



## Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

### Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) Phase II

### Post-National Ecosystem Assessment Results Framework

# “Mapping Planned and Future Activities of the Three Actors of BES.”

*(Draft)*

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

August 2024



## Executive Summary

The Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) is nationally mandated to the conservation, promoting the sustainable utilization of Ethiopia's biodiversity and ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from genetic resources. The institute, on the basis of national legislation, has the duty and responsibility to implement international conventions, agreements and obligations on biodiversity to which Ethiopia is a party. In relation to its mandate, the institute is being leading the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net).

This review document has the main objective to identify and map the main Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) activities of the tripartite categories of actors which are Policy makers (Parliament and Ministries), Science (research institutions, educational institutions), Practitioners (civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and other pertinent entities).

The previous Ecosystem Assessment reports have emphasized the importance of identifying the planned and future activities associated with the key findings to be accomplished by the three actors, Science-Policy-Practitioners. The Ethiopian government should revise its biodiversity policy and strategy to address the unique challenges and opportunities of mountain ecosystems, forests, wetlands, rangelands, and agricultural biodiversity. This involves developing specific policies to protect these ecosystems, promote sustainable land use practices, and address climate change impacts. Additionally, the government should generate knowledge on Indigenous Local Knowledge (ILK) and empower institutions working on ILK to integrate it into biodiversity conservation efforts. To preserve genetic diversity, the government should implement policies to save farmers' varieties and indigenous breeds, promote traditional agricultural practices, and support research on wild plant species.

The science community needs to play a more active role in supporting policy-relevant research and addressing emerging issues. This involves identifying knowledge gaps, facilitating expert participation, and broadening the scope of research topics beyond biodiversity and ecosystem services. By establishing a network of knowledge, the science community can identify emerging



issues, answer requests from policymakers, and integrate data, infrastructure, and institutions more effectively. This can lead to efficiency gains and increased motivation among researchers. The science community also has crucial roles in conserving indigenous and local knowledge, preserving genetic diversity, exploring wild plant species, understanding invasive alien species, and facilitating the dissemination of research findings. Building the capacity of research institutions and personnel is essential for conducting high-quality research and generating reliable results.

The activities undertaken by practitioners with respect to identified key findings includes issues related to on-the-ground conservation and management, ecosystem services provisioning, awareness raising and education, monitoring and evaluation, and policy advocacy and implementation. Practitioners often need to collaborate with scientists, policymakers, and communities to achieve their goals. Their work is crucial for safeguarding biodiversity and ensuring the continued provision of ecosystem services.



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# Mapping Planned and Future Activities of the Three Actors of BES: Science-Policy-Practitioners

## 1. Background

The Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) is nationally mandated to the conservation, promoting the sustainable utilization of Ethiopia’s biodiversity and ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from genetic resources. This includes maintaining and developing international relations with bilateral and multilateral bodies having the potential to providing technical assistance. The Institute, on the basis of national legislation, has the duty and responsibility to implement international conventions, agreements and obligations on biodiversity to which Ethiopia is a party.

The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) is a capacity sharing “network of networks” that promotes dialogue between science, policy and practice for more effective management of biodiversity and ecosystems, contributing to long term human well-being and sustainable development. The BES-Net is a collaborative effort among UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, and UNESCO, supported by the Government of Germany’s Climate Initiative (IKI) and SwedBio, aiming to promote the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of diverse ecosystem services which will translate into strengthened resilience for the planet and human welfare. BES-Net builds on the latest assessments of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to offer transformative solutions for biodiversity on the ground. This runs in parallel with the collaborative platform for scientists, policymakers, and practitioners that foster effective BES management and multi-stakeholder networking, information and knowledge exchange and sharing.

EBI conducted an assessment pertaining to mapping the activities of main actors: science -policy -practice or operators who have engagements, interactions and collaborations in BES related undertakings.

Recognizing the inefficiency of conflicting mandates and wasted resources, the Ethiopian government has established government agencies with clearly defined, non-overlapping



objectives through Proclamation No. 1263/2021. This cohesive structure is believed to promote concerted and cost-effective efforts and accountability in fulfilling entrusted duties. According to this proclamation, past attempts to reorganize the government through legislation have failed to produce lasting structures and consistent terminology, leading to disruptions in institutional continuity and inconsistent naming.

Consequently, the activities of the established government agencies of Science-Policy-Practitioners Communities related to Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) were identified and mapped.

## **2. Objective**

The main objective of this review was to identify and map the main Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) activities of the tripartite categories of actors (i.e., Science-Policy-Practice).

