 ha</p>	<p>Review of M&E reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Climate vulnerability may negatively impact on expected results. Possible low buy-in from local communities.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Climate-resilient restoration approaches implemented. Local government bodies and communities support the initiatives.</p>
<p>Mandatory Indicator 3 (GF-8 CI 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 1</i></p>	<p>PA management plans, M&E reports</p>	<p>Zero landscapes under improved management, as project-specific interventions are yet in place</p>	<p>150,000 ha of landscapes outside PA's reflected in PA management plans, developed in collaboration between PA management entities, local</p>	<p>150,000 ha</p>	<p>Review of PA management plans, M&E reports</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and implementing management plans.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Effective</p>

				government bodies, and local communities			collaboration among multiple stakeholders ensures sustainable management of PA's and landscapes outside the boundaries of the PA's.
	<p>Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF-8 CI 6): Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e).</p> <p>Indicator 6.5: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (direct).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 8</i></p>	Land cover assessments; fire incident records; records; GHG emission reduction estimates.	Zero CO ₂ e mitigated, as project-specific interventions are yet in place.	Estimated end target of 7,517,624 tCO ₂ e (lifetime direct) assessed through updated consideration of assumptions	7,517,624tCO ₂ e (lifetime direct)	Review of land cover assessments; fire incident records; Updated estimates of GHG emission reductions.	<p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions: Improved management outcomes fulfilled and maintained post project. The National Carbon Registry will be operational and functional.</p>
	<p>Mandatory Indicator 5 (GEF-8 CI 11): People benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)</p> <p><i>Aligned with IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1</i></p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Targets 22, 23</i></p>	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Component 1	Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation						
Outcome 1.1: Human wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved PA management and creation of new protected areas	<p>Indicator 6. Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites.</p> <p>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.1.1 (required)</p>	Wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	<p>ONP: Elephant 400; Giraffe 10; Oryx: 10</p> <p>HANP: Beisa Oryx 270;</p>	<p>ONP: Elephant 500; Giraffe 15; Oryx: 20</p> <p>HANP: Beisa Oryx 300;</p>	<p>ONP: Elephant 600; Giraffe 20; Oryx: 30</p> <p>HANP: Beisa Oryx 350;</p>	Review of wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	<p>Risk: Persistent high demand for wildlife products.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Assumptions: Public awareness campaigns and alternative</p>

			Grévy's Zebra 270 BES: Elephant: 270 Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation	Grévy's Zebra 300 BES: Elephant: 300	Grévy's Zebra 350 BES: Elephant: 350		livelihoods shift attitudes and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.
	Indicator 7. Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences in project-supported sites. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.5.1 (required)</i>	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	<u>Risk:</u> Effectiveness of new HWC control and mitigation measures may not properly work or fail to bring effective results. <u>Assumption:</u> Adequate support of affected communities by human wildlife conflict.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p>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.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Integrative law enforcement strengthened at site level and effective protection of wildlife and habitats ensured.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Innovative and effective management systems to reduce human wildlife conflict and sustainable coexistence enhanced.</p>						
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. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.6.1 (recommended)</i>	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	<u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and implementing management plans. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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	<p>Output 1.2.1: Integrated landscape management and ecosystem restoration, focusing on buffer zones of the target protected areas.</p> <p>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.</p>						
Component 2	Strengthening collaboration and capacity to combat wildlife poaching, Illegal trade, and trafficking						

<p>Outcome 2.1: Poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking and zoonotic spillover reduced through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities</p>	<p>Indicator 9. Extent of poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)</i></p>	<p>Poaching and illegal killing reports, M&E reports, METT assessments</p>	<p>645 incidents (9 sites) Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation</p>	<p>246 incidents (9 sites)</p>	<p>70 incidents (9 sites)</p>	<p>Review of poaching and killing reports, M&E reports, METT assessments.</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Corruption and weak law enforcement. <u>Assumption:</u> Information on trafficking networks and routes will be effectively shared among relevant agencies and countries.</p>
	<p>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. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)</i></p>	<p>ICCWC IF assessment report</p>	<p>1.4 ICCWC IF score</p>	<p>2 ICCWC IF score</p>	<p>3 ICCWC IF score</p>	<p>ICCWC IF assessment reports</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Corruption and weak law enforcement. <u>Assumption:</u> Information on trafficking networks and routes will be effectively shared among relevant agencies and countries</p>
	<p>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 <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 2.2.1 (required)</i></p>	<p>Developed strategy and action plan, M&E reports</p>	<p>National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan not developed</p>	<p>National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan developed and under initial implementation</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Review of government records of ratified strategy and action plan.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies). <u>Assumptions:</u> Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>Monitoring and control system</p>	<p>Monitoring and control systems are weak and lack enforcement capacity</p>	<p>National monitoring and control system for legal wildlife trade established and formally approved, including a regulatory framework for permitting and compliance</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Review of documents developed for monitoring and control systems and M&E reports</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies). <u>Assumptions:</u> Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.</p>

	framework, including digital tracking tools, transparency mechanisms, and enforcement protocols to prevent overexploitation and illegal trade						
	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>						
Component 3	Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development						
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,	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	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

	including nature-based tourism, sustainable wildlife product enterprises, and community-led businesses. GEF-8 GWP Indicator 3.2.1 (recommended)				commitments in place		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						
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	Indicator 18: Midterm review and terminal evaluation	Project implementation reports (PIRs), MTR	Independent evaluations incorporated into project	MTR completed on time and recommendations presented to	Agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE	Review of PIRs, MTR report	Risks: MTR may be delayed due to possible delayed

and GEF M&E and SES policies realized, capturing gender-responsiveness	delivered on time and according to expected quality, and capturing gender-related findings and lessons learnt.	report, TE report	M&E plan and budget	Project Steering Committee	completed on time		start of project implementation. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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						
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)	PA management plans; M&E reports; Management effectiveness tracking tool (METT)	1,883,025 ha - Indicator 1.1 Baseline METT: Total area: 0 ha	1,883,025 ha - Indicator 1.1 METT: Total area: 0 ha	2,079,525 ha - Indicator 1.1 METT: Total area: 196,500 ha	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.	
Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (ha)		-	-	Gura Ferda PA: 168,000 ha			
Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha)		Indicator 1.2 Baseline METT: Total area: 1,883,025 ha	Indicator 1.2 METT: Total area: 1,883,025 ha	Medabo PA: 28,500 ha			
<i>Aligned with IRRF Indicator 4.1.2</i>		MNP (194,200 ha): 40.4%	MNP (194,200 ha): 46.5%	-			
<i>Aligned with GBF Targets 3, 4</i>		ONP (515,200 ha): 52.5%	ONP (515,200 ha): 60.4%	Indicator 1.2 METT:			
		CCNP (141,000 ha): 62.6%	CCNP (141,000 ha): 72.0%	Total area: 1,883,025 ha			
		MFBR (151,525 ha): 45.5%	MFBR (151,525 ha): 56.9%	MNP (194,200 ha): 55.8%			
		HANP (109,900 ha): 49.5%	HANP (109,900 ha): 56.9%	ONP (515,200 ha): 72.5%			
		BES (698,200 ha): 41.4%	BES (698,200 ha): 47.6%	CCNP (141,000 ha): 86.4%			
		MGCCA (11,000 ha): 39.4%	MGCCA (11,000 ha): 45.3%	MFBR (151,525 ha): 62.7%			
		CMCCA (62,000 ha): 37.4%	CMCCA (62,000 ha): 43.0%	HANP (109,900 ha): 68.3%			
				BES (698,200 ha): 57.2%			
				MGCCA (11,000 ha): 54.4%			

					CMCCA (62,000 ha): 51.6%		
<p>Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF-8 CI 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 2</i></p>	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	<p>Risks: Climate vulnerability may negatively impact on expected results. Possible low buy-in from local communities.</p> <p>Assumptions: Climate-resilient restoration approaches implemented. Local government bodies and communities support the initiatives.</p>	
<p>Mandatory Indicator 3 (GF-8 CI 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 1</i></p>	PA management plans, M&E reports	Zero landscapes under improved management, as project-specific interventions are yet in place	150,000 ha of landscapes outside PA's reflected in PA management plans, developed in collaboration between PA management entities, local government bodies, and local communities	150,000 ha	Review of PA management plans, M&E reports	<p>Risks: Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and implementing management plans.</p> <p>Assumptions: Effective collaboration among multiple stakeholders ensures sustainable management of PA's and landscapes outside the boundaries of the PA's.</p>	
<p>Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF-8 CI 6): Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO₂e).</p> <p>Indicator 6.5: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (direct).</p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Target 8</i></p>	Land cover assessments; fire incident records; GHG emission reduction estimates.	Zero CO ₂ e mitigated, as project-specific interventions are yet in place.	Estimated end target of 7,517,624 tCO ₂ e (lifetime direct) assessed through updated consideration of assumptions	7,517,624tCO ₂ e (lifetime direct)	Review of land cover assessments; fire incident records; Updated estimates of GHG emission reductions.	<p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions: Improved management outcomes fulfilled and maintained post project. The National Carbon Registry will be operational and functional.</p>	
<p>Mandatory Indicator 5 (GEF-8 CI 11): People benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)</p>	Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports, training attendance records, project beneficiary surveys, and stakeholder	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.	<p>Risks: Uncertainty regarding who will benefit from the GEF investment. Project beneficiaries reluctant to participate in project sponsored activities; women not actively</p>	

	<p><i>Aligned with IRRF Indicators 4.1.1, 4.2.1</i></p> <p><i>Aligned with GBF Targets 22, 23</i></p>	engagement documentation					<p>engaged in project activities due to cultural or traditional norms.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> 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.</p>
Component 1	Promoting human-wildlife coexistence and ecosystem conservation						
<p>Outcome 1.1: Human wildlife coexistence enhanced through improved PA management and creation of new protected areas</p>	<p>Indicator 6. Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites.</p> <p><i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.1.1 (required)</i></p>	Wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	<p><u>ONP:</u> Elephant 400; Giraffe 10; Oryx: 10</p> <p><u>HANP:</u> Beisa Oryx 270; Grévy's Zebra 270</p> <p><u>BES:</u> Elephant: 270</p> <p>Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation</p>	<p><u>ONP:</u> Elephant 500; Giraffe 15; Oryx: 20</p> <p><u>HANP:</u> Beisa Oryx 300; Grévy's Zebra 300</p> <p><u>BES:</u> Elephant: 300</p>	<p><u>ONP:</u> Elephant 600; Giraffe 20; Oryx: 30</p> <p><u>HANP:</u> Beisa Oryx 350; Grévy's Zebra 350</p> <p><u>BES:</u> Elephant: 350</p>	Review of wildlife survey reports, METT assessments.	<p><u>Risk:</u> Persistent high demand for wildlife products.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Public awareness campaigns and alternative livelihoods shift attitudes and reduce demand for illegal wildlife products.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7. Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences in project-supported sites.</p> <p><i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.5.1 (required)</i></p>	HWC case reports, M&E reports, METT assessments	<p>540 incidents (7 sites)</p> <p>Baseline and targets will be confirmed during the early phase of project implementation</p>	<p>207 incidents (7 sites)</p>	<p>73 incidents (7 sites)</p>	Review of HWC case reports, M&E reports, METT assessments	<p><u>Risk:</u> Effectiveness of new HWC control and mitigation measures may not properly work or fail to bring effective results.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Adequate support of affected communities by human wildlife conflict.</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Integrative law enforcement strengthened at site level and effective protection of wildlife and habitats ensured.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Innovative and effective management systems to reduce human wildlife conflict and sustainable coexistence enhanced.</p>						
<p>Outcome 1.2: Improved management of biosphere reserves, landscapes and</p>	<p>Indicator 8. New and/or improved strategies, policies, laws, or</p>	Management plans, M&E reports	Zero; current PA management plans in place do not reflect	Four (4)	Eight (8)	Management plans, M&E reports	<p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders may not be willing to collaborate on developing and</p>

ecosystem restoration through integrated conservation approach in the surrounding areas of protected areas	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. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.6.1 (recommended)</i>		landscapes outside the boundaries of the sites to reduce and mitigate human wildlife conflict				implementing management plans. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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 through promoting collaboration and strengthening capacities	Indicator 9. Extent of poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)</i>	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. <u>Assumption:</u> Information on trafficking networks and routes will be effectively shared among relevant agencies and countries.
	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. <i>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)</i>	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. <u>Assumption:</u> 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	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	Review of government records of ratified strategy and action plan.	Risks: Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies).

	Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy and Action Plan GEF-8 GWP Indicator 2.2.1 (required)				basis for coordinated enforcement actions and cross-agency collaboration.		<u>Assumptions:</u> 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	<u>Risks:</u> Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies). <u>Assumptions:</u> 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	<u>Risks:</u> Reluctance to collaborate among law enforcement partners (e.g., police, customs, government agencies). <u>Assumptions:</u> Law enforcement agencies remain committed to collaborative action.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>						
Component 3	Enhancing wildlife and its habitats value through Sustainable nature-based Tourism and conservation livelihood development						
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	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	Review of policies and records on revenue sharing, national NBT strategy.	<u>Risks:</u> Government units may be reluctant to allocate revenue towards conservation and community development. Tourism operators may lack the capacities to

	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)				at five of the project sites.		effectively offer NBT. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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	<u>Risks:</u> Partners reluctant to cooperate due to low market potential and limited capacities. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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	<u>Risks:</u> The adverse impacts of climate change, environmental hazards such as flooding, forest fire may affect livelihoods and agricultural productivity <u>Assumption:</u> 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						
Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned are used to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat	Indicator 17. Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative) and	Dissemination records, media posts, publications, conference	No knowledge management strategy exists to document or share insights,	(a) Share two (b) Share one lesson beyond the GWP platform; (c) Share three	a) Share four lessons (b) Share two lessons beyond the GWP platform;	Review dissemination records, media posts, publications,	<u>Risks:</u> Ineffective knowledge management limits dissemination. Stakeholders are

IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods	'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)	proceedings, and M&E reports on gender mainstreaming and behavior change lessons.	gender-focused lessons, or good practices.	knowledge products nationally	(c) Share six knowledge products nationally	and M&E reports.	reluctant to share information on unintended outcomes. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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, and capturing gender-related findings and lessons learnt.	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	<u>Risks:</u> MTR may be delayed due to possible delayed start of project implementation. <u>Assumptions:</u> 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						

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Consultants: - Project Development Specialist - Sustainable Value Chain Expert - Social & Environmental Safeguards Specialist	128,500.00	121,750.00	6,750.00
Local Consultants: - Leader & Ecosystems & Biodiversity Expert - Nature Based Tourism Specialist - Social & development Expert - Gender and Safeguard Specialist	76,500.00	26,678.00	49,822.00
Travel costs associated with field missions by the PPG team	50,000.00	44,870.00	5,130.00
Training workshop and conference :Stakeholder consultation meetings and Project validation workshop	44,000.00	0.00	44,000.00
Supplies: Stationary acquisition for workshops and consultation meetings	500.00		500.00
Miscellaneous Expenses: these are sundry inclusive of bank services charges.	500.00	0.00	500.00

Total	300,000.00	0.00	106,702.00
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ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mago National Park	5.5000	36.2500	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Omo National Park	6.0000	35.8333	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chebera Churchura National Park	6.9932	36.6648	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mejang Forest Biosphere reserve	7.1376	35.3378	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gura Ferda Forest Reserve	6.8325	35.3188	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Medabo Forest Reserve	7.5430	36.0591	327,835

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Babile Elephant Sanctuary	8.8103	42.4630	342,965

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hallaydehge Asebot National Park	9.2132	40.5368	331,088

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Choke Community Conservation area	10.7039	37.7955	340,673

Location Description:

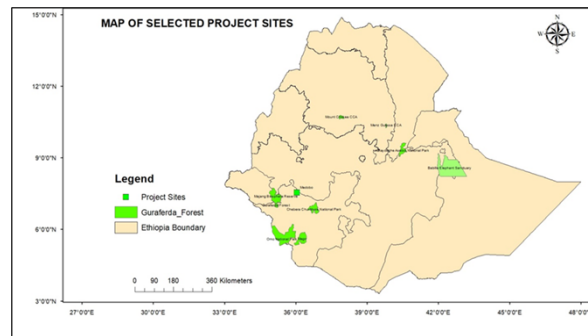
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Menz Guassa Community Conservation area	10.3532	39.8003	8,220,889

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



Brief Summary of sites:

Babile Elephant Sanctuary

The Babile Elephant Sanctuary, located in the eastern part of Ethiopia, is one of the country's critical wildlife conservation areas, primarily established to protect the endangered African elephant population. Established in 1971, the sanctuary spans the Oromia and Somali regional states of eastern Ethiopia, approximately 560 km southeast of Addis Ababa, covering about 6,982 km². The sanctuary is home for the last remaining elephant populations of Eastern Ethiopia, with current estimates ranging between 200-300 individuals. Apart from elephants, the sanctuary hosts various wildlife, including lions, leopards, greater and lesser kudu, spotted hyenas, and several bird species. As part of the *Horn of Africa Biodiversity Hotspot Area*, the sanctuary features diverse vegetation, ranging from dry woodlands to riverine forests, supporting various plant species adapted to arid conditions (EWCA, 2021).

Even if the Babile Elephant Sanctuary plays a vital role in conserving Ethiopia's unique biodiversity, it faces ongoing challenges such as poaching, expansion of agriculture, deforestation, illegal settlement, human-wildlife conflict, over grazing and also lacks the resources required to effectively conserve it. Hence, a coordinated-efforts from various stakeholders and partners is a dire need to ensure its long-term sustainability.

Chebera Churchura National Park Established in 2005 in southwestern Ethiopia, Chebera Churchura National Park (1,410 km²) harbours one-third of Ethiopia's elephant population (700-800 individuals) and one of the country's largest buffalo populations. Its diverse habitats, including montane forests and grasslands, support vital ecosystem services. In CCNP, human wildlife conflict is the major threat affecting the conservation of this protected area.

Majang Biosphere Reserve Recognized by UNESCO in 2017, the Majang Biosphere Reserve (2,249 km²) in Gambella harbors one of Ethiopia's last intact natural forests, with over 530 plant species (27 endemic) and rich faunal diversity. Encroaching settlements and large-scale agriculture pose major conservation challenges, necessitating integrated management approaches.

Guassa Menz Community Conservation Area Legally recognized in 2008, this 110 km² high-altitude Afro-Alpine ecosystem (3,200-3,700 m) is home to endemic species such as Ethiopian wolves and gelada baboons. Sustainable land use practices aim to balance conservation and community livelihoods, though land degradation and resource overuse remain concerns.

Guraferda Forest Reserve Located in Bench Sheko and Gambella, this 1,723 km² forest is a priority conservation area, home to the Sheko, Majang, and Meeint tribes, who rely on honey collection. However, agricultural expansion and unsustainable resource use threaten its ecological integrity, highlighting the need for formal protection and boundary demarcation.

Medabo Forest Reserve is part of the Kafa Biosphere Reserve (KBR), located in Ethiopia's Kafa Zone, approximately 460 km southwest of Addis Ababa. KBR, designated in 2010, spans 760,114.1 hectares and is

bordered by the Bonga National Forest Priority Area (south), the Gojeb River, and Gewata-Yeba (Boginda) National Forest Priority Area (north). It is administered by Kafa Zone Administration and multiple woreda administrations (UNESCO, 2010).

KBR hosts 244 vascular plant species, including 110 endemic to Ethiopia. Its vegetation consists of Afromontane forests, bamboo forests, cloud forests, floodplains, and riverine wetlands, with diverse plant life such as *Coffea arabica*, *Phoenix reclinata*, and *Dracaena afromontana*. Notable endemic species include *Aframomum corrorima*, *Bothriocline schimperi*, *Millettia ferruginea*, and *Vepris daniellii* (EBI,2019).

Medabo Forest Reserve has been protected for centuries through traditional conservation practices. However, challenges such as lack of coordination and capacity limitations hinder efforts to establish it as a national park or community conservation area, despite its potential for eco-tourism and biodiversity conservation.

Omo National Park Established in 1966 and spanning 5,152 km², Omo National Park features savannah, wetlands, and riverine forests, supporting elephants, lions, giraffes, and numerous antelope species. It is also culturally significant, with indigenous communities like the Mursi and Nyangatom residing nearby.

Mago National Park Founded in 1978 (1,942 km²), Mago National Park is known for its rich wildlife, including elephants, buffalo, giraffes, and 237 bird species. However, habitat loss, poaching, and limited resources hinder conservation efforts.

Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park Upgraded from a wildlife reserve in 2013, this 1,099.7 km² park in Afar and Oromia hosts large ungulates, including the Beisa oryx and Grevy's zebra. Despite its ecological importance, threats such as illegal grazing and limited law enforcement require strengthened protection measures.

Choke Mountains Community Conservation Area (CMCCA): Established in 2018 with a core area of about 1243 km², Choke Mountain is the water tower of the upper Blue Nile River Basin (Abay) highland portions of Ethiopia, in the Amhara regional state northwest part of Ethiopia and is the source of more than 23 rivers and 273 small springs. The challenges of CMCCA include ecosystem degradation and limited capacity to enhance nature-based solution for communities which calls for a coordinated action for its sustainable conservation.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

PIMS6740_Revised ESMF_April2025

Annex 5 PIMS 6740 SESP FINAL 070225

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

ANNEX G: Budget Table

Detailed Description	Component (USDeq)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC		
Contractual services-Company								
A company will be contracted to conduct need assessments and design tourist infrastructure and facilities in 10 project sites (estimated cost @ \$50,000)	-		50,000				50,000	EWCA
Company contracted to develop infrastructure and facilities such as camping sites, visitor information center, washroom and kitchen, signposts, etc for seven project sites estimated \$71,688 per site (7 x 71,688) = \$501,816.	-		501,816				501,816	EWCA
Contractual services for: i) designing, producing, and distributing promotional materials (guidebooks, brochures, banners, and online ads) = \$150,000, ii) media outreach, including radio, TV, and digital media campaigns = \$120,000 iii) social media advertising, content creation, and influencer partnerships to enhance online visibility = \$50,000, iv) implementation of awareness and outreach campaigns to re-enforce sustainable practices = \$66,500	-		386,500				386,500	EWCA
Contractual services for developing a user-friendly website to promote NBT and PAs, including SEO optimization and regular updates = \$61,415,	-		61,415				61,415	EWCA
Contractual services for organizing national and local events, trade fairs, and stakeholder workshops to promote PAs and NBT = \$80,000.	-		80,000				80,000	EWCA
Company fees for developing market-ready business models and branding (3 months x \$16,417/month) = \$49,251	-		49,251				49,251	EWCA
Contract for creating knowledge products, including manuals, audiovisual materials, and other documentation tools = \$90,000	-		90,000				90,000	EWCA
Contractual services to establish exhibition and shopping centers for agro-biodiversity products produced by local communities in 10 sites @\$11,000/site = \$110,000	-		110,000				110,000	EWCA
Contracting with 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	58,000		-				58,000	EWCA
Contracting with a company to build necessary infrastructure and facilities for nurseries such as storerooms in the five project sites (lumpsum = \$45,269)	45,269		-				45,269	EWCA
Contracting with company 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 subtotal=\$84,000	-	84,000	-				84,000	EWCA
Contracting with media production company to design and implement multimedia campaigns to improve public awareness of 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 subtotal = \$105,627	-	105,627	-				105,627	EWCA
Contracting a company 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	-	46,000	-				46,000	EWCA
Contracting a company/companies for i) electronic platform establishment for knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from the project (lumpsum for a company = \$20,000),	-		-	20,000			20,000	EWCA
Production 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	-		-	64,000			64,000	EWCA
A company for developing general management plans in 8 project sites = \$163,931.	163,931		-				163,931	EWCA
A company to supply clean water to 3 remote ranger posts (wells or purification) @ \$20,000/site = \$60,000	60,000		-				60,000	EWCA
A company to improve access with tracks, trails, and bridges at 3 sites @ \$39,422/site = \$118,266	118,266		-				118,266	EWCA
A company installing communication and internet systems (lump sum) = \$37,140	37,140		-				37,140	EWCA
A company to implement HWC mitigation by installing 30 km of barriers/fences in 2 sites @ \$1,697/km = \$50,910	50,910		-				50,910	EWCA

A company for study and conservation support: i) Field survey logistics and mapping: \$20,000 ii) GIS analysis and elephant habitat mapping: \$15,691 iii) Stakeholder engagement and workshop facilitation: \$12,000	47,691		-			47,691	EWCA
Payment for contractual service for company who will put fire break structures in at least two protected areas (estimate cost=\$33,226)	33,226		-			33,226	EWCA
Costs to hire an IT company who design stakeholder communication system (lumpsum = \$96,791).	96,791		-			96,791	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual							
Salary of full-time project manager @4500/month = 7years total = \$378,000.	-		-			378,000	UNDP
The payment for project technical coordinator for EBI (IP) 7 yrs \$328,498	328,498		-			328,498	UNDP
Payment for nature-based tourism specialist @\$31430/annum for 2 years (31430 x 2)= \$62,860.	-		62,860			62,860	EWCA
Payment for project technical Officer for EWCA @ \$2000/month for 7yrs (1 x 2000 x 12 x 7)= \$168,000.	168,000		-			168,000	EWCA
Finance officer EWCA @\$500/month = total 7 years \$42,000	-		-			42,000	EWCA
M&E officer- EWCA @450/month = total 7 years \$37,800	-		-		37,800	37,800	EWCA
Cashier accountant at EBI @450/month = total 7 years \$ 37,800	-		-			37,800	EWCA
Cashier accountant at EWCA 450/month = total 7 years = \$37,800	-		-			37,800	EWCA
Office Support Staff - EWCA @346.55/month = total seven year \$29,110.00	-		-			29,110	EWCA
Equipment							
Key equipment for wildlife management and outreach, including canine transport crates and kennel gear – \$10,000.	-	10,000	-			10,000	EWCA
Storage facilities for wildlife products – \$122,905	-	122,905	-			122,905	EWCA
Office furniture for: I. Database management center – \$20,000	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
Training and media rooms – \$20,000	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
Coordination teams (“One Health” platform) – \$20,000	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
Equipment for wildlife rescue center (e.g., cages, feeding stations, medical supplies) – \$23,386	-	23,386	-			23,386	EWCA
Multimedia projectors and accessories – \$10,000	-	10,000	-			10,000	EWCA
Storage and display equipment for campaign materials – \$19,000	-	19,000	-			19,000	EWCA
Cold storage units and equipment for disease-control supplies – \$15,000	-	15,000	-			15,000	EWCA
Portable shelters and tables for outreach events – \$12,000	-	12,000	-			12,000	EWCA
Solar power setup for 7 sites, including panels, inverters, batteries, and accessories @ \$21,436/site = \$150,052.	150,052		-			150,052	EWCA
Procurement of Materials and Equipment for Restoration and Nursery Activities Hand tools for farmers and pastoralists (e.g., shovels, hoes, rakes, wheelbarrows) – \$117,130	117,130		-			117,130	EWCA
Five water pumps for nursery sites @ \$3,000 each – \$15,000	15,000		-			15,000	EWCA
Fence materials for area enclosures (5 km/site x 5 sites) @ \$2,000 per km – \$50,000	50,000		-			50,000	EWCA
Ten water tankers for degraded land restoration activities @ \$3,000 each – \$30,000	30,000		-			30,000	EWCA
Ten motorbikes for community officers and field-based experts @ \$2,000 each – \$20,000	20,000		-			20,000	EWCA
Five water tankers for nursery sites @ \$1,000 each – \$5,000	5,000		-			5,000	EWCA
For 400 protected area rangers procure:•Ranger uniforms once every year for 7 years @ 70/piece = 7*400*70 = \$196,000	196,000		-			196,000	EWCA
Procure ranger boots once every year for 7 years @60/piece = 400*7*60 = \$168,000	168,000		-			168,000	EWCA
Procure 400 tents @\$80 = 400*80 = \$32,000	32,000		-			32,000	EWCA
Procure 400 sleeping bags @60 = 400*60 = \$24,000	24,000		-			24,000	EWCA
Mattresses, first aid kits, water bottles, etc. (lumpsum = 28,440).	28,440		-			28,440	EWCA
Procure tents, sleeping bags, campsite materials and facilities (lumpsum= \$58,616).	-		58,616			58,616	EWCA
Procurement of field materials including I) cooking stoves @\$20,000	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
ii) boots @\$30,000	-	30,000	-			30,000	EWCA
iii) backpacks @\$20,000	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
wildlife laboratory materials @25,000	-	25,000	-			25,000	EWCA