## **3. Scope**

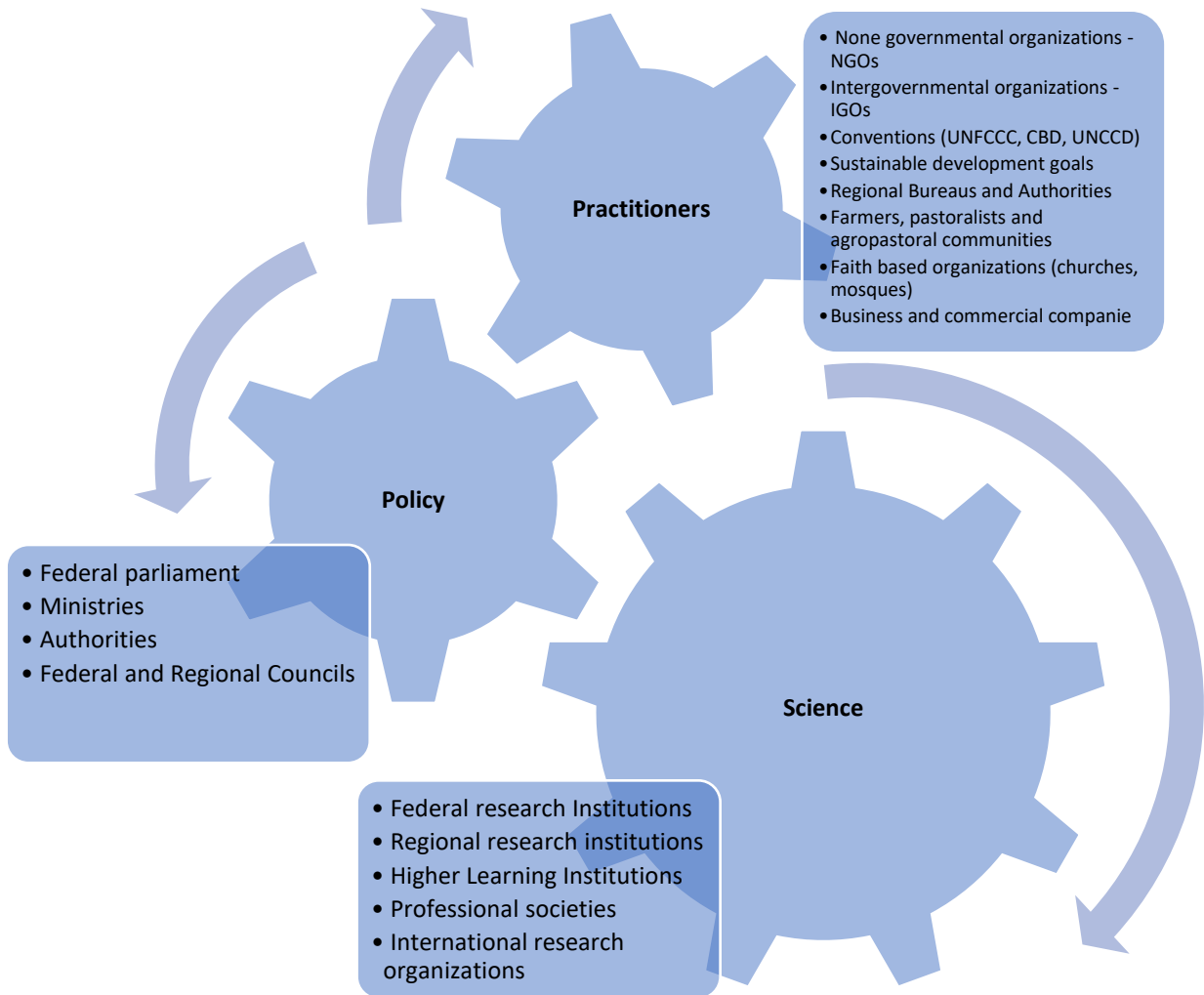
The scope of this assessment focuses on identifying and mapping the major planned activities of the identified key players involved in BES: visa-a-vis Policy makers (Ministries), Science (research institutions, educational institutions/ s), Practitioners (civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and other pertinent entities).

## **4. Planned and Future Activities of Science-Policy-Practitioners**

Effective policy measures informed by scientific research and implemented by skilled practitioners is vital for protecting biodiversity and ensuring the sustainable provision of ecosystem services. By working collaboratively, these actors can effectively address the complex challenges confronting our planet/biodiversity and secure a healthy and resilient societies. Key findings on the challenges of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) were identified in the National Ecosystem Assessment carried out in selected ecosystems of Ethiopia. These findings are expected to be addressed by the three key actors: Science- Policy- Practitioners (Fig. 1). As clearly outlined in previous BES-NET 2 reports, these actors play pivotal roles independently as



well collaboratively. Based on these key findings, this report highlights the planned and future activities to be accomplished by the three actors.



**Figure 1.** The three actors of BES (Science - Policy - Practice)

## 4.1 Policy makers

### 4.1.1 Key Findings of the Ecosystem Assessment Report

The current biodiversity policy and strategy in Ethiopia do not adequately address the unique challenges and opportunities presented by mountain ecosystems. This oversight has led to the neglect of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in these fragile environments.

The forest and woodland ecosystems of Ethiopia are critically threatened by deforestation, degradation, and illegal logging. This loss of biodiversity has severe implications for ecosystem services, including water regulation, climate regulation, and soil erosion control.

There are significant gaps in policy design and implementation related to the conservation and sustainable management of forest and woodland ecosystems. These gaps include weak enforcement of environmental laws, inadequate funding for conservation efforts, and limited public awareness of the importance of these ecosystems.

The rapid loss of natural water bodies, particularly wetlands, is a major concern in Ethiopia. This loss has negative consequences for water resources, biodiversity, and climate regulation.

Changes in rangeland management practices have triggered conflicts, overgrazing, and boundary claims among pastoralists and other land users. These conflicts have contributed to the degradation of rangelands and the loss of biodiversity.

Indigenous Local Knowledge (ILK) related to pastoralism and agropastoralism has received limited attention and is often not integrated into biodiversity conservation and sustainable development efforts. This lack of recognition and utilization of ILK has hindered the effectiveness of conservation initiatives in pastoral and agropastoral areas.

Farmers' varieties and breeds are declining due to various factors, including the introduction of modern varieties and breeds, market pressures, and climate change. The threats have wider implication in the provisioning ecosystem services such as sustainable food production. Wild plant species in Ethiopia remain underutilized, despite their potential for food, medicine, and industrial applications.





All ecosystems are being affected by the spread of invasive alien species. In areas where IAS spread, they can destroy natural pasture, displace native trees, reduce grazing potential of the rangelands, and reduce productivity of crop lands. The IAS like water hyacinth is blocking water ways for irrigation, navigation, electricity generation, fishing and livestock watering and increasing water loss.

#### **4.1.2 Planned and Future Activities**

Policy formulation and development related to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, management and use, requires availability of credible, timely and relevant scientific knowledge. Such claims are based on the perception that policies and decision-making are sometimes not adequately informed by existing knowledge, or that the processes to make such knowledge available to policy- and decision-makers are insufficiently structured. Policymakers play crucial roles in policy formulation and development, which significantly impact, directly or indirectly, the BES and human well-being. These roles are contingent on the availability of structured information and knowledge on BES.

The Ethiopian government/policy makers should revise its biodiversity policy and strategy to prioritize the unique challenges and opportunities presented by mountain ecosystems. This includes developing specific policies and strategies to protect mountain biodiversity, promote sustainable land use practices, and address climate change impacts in these fragile environments.

Furthermore, the government should devise comprehensive policies and strategies to conserve and sustainably utilize forest and woodland ecosystems. This involves implementing measures to prevent deforestation, promote reforestation, and ensure the sustainable management of forest resources. Additionally, a national policy should be developed to halt the rapid loss of natural water bodies, particularly wetlands. This policy should focus on protecting wetlands, restoring degraded wetlands, and promoting sustainable water management practices.

To address the issue of rangeland degradation and conflicts, the government should devise policies and strategies that facilitate sustainable rangeland management. This includes implementing measures to control overgrazing, promote rotational grazing practices, range land resources

management and improve productivity and resolve conflicts between pastoralists and other land users, in line to improve the livelihood of the pastoral and agropastoral communities.

To enhance the understanding and implementation of Indigenous Local Knowledge (ILK), the government/policy makers should generate sufficient knowledge on ILK and promote the implementation of existing ILK legislation. Additionally, institutions working on ILK should be empowered to effectively utilize and integrate ILK into biodiversity conservation and sustainable development efforts.

To preserve genetic diversity and strengthen agricultural resilience, and ensure sustainable production, the government should implement policies and strategies to save farmers' varieties and indigenous breeds. This involves supporting on-farm conservation initiatives, promoting the use of traditional agricultural practices, and strengthening institutions working on agricultural biodiversity.

Finally, the government should devise a policy and strategy to utilize wild plant species in research and development endeavors. This could involve promoting the domestication of wild plant species, exploring their potential for food, medicine, and industrial applications, and supporting research on the conservation and sustainable use of wild plant genetic resources.

Generally, here are some of the key activities, which are to be undertaken by policymakers in this domain:

- Develop appropriate policy and legal frameworks taking the BES issues into account;
- Follow-up integration of stakeholders and the implementation of policies and strategies;
- Ensure, through concerned ministries, that adequate budget (resources) is allocated for BES related undertakings through in-depth understanding of the issues;
- Monitor and evaluate the applicability of the policies and legal frameworks;
- Ensure and enhance law enforcement and accountability;
- Enhance mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in a way that align the federal plan with the regional plans;
- Establish appropriate and efficient institutional structures/arrangements;



## 4.2 Science Communities

### 4.2.1 Key Findings of the Ecosystem Assessment

A significant gap exists in our understanding and support for pastoral communities and their institutions. This lack of attention has hindered the effective conservation and management of their unique ways of life and the resources they depend on.

The genetic diversity of agricultural crops and livestock breeds has been eroded as farmers' traditional varieties and breeds are replaced by more commercially available but less resilient counterparts. Additionally, the potential of wild plant species to provide food, medicine, and ecosystem services remains largely untapped.

The introduction and spread of invasive alien species pose a serious threat to all ecosystems, including those inhabited by pastoral and agropastoral communities. These non-native species can disrupt ecological processes, outcompete native biodiversity, and negatively impact the livelihoods of people who rely on these ecosystems.

### 4.2.2 Planned and Future Activities

The science community needs to identify upcoming policy-relevant research gaps and emerging issues and how the knowledge holders could be supported to address them. Although this community is currently provided by individual institutions for instance in the form of publishing sector specific research agendas, it could be greatly improved by facilitating a broader participation of experts and broadening the scope of topics beyond its narrow focus on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Besides identifying knowledge needs directly upon requests from policy-makers, a network of knowledge would identify emerging issues from science and stakeholders via horizon scanning and other approaches. When answering requests from decision-makers, research gaps and/or the need for further integration of data, infrastructure, and institutions will often be identified.



Efficiency gains can therefore be achieved by linking the knowledge synthesis and the research strategy, especially for complex requests where different depths of existing knowledge are readily apparent. Linking both communities (policy and science) is also important for engaging researchers to join science-policy interactions. Having the possibility to point to further research needs derived from knowledge assessment processes has often been mentioned in the consultation as incentives increasing the motivation of researchers to participate in the Network of Knowledge.

Pursuant to the key findings of the national ecosystem assessment, the science community has significant roles to play. To effectively conserve and promote indigenous and local knowledge (ILK), it is essential to conduct comprehensive research and documentation at a national level. This involves identifying and documenting traditional practices, beliefs, and knowledge systems related to natural resource management, agriculture, and other aspects of life.