a) Communication costs for airtime and internet fees for seven years (~\$37,087).	37,087		-			37,087	EWCA
b) Procurement of communication devices including i) 26 tablets, @\$1,000 each (26 x 1000)= 26,000,	26,000		-			26,000	EWCA
ii) 10 TV screens for community education programs @\$1,500 each (10 x 1500)= \$15,000,	15,000		-			15,000	EWCA
iii) 13 loudspeakers and portable PA systems for community outreach @600 each (13 x 600)= \$7,800,	7,800		-			7,800	EWCA
iv) environmental sensors (camera traps and acoustic sensor devices): (lumpsum = \$20,000),	20,000		-			20,000	EWCA
v) procurement of two satellite phones for two sites \$1200/phone (2 x 2 x 1200) = 4,800).	4,800		-			4,800	EWCA
c) Procure 12 LCD projectors @500 each (12 x 500) = \$6,000	6,000		-			6,000	EWCA
d) Supply of internet access for at least 6 project sites @\$9,706 per site (6 x 9706)= \$58,236	58,236		-			58,236	EWCA
e) Procurement of 10 binoculars @150 (10 x 150)= \$1,500	1,500		-			1,500	EWCA
i) procure projectors (\$5,000)	-	5,000	-			5,000	EWCA
ii) video conferencing systems (\$18,869)	-	18,869	-			18,869	EWCA
iii) high resolution digital cameras with lenses (\$12,000)	-	12,000	-			12,000	EWCA
iv) sound systems (\$20,000)	-	20,000	-			20,000	EWCA
v) TV screens (\$15,000)	-	15,000	-			15,000	EWCA
vi) CCTV cameras (\$17,000)	-	17,000	-			17,000	EWCA
vii) walkie talkie radios (\$25,000)	-	25,000	-			25,000	EWCA
viii) satellite phones (\$18,000)	-	18,000	-			18,000	EWCA
ix) mobile phone (22,000)	-	22,000	-			22,000	EWCA
Annual communication, printing, and publication costs Total Cost = \$8,499	-	-	-		8,499	8,499	UNDP
Nature-based tourism support in 5 sites to install Sound systems @ \$4,400/site = \$22,000	-		22,000			22,000	EWCA
Nature-based tourism support in 5 sites to install Display systems @ \$4,672/site = \$23,360	-		23,360			23,360	EWCA
Procurement of audio-visual equipment includes 5 DSLR cameras @ \$1,005 (5 x 1005)= 5025	5,025		-			5,025	EWCA
i) 2 laptops or desktop computers for each site estimated cost @ \$ 2,047.37 (2 x 5 x 2,047.37) = \$ 20,473.70							
ii) 10 laptops for PA @ 2,047.37 each (10 x 2,047.37)= \$20,473.70	77,800	50,000	31,500			159,300	EWCA
iii) 18 laptop computers @ 2,047.37 each (18 x 2,047.37) = \$36,852.66							
iv) 25 Laptops @ 2,000 each (25 x 2,000)= \$50,000							
v) 15 laptops @ \$2,100/laptop (15 x 2,100)= \$31,500,							
5 LCD @500 each (5 x 500)= \$2,500,	2,500		-			2,500	EWCA
Five video cameras @1180 each (5 x 1180) = \$5,900,	5,900		-			5,900	EWCA
Six solar powered charging stations @8,333 each (6 x 8333)= \$49,998.	49,998		-			49,998	EWCA
Five portable generators @\$1,000 each (5 x 1000)= \$5,000),	5,000		-			5,000	EWCA
10 amplifiers @ \$300 each (10 x 300)= \$3,000,	3,000		-			3,000	EWCA
Installing VISAT internet access systems for remote areas of the five landscape sites estimated @\$5,000 for each (5 x 5000)= \$25,000.	25,000		-			25,000	EWCA
15 Tablets @1500 each (15 x 1500) = \$22,500	-	22,500	-			22,500	EWCA
3 Forensic lab computers @15,000 each (3 x 15000)= \$45,000	-	45,000	-			45,000	EWCA
4 drones for PA for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement at 4 sites @ \$6,000 each = \$24,000	24,000	56,000	-			80,000	EWCA
8 Drones @7,000 each (8 x 7000)= \$56,000							
*20 Internet modems @50 each (20 x 50)= \$1000	-	1,000	-			1,000	EWCA
*ii) Conflict data storage and management systems: \$25,000, 25 Data storage devices @500 each (25 x 500)= \$12,500	25,000	12,500	-			37,500	EWCA
*Workstations and accessories for field staff and analysts 20 units @ \$2,000/unit (20 x 2000)= \$40,000, 4 workstations @ 5250 each (4 x 5250) = \$21,000	40,000	21,000	-			61,000	EWCA
iii) 50 GPS apparatus for PA @100 (50 x 100)= \$5,000	5,000		-			5,000	EWCA
iii) GIS tools and software for mapping conflict zones: \$22,041	22,041		-			22,041	EWCA
iv) Mobile applications for real-time conflict reporting: \$10,000	10,000		-			10,000	EWCA
v) 435 two-way walkie talkie radios (each @\$232 (435 x 232) = \$100,920	100,920		-			100,920	EWCA
vi) Thermal imaging cameras to be deployed for ecological monitoring and human wildlife conflict (lumpsum @\$18,624).	18,624		-			18,624	EWCA
ii) 14 Desktop computers @\$1,000 (14 x 1000)= \$14,000,	-		14,000			14,000	EWCA
i) 23 multi-tasking printers @1252 each (23 x 1252) = \$28,796							
ii) IT equipment for PA including desktop computers(4*2100), multi-function printers (4*1252), wireless internet access(6096)-lumpsum = \$19,504,	51,300		12,600			63,900	EWCA
iii) 5 printers @600 each (5 x 600) = \$3,000,							
iv) 14 Printers/Scanners @900 (14 x 900)= \$12,600,							
iv) 7 Digital cameras@ \$2,000 (7 x 2000)= \$14,000	-		14,000			14,000	EWCA

v) 40 Binoculars @\$300 (40 x 300)= \$12,000	-		12,000				12,000	EWCA
vi) 7 Storage Disks @\$238/disk = \$1,666	-		1,666				1,666	
Grants								
Support to 27 women-led enterprises promoting conservation-friendly livelihoods (e.g., eco-crafts, agro-processing, dairy, fattening, vegetables) @ \$13,840.5 each = \$373,693	-		373,693				373,693	EWCA
Grants for 27 youth-led innovative and environmentally sustainable businesses (e.g., beekeeping, dairy, cash crops, waste-to-value) @ \$13,840.5 each = \$373,693	-		373,693				373,693	EWCA
Funding for 27 community enterprises in HWC-affected areas to establish alternative livelihoods that reduce wildlife dependence and conflict @ \$15,556 each = \$420,000	-		420,000				420,000	EWCA
Grant/innovation prizes for companies for nature-based tourism enterprises start-up funding for 7 project sites (\$130,742 in total).	-		130,742				130,742	EWCA
International Consultants								
International consultants in value chain development and international market linkages for agro-biodiversity products. 200 working days x \$500/day = \$100,000.	-		100,000				100,000	UNDP
An international consultant (wildlife ecologist) to conduct study on elephant ecology and population modeling in Chebera Churchura, Omo, Mago National Parks and Babile Elephant sanctuary @\$24,000.	24,000		-				24,000	UNDP
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.	24,000		-				24,000	UNDP
International consultant to conduct project MTR @USD 30,000	-		-		30,000		30,000	UNDP
International consultant to conduct project Terminal Evaluations @USD 50,000 for independent lead consultant	-		-		50,000		50,000	UNDP
International consultant for forensic capacity, advanced technology integration, and canine unit functionality training (110 working days @500/day (110 x 500)= \$55,000.	-	55,000	-				55,000	UNDP
Local Consultants								
a) Individual national consultant to provide specialized support for community engagement and wildlife crime prevention strategies: \$10,408.	-	10,408	-				10,408	EWCA
b) Consultant for development of public awareness strategies and campaign content: \$25,000	-	25,000	-				25,000	EWCA
c) Consultant for Media scriptwriting and editing for TV and radio: \$36,179	-	36,179	-				36,179	EWCA
a) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @\$13,983	-		13,983				13,983	EWCA
b) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @\$12,000	-		12,000				12,000	EWCA
c) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Babile and Hallaydeghe@\$12,000	-		12,000				12,000	EWCA
d) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains@\$12,000.	-		12,000				12,000	EWCA
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	-		16,425				16,425	EWCA
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	-		16,425				16,425	EWCA
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	-		16,425				16,425	EWCA
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.	-		16,425				16,425	EWCA
i) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Omo National Park @\$20,000,	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
j) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Mago National Park @\$20,000	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
k) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Chebera Churchura National Park @\$20,000	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
l) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Babile Elephant Sanctuary @\$20,000	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
m) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park @\$20,000.	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
n) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @\$15,000.	-		15,000				15,000	EWCA

o) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @\$15,000.	-	15,000				15,000	EWCA
p) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains @\$15,000.	-	15,000				15,000	EWCA
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	-	15,000				15,000	EWCA
a) National consultant who will develop legal frameworks, strategy and standard guidelines estimated cost @\$2143.3/week x 20 weeks = \$42,866.	-	42,866				42,866	EWCA
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 x \$ 2000/week = \$36,000.	-	36,000				36,000	EWCA
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 x \$2250/week = \$27,000.	-	27,000				27,000	EWCA
e) A consultant 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.	-	55,000				55,000	EWCA
f) 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 x \$300/day = \$33,000 and to facilitate the disbursement of startup funds: 12 weeks x \$2500/week = \$30,000. Total : 63,000	-	63,000				63,000	EWCA
g) A consultant to facilitate the formation of local community cooperatives, provide training, and ensure cooperatives are ready to engage in NBT activities: : 12 weeks x \$2500 = \$30,000.	-	30,000				30,000	EWCA
h) A consultant to support NBT enterprises to start operations to provide technical support, mentorship, and market linkage facilitation to ensure NBT enterprises successfully begin operations: 12 weeks x \$2250/week = \$27,000.	-	27,000				27,000	EWCA
a) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Mago National Parks @ \$18,800.	18,800	-				18,800	EWCA
b) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Oromia Regional State side) @ \$18,800.	18,800	-				18,800	EWCA
c) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Somali Regional State side) @ \$18,800.	18,800	-				18,800	EWCA
d) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around the Chebera Churchura National Park @ \$18,800	18,800	-				18,800	EWCA
a) 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	22,060	-				22,060	EWCA
b) 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	22,060	-				22,060	EWCA
c) 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	22,060	-				22,060	EWCA
d) Local consultant Sociologist 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	22,060	-				22,060	EWCA
e) Local consultant specialists in GIS 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	22,060	-				22,060	EWCA
a) National consultants Specialist in Wildlife management to contribute to design and prepare community bylaws on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and	26,007	-				26,007	EWCA

preparing the implementation strategies for each bylaw: lumpsum @\$26,007								
b) 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	26,007		-				26,007	EWCA
c) 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	26,007		-				26,007	EWCA
a) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in Mago and Chebera Churchura National Parks @\$10,000.	10,000		-				10,000	EWCA
b) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from both Oromia and Somali Regional States side) @\$18,660	18,660		-				18,660	EWCA
a) National consultant cost to undertake the project MTR @\$15,000.	-		-		15,000		15,000	UNDP
b) National consultant to undertake the project terminal evaluation @\$18,648.	-		-		18,648		18,648	UNDP
a) A national consultant who provides training for PA staff on the use and application of drones and camera traps in 3 rounds estimated @\$10,000 per round = \$30,000.	30,000		-				30,000	EWCA
b) A national consultant who provides training for PA staff on the use and application of SMART and Earth Ranger monitoring systems in 3 rounds estimated @\$10,000 per round: 10,000*3= \$30,000	30,000		-				30,000	EWCA
a) A national consultant who conducts need assessment for 4 project sites (Majang Biosphere Reserve, Gura Ferda Forest Reserve, Medabo Forest Reserve and Chebera Churchura National Park) estimated @ \$16,000.	16,000		-				16,000	EWCA
b) A national consultant who conducts need assessment for project sites (Omo, Mago, Hallidie Asebot National Parks and Babile Elephant Sanctuary) estimated @ \$16,000.	16,000		-				16,000	EWCA
a) A national consultant to conduct human-wildlife conflict assessment for 8 project sites @\$18,000	18,000		-				18,000	EWCA
b) A national consultant to design management systems for human wildlife conflict @\$15,000	15,000		-				15,000	EWCA
c) A national consultant to develop training materials for mitigating human-wildlife conflict @\$12,996.	12,996		-				12,996	EWCA
a) A national consultant to conduct Socio-economic study @ \$20,274	20,274		-				20,274	EWCA
b) A national consultant to conduct ecological study @ \$20,274.	20,274		-				20,274	EWCA
a) A national consultant to develop fire management strategy for 10 sites @\$22,000.	22,000		-				22,000	EWCA
b) A national consultant for developing invasive species strategies for 10 sites @\$22,825	22,825		-				22,825	EWCA
Other Operating Costs								
i) Printing and publication of knowledge products (e.g., manuals, reports, toolkits) @ \$15,000	15,000		-				15,000	EWCA
ii) Promotional materials (e.g., banners, flyers, branded stationery) @ \$10,000	10,000		-				10,000	EWCA
iii) Distribution and dissemination of materials to stakeholders and communities @ \$5,912	5,912		-				5,912	EWCA
Production of audio-visual and print materials for outreach, including brochures, posters, and knowledge product editing. Total cost:\$3,165	-		3,165				3,165	EWCA
Audit service @\$5,000/annum = 7 years total = \$35,000.	-		-			35,000	35,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings								
15 workshops: landscape planning (\$30,000), community bylaws (\$30,000), and biodiversity/land degradation strategies (\$67,515) Total cost:\$127,515	127,515		-				127,515	EWCA
Training for 700 community members (5 rounds over 7 years) on landscape management, bylaws, and biodiversity practices — lump sum: \$134,502	134,502		-				134,502	EWCA
Small working group meetings for producing the legal documents, strategy and guidelines until approval (lumpsum = \$19,736).	-		19,736				19,736	EWCA
Workshops for stakeholders on legal framework formulation (4 workshops @10,000/workshop =\$40,000).	-		40,000				40,000	EWCA
Community Training on NBT Enterprises: 5 sessions × \$4,000/session = \$20,000,	-		20,000				20,000	EWCA
Workshops for Private Sector and Public Stakeholders: 4 workshops × \$8,000/workshop = \$32,000,	-		32,000				32,000	EWCA
Workshops for NBT enterprise establishment :7 workshops @5,000 each = \$35,000	-		35,000				35,000	EWCA

Women-Led Business Training and Capacity Building: 5 rounds × \$4,600/round = \$23,000,	-		23,000				23,000	EWCA
Training costs for 700 rangers in year 1 – year 5 (cost estimate = \$114,196).	114,196		-				114,196	EWCA
Quarterly meetings of law enforcement taskforces @\$785 per site per quarter for 7 years (637.439 × 10 × 7 × 4) = \$178,482.	178,482		-				178,482	EWCA
Demarcation and establishment of two protected areas; 4 workshops @ 25,000/workshop (4 × 25,000) = \$100,000.	100,000		-				100,000	EWCA
Workshop for ecological corridor study for 10 sites @about \$5,000 per site (10 × 5000)= \$50,000.	50,000		-				50,000	EWCA
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),	73,102		-				73,102	EWCA
Training of local communities and field teams on human wildlife conflict 4 sessions @ \$5,500/session (4 × 5,500): \$22,000,	22,000		-				22,000	EWCA
Workshops for local authorities and stakeholders on human wildlife conflict issues 3 workshops @ \$3,851/workshop (3 × 3851)= \$11,553	11,553		-				11,553	EWCA
HWC workshops for local authorities/stakeholders: cost estimated \$22,004/annum. Seven years (7 × 22004) = \$154,028.	154,028		-				154,028	EWCA
Training on sustainable business practices: 3 sessions × \$3,000/session = \$9,000.	-		9,000				9,000	EWCA
Training for local communities: 3 sessions × \$2845/session = \$8535.	-		8,535				8,535	EWCA
Training on gender-responsive business management: 10 round training over 7 years × \$3,500/round = \$35,000	-		35,000				35,000	EWCA
Workshops for stakeholders and local communities: 4 workshops × \$6,000/workshop = \$24,000.	-		24,000				24,000	EWCA
Conferences for dissemination of findings: 2 conferences × \$1,500/conference = \$3,000.	-		3,000				3,000	EWCA
Grant management capacity-building workshops: 7 workshops × \$4286/workshop = \$30,000.	-		30,000				30,000	EWCA
Workshops for system development and institutional strengthening on livelihood interventions: 6 workshops × \$4,000/workshop = \$24,000	-		24,000				24,000	EWCA
Stakeholder conferences on business plan development: 2 conferences × \$2,201/conference = \$4,403	-		4,403				4,403	EWCA
Workshops for stakeholders: 4 workshops × \$6,000/workshop = \$24,000,	-		24,000				24,000	EWCA
Workshops to engage key stakeholders to share findings, discuss agrobiodiversity products, and inform next steps: 2 workshops × \$1,500/workshop = \$3,000	-		3,000				3,000	EWCA
Community training on wildlife crime and local initiatives: 4 workshops over 4 years @ \$18,973 = \$75,892	-	75,892	-				75,892	EWCA
Police involvement workshops: 2 sessions for 30 participants @ \$10,000 = \$20,000	-	20,000	-				20,000	EWCA
Anti-poaching and surveillance training: 15 rounds over 5 years @ \$13,700 = \$205,500	-	205,500	-				205,500	EWCA
Inter-agency IWT hotspot workshops: 4 sessions @ \$11,000 = \$44,000	-	44,000	-				44,000	EWCA
National stakeholder workshops on wildlife law and policy: 6 workshops @ \$25,000 = \$150,000	-	150,000	-				150,000	EWCA
Knowledge exchange conferences: 8 events @ \$7,000 = \$56,000	-	56,000	-				56,000	EWCA
Inception workshop = \$6,000	-		-		6,000		6,000	UNDP
Organize annual project board meetings @2000/year = 7 years total \$14,000.	-		-		14,000		14,000	UNDP
Travel								
International travel for treaty and convention meetings: 6 trips @ \$8,500 per trip (6 × 8500)= \$51,000	-	51,000	-				51,000	UNDP
Three international travels for meetings and workshops on IWT issues @8745/travel (3 × 8744.7) = \$26,234	-	26,234	-				26,234	UNDP
a) Travel cost international consultant = \$10,000	10,000		-				10,000	UNDP
i) Travel for management plan development in 8 sites: 18 trips by EWCA and consultants @ \$3,746/trip = \$67,428.	67,428		-				67,428	EWCA
ii) Travel costs for local staff and community reps for site-level management planning, including fuel (\$20,000), transport (\$14,900), and DSA/related expenses (\$35,000) from Y1– Y7: Total cost : \$69,900.	69,900		-				69,900	EWCA
iii)Travel for demarcation teams from various institutions and communities: \$24,054/site × 2 = \$48,108; law enforcement travel for PA staff and communities: \$5,000/year × 6 = \$30,000.Total cost: \$78,108	78,108		-				78,108	EWCA
iv) Travel for 3 experts supporting management plan implementation at 10 sites over 7 years: \$52,080.	52,080		-				52,080	EWCA
v) Travel for field assessments, stakeholder engagement, and conflict monitoring in HWC hotspots (lump sum): \$47,361.	47,361		-				47,361	EWCA

Consultants travel to project sites 12 trips@ \$5,500/trip = \$66,000	-		66,000						66,000	EWCA
EWCA staff technical support travel 14 trips @\$4,700/trip = \$65,800	-		65,800						65,800	EWCA
Travel for participating on workshops and trainings 13 trips @\$4098/trip = \$53,274	-		53,274						53,274	EWCA
Field Visits for Consultants for Outcome 3.1 : 35 trips x \$800/trip (including fuel, driver costs, and per diems) = \$28,000	-		28,000						28,000	EWCA
Travel for stakeholder Engagement for Outcome 3.1 : 25 trips x \$800/trip = \$20,000.	-		20,000						20,000	EWCA
Travel cost for EWCA and site level staff for Outcome 3.1: 16 trips over 7 years @ \$1291/trip (16 x 1291)= \$20,656.	-		20,656						20,656	EWCA
International travel to participate GWP knowledge exchange annual conferences @\$6,571/year for 7 years total (6,571 x 7)= \$45,997	-		-		45,997				45,997	EWCA
International travel to participate in the GWP experience sharing visits in different countries @ \$49,003.	-		-		49,003				49,003	EWCA
Travel costs for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: travel cost= \$64,500	64,500		-						64,500	EWCA
Airfare fees for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: Airfare = \$28,200	28,200		-						28,200	EWCA
DSA for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: DSA payments: \$98,436	98,436		-						98,436	EWCA
Travel for project staff and stakeholders for project M&E including safeguards and gender action plan implementation for 7 years: @ \$3,600/year; (7 x 3,600) = \$25,200	-		-			25,200			25,200	EWCA
Trips organized for supervision and learning missions (years 2 – 6) @ 3600\$ per annum (6 x 3,600), year 7: \$4000 = \$22,000.	-		-			22,000			22,000	EWCA
i) airfare for domestic flight (7 years total = \$42,003)	-		42,003						42,003	EWCA
ii) DSA payments 9 trips per year @\$2,000/trip for 7 years (9 x 2000 x 7)= \$126,000	-		126,000						126,000	EWCA
iii) Travel costs for 9 trips per year @\$1619/trip for 7 years (9 x 1619) = \$101,997	-		101,997						101,997	EWCA
iv) travel cost for cross border collaborations regarding illegal wildlife trafficking \$9,000/annum = total 7 years \$63,000	-		63,000						63,000	EWCA
Travel for international consultants for mid-term and terminal evaluation (airfare and DSA) = \$20,000.	-		-			20,000			20,000	EWCA
Project Total			4,766,728	2,052,000	4,127,830	179,000	238,648	568,209	11,932,415	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
Contractual services-Company	•A company will be contracted to conduct need assessments and design tourist infrastructure and facilities in 10 project sites (estimated cost @ \$50,000)	-		50,000		50,000			50,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Company contracted to develop infrastructure and facilities such as camping sites, visitor information center, washroom and kitchen, sign posts, etc for seven project sites estimated \$71,688 per site (7 x 71,688) = \$501,816.	-		501,816		501,816			501,816	EWCA
Contractual	i) Contractual services for designing,	-		150,000		150,000			150,000	EWCA

services-Company	producing, and distributing promotional materials (guidebooks, brochures, banners, and online ads) = \$150,000,									
Contractual services-Company	ii) Contractual services for developing a user-friendly website to promote NBT and PAs, including SEO optimization and regular updates = \$61,415,	-		61,415		61,415			61,415	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	iii) Contractual services for media outreach, including radio, TV, and digital media campaigns = \$120,000	-		120,000		120,000			120,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	iv) Contractual services for social media advertising, content creation, and influencer partnerships to enhance online visibility = \$50,000,	-		50,000		50,000			50,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	v) Contractual services for organizing national and local events, trade fairs, and stakeholder workshops to promote PAs and NBT = \$80,000.	-		80,000		80,000			80,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Company fees for developing market-ready business models and branding (3 months × \$16,417/month) = \$49,251,	-		49,251		49,251			49,251	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contract for creating knowledge products, including manuals, audiovisual materials, and other documentation tools = \$90,000,	-		90,000		90,000			90,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contractual services to establish exhibition and shopping centers for agro-biodiversity products produced by local communities in 10 sites @\$11,000/site = \$110,000,	-		110,000		110,000			110,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contractual services for implementation of awareness and outreach	-		66,500		66,500			66,500	EWCA

	campaigns to re-enforce sustainable practices = \$66,500									
Contractual services-Company	•Contracting with 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,	58,000		-		58,000			58,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contracting with a company to build necessary infrastructure and facilities for nurseries such as store rooms in the five project sites (lumpsum = \$45,269)	45,269		-		45,269			45,269	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contracting with company 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	-	84,000	-		84,000			84,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	•Contracting with media production company 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	-	105,627	-		105,627			105,627	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	Contracting a company to design and implement a social marketing campaign and support the	-	46,000	-		46,000			46,000	EWCA

	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									
Contractual services-Company	Contracting a company/companies for i) electronic platform establishment for knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from the project (lumpsum for a company = \$20,000),	-		-	20,000	20,000			20,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	ii) production 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	-		-	64,000	64,000			64,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	i. A company for developing general management plans in 8 project sites = \$163,931.	163,931		-		163,931			163,931	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	A company to supply clean water to 3 remote ranger posts (wells or purification) @ \$20,000/site = \$60,000	60,000		-		60,000			60,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	A company to improve access with tracks, trails, and bridges at 3 sites @ \$39,422/site = \$118,266	118,266		-		118,266			118,266	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	A company to install communication and internet systems (lump sum) = \$37,140	37,140		-		37,140			37,140	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	A company to implement HWC mitigation by installing 30 km of barriers/fences in 2 sites @ \$1,697/km = \$50,910	50,910		-		50,910			50,910	EWCA

Contractual services-Company	v. A company for study and conservation support: i) Field survey logistics and mapping: \$20,000 ii) GIS analysis and elephant habitat mapping: \$15,691 iii) Stakeholder engagement and workshop facilitation: \$12,000	47,691	-	47,691	47,691	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	vi. Payment for contractual service for company who will put fire break structures in at least two protected areas (estimate cost=33,226)	33,226	-	33,226	33,226	EWCA
Contractual services-Company	vii. Costs to hire an IT company who design stakeholder communication system (lumpsum = \$96,791).	96,791	-	96,791	96,791	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	Salary of full time project manager @4500/month = 7years total = \$378,000.	-	-	-	378,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	The payment for project technical coordinator for EBI (IP) 7 yrs \$328,498	328,498	-	328,498	328,498	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Payment for nature-based tourism specialist @\$31430/annum for 2 years (31430 x 2)= \$62,860.	-	62,860	62,860	62,860	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	Payment for project technical Officer for EWCA @ \$2000/month for 7yrs (1 x 2000 x 12 x 7)= \$168,000.	168,000	-	168,000	168,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	finance officer EWCA @\$500/month = total 7 years \$42,000	-	-	-	42,000	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	M&E officer- EWCA @450/month = total 7 years \$37,800	-	-	-	37,800	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	Cashier accountant at EBI @450/month = total 7 years \$ 37,800	-	-	-	37,800	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	Cashier accountant at EWCA 450/month = total 7 years = \$37800	-	-	-	37,800	EWCA
Contractual services-Individual	Office Support Staff - EWCA @346.55/month = total seven year \$29,110.00	-	-	-	29,110	EWCA