Preserving the genetic diversity of agricultural crops and livestock is crucial for ensuring food security and resilience. Research should focus on developing innovative and practical methods for conserving farmer varieties and animal breeds, including seed banks, community seed networks, and participatory breeding programs. Carry out comprehensive characterization and identification of indigenous crop varieties and breeds using improved molecular techniques so that to know and use them sustainably. Wild plant species offer a wealth of potential benefits, from food and medicine to ecosystem services. Further research and development are needed to explore the properties and applications of these species, and to develop sustainable and equitable ways to utilize them.

Understanding the nature, entry, spread, control, and eradication of invasive alien species (IAs) is essential for mitigating their negative impacts. Research should investigate the biology and ecology of IAs, identify pathways of introduction, develop effective control and eradication strategies, and assess the economic and environmental costs associated with their spread.

To ensure that research findings are accessible and impactful, it is essential to facilitate their widespread dissemination. This can be achieved through various channels, such as peer-reviewed publications, conferences, workshops, and online platforms. By making research results available



to a broader audience, we can foster knowledge sharing, collaboration, and informed decision-making. Creating a forum for knowledge dissemination is crucial for promoting dialogue, exchange of ideas, and the application of research findings.

Building the capacity of research institutions, personnel, and laboratories is essential for conducting high-quality research and generating reliable results. This involves providing training on research methodologies, data analysis, and scientific writing, as well as investing in modern equipment and infrastructure. By strengthening research capacity, we can enhance the credibility and relevance of research outputs.

Generally, the scientific community will participate in the following major activities with respect to identified key findings:

- Provision of information and data for indicators used in BES activities and assessments;
- Identification, nomination and mobilization of experts and other stakeholders to take part in the production, review and use of BES activities;
- Organization of meetings and/or workshops to raise awareness and build capacity on BES and its processes and products;
- Organization of uptake events to support increased capacities to use one or several key findings of approved BES activities;
- Mobilization of efforts to address knowledge gaps on one or several specific topics identified in BES activities;
- Organization of capacity-building events to strengthen individual and institutional capacities on a BES related activities for supporting strengthened engagement with the work of BES; and
- Coordination and implementation of activities related to the work of BES and the wider biodiversity agenda, such as contributions to undertaking of national and/or regional ecosystem assessments.



Specifically, the Science community is involved in research and data collection, modelling and prediction, knowledge synthesis and communication, conservation and management, and innovation and technology.

**Research and Data Collection:** A strong foundation for biodiversity conservation and management relies on comprehensive research and data collection. Fundamental research delves into the intricate workings of ecosystems, examining ecological processes, species interactions, and the vital services they provide. Biodiversity assessments are crucial for understanding the richness, distribution, and abundance of species, enabling effective monitoring and conservation planning. Quantifying the economic and social values of ecosystem services helps to highlight their importance and justify protection efforts. Efficient data management and sharing are essential for facilitating collaboration, knowledge exchange, and informed decision-making.

**Modeling and Prediction:** To anticipate and address environmental challenges, scientists employ sophisticated modeling and prediction techniques. Ecological models simulate ecosystem dynamics, enabling researchers to predict responses to disturbances and inform management strategies. Assessing the potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services is critical for developing adaptation plans and mitigation measures. Scenario analysis helps to explore different future pathways and their implications, aiding in decision-making and risk assessment.

**Knowledge Synthesis and Communication:** Effective communication of scientific findings is essential for translating research into action. Publishing research in peer-reviewed journals ensures rigorous evaluation and contributes to the global knowledge base. Knowledge transfer involves disseminating research results to policymakers, practitioners, and the public to foster awareness and support for conservation efforts. Scientists play a crucial role in providing evidence-based information to inform policy development and decision-making, ensuring that conservation actions are grounded in sound science. Building capacity through training and mentorship is vital for developing a skilled workforce to address future challenges.



**Conservation and Management:** Protecting and restoring biodiversity requires well-planned conservation and management strategies. Conservation planning involves identifying priority areas for protection, setting conservation goals, and developing action plans. Ecosystem-based management promotes integrated approaches that balance biodiversity conservation with sustainable use of natural resources. Early warning systems are essential for detecting emerging threats to biodiversity and enabling timely responses. Restoration ecology focuses on recovering degraded ecosystems, bringing them back to a healthy state.

**Innovation and Technology:** Advancements in technology offer new opportunities for biodiversity conservation. Biotechnology has the potential to develop innovative tools for conservation and restoration genetics. Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) provide valuable data for monitoring and mapping biodiversity, facilitating efficient and targeted conservation efforts. Engaging the public through citizen science programs can generate large amounts of data, expand scientific knowledge, and foster environmental stewardship.

## 4.3 Practitioners

### 4.3.1 Key Findings of the Ecosystem Assessment

The key findings are described in 4.1 and 4.2 above. To summarize the key findings:

- The forest and woodland ecosystem and its biodiversity is critically threatened.
- Rapid loss of natural water bodies and wetlands.
- Change in rangeland management triggers conflicts, overgrazing, and boundary claims.
- Limited knowledge and attention to the pastoral ILK and institutions.
- Farmers' varieties, breeds are declining; wild plant species remain underutilized.
- The spread of invasive alien species affects all ecosystems.

### 4.3.2 Planned and Future Activities

Practitioners are individuals and organizations that directly implement biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) conservation and management actions on the ground. Their work is essential for translating policy and scientific knowledge into tangible results.