Equipment	Key equipment for wildlife management and outreach, including canine transport crates and kennel gear – \$10,000.	-	10,000	-	10,000			10,000	EWCA
Equipment	Storage facilities for wildlife products – \$122,905	-	122,905	-	122,905			122,905	EWCA
Equipment	Office furniture for: i. Database management center – \$20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	ii. Training and media rooms – \$20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	iii. Coordination teams (“One Health” platform) – \$20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	Equipment for wildlife rescue center (e.g., cages, feeding stations, medical supplies) – \$23,386	-	23,386	-	23,386			23,386	EWCA
Equipment	Multimedia projectors and accessories – \$10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000			10,000	EWCA
Equipment	Storage and display equipment for campaign materials – \$19,000	-	19,000	-	19,000			19,000	EWCA
Equipment	Cold storage units and equipment for disease-control supplies – \$15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000			15,000	EWCA
Equipment	Portable shelters and tables for outreach events – \$12,000	-	12,000	-	12,000			12,000	EWCA
Equipment	Solar power setup for 7 sites, including panels, inverters, batteries, and accessories @ \$21,436/site = \$150,052.	150,052		-	150,052			150,052	EWCA
Equipment	Procurement of Materials and Equipment for Restoration and Nursery Activities Hand tools for farmers and pastoralists (e.g., shovels, hoes, rakes, wheelbarrows) – \$117,130	117,130		-	117,130			117,130	EWCA
Equipment	Five water pumps for nursery sites @ \$3,000 each – \$15,000	15,000		-	15,000			15,000	EWCA
Equipment	Fence materials for area enclosures (5 km/site × 5 sites) @ \$2,000 per km – \$50,000	50,000		-	50,000			50,000	EWCA

Equipment	Ten water tankers for degraded land restoration activities @ \$3,000 each – \$30,000	30,000			-				30,000			30,000	EWCA
Equipment	Ten motorbikes for community officers and field-based experts @ \$2,000 each – \$20,000	20,000			-				20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	Five water tankers for nursery sites @ \$1,000 each – \$5,000	5,000			-				5,000			5,000	EWCA
Equipment	For 400 protected area rangers procure ;•Ranger uniforms once every year for 7 years @ 70/piece = 7*400*70 = \$196,000	196,000			-				196,000			196,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Procure ranger boots once every year for 7 years @60/piece = 400*7*60 = \$168,000	168,000			-				168,000			168,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Procure 400 tents @\$80 = 400*80 = \$32,000	32,000			-				32,000			32,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Procure 400 sleeping bags @60 = 400*60 = \$24,000	24,000			-				24,000			24,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Mattresses, first aid kits, water bottles, etc (lumpsum = 28,440).	28,440			-				28,440			28,440	EWCA
Equipment	Procure tents, sleeping bags, campsite materials and facilities (lumpsum= \$58,616).	-			58,616				58,616			58,616	EWCA
Equipment	Procurement of field materials including:i) cooking stoves @\$20,000	-	20,000		-				20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	ii) boots @\$30,000	-	30,000		-				30,000			30,000	EWCA
Equipment	iii) backpacks @\$20,000	-	20,000		-				20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	wildlife laboratory materials @25,000	-	25,000		-				25,000			25,000	EWCA
Equipment	a) Communication costs for airtime and internet fees for seven years (~\$37,087).	37,087			-				37,087			37,087	EWCA
Equipment	b) Procurement of communication devices including:i) 26 tablets, @\$1,000 each (26 x 1000)= 26,000,	26,000			-				26,000			26,000	EWCA
Equipment	ii) 10 TV screens for community education programs @\$1,500 each (10 x 1500)= \$15,000,	15,000			-				15,000			15,000	EWCA

Equipment	iii) 13 loudspeakers and portable PA systems for community outreach @600 each (13 x 600)= \$7,800,	7,800		-		7,800			7,800	EWCA
Equipment	iv) environmental sensors (camera traps and acoustic sensor devices): (lumpsum = \$20,000),	20,000		-		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	v) procurement of two satellite phones for two sites \$1200/phone (2 x 2 x 1200) = 4,800).	4,800		-		4,800			4,800	EWCA
Equipment	c) Procure 12 LCD projectors @500 each (12 x 500) = \$6,000	6,000		-		6,000			6,000	EWCA
Equipment	d) Supply of internet access for at least 6 project sites @\$9,706 per site (6 x 9706)= \$58,236	58,236		-		58,236			58,236	EWCA
Equipment	e) Procurement of 10 binoculars @150 (10 x 150)= \$1,500	1,500		-		1,500			1,500	EWCA
Equipment	i) procure projectors (\$5,000)	-	5,000	-		5,000			5,000	EWCA
Equipment	ii) video conferencing systems (\$18,869)	-	18,869	-		18,869			18,869	EWCA
Equipment	iii) high resolution digital cameras with lenses (\$12,000)	-	12,000	-		12,000			12,000	EWCA
Equipment	iv) sound systems (\$20,000)	-	20,000	-		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Equipment	v) TV screens (\$15,000)	-	15,000	-		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Equipment	vi) CCTV cameras (\$17,000)	-	17,000	-		17,000			17,000	EWCA
Equipment	vii) walkie talkie radios (\$25,000)	-	25,000	-		25,000			25,000	EWCA
Equipment	viii) satellite phones (\$18,000)	-	18,000	-		18,000			18,000	EWCA
Equipment	ix) mobile phone (22,000)	-	22,000	-		22,000			22,000	EWCA
Equipment	Annual communication, printing, and publication costs Total Cost = \$8,499	-		-		-		8,499	8,499	UNDP
Equipment	Nature-based tourism support in 5 sites to install Sound systems @ \$4,400/site = \$22,000	-		22,000		22,000			22,000	EWCA
Equipment	Nature-based tourism support in 5 sites to install Display systems @ \$4,672/site = \$23,360	-		23,360		23,360			23,360	EWCA
Equipment	Procurement of audio visual equipment include; •5 DSLR cameras	5,025		-		5,025			5,025	EWCA

	@ \$1,005 (5 x 1005)= 5025									
Equipment	•2 laptops or desktop computers for each site estimated cost @\$1500 (2 x 5 x 1500) = \$15,000,	15,000		-		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Equipment	•5 LCD @500 each (5 x 500)= \$2,500,	2,500		-		2,500			2,500	EWCA
Equipment	•5 printers @600 each (5 x 600) = \$3,000,	3,000		-		3,000			3,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Five video cameras @1180 each (5 x 1180) = \$5,900,	5,900		-		5,900			5,900	EWCA
Equipment	•Six solar powered charging stations @8,333 each (6 x 8333)= \$49,998.	49,998		-		49,998			49,998	EWCA
Equipment	•Five portable generators @\$1,000 each (5 x 1000)= \$5,000),	5,000		-		5,000			5,000	EWCA
Equipment	•10 amplifiers @ \$300 each (10 x 300)= \$3,000,	3,000		-		3,000			3,000	EWCA
Equipment	•Installing VISAT internet access systems for remote areas of the five landscape sites estimated @\$5,000 for each (5 x 5000)= \$25,000.	25,000		-		25,000			25,000	EWCA
Equipment	•25 Laptops @ 2000 each (25 x 2000)= \$50,000	-	50,000	-		50,000			50,000	EWCA
Equipment	•15 Tablets @1500 each (15 x 1500) = \$22,500	-	22,500	-		22,500			22,500	EWCA
Equipment	•3 Forensic lab computers @15,000 each (3 x 15000)= \$45,000	-	45,000	-		45,000			45,000	EWCA
Equipment	•8 Drones @7,000 each (8 x 7000)= \$56,000	-	56,000	-		56,000			56,000	EWCA
Equipment	•20 Internet modems @50 each (20 x 50)= \$1000	-	1,000	-		1,000			1,000	EWCA
Equipment	•25 Data storage devices @500 each (25 x 500)= \$12,500	-	12,500	-		12,500			12,500	EWCA
Equipment	•4 work stations @ 5250 each (4 x 5250) = \$21,000	-	21,000	-		21,000			21,000	EWCA
Equipment	i) IT equipment for PA including desktop computers, multi-function printers, wireless internet access (lumpsum = 19,504),	19,504		-		19,504			19,504	EWCA
Equipment	ii) 10 laptops for PA @ 2,500 each (10 x 2,500)= \$25,000,	25,000		-		25,000			25,000	EWCA
Equipment	iii) 50 GPS apparatus for PA	5,000		-		5,000			5,000	EWCA

	@100 (50 x 100)= \$5,000,									
Equipment	iv) 4 drones for PA for wildlife monitoring and law enforcement at 4 sites @ \$6,000 each = \$24,000 Total (including other related costs): \$73,504	24,000		-		24,000			24,000	EWCA
Equipment	Workstations and accessories for field staff and analysts 20 units @ \$2,000/unit (20 x 2000)= \$40,000,	40,000		-		40,000			40,000	EWCA
Equipment	ii) Conflict data storage and management systems: \$25,000,	25,000		-		25,000			25,000	EWCA
Equipment	iii) GIS tools and software for mapping conflict zones: \$22,041,	22,041		-		22,041			22,041	EWCA
Equipment	iv) Mobile applications for real-time conflict reporting: \$10,000,	10,000		-		10,000			10,000	EWCA
Equipment	v) 435 two way walkie talkie radios (each @ \$232 (435 x 232) = \$100,920,	100,920		-		100,920			100,920	EWCA
Equipment	vi) Thermal imaging cameras to be deployed for ecological monitoring and human wildlife conflict (lumpsum @ \$18,624).	18,624		-		18,624			18,624	EWCA
Equipment	i) 21 laptops @ \$1,500/laptop (21 x 1,500)= \$31,500,	-		31,500		31,500			31,500	EWCA
Equipment	ii) 14 Desktop computers @ \$1,000 (14 x 1000)= \$14,000,	-		14,000		14,000			14,000	EWCA
Equipment	iii) 14 Printers/Scanners @ \$900 (14 x 900)= \$12,600,	-		12,600		12,600			12,600	EWCA
Equipment	iv) 7 Digital cameras @ \$2,000 (7 x 2000)= \$14,000,	-		14,000		14,000			14,000	EWCA
Equipment	v) 40 Binoculars @ \$300 (40 x 300)= \$12,000,	-		12,000		12,000			12,000	EWCA
Equipment	vi) 7 Storage Disks @ \$238/disk = \$1,666	-		1,666		1,666			1,666	
Equipment	23 multi-tasking printers @ \$1252 each (23 x 1252) = \$28,796	28,796		-		28,796			28,796	EWCA
Equipment	18 laptop computers @ \$2100 each (18 x 2100) = \$37,800	37,800		-		37,800			37,800	EWCA

Grants	Support to 27 women-led enterprises promoting conservation-friendly livelihoods (e.g., eco-crafts, agro-processing, dairy, fattening, vegetables) @ \$13,840.5 each = \$373,693	-		373,693		373,693			373,693	EWCA
Grants	Grants for 27 youth-led innovative and environmentally sustainable businesses (e.g., beekeeping, dairy, cash crops, waste-to-value) @ \$13,840.5 each = \$373,693	-		373,693		373,693			373,693	EWCA
Grants	Funding for 27 community enterprises in HWC-affected areas to establish alternative livelihoods that reduce wildlife dependence and conflict @ \$15,556 each = \$420,000	-		420,000		420,000			420,000	EWCA
Grants	Grant/innovation prizes for companies for nature based tourism enterprises start-up funding for 7 project sites (\$130,742 in total).	-		130,742		130,742			130,742	EWCA
International Consultants	International consultants in value chain development and international market linkages for agro-biodiversity products. 200 working days × \$500/day = \$100,000.	-		100,000		100,000			100,000	UNDP
International Consultants	An international consultant (wildlife ecologist) to conduct study on elephant ecology and population modeling in Chebera Churchura, Omo, Mago National Parks and Babile Elephant sanctuary @\$24,000.	24,000		-		24,000			24,000	UNDP
International Consultants	An international consultant (wildlife management specialist) to develop a long-term conservation strategy for African Elephant in	24,000		-		24,000			24,000	UNDP

	Chebera Churchura, Omo, Mago National Parks and Babile Elephant sanctuary @\$24,000.									
International Consultants	International consultant to conduct project MTR @USD 30,000	-		-			30,000		30,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant to conduct project Terminal Evaluations @USD 50,000 for independent lead consultant	-		-			50,000		50,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant for forensic capacity, advanced technology integration, and canine unit functionality training (110 working days @500/day (110 x 500)= \$55,000.	-	55,000	-		55,000			55,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	a) Individual national consultant to provide specialized support for community engagement and wildlife crime prevention strategies: \$10,408.	-	10,408	-		10,408			10,408	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) Consultant for development of public awareness strategies and campaign content: \$25,000	-	25,000	-		25,000			25,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) Consultant for Media scriptwriting and editing for TV and radio: \$36,179	-	36,179	-		36,179			36,179	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @\$13,983	-		13,983		13,983			13,983	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @\$12,000	-		12,000		12,000			12,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Babile and Hallaydeghe@\$12,000	-		12,000		12,000			12,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	d) Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Menz Guassa and Choke	-		12,000		12,000			12,000	EWCA

	Mountains@\$12,000.									
Local Consultants	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	-		16,425		16,425			16,425	EWCA
Local Consultants	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	-		16,425		16,425			16,425	EWCA
Local Consultants	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	-		16,425		16,425			16,425	EWCA
Local Consultants	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.	-		16,425		16,425			16,425	EWCA
Local Consultants	i) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Omo National Park @\$20,000,	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA

Local Consultants	j) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Mago National Park @\$20,000	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	k) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Chebera Churchura National Park @\$20,000	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	l) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Babile Elephant Sanctuary @\$20,000	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	m) National consultant for supply chain analysts in Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park @\$20,000.	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	n) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Omo, Mago and Chebera Churchura @\$15,000.	-		15,000		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	o) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Majang, Guraferda and Medabo @\$15,000.	-		15,000		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	p) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Menz Guassa and Choke Mountains @\$15,000.	-		15,000		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	q) National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and reinforcing gender-inclusive traditional practices in Babile Sanctuary and Hallaydeghe Asebot	-		15,000		15,000			15,000	EWCA

	National Park @\$15,000									
Local Consultants	a) National consultant who will develop legal frameworks, strategy and standard guidelines estimated cost @\$2143.3/week x 20 weeks = \$42,866.	-		42,866		42,866			42,866	EWCA
Local Consultants	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 x \$ 2000/week = \$36,000.	-		36,000		36,000			36,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	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 x \$2250/week = \$27,000.	-		27,000		27,000			27,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	e) A consultant 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.	-		55,000		55,000			55,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	f) 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 x \$300/day = \$33,000 and to facilitate the disbursement of startup funds: 12	-		63,000		63,000			63,000	EWCA

	weeks × \$2500/week = \$30,000. Total : 63,000									
Local Consultants	g) 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.	-		30,000		30,000			30,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	h) A consultant to support 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.	-		27,000		27,000			27,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Mago National Parks @ \$18,800.	18,800		-		18,800			18,800	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Oromia Regional State side) @ \$18,800.	18,800		-		18,800			18,800	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from the Somali Regional State side) @ \$18,800.	18,800		-		18,800			18,800	EWCA
Local Consultants	d) National consultant for identification and mapping of degraded areas around the Chebera Churchura National Park @ \$18,800	18,800		-		18,800			18,800	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) Local consultant expert in Ecology to contribute to the preparation of	22,060		-		22,060			22,060	EWCA

	management plans for five landscapes around Omo, Mago, Babile elephant sanctuary, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Park and the Majang Biosphere Reserve: lumpsum @ \$22,060									
Local Consultants	b) 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	22,060		-		22,060			22,060	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) 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	22,060		-		22,060			22,060	EWCA
Local Consultants	d) Local consultant Sociologist 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	22,060		-		22,060			22,060	EWCA
Local Consultants	e) 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	22,060		-		22,060			22,060	EWCA

Local Consultants	a) 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	26,007		-		26,007			26,007	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) 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	26,007		-		26,007			26,007	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) 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	26,007		-		26,007			26,007	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in Mago and Chebera Churchura National Parks @\$10,000.	10,000		-		10,000			10,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) A national consultant (biodiversity specialist) to conduct biodiversity assessment in the Babile Elephant Sanctuary (from both Oromia and Somali Regional States side) @\$18,660	18,660		-		18,660			18,660	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) National consultant cost to undertake the project MTR @\$15,000.	-		-			15,000		15,000	UNDP

Local Consultants	b) National consultant to undertake the project terminal evaluation @\$18,648.	-	-	-	-	18,648	-	18,648	UNDP
	a) 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.	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) 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; 10,000*3= \$30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) 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.	16,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	16,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) A national consultant who conduct need assessment for project sites (Omo, Mago, Hallaydeghe Asebot National Parks and Babile Elephant Sanctuary) estimated @ \$16,000.	16,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	16,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) A national consultant to conduct human-wildlife conflict assessment for 8 project sites @\$18,000	18,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) A national consultant to design management systems for human wildlife conflict @\$15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	c) A national consultant to develop training materials for mitigating human-	12,996	-	-	12,996	-	-	12,996	EWCA

	wildlife conflict @\$12,996.									
Local Consultants	a) A national consultant to conduct Socio-economic study @ \$20,274	20,274		-		20,274			20,274	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) A national consultant to conduct ecological study @ \$20,274.	20,274		-		20,274			20,274	EWCA
Local Consultants	a) A national consultant to develop fire management strategy for 10 sites @\$22,000.	22,000		-		22,000			22,000	EWCA
Local Consultants	b) A national consultant for developing invasive species strategies for 10 sites @\$22,825	22,825		-		22,825			22,825	EWCA
Other Operating Costs	i) Printing and publication of knowledge products (e.g., manuals, reports, toolkits) @ \$15,000	15,000		-		15,000			15,000	EWCA
Other Operating Costs	ii) Promotional materials (e.g., banners, flyers, branded stationery) @ \$10,000	10,000		-		10,000			10,000	EWCA
Other Operating Costs	iii) Distribution and dissemination of materials to stakeholders and communities @ \$5,912	5,912		-		5,912			5,912	EWCA
Other Operating Costs	Production of audio-visual and print materials for outreach, including brochures, posters, and knowledge product editing. Total cost:\$3,165	-		3,165		3,165			3,165	EWCA
Other Operating Costs	Audit service @\$5,000/annum = 7 years total = \$35,000. Total cost:\$35,000	-		-		-		35,000	35,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	15 workshops: landscape planning (\$30,000), community bylaws (\$30,000), and biodiversity/land degradation strategies (\$67,515) Total cost: \$127,515	127,515		-		127,515			127,515	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training for 700 community members (5 rounds over 7 years) on landscape management, bylaws, and biodiversity	134,502		-		134,502			134,502	EWCA

	practices — lump sum: \$134,502 Total cost: \$134,502									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Small working group meetings for producing the legal documents, strategy and guidelines until approval (lumpsum = \$19,736). Total cost: \$19,736	-		19,736		19,736			19,736	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for stakeholders on legal framework formulation (4 workshops @10,000/workshop = \$40,000). Total cost: \$40,000	-		40,000		40,000			40,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Community Training on NBT Enterprises: 5 sessions × \$4,000/session = \$20,000, Total cost: \$20,000	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for Private Sector and Public Stakeholders: 4 workshops × \$8,000/workshop = \$32,000, Total cost: \$32,000	-		32,000		32,000			32,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for NBT enterprise establishment :7 workshops @5,000 each = \$35,000 Total cost: \$35,000	-		35,000		35,000			35,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Women-Led Business Training and Capacity Building: 5 rounds × \$4,600/round = \$23,000, Total cost: \$23,000	-		23,000		23,000			23,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Training costs for 700 rangers in year 1 – year 5 (cost estimate = \$114,196). Total cost: \$114,196	114,196		-		114,196			114,196	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Quarterly meetings of law enforcement taskforces @\$785 per site per quarter for 7 years (637.439 x 10 x 7 x 4) = \$178,482. Total cost: \$178,482	178,482		-		178,482			178,482	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Demarcation and establishment of two protected areas; 4 workshops @ 25,000/workshop (4 x 25,000) = \$100,000.	100,000		-		100,000			100,000	EWCA

	Total cost: \$100,000									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshop for ecological corridor study for 10 sites @about \$5,000 per site (10 x 5000)= \$50,000.	50,000		-		50,000			50,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•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),	73,102		-		73,102			73,102	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Training of local communities and field teams on human wildlife conflict 4 sessions @ \$5,500/session (4 x 5,500): \$22,000,	22,000		-		22,000			22,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for local authorities and stakeholders on human wildlife conflict issues 3 workshops @ \$3,851/workshop (3 x 3851)= \$11,553	11,553		-		11,553			11,553	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•HWC workshops for local authorities/stakeholders: cost estimated \$22,004/annum. Seven years (7 x 22004) = \$154,028.	154,028		-		154,028			154,028	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Training on sustainable business practices: 3 sessions x \$3,000/session = \$9,000.	-		9,000		9,000			9,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Training for local communities: 3 sessions x \$2845/session = \$8535.	-		8,535		8,535			8,535	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Training on gender-responsive business management: 10 round training over 7 years x \$3,500/round = \$35,000	-		35,000		35,000			35,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for stakeholders and local communities: 4 workshops x \$6,000/workshop = \$24,000.	-		24,000		24,000			24,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Conferences for dissemination of findings: 2 conferences x	-		3,000		3,000			3,000	EWCA

	\$1,500/conference = \$3,000.									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Grant management capacity-building workshops: 7 workshops × \$4286/workshop = \$30,000.	-		30,000		30,000			30,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for system development and institutional strengthening on livelihood interventions: 6 workshops × \$4,000/workshop = \$24,000	-		24,000		24,000			24,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Stakeholder conferences on business plan development: 2 conferences × \$2,201/conference = \$4,403	-		4,403		4,403			4,403	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	•Workshops for stakeholders: 4 workshops × \$6,000/workshop = \$24,000.	-		24,000		24,000			24,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops to engage key stakeholders to share findings, discuss agrobiodiversity products, and inform next steps: 2 workshops × \$1,500/workshop = \$3,000	-		3,000		3,000			3,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Community training on wildlife crime and local initiatives: 4 workshops over 4 years @ \$18,973 = \$75,892	-	75,892	-		75,892			75,892	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Police involvement workshops: 2 sessions for 30 participants @ \$10,000 = \$20,000	-	20,000	-		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Anti-poaching and surveillance training: 15 rounds over 5 years @ \$13,700 = \$205,500	-	205,500	-		205,500			205,500	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inter-agency IWT hotspot workshops: 4 sessions @ \$11,000 = \$44,000	-	44,000	-		44,000			44,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	National stakeholder workshops on wildlife law and policy: 6 workshops @ \$25,000 = \$150,000	-	150,000	-		150,000			150,000	EWCA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Knowledge exchange conferences: 8	-	56,000	-		56,000			56,000	EWCA

	events @ \$7,000 = \$56,000									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop = \$6,000	-		-			6,000		6,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organize annual project board meetings @2000/year = 7 years total \$14,000.	-		-			14,000		14,000	UNDP
Travel	International travel for treaty and convention meetings: 6 trips @ \$8,500 per trip (6 x 8500)= \$51,000	-	51,000	-			51,000		51,000	UNDP
Travel	Three international travels for meetings and workshops on IWT issues @8745/travel (3 x 8744.7) = \$26,234	-	26,234	-			26,234		26,234	UNDP
Travel	a) Travel cost international consultant = \$10,000	10,000		-			10,000		10,000	UNDP
Travel	i) Travel for management plan development in 8 sites: 18 trips by EWCA and consultants @ \$3,746/trip = \$67,428.	67,428		-			67,428		67,428	EWCA
Travel	ii) Travel costs for local staff and community reps for site-level management planning, including fuel (\$20,000), transport (\$14,900), and DSA/related expenses (\$35,000) from Y1–Y7: Total cost : \$69,900.	69,900		-			69,900		69,900	EWCA
Travel	iii) Travel for demarcation teams from various institutions and communities: \$24,054/site x 2 = \$48,108; law enforcement travel for PA staff and communities: \$5,000/year x 6 = \$30,000. Total cost: \$78,108	78,108		-			78,108		78,108	EWCA
Travel	iv) Travel for 3 experts supporting management plan implementation at 10 sites over 7 years: \$52,080.	52,080		-			52,080		52,080	EWCA
Travel	v) Travel for field assessments, stakeholder engagement, and conflict monitoring in HWC hotspots	47,361		-			47,361		47,361	EWCA

	(lump sum): \$47,361.									
Travel	Consultants travel to project sites 12 trips @ \$5,500/trip = \$66,000	-		66,000		66,000			66,000	EWCA
Travel	EWCA staff technical support travel 14 trips @ \$4,700/trip = \$65,800	-		65,800		65,800			65,800	EWCA
Travel	Travel for participating on workshops and trainings 13 trips @ \$4,098/trip = \$53,274	-		53,274		53,274			53,274	EWCA
Travel	Field Visits for Consultants for Outcome 3.1 : 35 trips × \$800/trip (including fuel, driver costs, and per diems) = \$28,000	-		28,000		28,000			28,000	EWCA
Travel	Travel for stakeholder Engagement for Outcome 3.1 : 25 trips × \$800/trip = \$20,000.	-		20,000		20,000			20,000	EWCA
Travel	Travel cost for EWCA and site level staff for Outcome 3.1: 16 trips over 7 years @ \$1291/trip (16 x 1291)= \$20,656.	-		20,656		20,656			20,656	EWCA
Travel	International travel to participate GWP knowledge exchange annual conferences @\$6,571/year for 7 years total (6,571 x 7)= \$45,997	-		-	45,997	45,997			45,997	EWCA
Travel	International travel to participate the GWP experience sharing visits in different countries @ \$49,003.	-		-	49,003	49,003			49,003	EWCA
Travel	Travel costs for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: travel cost= \$64,500	64,500		-		64,500			64,500	EWCA
Travel	Airfare fees for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: Airfare = \$28,200	28,200		-		28,200			28,200	EWCA

Travel	DSA for consultants, EWCA, site staff, community reps, and stakeholders involved in Outcome 1.2 implementation: DSA payments: \$98,436	98,436		-		98,436			98,436	EWCA
Travel	Travel for project staff and stakeholders for project M&E including safeguards and gender action plan implementation for 7 years: @ \$3,600/year; (7 x 3,600) = \$25,200	-		-			25,200		25,200	EWCA
Travel	Trips organized for supervision and learning missions (years 2 – 6) @ 3600\$ per annum (6 x 3,600), year 7: \$4000 = \$22,000.	-		-			22,000		22,000	EWCA
Travel	i) airfare for domestic flight (7 years total = \$42,003)	-	42,003	-		42,003			42,003	EWCA
Travel	ii) DSA payments 9 trips per year @\$2,000/trip for 7 years (9 x 2000 x 7)= \$126,000	-	126,000	-		126,000			126,000	EWCA
Travel	iii) Travel cost for 9 trips per year @\$1619/trip for 7 years (9 x 1619) = \$101,997	-	101,997	-		101,997			101,997	EWCA
Travel	iv) travel cost for cross border collaborations regarding illegal wildlife trafficking @\$9,000/annum = total 7 years \$63,000	-	63,000	-		63,000			63,000	EWCA
Travel	Travel for international consultants for mid-term and terminal evaluation (airfare and DSA) = \$20,000.	-		-		-	20,000		20,000	EWCA
	Project Total	4,766,728	2,052,000	4,127,830	179,000	11,125,558	238,648	568,209	11,932,415	

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) - Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