To ensure the long-term sustainability of development efforts, it is essential to integrate the conservation of threatened forest and woodland ecosystems and their biodiversity. This involves incorporating biodiversity considerations into planning, implementation, and monitoring processes, and adopting practices that minimize negative impacts on these ecosystems. Strengthening the capacity of institutions working in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is vital for effective implementation of conservation strategies. This includes providing training, technical assistance, and access to resources, as well as fostering collaboration among different stakeholders.

The conservation of natural water bodies and wetlands is essential for maintaining ecosystem health, regulating water flows, and providing essential services to communities. Efforts should be directed towards protecting existing water bodies, restoring degraded areas, and promoting sustainable water management practices. Proper management of rangelands is crucial for preventing overgrazing, conflicts, and land degradation. This involves implementing sustainable grazing practices, monitoring rangeland health, and promoting equitable access to grazing resources.

Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) offers valuable insights into traditional land management practices and can contribute to effective biodiversity conservation. Promoting ILK and incorporating it into conservation strategies can strengthen local communities' connection to their natural resources and enhance their resilience. Conserving and sustainably using crop varieties and animal breeds is essential for maintaining genetic diversity, ensuring food security, and adapting to changing environmental conditions. This requires supporting farmers' traditional practices, promoting seed saving and breeding programs, and developing sustainable agricultural systems.

Wild plant species offer a wealth of potential benefits, from food and medicine to ecosystem services. Promoting the use of these species for further research and development can contribute to their conservation and sustainable utilization.





Controlling and eradicating invasive alien species is crucial for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. This involves implementing effective prevention measures, early detection and rapid response strategies, and targeted control efforts.

Raising awareness among the public, decision-makers, and other stakeholders is essential for fostering support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This can be achieved through education programs, public outreach campaigns, and media engagement.

Generally, here are some of the primary activities undertaken by practitioners with respect to identified key findings:

### **On-the-Ground Conservation and Management**

- **Habitat Restoration:** Implementing projects to restore degraded ecosystems.
- **Species Management:** Implementing captive breeding, reintroduction, and monitoring programs for threatened species.
- **Protected Area Management:** Managing and enforcing regulations within protected areas.
- **Sustainable Land and Water Management:** Promoting practices that conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Community-Based Conservation:** Working with local communities to protect biodiversity and improve livelihoods.

### **Ecosystem Services Provisioning**

- **Carbon Sequestration:** Implementing projects to increase carbon storage in forests, soils, and wetlands.
- **Water Quality and Quantity Management:** Protecting and improving water resources through watershed management and conservation.
- **Pollination Services:** Supporting pollinator populations through habitat creation and pesticide reduction.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Integrating biodiversity conservation into disaster preparedness and response plans.

### **Awareness Raising and Education**



- **Environmental Education:** Conducting programs to raise awareness about biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Capacity Building:** Training local communities and stakeholders in conservation and sustainable practices.
- **Outreach and Engagement:** Building partnerships with local communities and stakeholders.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- **Biodiversity Monitoring:** Collecting data on species populations, habitat conditions, and ecosystem health.
- **Ecosystem Services Assessment:** Evaluating the benefits provided by ecosystems.
- **Impact Assessment:** Assessing the effectiveness of conservation and management actions.

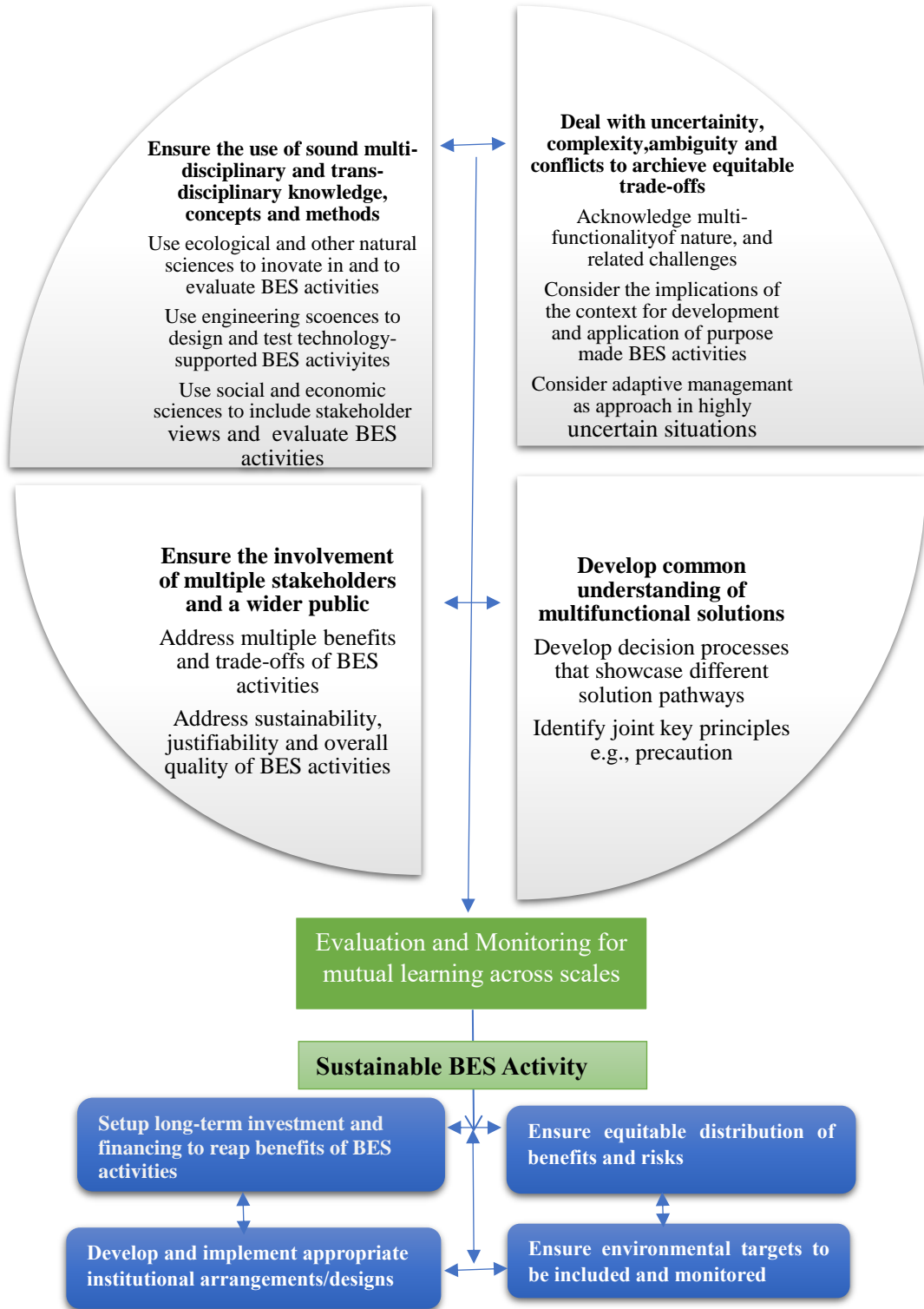
### **Policy Advocacy and Implementation**