N°	Germany Council Comments	UNDP Response, 07 August 2025
1	<p>Please clarify the institutional coordination mechanisms: While EWCA is the lead partner, more detail is needed on how coordination with local authorities, regional governments, and NGOs (e.g. FZS, AWF, NABU) will be managed, especially in conflict-prone or weak-governance areas. Formal MOUs and coordination mechanisms should be included in the implementation plan.</p>	<p>The following entry has been added to the Institutional Arrangement section of the CEO ER.</p> <p>“Detailed coordination arrangements will be formalized during project inception through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and collaborative implementation frameworks, ensuring alignment with site-specific governance structures and capacities. This approach allows for adaptive and context-specific coordination mechanisms, while ensuring synergies with existing initiatives and stakeholder mandates.”</p> <p>The project will apply both the GEF and UNDP Guidance for working in conflict-prone areas. This will include conducting a context and project-specific Conflict Risk Assessment and developing a corresponding Conflict Management Plan . An exercise of this type was carried out previously in the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Global Wildlife Programme project in Mali (GEF ID 9661). The Conflict/Security Risk Assessment will include a contextual, situation analysis to identify drivers of conflict in the project landscapes, understand power relations between rightsholders and duty-bearers and any structural drivers of power inequalities, and identify actions required to shift these power dynamics. The assessment will review management measures that are already in place to mitigate potential conflicts, and will take into account: lessons learnt from protected area projects that have been implemented under previous cycles of the GEF-financed Global Wildlife Programme (both in Ethiopia and elsewhere); community resource use agreements that were established under the GEF-6 Global Wildlife) Programme project in Ethiopia; guidance on lessons learnt published through the International Ranger Federation and the Universal Ranger Support Alliance (and other relevant organizations).</p>
2	<p>Germany requests to re-consider the theory of change: We’re not convinced that the assumption that “more protected areas” lead</p>	<p>The project does not assume that the expansion of protected areas alone will inherently reduce human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Rather, the Theory of</p>

N°	Germany Council Comments	UNDP Response, 07 August 2025
	<p><i>to “less Human-Wildlife Conflict” can be proven.</i></p>	<p>Change presents a multi-pronged strategy where improved PA management is integrated with community co-management models, buffer zone governance, conflict mitigation measures, and diversified livelihoods to address HWC in a comprehensive manner.</p> <p>The project design explicitly recognizes that effective human-wildlife coexistence depends on holistic interventions that balance conservation objectives with the socio-economic realities of communities living in and around protected areas. The expansion of protected areas is positioned within this broader framework—not as a standalone solution—but as an enabling mechanism to formalize governance structures, enhance management effectiveness, and mobilize resources necessary for implementing context-specific HWC strategies.</p> <p>This has been further clarified in the Theory of Change narrative to avoid potential misunderstandings.</p>
3	<p><i>To achieve human-wildlife coexistence (HWCo) Germany requests that the project design enhances its activities, e.g. including HWC-data collection, (community-based) insurance/ compensation schemes, concrete behaviour change campaigns. A fencing system should be the last resort, as it needs funds for maintenance and might disconnect important ecosystems for wildlife.</i></p>	<p>The project design already integrates a comprehensive set of activities under Output 1.1.3 to address HWC through data-driven, community-based, and ecologically sensitive approaches. These include the establishment of a mobile-enabled HWC reporting and monitoring system, community consultations to design site-specific deterrence measures, and behaviour change campaigns to reduce retaliatory killings.</p> <p>In response to Germany’s recommendations, the project will clarify that fencing interventions are limited to the household level, such as for food storage and livestock enclosures. Village-scale or landscape-scale fencing is not envisioned under this project to avoid risks of ecosystem fragmentation. Fencing will be considered a measure of last resort in site-specific scenarios where other non-intrusive measures prove insufficient, and only where ecological connectivity can be safeguarded.</p> <p>The project also acknowledges the importance of insurance and compensation schemes as potential tools for enhancing coexistence. While such schemes are context-dependent and require careful design, the project will explore their feasibility during the initial</p>

N°	Germany Council Comments	UNDP Response, 07 August 2025
		<p>implementation phase in collaboration with local stakeholders.</p> <p>Furthermore, non-intrusive mitigation measures, including beekeeping fences, chili-based deterrents, noise/light deterrent systems, and buffer crop strategies, are prioritized within the project's HWC toolkit to minimize physical barriers and foster sustainable coexistence.</p> <p>These clarifications have been reflected in the Output 1.1.3 narrative, ensuring that the project's integrated approach to HWC is fully captured.</p>
4	<p><i>Barrier of sustainable financing for protected areas: innovative sustainable financing mechanisms are missing. Germany acknowledges that NBT could be used to finance protected areas, however, also other options should be included, e.g. for future pandemics. Germany requests outlining the future perspective of (new) protected areas beyond project life span with staffing and funding options to avoid the risk of creating paper parks. Moreover, elaborating on functional administrative structures and viable staff concepts with benefit/ incentive schemes and attractive remuneration would help to envision realistic long-term operations.</i></p>	<p>The emphasis on the need for long-term financing and operational sustainability of Ethiopia's Protected Areas (PAs), particularly in relation to the new sites being established under this project, is well noted. The project design addresses these concerns through a multi-faceted approach that strengthens site-level governance, promotes community co-management models, and develops locally anchored revenue streams such as Nature-Based Tourism (NBT) and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) value chains.</p> <p>The PA management plans (Output 1.1.1) will include staffing strategies, capacity-building measures, and explore incentive-based schemes aligned with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan and NBSAP update. These frameworks provide the broader policy context for ensuring long-term PA functionality, while the project will focus on establishing viable operational models at site level. The project will establish new public-private-community partnerships and integrate conservation-compatible businesses. In addition, the project will work in close synergy with the BIOFIN Ethiopia team (currently under staffing) to co-develop innovative financing solutions that support biodiversity conservation, including wildlife.</p> <p>While Germany's concern regarding the resilience of PAs in the face of future pandemics and global crises is well noted, the scope of this project is centered on site-level interventions that can contribute to systemic resilience but cannot fully insulate these landscapes from national and global-scale vulnerabilities. The project will, however, ensure that lessons learned regarding sustainable financing, adaptive management, and community-led</p>

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		conservation can inform broader policy dialogues and scaling initiatives.
5	<p><i>As deforestation is a severe threat in Ethiopia reforestation activities including agroforestry could be enhanced in the proposal. Please also clarify if agroecology includes agroforestry under your definition.</i></p>	<p>Further highlighting agroforestry as a key component of the project’s ecosystem restoration strategy is well noted. The project’s agroecological approach, as implemented under Output 1.2.2, explicitly includes agroforestry systems as an integral practice for promoting sustainable land use, enhancing biodiversity, and supporting community livelihoods.</p> <p>Agroforestry models will be incorporated into demonstration farms and nursery sites, providing practical examples of multi-functional landscapes that deliver both ecological and economic benefits. These interventions are designed to address deforestation pressures by promoting sustainable alternatives that align with local practices and environmental conditions.</p> <p>Clarifications have been included in the narrative of Output 1.2.2</p>
6	<p><i>Germany acknowledges that the engagement of local communities and stakeholders are mentioned and highlighted in the project proposal, e.g. through the conduct of FPIC, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and community-based enterprises and cooperatives. The term “co-management” is mentioned. However, Germany suggests considering the development of specific protected area co-management models. The actual capacity-building measures for Indigenous Peoples and local communities could be elaborated further. Long-term resource rights (e.g., NTFP use, land access) are not clearly outlined in the proposal.</i></p>	<p>The importance of strengthening co-management, capacity-building, and long-term resource rights is well noted. In response, the project design now identifies three context-specific co-management models (Community Conservation Committees, Collaborative Management with Customary Institutions, and Protected Area Buffer Zone Stewardship) selected based on governance, community engagement, and security conditions. Capacity-building measures for Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) have also been elaborated, including training in biodiversity monitoring, sustainable land use, and conflict mitigation, now reflected in Output 1.1.2. Finally, language has been added in Outputs 1.1.3, 1.2.1, and 3.2.1 to clarify how the project supports enabling conditions for sustainable resource access (e.g., NTFP use and customary land rights), through participatory planning, community mapping, and inclusive benefit-sharing frameworks.</p>
7	<p><i>For local communities the protected area territories are (partially) their source for livelihood today. Are there also communities living within the (future) PA boundaries that require resettlement in the worst case and where would be the available land resource? Germany requests setting up or strengthening a grievance mechanism if resettlements are envisioned. Provisions for conflict resolution</i></p>	<p>The project confirms that expansion of protected areas is planned, specifically within the Gura Ferda and Medabo Forest Reserves. However, the project will not support activities that lead to physical displacement. The proposal has been screened under the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), and all activities will be conducted in full compliance with SES protocols, including a Process Framework, the Grievance Redress Mechanism</p>

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	<p><i>should be more detailed to ensure accountability and buy-in. This is especially important in Omo and Mago where land use and ethnicity intersect with conservation challenges.</i></p>	<p>(GRM) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The SESP (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure) makes provision for development of a Process Framework in the first 6 months of project implementation to establish the process by which communities will be actively engaged in determining the type, location and extent of potential economic displacement risks that might arise from project activities, and the mitigation measures that will be appropriate for addressing such impacts. These will inform the selection of activities to be supported under Outcome 3 and the development of a Livelihoods Action Plan (or plans specific to each landscape). Guided by the Process Framework, a participatory, gender-sensitive, livelihoods, resource-use and land-tenure assessment will be required as the basis for assessing economic displacement risks. This will incorporate a rapid vulnerability analysis to ensure that targeted measures are developed to address economic displacement impacts on the most vulnerable or marginalized communities. Site-specific assessments and stakeholder consultations will ensure that livelihood impacts are avoided or, where avoidance is impossible, mitigated through inclusive planning, sustainable use arrangements, and equitable benefit-sharing, with Free Prior and Informed Consent of affected communities. Provisions for conflict resolution and accountability have been reinforced, particularly in complex landscapes like Omo and Mago, where land use, ethnicity, and conservation intersect. These safeguards will ensure that community rights are protected and that any emerging disputes can be addressed transparently and constructively.</p> <p>In addition to a requirement for establishing project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms (as described in this project's ESMF), UNDP operates an Accountability Mechanism with two key outputs at the UNDP institutional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) to respond to allegations that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and • A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and

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		<p>communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes that are advanced beyond the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p> <p>UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is available to all of UNDP's project stakeholders.</p> <p>The SECU (Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, under the office of Audit and Investigation) investigates concerns about non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure raised by project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address any pertinent findings related to non-compliance.</p> <p>The SRM helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects that cannot internally be addressed by the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).</p> <p>SECU and SRM Requests can be submitted via: the Country Office, an online webform; WhatsApp, Viber and Signal using +1 (917) 207 4285, or through our WeChat Account @SECUSR; a phonecall, by email or by post</p>
8	<p><i>When setting up a Wildlife Crime Database Germany recommends to closely collaborate with CITES and other relevant institutions and organisations who already have such databases in place to reduce costs and achieve higher effectiveness through collaboration and data exchange.</i></p>	<p>Acknowledged. A sentence has been added under Output 2.1.1 to confirm that the Wildlife Crime Database will be developed in close coordination with relevant institutions such as CITES, INTERPOL, and ICCWC to ensure interoperability, cost-efficiency, and enhanced data sharing.</p>
9	<p><i>Germany requests incorporating more robust biodiversity baseline data and third-party monitoring mechanisms, especially for areas of illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict. Monitoring of impacts is crucial to ensure outputs translate into real conservation and socio-economic benefits. A concretisation of indicators, e.g. number of bylaws planned, would add to the quality of the proposal.</i></p>	<p>Additional entries have been added under Outcome 1.2 to emphasize strengthened monitoring protocols, including third-party verification and feedback loops, to ensure measurable ecological and socio-economic benefits, particularly in areas affected by human-wildlife conflict. While we share the emphasis on robust monitoring, we do not recommend adding new indicators. Existing indicators already track relevant ecological and policy outcomes, and additional monitoring measures will be implemented through activity-level design and reporting.</p>

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		<p>Among others, the existing indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF-8 CI 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare) <p>Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created (ha)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (ha) <i>Aligned with IRRF Indicator 4.1.2 and Aligned with GBF Targets 3, 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF-8 CI 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha). <i>Aligned with GBF Target 2</i> - Mandatory Indicator 3 (GF-8 CI 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha). <i>Aligned with GBF Target 1</i> - Indicator 6. Targeted wildlife population trends in project-supported sites. GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.1.1 (required) - 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) - 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. <p>GEF-8 GWP Indicator 1.3.1 (required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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) <p><i>For more details on the indicators, please refer to the Child Project Description Overview and the Results Framework (of the CEO ER)</i></p>
10	<p><i>The ecotourism and NTFP-based livelihood plans require clearer business models, market analysis, and long-term financial viability plans. It is mentioned that certified marketable products will be developed. But it remains unclear whether an international certification scheme will be applied, and for which markets the production is aimed for. Germany recommends to include Indicator</i></p>	<p>Thank you for this observation. The project already includes activities focused on value chain development and market linkage co-developed with communities (Output 3.2.3), including certification of organic products and promotion of sustainable market access through eco-labelling and international certification schemes where feasible. However, international certification is not a core strategy across all livelihood streams, as often they require</p>