- **Policy Influence:** Advocating for policies that support biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
- **Policy Implementation:** Working with government agencies to implement biodiversity-related policies.

Practitioners often collaborate with scientists, policymakers, and communities to achieve their goals. Their work is crucial for safeguarding biodiversity and ensuring the continued provision of ecosystem services.

Practitioners should also design and implement nature-based solutions that can have the following processes (Fig. 2).





**Figure 2.** Processes and dynamics in designing and implementing BES activities, including multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary knowledge creation and use to achieve successful solutions balancing economic, social and ecological targets.

## Acknowledgment

The working team would like to extend its gratitude to the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) for arranging and facilitating the review undertakings; the BES-NET II project for financing the assessment and providing valuable resources.

## Bibliography

- The BES-NET II project documents;
- National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) books and policy briefs;
- Proclamation of “Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs” (No. 1263/2021) and establishment proclamations/regulations of each institution;
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan document



## Appendix: List of Potential Actors (Policy-Science-Practitioners)

(Source: BES-Net II Report)

No.	Name of Institutions/Actors	Amharic Name	Category
1.	Office of the Prime Minister	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት	Prime Minister Office and Parliament Standing Committees
2.	Agricultural Affairs Standing Committee	ግብርና ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
3.	Government Development Institutions Affairs Standing Committee	የመንግስት የልማት ድርጅቶች ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
4.	Health, Social Development, Culture and Sport Affairs Standing Committee	የጤና፣ ማህበራዊ ልማት፣ ባህል እና ስፖርት ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
5.	Industrial and Mining Development Affairs Standing Committee	የኢንዱስትሪና ማዕድን ልማት ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
6.	Legal and Justice Affairs Standing Committee	የህግና ፍትህ ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
7.	Plan, Budget & Finance Affairs Standing Committee	የፕላን፣ በጀት እና ፋይናንስ ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
8.	Trade and Tourism Affairs Standing Committee	የንግድና ቱሪዝም ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
9.	Urban Infrastructure and Transport Affairs Standing Committee	የከተማ መሠረተ ልማት እና ትራንስፖርት ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
10.	Water, Irrigation and Lowland Development Affairs Standing Committee	የውሃ፣ መስኖ፣ ቆላማ አካባቢ እና አካባቢ ልማት ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
11.	Human Resource and Technology Affairs Standing Committee	የሰው ሀብት ልማት፣ ሥራ ስምሪት እና ቴክኖሎጂ ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
12.	Foreign Relation and Peace Affairs Standing Committee	የውጭ ግንኙነት እና የሰላም ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
13.	Democracy Affairs Standing Committee	የዲሞክራሲ ጉዳዮች ቋሚ ኮሚቴ	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	ውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር	ጠቅላይ ሚኒስቴር ጽ/ቤት እና የፓርላማ ቋሚ ኮሚቴዎች (13)

14.	Ministry of Agriculture	ግብርና ሚኒስቴር	Federal Ministries ፌዴራል ሚኒስቴር መ/ቤቶች (15)
15.	Ministry of Health	ጤና ሚኒስቴር	
16.	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland	መስኖና ቆላማ አካባቢዎች ሚኒስቴር	
17.	Ministry of Water and Energy	ውሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር	
18.	Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration	ንግድና ቀጠናዊ ትሥሥር ሚኒስቴር	
19.	Ministry of Industry	ኢንዱስትሪ ሚኒስቴር	
20.	Ministry of Education	ትምህርት ሚኒስቴር	
21.	Ministry of Innovation and Technology	አድቨንስንና ቴክኖሎጂ ሚኒስቴር	
22.	Ministry of Tourism	ቱሪዝም ሚኒስቴር	
23.	Ministry of Planning and Development	ፕላንና ልማት ሚኒስቴር	
24.	Ministry of Finance	ገንዘብ ሚኒስቴር	
25.	Ministry of Culture and Sports	ባህልና ስፖርት ሚኒስቴር	
26.	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	ሴቶችና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር	
27.	Ministry of Defense	መከላከያ ሚኒስቴር	
28.	Civil Service Commission	ሲቪል ሰርቪስ ኮሚሽን	
29.	Government Communication Service	የመንግስት ኮሙኒኬሽን አገልግሎት	
30.	Industry Parks Development Corporation	የኢንዱስትሪ ፓርኮች ልማት ኮርፖሬሽን	
31.	Ethiopian Investment Commission	የኢትዮጵያ ኢንቨስትመንት ኮሚሽን	
32.	Ethiopian Customs Commission	የኢትዮጵያ ጉምሩክ ኮሚሽን	
33.	Federal Police Commission	የፌዴራል ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን	
34.	Ethiopia Postal Service	የኢትዮጵያ ፖስታ አገልግሎት	
35.	The Ethiopian Cooperatives Commission	የኢትዮጵያ ህብረት ሥራ ኮሚሽን	
36.	Ethiopian Statistical Service	የኢትዮጵያ ስታቲስቲክስ አገልግሎት	
37.	Environment Protection Authority	የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለስልጣን	
38.	Ethiopian Intellectual Property Authority	የኢትዮጵያ የአክሞጅዊ ንብረት ባለስልጣን	
39.	The Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority	የቡናና ሻይ ባለስልጣን	
40.	The Ethiopian Agricultural Authority	የኢትዮጵያ ግብርና ባለስልጣን	
41.	Ethiopian Road Administration	የኢትዮጵያ መንገዶች አስተዳደር	

42.	Ethiopian Community Health Institute	የኢትዮጵያ የማህበረሰብ ጤና ኢንስቲትዩት	Federal Research and Conservation Institutions and Authorities  ፌዴራል ምርምር ኢንስቲትዩቶችና ባለስልጣን መ/ቤቶች (14)
43.	Ethiopian Space Science and Technology Institute	የኢትዮጵያ ህዋ ሳይንስ እና ቴክኖሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት	
44.	Agricultural Transformation Institute	የግብርና ትራንስፎርሜሽን ኢንስቲትዩት	
45.	Ethiopian Meteorology Institute	የኢትዮጵያ ሜትሮሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት	
46.	Ethiopian Forestry Development	የኢትዮጵያ ደን ልማት	
47.	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research	የኢትዮጵያ ግብርና ምርምር ኢንስቲትዩት	
48.	Policy Study Institute	የፖሊሲ ጥናት ኢንስቲትዩት	
49.	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	የኢትዮጵያ ብዝህ ሕይወት ኢንስቲትዩት	
50.	Gullele Botanic Garden	ጉላሌ የእፅዋት አፀድ	
51.	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority	የኢትዮጵያ ዱር እንስሳት ጥበቃ ባለስልጣን	
52.	The Livestock Development Institute	የእንስሳት ልማት ኢንስቲትዩት	
53.	Ethiopian Geological Institute	የኢትዮጵያ ጅኦሎጂካል ኢንስቲትዩት	
54.	Bio and Emerging Technology Institute	የባዮ እና ኢመርጂንግ ቴክኖሎጂ ኢንስቲትዩት	
55.	The Space Science and Geospatial Institute	የጠፈር ሳይንስ እና ጂኦስፓሻል ኢንስቲትዩት	
56.	Addis Ababa University	አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	Higher Education Institutions  ከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋማት (16)
57.	Arba Minich University	አርባ ምንጭ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
58.	Asosa University	አሶሳ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
59.	Bahirdar University	ባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
60.	Dilla University	ዲላ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
61.	Gambella University	ጋምቤላ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
62.	Gonder University	ጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
63.	Haramaya University	ሃረማያ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
64.	Hawassa University	ሃዋሳ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
65.	Jigjiga University	ጃጃጃ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
66.	Jimma University	ጃማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
67.	Madda Walabu University	መዳወላቡ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
68.	Mekelle University	መቀሌ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	

69.	Mettu University	መቱ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	Professional Societies የሙያ ማህበራት (5)
70.	Mizan Tepi University	ሚዛን ቴፒ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
71.	Samara University	ሰመራ ዩኒቨርሲቲ	
72.	Biological Society of Ethiopia	የኢትዮጵያ የሥነ ሕይወት ባለሙያዎች ማህበር	
73.	Forestry Society of Ethiopia	የኢትዮጵያ የደን ባለሙያዎች ማህበር	
74.	Fisheries Society of Ethiopia	የኢትዮጵያ የዓሣ ባለሙያዎች ማህበር	
75.	Ethiopian Microbiology Society	የኢትዮጵያ የደቂቅ አካላት ባለሙያዎች ማህበር	
76.	Association of Traditional Medicine Practitioners	የባህል ህክምና ባለሙያዎች ማህበር	Regional Agriculture Bureaus የክልል ግብርና ቢሮዎች (11)
77.	Tigray Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ትግራይ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
78.	Amhara Regional State Agriculture Bureau	አማራ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
79.	Oromia Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ኦሮሚያ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
80.	Sidama Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ሲዳማ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
81.	Harari Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ሐራሪ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
82.	Binishangul Gumuz Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ቢኒሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
83.	Gambella Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ጋምቤላ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
84.	Somali Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ሶማሌ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
85.	South Ethiopia Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ደቡብ ኢትዮጵያ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
86.	Southwest Ethiopia Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ደቡብ ምዕራብ ኢትዮጵያ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
87.	Central Ethiopia Regional State Agriculture Bureau	ማዕከላዊ ኢትዮጵያ ክልላዊ መንግስት ግብርና ቢሮ	
88.	Oromia Environmental Protection Authority	ኦሮሚያ የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለስልጣን	Regional Natural Resource and
89.	Amhara National Regional State's Environment, Forest and Wildlife Protection and Development Authority	የአማራ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ፣ ደን እና ዱር እንስሳት ጥበቃ እና ልማት ባለሥልጣን	