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	4.2 on international certification for the project.	significant upfront investment and complex compliance that may exceed the capacity or economic reach of target beneficiaries. Business planning and market analysis are already embedded within Outputs 3.2.1–3.2.3 to ensure long-term financial viability of proposed interventions. No change is proposed to the Core Indicator set, but relevant clarifications and emphasis have been incorporated into the narrative under Component 3.
11	Nature-based Tourism (NBT): To have a tourism destination site well-prepared for tourists, Germany suggests developing a tourism management plan, including tourist carrying capacity.	Outcome 3.1 already includes developing Ethiopia’s First NBT strategy and roadmap – a management plan. Additional narratives have been added under Outcome 3.1, explicitly delineating a management plan under Output 3.1.1.
12	While climate mitigation is included, explicit climate adaptation co-benefits (e.g., drought-resilient livelihoods, adaptive capacity building) should feature more.	<p>The following entry has been added to the Global Environmental Benefits section of the CEO ER:</p> <p>“Climate adaptation co-benefits, such as improved resilience of ecosystems and communities to drought and climate shocks through diversified livelihoods, ecosystem restoration, and adaptive capacity-building in local governance systems.”</p> <p>Additionally, adaptation co-benefits have been incorporated into the narrative descriptions of Outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.2, and 3.2.1.</p>
13	Beyond gender and IP&LC mentions, targeted youth engagement (in eco-jobs, digital mapping, park services) would add long-term resilience.	The current proposal already invests heavily in youth development. Text was revised in Outcome 1.1 to include “targeted youth programs” within behavior change campaigns. Youth engagement is referenced 17 times throughout the proposal, with a strong emphasis in Outcome 3.2 , which supports the development of conservation-based livelihoods and cooperative models that prioritize youth inclusion. These efforts underscore the importance placed on youth empowerment across project components.
14	The proposal mentions private sector but lacks detail on investment incentives or partnerships in areas like eco-lodges, carbon markets, or sustainable value chains.	A new sub-section) “ Private Sector Partnerships and Investment Incentives ”) has been added at the start of the narrative description of Component 3, which outlines specific enterprise types, potential private sector collaborators, and the de-risking mechanisms the project offers to attract investment. This addition strengthens the private sector logic without altering the core structure of Component 3.
15	Germany suggests to check the financial budget as there are some inconsistencies and duplications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have reviewed and clarified overlapping budget lines, particularly related to promotional materials and equipment procurement, as well as national consultants

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		<p>for different protected areas to avoid duplication and ensure transparency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit costs and total have been cross-checked, and any discrepancies (eg. satellite phones, laptops) have been corrected or clarified. • Spelling and formatting inconsistencies have been corrected
16	<p><i>Germany recommends to clearer break down sources and modalities for the co-financing (cash vs in-kind) at implementation start.</i></p>	<p>We appreciate the observation, and appropriate action will be taken at the start of implementation as advised.</p>
17	<p><i>As there are trainings of rangers planned, Germany suggests promoting the Ranger Code of Conduct.</i></p>	<p>A sentence has been added under the rangers training activities (Output 1.1.2) noting that the <i>Ranger Code of Conduct</i> will be promoted through training modules to ensure ethical, accountable, and community-responsive field practices (p. 25).</p>
18	<p><i>We would like to know which tasks the envisioned two biodiversity specialists as pointed out in the financial plan would conduct.</i></p>	<p>The two biodiversity specialists will conduct assessments in two distinct protected areas that are geographically distant from each other, justifying the need to hire two individuals. One specialist will work in Mago and Chebera Churchura National Parks, while the other will focus on the Babile Elephant Sanctuary, covering both the Oromia and Somali Regional State sides. As detailed in Annexes 7 and 16, their assigned tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field surveys to assess species diversity, population status, and habitat conditions across target areas. • Use scientific methodologies, including ecological sampling, camera trapping, acoustic monitoring, and remote sensing, for data collection. • Identify key threats to biodiversity, such as habitat loss, invasive species, climate change, and human-wildlife conflicts. • Engage stakeholders, including local communities, conservation agencies, and government bodies, to incorporate traditional knowledge and conservation priorities. • Analyze collected data to generate biodiversity indices, species distribution models, and conservation status reports. • Develop monitoring frameworks and recommend strategies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare technical reports, policy recommendations, and management guidelines to support conservation planning and decision-making
19	<p><i>Germany encourages to seek out synergies with German and EU-funded projects (e.g. implemented by GIZ) working on land governance and integrated land-use planning</i></p>	<p>Thank you for your valuable input. The project will collaborate with German and EU-funded initiatives, including KfW and GIZ, as outlined in the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 8). KfW’s investments in protected area infrastructure, ecological restoration, and governance align with the project’s goals, enhancing integrated planning, community livelihoods, and climate adaptation. GIZ’s expertise in biodiversity conservation, forest restoration, and sustainable livelihoods will support technical design, capacity building, and community mobilization. These partnerships will enhance the project's impact and alignment with national and international conservation goals.</p>

we would like to bring to your attention that we have not merged the consultants' budget items. This is in line with a previous instruction from GEFSEC to keep them ungrouped, allowing for a clearer assessment of their reasonableness and appropriate allocation to Component, M&E or PMC. (Please see the screenshot below from the previous GEFSEC review sheet for reference.)

a. The budget table included in the CEO Endorsement Request Portal view (which is the document that needs to be circulated for Council review – see attached) includes several positions / expenditures that are presented in one budget line (see some examples in screenshot below), which prevents us to assess the reasonability of each position to be charged to the project components – M&E and PMC. Please present each position/ expenditure in an individual budget line. Per the resubmission, we will review the budget again and provide comments as needed (including those on which UNDP was authorized to carry out executing functions).

Expenditure Category		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	Outcome 4.2 M&E	PMC		receiving funds from the GEF Agency[1]
		Outcome 1.1 & 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1 & 3.2	Outcome 4.1					
Contractual service s- Company	Contractual service cost company for developing general management plans in 8 project sites = \$163,931. Contracting firms i) 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 (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). Costs for installing and supplying	607,955.00				607,955.00			607,955.00	(EWCA)
Contractual service s- Individual	Payment for project technical coordinator \$2000/month	168,000.00				168,000.00			168,000.00	(EWCA)

The budget table in the CEO Endorsement Request Portal view (which is the document that is circulated to Council for review) still includes multiple positions merged into one line, so we cannot assess the reasonability of the activities / positions being charged to project components / M&E / PMC. This is a recurrent issue in UNDP / GEF projects. Please present the activities / positions in individual budget lines showing how much is charged to each source (project components / M&E / PMC). Per the resubmission, we will review the itemized activities and positions (these positions will also be assessed vis-a-vis the TORs).

Please strive to adequately address the comment so that the project can be recommended for CEO endorsement next time.

06/16/2025: The comments on the budget table provided on 5/28/2025 were not adequately addressed:

As is, the budget table is presenting, in the example below, 17 positions in one line item. This applies to the other local consultant items. As it has been requested in several reviews to UNDP, a budget must present individualized items per unique position per row, so one can assess the reasonability of charging each position to the project components / M&E / PMC vis-a-vis the TORs. Please request the agency to address these comments.

The screenshots of the budget table (see further below) is based on the file in the documents table - the budget table in the CEO Endorsement Request Portal view (which is the document that is circulated to Council for review) is formatted in a way that makes it unreasonably long, with 78 pages. Per the resubmission, the agency must modify the format, and provide a description of the activities in a concise but clear manner.

Please adequately address these comments by July 2, 2025 to avoid cancellation of the project.

Local Consultants	<p>01 Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Omo, Mago and Chokeba Channels @ \$13,000</p> <p>02 Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Mago, Gurufada and Madaba @ \$13,000</p> <p>03 Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Sabbe and Madaba @ \$13,000</p> <p>04 Consultant for socio-economic study and analysis in Mero, Guraba and Choke Mountains @ \$13,000</p>			275,689.00
	<p>05 National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Omo, Mago and Chokeba Mountains @ \$16,425</p> <p>06 National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Sabbe and Madaba @ \$16,425</p> <p>07 National consultant to perform livelihoods and business opportunities assessment, development of business plans for conservation livelihoods, stakeholder consultation and validation Mero, Guraba and Choke Mountains @ \$16,425</p> <p>08 National consultant for supply chain analysis in Omo National Park @ \$20,000</p> <p>09 National consultant for supply chain analysis in Mago National Park @ \$20,000</p> <p>10 National consultant for supply chain analysis in Chokeba Channels National Park @ \$20,000</p> <p>11 National consultant for supply chain analysis in Sabbe, Elephant Sanctuary @ \$20,000</p> <p>12 National consultant for supply chain analysis in Madaba/Sabbe National Park @ \$20,000</p> <p>13 National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and restoring gender-inclusive traditional practices Omo, Mago and Chokeba Channels @ \$15,000</p> <p>14 National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and restoring gender-inclusive traditional practices Guraba, Gurufada and Madaba @ \$15,000</p> <p>15 National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and restoring gender-inclusive traditional practices Mero, Guraba and Choke Mountains @ \$15,000</p> <p>16 National consultant to work closely with local communities in identifying, documenting, and restoring gender-inclusive traditional practices Sabbe, Sanctuary and Madaba/Sabbe National Park @ \$15,000</p> <p>Total Cost: \$275,689</p>			

STAP Comment	Response from Ethiopia
<p>Develop indicators for the program that reflect achievements in transformative change. With the exception of the component on 'coexistence of people and wildlife', most of the indicators represent outputs (e.g. number of countries reporting changes in legislation) but do not provide any indication of whether the desired transformative change has been achieved. In the case of actions to encourage behaviour change, it will be important to measure actual change in behaviour rather than an 'intention to reduce consumption ...' given that the scientific</p>	<p>Transformative change is at the heart of the project design. The project's indicators and targets, as outlined in the Project Results Framework, reflect this commitment to transformative change by focusing on measurable improvements across various environmental and socio-economic dimensions. For instance, the project aims to significantly reduce human-wildlife conflict incidents, enhance the area of protected areas under improved conservation, and increase the area of degraded ecosystems restored. These</p>

STAP Comment	Response from Ethiopia
<p>literature concludes that people’s intentions are often a poor indicator of actual behaviour change. Further guidance on behaviour change can be found in the STAP can be found in the STAP advisory document on behaviour change</p>	<p>indicators do not merely represent outputs but reflect the intended transformative change in the relationship between humans and nature, promoting sustainable development and ensuring the long-term conservation of Ethiopia's unique biodiversity. The project's emphasis on measuring actual change in behaviour, rather than just intentions, is evident, for example, in planned development of a Social Behaviour Change Strategy which prioritizes the development and implementation of Social Behaviour Change initiatives and will focus on key areas such as human-wildlife coexistence, wildlife crime prevention, and gender equality in conservation. The project's commitment to measuring actual change in behaviour is further demonstrated by its focus on improving community perception and issue responsiveness through co-designed approaches. This approach ensures that the project's interventions are not only effective but also sustainable, fostering a lasting transformation in attitudes and behaviours towards conservation.</p>
<p>Consider scenarios and uncertain futures. The risk section of the proposal acknowledges the potential impact of climate change but there is little discussion of how uncertain futures linked to other drivers may impact on project outcomes. The IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment noted the paucity of future scenarios for use of wildlife but did highlight that climate change, demographic changes and some technological advancements were likely to put far greater pressure on the use of wild species. Demographic pressures will certainly also affect human wildlife conflict whereas illegal wildlife trade is likely to be influenced by strongly established illicit economies in many of the countries involved in the IP and how they respond to program interventions. The program should consider these uncertainties to ensure long lasting outcomes. Further guidance on</p>	<p>The project recognizes the potential impacts of climate change on ecosystems, water resources, and vegetation growth, which indirectly affect wildlife. To mitigate this, the project will focus on capacity building and adaptation strategies, promoting sustainable land management practices, and enhancing the resilience of ecosystems to climate change. The project also acknowledges the substantial environmental and social risks, including potential adverse effects on local communities, indigenous populations, and women. Mitigation measures involve thorough consultations with these groups, the implementation of a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) framework where appropriate, the development of co-designed livelihood activities, and efforts to ensure the equitable distribution of project benefits. The project is also in line with the</p>

STAP Comment	Response from Ethiopia
<p>future narratives can be found in the STAP brief and advisory document on this topic.</p>	<p>draft revised tourism policy of Ethiopia, with the vision of seeing Ethiopia’s tourism being competitive, sustainable, and resilient. The draft revised tourism policy has included a number of important policy directions which include expanding infrastructure and tourist facilities, providing incentive packages for private investors, engaging local communities in tourism development and creating frameworks for equitable benefit sharing, enhancing local community-private sector collaborations, conservation of wildlife and landscapes, and creating new nature-based tourism destinations and products. This project plays an important role in addressing these policy directions at the selected project sites.</p>
<p>Reduce the risk of perverse outcomes for the wildlife economy component. The logic for the development of wildlife economies assumes that when communities can access benefits from wildlife- based enterprises it will lead to better environmental outcomes. This is not necessarily true, as evidenced by overexploitation in communities reliant on wildlife for their livelihoods and highlighted in analyses of conservation enterprises. As the PFD acknowledges, good environmental outcomes will depend on having the right policies in place, good governance, effective enforcement etc (the IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment⁴ identified a suite of enabling factors). The focus on economic aspects may also lead to perverse outcomes (e.g. negative outcomes linked to disturbance by tourists or attempts by game farmers in South Africa to register wildlife as domestic animals possibly to circumvent environmental laws). To reduce the risk, the IP should consider developing a monitoring system with appropriate indicators that will enable project managers to detect and respond to any perverse outcomes at an early stage</p>	<p>The project recognizes that enhancing the economic value of wildlife and habitats can contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction. By developing sustainable nature-based tourism and diversifying livelihood options for local communities, the project aims to promote the economic value of biodiversity and improve community livelihoods. The project will revise and create relevant policy and legal frameworks for sustainable nature-based tourism development. It will improve existing tourist facilities, infrastructure and products, create mechanisms for strengthening stakeholder engagement and collaboration in tourism development, diversify enterprise development, and strengthen marketing. The project will conduct socioeconomic studies, identify feasible conservation livelihoods, provide trust fund grants to diversify livelihoods, build gender-responsive capacities and systems, and co-develop value chain and market linkage with communities. The project will develop a national public social behaviour strategy and improve community perception and responsiveness. It will ensure</p>

STAP Comment	Response from Ethiopia
	<p>monitoring and evaluation provides sufficient information for adaptive management, gender mainstreaming and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation. These considerations are expected to reduce the risk of perverse outcomes for the wildlife economy component.</p>