90.	Tigray Environmental Protection, Land Use and Administration Agency	ትግራይ አካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ መሬት አጠቃቀም እና አስተዳደር ኤጀንሲ	Environment Bureaus የክልል የተፈጥሮ ሀብትና አካባቢ ቢሮዎች (14)
91.	Sidama Regional State Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority	ሲዳማ ክልል የአካባቢ፣ ደን እና አየር ንብረት ለውጥ ባለስልጣን	
92.	Addis Ababa City Government Environmental Protection Authority	አዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለስልጣን	
93.	Afar National Regional State Environmental Protection, Rural Land Use, and administration Bureau	የአፋር ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ ገጠር መሬት አጠቃቀም እና አስተዳደር ቢሮ	
94.	Gambella Regional State, Bureau of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Land administration	ጋምቤላ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ ደን እና የመሬት አስተዳደር ቢሮ	
95.	Harari People's Regional State Environmental Protection Authority	ሃራሪ ህዝቦች ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለስልጣን	
96.	Benishangul Gumuz Regional State Environment, Forest and Land Administration Bureau	ቢኒሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ ደን እና የመሬት አስተዳደር ቢሮ	
97.	Tigray Environmental Protection, Land Use and Administration Agency	የትግራይ የአካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ የመሬት አጠቃቀም እና አስተዳደር ኤጀንሲ	
98.	South Ethiopia Regional State Environment and Forest Bureau	ደቡብ ኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢና ደን ቢሮ	
99.	Southwest Ethiopia Regional State Environment and Forest Bureau	ደቡብ ምዕራብ ኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢና ደን ቢሮ	
100.	Central Ethiopia Regional State Environment and Forest Bureau	ማዕከላዊ ኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢና ደን ቢሮ	
101.	Somali Regional State Bureau of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Climate change	ሶማሌ ብሄራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት የአካባቢ ጥበቃ፣ ደን እና አየር ንብረት ለውጥ ቢሮ	
102.	MIDROC Ethiopia	ሚድሮክ ኢትዮጵያ	
103.	Ethio-Leather Industry	ኢትዮ-ሌዘር ኢንዱስትሪ	



104.	Ethiopian Horticulture Producer Exporters Association	የኢትዮጵያ ሆርቲካልቸር አምራቾችና ላኪዎች ማህበር	Private Business Sector የግል ቢዝነስ ዘርፍ (6)
105.	Ethiopian Meat Exporters Association	የኢትዮጵያ ስጋ ላኪዎች ማህበር	
106.	Addis Ababa Hotel Owners Association	አዲስ አበባ የሆቴል ባለቤቶች ማህበር	
107.	Ethiopian Coffee Exporters Association	የኢትዮጵያ ቡና ላኪዎች ማህበር	Non-Government Organizations /Intergovernmental Organizations (NGOs/IGOs) መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች (14)
108.	MELCA Ethiopia	መልካ ኢትዮጵያ	
109.	Farm Africa	ፋርም አፍሪካ	
110.	NABU Ethiopia	ናቡ ኢትዮጵያ	
111.	Pelem Ethiopia	ፔለም ኢትዮጵያ	
112.	Institute for Sustainable Development	ዘላቂ ልማት ኢንስቲትዩት	
113.	Ethio-Wetlands Association	ኢትዮ-ዌትላንድስ ማህበር	
114.	PHE Ethiopia Consortium	ፒኤቸኢ ኢትዮጵያ ኮንሶርቲየም	
115.	Environment and Coffee Forest Forum	የአካባቢ እና ቡና ጫካ ፎረም	
116.	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society	የኢትዮጵያ ዱር እንስሳትና ተፈጥሮ ታሪክ ማህበር	
117.	International Livestock Research Institute	ዓለም አቀፍ እንስሳት ምርምር ኢንስቲትዩት	
118.	Horn of Africa Regional Environment Center and Network	የአፍሪካ ቀንድ ክልላዊ የአካባቢ ማዕከል እና ኔትዎርክ	
119.	Center for International Forestry Research	ዓለም አቀፍ የደን ምርምር ማዕከል	
120.	Global Green Growth Institute	ዓለም አቀፍ የአረንጓዴ ልማት ኢንስቲትዩት	
121.	IUCN	አይ.ዩ.ሲ.ኤን	
122.	Local Community Representatives	የአካባቢ ማህበረሰብ ተወካዮች	Community Representatives የማህበረሰብ ተወካዮች (10)
123.	Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia	የኢትዮጵያ የጋይማኖት ተቋማት ጉባኤ	Religious Institutions የሀይማኖት ተቋማት (1)
124.	ETV	ኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን	Media



125.	Fana Broadcasting	ፋና ብሮድካስቲንግ	ሜዲያ (5)
126.	Walta Information Center	ዋልታ ኢንፎርሜሽን ማዕከል	
127.	Mountains Media	ማዉንቴን ሜዲያ	
128.	Ethiopian News Agency	የኢትዮጵያ ዜና አገልግሎት	

